United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hertford Historic District
Other names/site number:

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Perquimans River (east and north), W. Academy St. & Hyde Park St. (west) and Dobbs St. (south)

City or town: Hertford

State: North Carolina
Code: NC
County: Perquimans
Code: 143
Zip Code: 27944

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally, statewide, or locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: ____________________________
Date: ____________________________
State of Federal agency and bureau: ____________________________

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

Signature of certifying official/Title: ____________________________
Date: ____________________________
State or Federal agency and bureau: ____________________________

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): ____________________________

Signature of the Keeper: ____________________________
Date of Action: ____________________________
Hertford Historic District

Name of Property

Perquimans County, NC

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

☑ private
☑ public-local
☐ public-State
☑ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

<table>
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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<td>62 buildings</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>63 Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
SOCIAL/clubhouse
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
SOCIAL/clubhouse
GOVERNMENT/courthouse
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
Gothic Revival

See continuation sheets.

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation   BRICK
walls         Wood/weatherboard
              Brick, Synthetics
roof          Metal
other         Brick
              Wood

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

See continuation sheets.
### Hertford Historic District

**Name of Property**

#### 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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.)

- [ ] Property is:
  - [ ] 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

**Name of repository:**

---

**Perquimans County, NC**

**County and State**

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Commerce
- Community Development

---

**Period of Significance**

- c. 1775-1948

---

**Significant Dates**

- 1758
- 1825

---

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- N/A

---

**Cultural Affiliation**

- N/A

---

**Architect/Builder**

- N/A
Hertford Historic District
Name of Property

Perquimans County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 158 acres

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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<td>3 6 7 7 9 8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth W. Keane (with research assistance from Ray Winslow)

organization Retrospective
date May 4, 1998

street & number 321 N. Front Street
telephone 910-341-3000

city or town Wilmington

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 6 and 7 Page 1a/la

Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Functions

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Functions

RELIGION/church-related residence
FUNERARY/cemetery
RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/municipal building
GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/school
EDUCATION/library
RECREATION & CULTURE/theater
HEALTHCARE/pharmacy
HEALTHCARE/doctor's office
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
FUNERARY/cemetery
RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/municipal building
GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/single dwelling
EDUCATION/library
COMMERCED/TRADE/specialty store
HEALTHCARE/pharmacy
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

7. DESCRIPTION

Queen Anne
Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

walls: Synthetics
    Asbestos
    Concrete

roof: Synthetics
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The town of Hertford developed at the narrows of the Perquimans River, where the river loses its character as a broad estuary of Albemarle Sound and becomes a more typical meandering coastal plain river. Occupying land previously called Phelps Point, which had been selected as a potential courthouse site in 1722, Hertford was incorporated in 1758. The original town encompassed 100 acres provided for by a 1758 act of the state legislature, along with an additional fifty acres which provided for common ground. The first deeds for town lots were signed in April, 1759. Laid out in a grid pattern, the town was bounded by the Perquimans River on the north, Perquimans River and Skinner's Creek on the east, Gum Pond Run on the south, and the Edenton road on the west. Two principal east-west oriented streets lie parallel to Perquimans River and Skinner's Creek: Front Street featuring many antebellum houses facing the river; and one block removed, Church Street, which encompasses the principal commercial district of the town. Fanning out in a perpendicular direction from Front Street are four mainly residential streets, including from east to west, King Street, Dobbs Street, Market Street and Grubb Street. Several short streets intersect these principal streets. The historic district is roughly bounded by Perquimans River and Skinner's Creek to the east, the Perquimans River to the north, West Academy Street to the west, and Dobbs Street to the south. Cedarwood Cemetery which lies near the intersection of King Street and Hyde Park Street and the Hertford "S" Bridge which crosses the Perquimans River at the northern end of Church Street are also included.

There are 223 contributing resources comprising 154 primary buildings, 65 secondary outbuildings, two sites, one structure, and one object. There are 63 noncontributing resources comprising 44 primary buildings, 18 secondary outbuildings, and one site. Thus, roughly seventy-seven percent of the resources in the historic district contribute to its historic and architectural significance.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The Hertford Historic District is made up of a variety of architectural styles representing many time periods. A predominant early house form includes the traditional coastal two-story, single- or double-pile, side-hall plan with double-tier porches and exterior-end chimneys. Embellished in the Federal style, many were later enlarged into center-hall plans and updated with Greek Revival details. Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles were prevalent from the latter decades of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth with more
modest vernacular houses tending to be embellished with Colonial Revival
details. Many of the houses have undergone some modifications such as
installation of modern sidings over original weatherboards. As a whole,
however, the district is well-preserved with very few modern buildings
intruding on it.

The district contains twenty late-eighteenth-early-nineteenth century
houses, the earliest being the c. 1775 Creecy-Skinner-Whedbee House (No. 208),
located on Punch Alley, near the Perquimans River. Other early residences,
scattered throughout the historic district, include the c. 1818 Edward Wood
House (No. 44); the c. 1818 Isaac Hall House (No. 149); the c. 1820 Benjamin
Berry House (No. 134); the c. 1820 Col. Francis Toms House (No. 164); the c.
1822 Ralph Coston House (No. 170); the c. 1824 Matthews-Jacocks House (No. 32);
the c. 1825 Alfred Moore House (158); and the c. 1850 Col. Wilson Reed House
(No. 177). While the Ralph Coston and Isaac Hall houses reflect the single-
pile version of the two-story scheme, all others were the double-pile side-hall
type. Many of the houses have been enlarged with side additions altering the
original Federal-style side-hall plan to a central-hall plan modernized with
Greek Revival details. Engaged double-tier porches are evident on some of the
houses; while others retain the original one-story shed porch, some of which
were updated during the late nineteenth century with Victorian details.

Also scattered throughout the district are significant houses from the
middle of the nineteenth century, including the c. 1840 Wood-Smith House (No.
22); the c. 1850 Old Holy Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory (No. 150); the c.
1851 Temperance Hall (No. 5); the c. 1851 Lewis H. Richardson House (No. 49);
the c. 1851 Elizabeth B. Jacocks House (No. 138); and the c. 1856 Simpson-
Blanchard House (No. 13).

Built in 1851, Temperance Hall (No. 5) is a primary example of mid-
nineteenth-century building practices. Following specifications set out in the
building contract, the Hall was constructed as a two-story 32-foot by 26-foot
building framed with heart pine and cypress timbers. Originally divided into
four equal rooms with two front entrances opening onto the street, the building
was converted into a residence, c. 1857, at which time a side-hall plan was
adopted and a double-tier engaged porch was added (Winslow, pp. 9-11). The new
appearance was not only characteristic of the region, but was a favorite mid-
nineteenth-century house form in Hertford.

Many of the town's most impressive houses were built during a period of
growth and prosperity in the last decade of the nineteenth century, when the
town saw its population double. Following national trends, the prosperous merchants, bankers, lawyers, and doctors of Hertford desired large, impressive, Queen Anne-style homes with their projecting gables, large porches, and multi-faceted facades. Many pristine examples were built in Hertford by the town's most prosperous businessmen including the c. 1893 Matthew H. White House (No. 175); the c. 1894 Tudor F. Winslow House (No. 151); the c. 1900 Penelope S. McMullan House (No. 48); and the c. 1904 Dr. Robert W. Smith House (No. 37).

By the early twentieth century, a number of houses built in Hertford incorporated Queen Anne-style massing with Colonial Revival details—typical for the region. Examples of this type include the 1905 Dr. Thomas S. McMullan House (No. 81) and the c. 1909 Charles Johnson House (No. 103). Several fine examples of Colonial Revival houses are also found in Hertford, including the 1905 George E. Major House (No. 160).

Rapid development of the lumber industry and the subsequent availability of abundant building materials, along with an influx of mill workers, contributed to an important new housing trend in Hertford. Speculative investment with rental properties was introduced to the town during this period. Frequently a speculator would build two or three identical houses side by side. Two such examples are the three one-story houses built by Mary E. Saunders, c. 1890, along North Church Street (No. 83-85) and the pair of two-story gable-front houses built c. 1910 by the Blanchard brothers on West Grubb Street (No. 199-200). Both groups are basic frame structures highlighted by a combination of turned and sawn gable ornaments, brackets, and posts (Haley, p. 64).

The c. 1917 Thomas Nixon House (No. 50) on North Church Street is the only residence reflecting the Neoclassical Revival style in Hertford. Thomas Nixon, a prominent business and civic leader, built this imposing two-story house featuring a monumental portico supported by paired Ionic columns and complemented by a one-story wrap-around porch with porte-cochere.

Although not as popular in Perquimans County as elsewhere in North Carolina, several excellent examples of the Craftsman bungalow style were built in Hertford during the early 1920's. The 1924 William M. Divers House (No. 58) on South Church Street is a handsome two-story gable-front bungalow with a porte cochere, a feature characteristic of the early twentieth century in Perquimans County. The 1925 E. Leigh Winslow House (No. 127) and the 1925 W. Howard Pitt House (No. 128), both on West Dobbs Street, are one-and-one-half-story examples featuring an enlarged shed dormer, also typical of the
Bungalow style. The 1926 Mark J. Gregory House (No. 100) located at 112 North Covent Garden Street is a brick version of the bungalow with the brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern. More modest examples of the Craftsman bungalow style in Hertford include the 1925 William H. Hardcastle House (No. 137) on West Dobbs Street and the 1926 Frances N. Rutenberg House (No. 183) on West Grubb Street.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The town's business district, centered on the 100 block of North Church Street, also underwent a renaissance in the early twentieth century. One by one, earlier wood buildings, susceptible to damage or destruction from fire and environmental factors, were replaced by more sturdy brick structures. Dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century, the one- and two-story brick commercial buildings display simple vernacular brick details such as corbelled string courses, cornices, and in some cases, segmentally- or round-arched second-floor windows.

Constructed by local builder and contractor, William F. Stokes, the 1895 W.R. Shannonhouse Building (No. 66) included two large elevators, probably the first in town. Built in three distinct sections, two general stores and a grocery store were the first businesses to occupy this handsome brick building.

An excellent example of early twentieth-century commercial architecture in Hertford, the c. 1909 Darden Department Store (No. 64) retains a virtually intact facade. The five-bay brick store front is highlighted by a raised parapet and corbelled brick rows which delineate each floor and comprise the cornice. The facade is further distinguished by handsome brick pilasters with a pseudo-rusticated surface treatment.

Built c. 1912 by Henry C. Stokes and Matthew H. White, Rose's 5-10-25 Cent Store (No. 63) is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style. Featuring a virtually intact facade, the store front is distinguished by a striking cornice featuring both a modillion-block row and a dentil row. The jack-arch of each second-floor window contains alternating oversized elements plus enlarged keystones. Cast-iron columns support the large display windows.

The striking 1916 Classical Revival Farmers National Bank of Hertford (No. 67) dominates the streetscape of the commercial district. Operating first as the Farmers National Bank and then as a branch of the Carolina Banking and Trust Company, the bank became a victim of the Great Depression, closing its
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

doors in 1929. Supported by four fluted Ionic columns, the bank's shallow in­
antis porch dominates the three-bay facade. Clay tiles cover the porch's shed
roof and complement the building's buff color bricks, while double-door
entrances flank a central picture-window bay. Each bay is surmounted by a
multi-pane transom containing stained glass.

Accommodating two stores, Gregory's 5-10-25 Cent Store (No. 65) was
constructed in 1928-29 for Mark J. Gregory by L. B. Perry, a contractor from
Elizabeth City. Virtually unaltered, each store maintains its original street­
level display windows and entrances. Red and tan tiles checker the base of
each window, while simple patterned brickwork highlights the double-window
three-bay facade.

Many other significant buildings line the 100 block of North Church Street
including the 1905 Hertford Hardware Store (No. 43) in continuous use as a
hardware store, the 1916 Joseph H. Towe Building (No. 68), the 1916 Divers
Motor Company Building (No. 69), the 1916 Winslow and White Store (No. 70), the
1917 Dr. Thomas A. Cox Office (No. 71), and the 1937 State Theatre (No. 42).
The 1915 Old Hertford Post Office (No. 72), located on the corner of Front and
Grubb streets served the town of Hertford until it relocated into the former
Farmers National Bank of Hertford in the 1930s.

Two surviving offices include the c. 1851 Dr. Caleb Winslow Office (No.
147) on West Market Street and the c. 1885 Thomas G. Skinner Law Office (No.
180) on West Grubb Street. Reflecting its use as an office, the gable-front
Dr. Caleb Winslow Office formerly had double entrances, one of which has been
changed into a window. Greek Revival details include simple corner pilasters,
a gable fanlight, side lights, a transom, and symmetrical Greek Revival
moldings around the openings. Distinguishing features of the square two-bay
Thomas G. Skinner Law Office include the pyramidal roof with an interior
chimney piercing its apex, enlarged 2/2 sash windows, and an entrance flanked
by attenuated wooden panels and capped by a transom. The Skinner Office has
been moved from its original location on the courthouse green, while the
Winslow Office was moved a few feet from its first site.

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS/RESOURCES

Institutional buildings were essential in the development of the town of
Hertford. Built in 1825, the Perquimans County Courthouse (No. 41) remains a
significant Federal-era courthouse--one of few surviving examples in the state.
Replacing an earlier frame building, the handsome two-story brick structure was
built on the courthouse green, an area of public land about the size of five
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

town lots. Remaining the dominant building in Hertford, early town growth fanned out from the centrally-located courthouse.

Religion has played a pivotal role in the history of Perquimans County. The Edmundson-Fox Memorial (No. 54), a stone marker erected near Phelps Point on the Perquimans River, commemorates the spot where the first religious service on record in the Carolinas was held in 1672 by William Edmundson, an English Quaker.

Hertford’s early churches also reflect the importance of religion in the lives of its citizens. Episcopalians inaugurated formal worship services in Hertford in the 1820’s, erecting a parish in 1848 under the guidance of Benjamin S. Skinner. Soon after, they began construction of a small Gothic Revival church, the Church of the Holy Trinity (No. 35) (Watson, p. 71).

Influenced by the neighboring Bethel Baptist Church, a Baptist missionary congregation was established in Hertford which resulted in the construction of the 1854 Hertford Baptist Church (No. 146). A very stylish brick Italianate structure built on a raised basement, the church is highlighted by the large attenuated windows with semi-circular hood moldings and by lacy oversized paired brackets supporting the extended eaves of the gable-end roof.

The First Baptist Church (No. 115) on the corner of King and Hyde Park streets, was organized by freemen who were formerly members of the Hertford Baptist Church. Although their first service was held in 1866 in a brush shelter, they soon raised money for their own church. The present church, the second on the site, was constructed in 1897.

The twenty-eight members of the original Hertford 1822 Methodist congregation were the forerunners of those who established the Hertford United Methodist Church (No. 161) in 1838. The current building, a handsome brick Romanesque-style church designed by Hill C. Linthicum, was constructed in 1901.

Another early site in Hertford is the Cedarwood Cemetery (No. 114) located on the southeastern limits of the historic district. Hertford was originally served by a small public burying ground north of the courthouse and by a number of family cemeteries. However, the town was enjoined early in the nineteenth century to establish a public cemetery elsewhere within its limits. It was subsequently enclosed and grew to be the largest public cemetery in the county.

Located on Hyde Park Street, the 1946 Meridian Masonic Lodge Hall No. 18 of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (No. 121), is one of the largest non-
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

residential frame structures in Hertford. The simple three-bay two-story building is distinguished by a recessed central entrance. The former flat roof has recently been replaced by a gable-front roof. Plain surrounds accent each 2/2 sash window. The building occupies part of the grounds of the former black academy, the cultural center of this traditionally black neighborhood.

The Hertford Academy (No. 104), a portion of the former schoolhouse which was originally situated on the old academy square, was moved to its current location on East Academy Street c. 1905 and converted into a residence. According to the 1919-1920 tax valuation, the Academy building of which this was a part, was constructed in 1871. A documentary photograph depicts it as a gable-end two-story building with one-story flanking wings and a bell tower (Haley, p. 147).

Hertford's S-shaped Bridge (No. 93), spanning the Perquimans River from Phelps Point, replaced an earlier unique float bridge which floated on top of the water supported by empty barrels and held in place with four guy lines. Abandoned in 1897 after high waters dislodged the bridge, the old structure was replaced with a steel truss and wooden bridge. Built by the George E. King Bridge Company, it opened in late January, 1898. Replaced in 1928 by a curving steel-truss-and-concrete bridge, the current bridge is interrupted by a steel Warren-truss swing span opening on a center pivot to allow for boat traffic.

Contained within the boundaries of the Hertford Historic District are buildings representing each period of the town's past. Although some of the early houses have undergone alteration and additions, it is still possible to ascertain their original form and function. Taken as a whole, the architecture of Hertford, together with the setting, feeling, and association present in the historic district, conveys a sense of its two centuries of development.
## Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

### INVENTORY LIST

The inventory list is organized on a street-by-street basis, first the north/south streets, moving from south to north, then the east/west streets, moving from east to west. On the north/south streets, the listings move from the south to the north on the east side of the street, then from the south to the north on the west side of the street. On the east/west streets, the listings move from the east to the west on the north side of the street then from the east to the west on the south side of the street.

A combination of documentary sources was utilized to determine the original date and owners of the buildings including deeds, Sanborn Maps, tax records, and interviews.

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<tr>
<th>List</th>
<th>C/N</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Description/original owner-occupant</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>c. 1881</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>McMullan-Fleetwood House;</strong> frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding; gable-end roof with modillion cornice; five bays wide and two bays deep; 2/1 sash windows; narrow sidelights and a one-light transom surround central door; one-story attached front porch with a central pedimented gable; porch supported by fluted Doric columns; exposed-face brick chimney on south gable end; interior brick chimney on north gable end; one-story addition on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

section number  7  page  9  North Front Street

1A  C/OB  100  c. 1881  1 1/2
north side; partially enclosed rear
double-tier porches; one-story rear
kitchen ell with attached porch;
carport attached to kitchen ell.
Carriage house; frame gable-front
carriage house with weatherboard siding
built on a slope with a raised brick
foundation; standing-seam metal roof.

1B  C/OB  100  c. 1881  1
Smokehouse/studio; frame building with
standing-seam metal hipped roof and two
entrances.

2  C/B  106  1939  2 1/2
Dr. Thomas P. Brinn House; frame
Colonial Revival with brick-veneer
siding; gable-end roof with three gable
dormers; dentil cornice; five bays wide,
two bays deep; central portico supported
by square fluted columns and
topped with an iron railing enclosing a
balcony; exterior-end brick chimneys,
attached one-story hipped roof
garage/guest house on north side;
attached greenhouse on raised brick
foundation on south side; one-story
addition behind guesthouse with a
sloping engaged roof covering an
enclosed porch; a central two-story
three-side bay on east facade.

2A  N/OB  106  c. 1950  1
Garden shed; modern frame garden shed.

3  C/B  110  c. 1825  2
Wood-McCallum-Winslow House;
early frame house overbuilt with Greek
Revival style details; weatherboard
siding; hipped roof with overhanging
eaves; three bays wide and two bays
deep; Colonial Revival-style recessed
central front entrance with a one-light
transom; Greek Revival-style corner
posts; 12/6 sash windows on first level; 6/6 sash windows on second level; east-side two-story attached porch supported by square columns; central door with a six-light transom and sidelights; south-side one-story addition; north-side carport.

**Joshua P. Jessup House;** frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; double pile; gable-front roof with overhanging eaves and cornice returns; two bays wide; 1/1 sash windows; one-light transom over side entrance; interior brick chimney; attached wrap-around porch supported by square columns; rear kitchen ell with attached porch and one-story north-side addition.

**Garage;** frame one-car gable-front garage.

**Temperance Hall;** originally a two-story, 32- by 26-foot building framed with heart pine and cypress timber, divided into four equal rooms with two front entrances and a small front porch; converted into a residence with a side-hall plan c. 1857; currently three bays wide and two bays deep with a gable-end roof; 9/6 sash windows; partially covered with vinyl siding; front entrance surrounded by seven-light transom and four-light sidelights; double-tier engaged porch; a pair of interior-end brick chimneys; rear two-story addition with a double-tier partially enclosed east-side porch; simple one-story three-side bay on south side.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6       | **Hattie C. Brinn House (1)**; frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable-end roof with a front and rear gable dormer with triple windows; three bays wide and three bays deep; 6/1 sash windows; interior brick chimney; engaged front porch supported by square columns on brick piers; engaged back porch.  
Garage/storage shed; frame gable-front garage echoes design of house with weatherboard siding and exposed rafters. |
| 7       | **Mattie E. Darden House**; frame gable-front Colonial Revival with aluminum siding; two bays wide and three bays deep with two-story south-side ell addition; attached wrap-around front porch supported by slender Doric columns; 2/2 sash windows; one-light transom over front doors in main block of house and ell addition; square stained-glass window in front-gable pediment; one-story rear kitchen ell with engaged south-side porch.  
Garage; frame two-car gable-front garage with exposed rafters and weatherboard siding. |
| 8       | **Dr. Thomas A. Cox House**; frame gable-end Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; extensively altered; overhanging eaves; cornice returns; single pile; three bays wide; central front door capped by a two-light transom; raised stoop with flanking side steps; east-side two-story partially enclosed porch; two-story rear ell addition; one-story |
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<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>8A</td>
<td>C/OB</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>c. 1929</td>
<td>1 Shed; small frame garden shed with beaded weatherboard siding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>c. 1872</td>
<td>2 Thomas Jackson House; frame double-pile Greek Revival with vinyl siding; hipped roof with partial gable interruptions; three bays wide, each bay flanked by sidelights; central entrance capped by a transom; 1935 Neoclassical porch with fluted square columns replaced original double-tier porch; second-story central entrance with small balcony; two single-shoulder exterior-end chimneys laid in 1:5 common bond; two-story rear ell addition; one-story rear addition; small one-story north-side shed-roof addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9A</td>
<td>C/OB</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>c. 1915</td>
<td>1 Shed; frame gable-end garden shed with metal roof and exposed rafters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2 Rufus T. Brinn House; four-square frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; hipped roof with hipped-roof dormers; three bays wide with a side-hall plan; sidelights and a three-light transom surround front door; attached portico supported by clusters of slender fluted Doric columns; interior brick chimney; multiple side and rear additions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>2 W. Guy Newby House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; hipped roof with a front pedimented gable features a square stained-glass window; multiple-light transoms over front door in main block and two-story side ell; 1/1 sash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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11A C/OB 214 c. 1915 1

Garage; one-car frame gable-front garage with weatherboard siding; double doors; standing-seam metal roof.

12 N/B 218 c. 1874 2

Elizabeth F. Stokes House; frame Colonial Revival with brick-veneer siding; extensively altered; gable-end roof; engaged two-story Neoclassical front porch supported by four square columns; 6/6 double sash windows situated on either side of a centrally positioned front door; classical door surround with flanking triple sidelights; multiple rear additions.

12A N/OB 218 c. 1950 1

Garden shed; frame gable-end garden shed with weatherboard siding.

13 C/B 300 c. 1856 2

Simpson-Blanchard House; frame Federal/Greek Revival gable-end house clad in vinyl siding; three bays wide with a double-tier engaged porch, side-hall plan, five-light transom over door; 9/6 sash windows; wrap-around porch added c. 1900; c. 1920 two-story wing; original interior-end chimneys; situated sideways on the lot facing Punch Alley.

14 N/B 304 1981 2

Roy Reed House; frame Dutch Colonial Revival; north and south ends exhibit brick siding with a Flemish bond pattern; remainder of house clad in vinyl siding; three bays wide; two bays deep; exterior end brick chimney with

windows; attached wrap-around front porch supported by slender Doric columns; central brick chimney; interior-end brick chimney on side ell; two-story rear addition.

13A C/OB 214 c. 1915 1

12 N/B 218 c. 1874 2

Elizabeth F. Stokes House; frame Colonial Revival with brick-veneer siding; extensively altered; gable-end roof; engaged two-story Neoclassical front porch supported by four square columns; 6/6 double sash windows situated on either side of a centrally positioned front door; classical door surround with flanking triple sidelights; multiple rear additions.

12A N/OB 218 c. 1950 1

Garden shed; frame gable-end garden shed with weatherboard siding.

13 C/B 300 c. 1856 2

Simpson-Blanchard House; frame Federal/Greek Revival gable-end house clad in vinyl siding; three bays wide with a double-tier engaged porch, side-hall plan, five-light transom over door; 9/6 sash windows; wrap-around porch added c. 1900; c. 1920 two-story wing; original interior-end chimneys; situated sideways on the lot facing Punch Alley.

14 N/B 304 1981 2

Roy Reed House; frame Dutch Colonial Revival; north and south ends exhibit brick siding with a Flemish bond pattern; remainder of house clad in vinyl siding; three bays wide; two bays deep; exterior end brick chimney with
paved double shoulders; interior brick chimney near back of house; four dormer windows; front ell projection on north side; covered front porch; rear one-story central bay flanked by partially enclosed porches.

**Jesse P. Perry House**; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; asymmetrical massing; three bays wide; two bays deep; one-light transom over front door; 6/1 sash windows; pyramid roof with a pedimented gable on the north side of front facade; interior brick chimney; large wrap-around front porch with a central pedimented gable supported by paired slender Doric columns resting on brick piers; simple porch balustrade; two-story bays on the north, south, and east sides topped with pedimented gables.

**Estelle C. Fowler House**; frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; pedimented gable-front roof; three bays wide; two bays deep; side-hall plan; 1/1 sash windows in main block of house; casement windows in second level of ell extension; interior brick chimney; two-story ell extension on the south side; one-story porch supported by decorative cement columns attached to ell; one-story garage attached to south side of ell.

**Douglas S. Darden House**; frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and a pyramidal-roof dormer; three bays wide and two bays deep; 1/1 sash windows;
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North Front Street

17A C/OB 314 c. 1925 1

Garage/shed; frame one-car garage with weatherboard siding and hipped metal roof; garden shed with shed metal roof attached to back of garage.

18 C/B 316 c. 1923 2

Isa G. Tucker House; frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding on the first level and shingle siding on the second level; gable-end roof with central gable dormer; two bays wide; four bays deep; 2/2 sash windows; side-hall plan; front door flanked by narrow sidelights; attached front porch supported by brick columns; gable-front porch roof with a shingled pediment; two interior brick chimneys; partially enclosed rear double-tier porch.

19 N/B 318 1916 2

Lavinia T. Langston House; frame Colonial Revival with brick-veneer siding; pyramidal roof; main block two bays wide, two bays deep; 8/8 sash windows on first level; 6/6 sash windows on second level; side-hall plan; front door capped by fanlight and flanked by sidelights with delicate tracery; gable-front portico with pedimented roof supported by slender fluted paired Doric columns resting on a raised brick stoop; interior brick chimney; one-story sunroom attached to south side; multiple two-story rear ell additions; brick double shoulder exterior-end chimney on north side of
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<td>20</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>James Rogers Stokes House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; complex hipped roof with multiple pedimented gables; two bays wide and two bays deep; 1/1 sash windows; side-hall plan; Palladian window in front gable; double-tier porch attached to south side of rear two-story ell; one exposed-face chimney on south wing; one interior chimney; attached wrap-around porch with a pedimented central gable; porch supported by fluted Doric columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20A</td>
<td>C/OB</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Garage; single-car frame garage with a gable-front shingle roof.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>N/B</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>Robert L. Hollowell House; frame ranch house with brick veneer siding; gable-end roof with projecting front gable; casement windows; double-leaf front door; extended shed-roof dormer; interior chimney; attached garage on north side; covered porch supported by square columns; situated on the end of the peninsula with water on two sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>c. 1840</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wood-Smith House; frame Federal-style house with beaded weatherboard siding; gable-end roof; main block three bays wide and two bays deep; attached one-story front porch supported by slender Doric columns; 2/2 sash windows; brick exterior-end chimney with Flemish bond brickwork; one-story south-side sunporch addition; 1904 two-story frame T-addition with one-</td>
</tr>
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<td>Section</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>C/OB</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>c. 1933</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

West side of North Front Street

- **23 C/B 207 c. 1928 2**: Dr. Carlton A. Davenport, Sr., House; frame Colonial Revival with brick-veneer siding; gable-end roof with modillions and cornice returns; three bays wide and two bays deep; portico supported by fluted Doric columns; fanlight and sidelights surround central door; 8/1 sash windows; one-story sunporch with flat roof and casement windows on south side; one-story rear addition with flat roof; exposed-face interior-end chimneys.

- **23A C/OB 207 c. 1928 1**: Garage; frame one-story garage with brick veneer siding; hipped roof; frame double sliding doors with multiple lights.

- **24 C/B 213 1913 2**: Sidney M. Reed House; frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; gable-end roof with cornice returns; three bays wide and two bays deep; symmetrical facade with central door; semi-circular glass transom with delicate tracery; classical door surround; 2/2 sash windows; interior-end chimneys; multiple one- and two-story rear additions; one-story south-side porch supported by three square columns.

- **25 C/B 219 c. 1933 2**: Thomas B. Sumner House; frame Dutch Colonial Revival with brick-veneer siding and a continuous shed dormer; three bays wide; triple windows in the first level, coupled windows in the
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dormer; tracery fanlight and sidelights surround central door; gable-front portico supported by fluted square columns; one-story screen porch supported by square columns on south side; one-story brick addition across the rear facade.

Garage; frame single-car garage with brick-veneer siding; gable-front roof with cornice returns.

Silas M. Whedbee House; frame Cape Cod with vinyl siding; steeply pitched gable-end roof with two gable dormers with returns; three bays wide and two bays deep; six-light transom over central door; classical door surround; 6/6 sash windows; iron railing flanks steps leading to front door; interior chimney; attached one-story screen porch on south side.

Vivian N. Darden House; frame Colonial Revival with contemporary brick-veneer siding; hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; shed dormers with paired windows; two bays wide and two bays deep; side-hall plan; triple window on first level; two 10/1 sash windows on second level of main facade; front portico supported by two Doric columns; interior chimney; attached screen porch on south side; several small one-story rear additions.

Garage/workshop; frame single-car garage with a workshop area; hipped roof.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1/2</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Pattie Blount Morris House; modest frame bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable front with brackets; exposed rafters; three bays wide and four bays deep; central front door flanked by triple windows; enclosed gable-front partial-width porch supported by columns resting on brick piers; front screen porch with a flat roof wraps partially around the north side of house; exterior chimney on north side of house and an interior chimney; square bay on north side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Thomas J. Nixon, Jr. House; frame Colonial Revival with wide weatherboard siding; hipped roof with a gable dormer featuring coupled square windows; three bays wide and four bays deep; three-light transom over central front door; a single 1/1 sash window located south of door; triple 1/1 sash window north of door; two 6/6 sash coupled windows on second level; attached full-width gable-front porch supported by Doric columns; interior-end chimney on north side; attached flat-roof screen porch on north side; one-story rear additions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
<td>F.T. Johnson House; frame Dutch Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding and twin gable dormers; central gable interruption with returns; projecting central front door with a Classical surround; 6/6 coupled windows situated on either side of door; flat-roof screen porch with a roof-top balustrade attached to south side; interior chimney; one-story rear addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>405</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>c. 1824</td>
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<td>32A</td>
<td>C/OB</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>2</td>
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**Robert A. White House**: frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable end with overhanging eaves; main block three bays wide and two bays deep; central front door flanked by double 9/9 sash windows; second level contains a central single 9/1 sash window flanked by coupled 9/1 sash windows; attached one-story porch supported by square posts on brick piers; sunroom attached to north side; two-story rear ell; exterior-end chimney on south side.

**Sheds**: Two frame gable-front garden sheds with vertical board siding and attached shed roofs supported by posts providing a sheltered open storage area.

**Matthews-Jacocks House**: frame Federal/Greek Revival with weatherboard siding; gable end; three bays wide, two bays deep; central-hall plan; Greek Revival door surrounds with sidelights and seven-light transom; double-tier engaged porch supported by square columns; central door on second level; Victorian gable projection over the roofline; two-story ell addition with enclosed porches; one-story rear kitchen addition; two single-shoulder exterior-end chimneys--one laid in Flemish bond, the other in 1:5 common bond; interior chimneys in rear additions.

**Garage**: frame two-story gable front garage with metal roof; attached to...
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 33 C/B 213 1909 2 | | | front is a one-story gable-front shed with vertical boards.  
**James L. Dozier House;** modest frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable front with cornice returns; side hall plan; 2/2 sash windows; two-story south-side ell addition; attached wrap-around front porch supported by turned posts; interior-end chimney; one-story rear ell.  

| 34 C/B 211 1909 2 | | |  
**Robert A. White House;** modest frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable front with cornice returns, diamond-shaped shingles and a centered diamond-shaped window in front gable; two bays wide and two bays deep; side-hall plan; 1/1 sash windows; two-story rear addition; attached full-width front porch supported by square posts; double-tier attached porch on back of house; interior chimneys.  

| 35 C/B 207 1849/1850 1 | (NR) | |  
**Church of the Holy Trinity;** simple frame Gothic Revival church with clapboard siding; gable-front metal roof; side buttresses and corner angle buttresses; lancet windows; narthex and bell-tower added in 1894; interior features a nave with gallery and a chancel; decorative exposed beams; interior barrel vaulting; ornate plaster medallions in chancel ceiling.  

| 35A C/SI 207 1849 | | |  
**Holy Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery;** grave markers form one of the finest collection of funerary carvings in the county. Burial site for many of Perquimans Confederate officers and
plantation owners.

**Winslow Memorial Parish House**; frame Gothic Revival parish house with weatherboard siding; gable-front steeply pitched metal roof; lancet windows; one-story flat-roof addition on rear and south side; attached to Church of the Holy Trinity by a breezeway.

**Josiah Elliott's Cafe**; frame restaurant with weatherboard siding; gently sloping roof with overhanging eaves; bank of windows with vertical muntins flank door and continue on the north and south facades; enclosed breezeway connects to simple one-story frame cottage; two bays wide and two bays deep; cornice returns; double entrances in front facade; 6/6 sash windows.

**Dr. Robert W. Smith House**; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with weatherboard siding; hipped roof; multiple projecting pedimented gables; Palladian window in front gable; coupled sash windows contain a single light surmounted by a row of vertical elongated hexagonal lights; attached wrap-around front porch with centered gable supported by paired columns resting on square panelled posts; porch enclosed by turned balusters; one-story rear addition extends off south side; interior chimneys with corbelled caps.

**Garage**; small one-car frame garage with clapboard siding, gable front; double-leaf panelled front doors
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East side of North Church Street

39 N/B 106 1957 2

Peoples Bank and Trust Company (Centura Bank); brick commercial building built as an addition to the now demolished 1903 Hertford Banking Company building; five bays wide; slightly recessed central entrance flanked by enlarged multi-light windows; 6/9 sash windows on second level; faux half-quoins on corners of principal facade.

40 N/B 110 1909 2

T.C. Blanchard & Bro. Store; brick commercial building; six bays wide; original facade significantly altered in 1991 for use as Perquimans County Courthouse Annex; first-level facade deeply recessed; second-level facade supported by brick columns; row of vertical lights spans the upper area between the brick columns; second-level windows are 1/1 sash with cement lintels and keystones.

41 C/B 128 1825 2

Perquimans County Courthouse (NR); Federal-style brick building laid in Flemish bond; gable-end roof; fanlight in central gable-front interruption; five-bay symmetrical facade; diminutive porch supported by molded brick columns; dentil rows in porch cornice and pediment; fanlight over central double-door entrance; 16/12 sash windows on first level; 12/12 sash on the second level; interior-end brick chimneys; original T-shaped plan modified in 1892 by lengthening the rear courtroom; rooms also added behind each wing; further additions to both the rear and the sides in 1897, 1932,
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42  C/B  144  1937  3

State Theatre; brick building with vertical board siding on facade of first level; central recessed door flanked by multi-paned fixed sash windows; side entrance led to balcony of former theater; two narrow recessed 1/1 windows on second level, four narrow recessed 1/1 windows on third level; three vertical rows of projecting header bricks accentuate corners of upper level facade; attached shingle roof supported by posts spans first-level facade; currently utilized as commercial/warehouse space.

43  C/B  146  1905  2

Hertford Hardware and Supply Store; four-bay brick commercial building with decorative brick work in the cornice and upper front facade; stylized brick window surrounds; plate commercial glass windows on either side and between the two front entrances; attached shingle-roof porch spans first-level of facade. The Hertford Hardware Store Annex, also built in 1905 as a separate building facing Front Street, and the c. 1925 Edward D. Winslow Building on Courthouse Square are currently attached to the Hertford Hardware Store.

44  C/B  208  c. 1818  2 1/2

Edward Wood House; frame Federal/Greek Revival with vinyl siding; gable end; side-hall plan; three bays wide; two bays deep; 9/9 sash windows on first floor; 9/6 sash on the second; double-tier engaged front porch supported by four square columns; Greek Revival entrances on the first and
second levels; a pair of exterior paved double-shoulder chimneys laid in Flemish bond on south side of house; small one-story addition on north side of house.

**Wesley E. Nelson House;** frame ranch house with brick-veneer siding; hipped roof with overhanging eaves; double windows; interior brick chimney; attached garage.

**Nannie S. Reed House;** modest frame Victorian with aluminum siding; gable front with two-story gable-end ell on south side; cornice returns; two-light transom over front door; 2/2 sash windows; attached front wrap-around porch supported by turned posts; two interior brick chimneys; rear two-story ell addition with enclosed double-tier attached porches.

Garage; frame garage with aluminum siding and metal hipped roof; overhanging eaves; single-car entrance plus two additional front doors north side of the car entrance.

**Dr. James J. Shannonhouse House;** frame late Greek Revival coastal cottage with weatherboard siding; three-bay facade, double-pile plan evolves around a center hall; each bay of front facade flanked by sidelights; transom over central entrance; three gable dormers in front and rear; engaged front porch supported by tapered square columns; enclosed engaged rear porch; attached rear one-story addition and screen porch; four
Hertford Historic District
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interior-end chimneys.

47A C/OB 220 c. 1872 1
Privy; small frame two-entrance outhouse with weatherboard siding and shed roof.

47B C/OB 220 c. 1900 1
Shed; frame shed with weatherboard siding; shed roof; enclosed on three sides; attached flat roof supported by posts providing sheltered area.

Penelope S. McMullan House; frame Queen Anne with weatherboard siding; irregular massing with hipped roof and multiple gables; stained elliptical window on front facade; double-leaf door opens into small vestibule; small widow's walk capped by a spindle band and decorative sawnwork; coupled 9/1 sash windows in front gable; attached wrap-around porch with a central gable interruption and overhanging eaves with modillion blocks; porch supported by pairs of baseball-bat-shaped posts standing on brick pedestals; double-tier porches on rear and south side of rear two-story ell; attached south-side porte-cochere; interior brick chimneys.

48 C/B 308 c. 1900 2
Garage; frame one-car garage with weatherboard siding; steeply pitched metal pyramidal roof; sliding frame door.

Lewis H. Richardson House; frame Greek Revival with vinyl siding; double pile, side-hall plan; three bays wide; identical first- and second-level front entrance doors with a simple Greek Revival corner-block surround framed by sidelights and a transom; 6/6 sash
North Church Street

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windows; double-tier engaged front porch supported by fluted square columns; rear enclosed engaged porch; one-story rear ell addition; pair of interior-end brick chimneys on north side.

**Thomas Nixon House**; frame Neoclassical Revival with vinyl siding; hipped roof with large hipped dormers; double pile; three bays wide; 1/1 sash windows; monumental portico supported by paired Ionic columns; one-story wrap-around porch with porte-cochere; porch supported by smaller Ionic columns resting on brick pedestals; central door surrounded by sidelights and semi-elliptical transom; sidelights flank second-story entrance; balcony encloses second-story entrance; two-story attached rear ell; two interior heavily corbelled brick chimney stacks.

Shed; frame gable-end garden shed with vertical board siding; central door.

**Martha R. Whedbee House**; frame Colonial Revival with asbestos shingle siding; hipped roof with pedimented side gable; two bays wide and two bays deep; side-hall plan; attached one-story front porch with overhanging roof and gable interruption with cornice returns; porch supported by tapering Doric columns, two-story rear addition ell with south-side double-tier enclosed porch clad in cedar shake singles, interior brick chimney.

Garden shed; small one-story frame
Hertford Historic District
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52  N/B  320  1964  1 1/2

53  C/B  400  c. 1905  2 1/2

54  C/O  1929

J. Moody Matthews, Jr., House; frame Cape Cod with brick veneer siding; steeply-pitched gable-end roof with three gable dormers; five bays wide; two bays deep; recessed central front door with transom; 6/6 sash windows; one-and-one-half-story addition on north side; one-story rear ell addition; central brick chimney.

Patrick H. Small House; double-pile frame Colonial Revival with beaded weatherboard siding; hipped roof pierced by an imposing gable-front interruption; three bays wide; central-hall-plan; double-leaf front door flanked by sidelights and a large four-light transom; 2/1 sash windows; two-story gable-front porch altered in 1945; porch supported on two levels by paired Doric columns; first-level columns rest on brick piers; two interior-end chimneys on both the north and the south sides; two-story rear ell addition with a small one-level side porch supported by Doric columns.

Patrick H. Small was the owner of a local general merchandise store, served as a county commissioner, and was a partner in the Yeopim Lumber Company.

Edmundson-Fox Memorial; stone marker erected June 11, 1929, by North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends; memorial reads, "Near this spot, William Edmundson, an English Friend, held in May 1672, the first religious service on record in Carolina. Six months later, George Fox, founder of
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

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South Church Street  

Hertford Historic District  
Perquimans County, NC  

the religious society of friends also visited this section and held meetings among the colonists. Here were the beginnings of a religious life of a great state."

West side of South Church Street

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**Edward C. Albertson House;** frame vernacular dwelling with weatherboard siding; steeply pitched gable-end roof; 2/2 sash windows; three bays wide and two bays deep; single interior ridge chimney; attached enclosed front porch; kitchen/dining ell addition off the back. House was once used as a parsonage for the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Carport; aluminum frame two-car carport.

Storage/garden shed; corrugated metal roof, vertical board siding, two small square windows on either side of a central door.

Workshop; Small cinderblock building with a gable-front metal roof and a small frame gable front entrance area.

**William F. Sutton House;** modest frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable front with cornice returns; double pile; square-diamond window in the front gable; side-hall plan; coupled windows on the first level; two 2/2 sash windows on the second level; two-light transom over main entrance; attached wrap-around porch supported by square columns.
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resting on brick piers; interior brick chimney; formerly detached kitchen now joined to the rear of the house.

Isaac A. White House; frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; gable-front roof; two-story gable-end side ell; cornice returns; square window in front gable; attached wrap-around porch supported by slender Doric columns; two interior brick chimneys; one-story kitchen ell off rear.

William M. Divers House; frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding; multiple front gables supported by enlarged brackets; screen porch and attached porte-cochere supported by truncated square brick piers; windows include multi-pane upper sash and single lower sash. William Divers operated a confectionery and later a grocery in partnership with Tom Raper. He opened a jewelry store c. 1916 and later Divers Motor Company, a Ford dealership.

Claude V. Norman House; frame vernacular dwelling; gable front; weatherboard siding; two bays wide; side-hall plan; attached front porch supported by turned columns; interior brick chimney; one-story kitchen ell attached to rear.

White's Boarding House; frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; large rambling structure with two pedimented front gables; square window in each gable; attached wrap-around front porch supported by slender Doric columns;
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Hertford Historic District
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multiple side and rear additions.

(former) Gulf Oil Gas Station; commercial cinderblock service station with two service bays and a reception area.

West side of North Church Street

Dr. Robert W. Smith Drug Store; brick commercial building; plate-glass windows on first level; three arched 1/1 sash windows on second level with molded concrete keystones; corners emphasized by brick pilasters; decorative cornice with corbelled brick rows. Now Woodard's Pharmacy, this building has been in continuous operation as a pharmacy; upper floor formerly housed the telephone exchange and health department.

Roses 5-10-25 Cent Stores; four-bay brick Colonial Revival commercial building; striking cornice with a modillion-block row and a dentil row; jack arch over each second-floor window with alternating oversized elements plus an enlarged keystone; first level display windows supported by cast-iron columns; a pair of recessed entrances leads into the open merchandise area.

Darden Department Store; five-bay brick commercial building; raised parapet; corbelled brick rows between each floor as well as the cornice; handsome brick pilasters on corners and between each window; recessed double entrance flanked by large display windows;
windows framed by cast-iron details including pilasters and panels; separate side-entrance door leads to second-floor stair hall; arched lintels with keystones over side entrance and upper windows.

**Gregory's 5-10-25 Cent Store;** built for Mark Gregory; brick commercial building accommodating two stores; original street-level display windows and recessed entrances; red and tan tiles checker base of each window; side stair-hall entrance leads to second floor; simple patterned brickwork highlights double-window three-bay facade.

**W.R. Shannonhouse Building;** constructed by local builder William F. Stokes with T.J. Jackson of Edenton as the brickmason; building divided into three exterior sections; first section: three bays wide; recessed central entrance flanked by large multiple fixed sash windows; three 9/9 sash windows on second level; two rows of patterned brick define cornice; second and third sections: corbelled cornices; arched windows capped with slightly projecting brick arched lintels; recessed entrances framed by plate-glass windows; previously housed general stores and grocery stores; current utilization includes a beauty salon, a bank, and the Hertford Cafe.

**Farmers National Bank of Hertford;** brick Classical Revival commercial building; shallow in antis porch supported by four fluted colossal Ionic
columns; double-door entrances flank a central picture-window bay; each bay surmounted by a multi-pane transom containing stained glass; four 1/1 sash windows on second level; clay tiles cover the porch shed roof; bank closed its doors in 1929, a victim of the Great Depression; first floor served briefly as the U.S. Post Office.

Joseph H. Towe Building; four-bay brick commercial building; features patterned brick cornice; cornice design repeats itself between the first and second levels of facade; arched brick lintels over second-story windows; horizontal boards clad first-story facade; recessed central entrance flanked by multi-paned fixed sash windows.

Divers Motor Company Building; six-bay brick commercial building with patterned brick cornice repeated between the first and second levels; arched brick lintels over the windows; recessed entrance framed by plate-glass windows and a row of large square lights above the entrance and windows. Building was constructed for William M. Divers and housed a Ford Dealership. In the 1930s, it served as a wholesale grocery.

Winslow and White Store; three-bay brick commercial building; patterned brick cornice; patterned brick work repeats between first and second levels; recessed central first-level entrance with plate glass windows.

Dr. Thomas A. Cox Office; brick
Commercial building featuring patterned brick work in the cornice; brick work repeats between the first and second levels; recessed side entrance flanked by a plate-glass window; quadruple 6/6 sash window on second level surmounted by large fanlight.

**Old Hertford Post Office**; brick commercial building; patterned brick cornice which repeats itself between the first and second levels; recessed entrance flanked by a large multipaned fixed-sash window; side entrance leads to stairwell to second level.

**Bill and Viv's Service Station**; cinderblock service station with several bays and reception area.

**Vacant Lot**.

**Col. Wilson Reed House (wing)**; frame Greek Revival; former wing removed from an earlier house; weatherboard siding; gable-end roof with cornice returns; central cross gable with patterned shingles in the gable; three-bay facade with side-hall plan; 6/6 sash windows; window and door surrounds feature corner blocks with roundels; attached front porch supported by slender Doric columns; two-story rear wing and one-story kitchen ell attached to back.

**Elmer V. Perry House**; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; hipped roof with multiple pedimented gables; projecting two-story bay; 1/1 sash windows; attached wrap-around porch supported by paired...
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slender Doric columns; porch roof interrupted by a pedimented cross gable; transom over front door; interior brick chimney; two-story rear ell with several small attached shed rooms.

Garage; frame gable-front two-car garage with weatherboard siding.

Josephus C. Morris House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival; weatherboard siding; multiple pedimented gables; square stained-glass window in each gable; 2/2 sash windows; transoms over front and side doors; attached wrap-around porch supported by fluted Ionic columns; interior chimney and an exterior-end chimney; two-story rear ell with attached one-story wing.

Garage; frame gable-front garage with weatherboard siding; converted to shed.

(former) Blanchard Store; Originally Blanchard mercantile store; converted into single-family dwelling in the 1870s; named the "Flower Cottage" by former owner Penelope C. Norcom; frame gable-front cottage with asbestos shingle siding; shed-roof dormers; interior-end chimney; three bays wide with side entrance; 2/2 sash windows on first level; a single 9/6 sash window in the front gable; attached front porch supported by paired square columns; simple balustrade encloses the porch and encircles the porch roof; one-story attached kitchen wing.

Blount Holly House; frame vernacular
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I-house with weatherboard siding; gable-end roof with cornice returns and a central gable-front interruption; three bays wide; two bays deep; 2/2 sash windows; attached screen front porch; one-story rear addition.

Garage; frame gable-end two-car garage, half of which has been enclosed for utilization as a storage shed; weatherboard siding.

Dr. John L. Leggett House; frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; gable-front; Palladian window in pedimented gable; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide; two-light transom over front entrance; 2/2 sash windows; attached front porch supported by turned columns; two-story rear addition with an attached one-story rear wing.

Garden shed; frame gable-front garden shed with weatherboard siding.

Dr. Thomas S. McMullan House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; asymmetrical massing with steeply pitched hipped roof; multiple pedimented gables with Palladian-design ventilators; bracketed cornice; wrap-around porch with central gable interruption and bracketed eaves; porch supported by simple columns and enclosed by a balustrade; interior chimneys; two-story rear ell addition.

Lizzie Myers Relfe House; frame Cape Cod with steeply pitched gable-end roof; two gable dormers; central entrance flanked by three-sided bay
North Church Street

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windows; pedimented portico supported by simple columns; exterior-end chimney; currently undergoing renovation.

Garage; gable-front one-car frame garage with weatherboard siding.

Mary E. Saunders Rental House (1); most intact of three houses built as rental property; double-pile frame dwelling with weatherboard siding; gable end; three-bay facade with central door; attached front porch with hipped roof; porch ornamented by sawnwork brackets and cornices; exposed-face interior chimneys at each gable end.

Mary E. Saunders Rental House (2); one of three houses built as rental property; cottage has been altered but due to age, changes are considered historic; double-pile frame dwelling with vinyl siding; gable-end roof with cornice; three-bay facade with central door featuring sidelights and a fanlight; arched-gable portico supported by simple columns; one-story addition on south side; exposed-face interior chimneys at each gable end.

Mary E. Saunders Rental House (3); one of three houses built as rental property; cottage has been altered, but due to age, changes are considered historic; double-pile frame cottage; steeply pitched gable-end roof with a full-width two-bay shed dormer; five-bay facade with a central entrance; attached wrap-around porch supported by
square columns resting on brick piers; exposed-face interior chimneys on each gable end.

Thomas C. Whedbee House; frame Colonial Revival house with weatherboard siding; asymmetrical three-bay facade; pyramidal roof with a central-gable interruption; central brick chimney; 1/1 sash windows; attached hipped-roof front porch with a central gable; porch supported by Doric columns; one-story rear addition.

Davenport Boathouse; frame boathouse with weatherboard siding; small full-width room attached to front with a central door and attached porch.

George H. Newby House; frame gable-front modest Colonial Revival with a gable-end two-story side wing; wide attached wrap-around porch supported by square columns resting on brick piers; interior-end chimney.

Martin Towe House; frame bungalow with vinyl siding; double pile; three bays wide with a central entrance; hipped roof with a hipped dormer; engaged screened-in front porch supported by square columns resting on brick piers; exterior-end chimney.

William E. White House; frame vernacular gable-end I-house; weatherboard siding; single pile; three bays wide; 2/2 sash windows; central entrance; pedimented gable-front portico supported by square columns resting on squat brick piers; several
two-story additions off the rear.

**Mary Alice Elliott House**; frame vernacular gable-end I-house; weatherboard siding; single pile; three bays wide; 2/2 sash windows; central entrance; pedimented gable-front portico supported by square columns resting on squat brick piers; multiple one- and two-story additions off the rear.

Cottage; detached frame cottage situated behind 401 N. Church Street, adjacent to Perquimans River.

Sheds; several small frame gable-front storage sheds with weatherboard siding and central front doors.

**Matthew H. White Rental House**; frame gable-end cottage; attached enclosed front porch and multiple one-story rear additions.

**Bridge Keeper's Residence**; built by the State Highway Commission as a residence for the bridge keeper; frame double-pile, gable-end vernacular frame dwelling with weatherboard siding; twin front gables pierce the roof line; partial-width enclosed front porch; interior chimney.

**Hertford S-Shaped Bridge**; steel-truss bridge spanning the Perquimans River from Phelps Point to the causeway; built in 1928 by the State Highway Commission, replacing an earlier bridge; a curving element cement and steel bridge interrupted by a steel
Hertford Historic District
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Warren-truss swing span opening on a center pivot to allow for boat traffic.

**East side of Perquimans Street**

94 N/B 208 1991 1

**Hertford Police Station:** frame building with vinyl siding; gable end; eight bays wide; two entrances; 8/8 sash windows; gable-front partial-width porch supported by simple narrow columns and enclosed with a wood balustrade; raised deck on north side; large parking lot on three sides of building.

**West side of Perquimans Street**

95 N/B 205/207 c. 1955 1

**Ililda A. Matthews Rental House:** one-story frame cottage with asbestos shingle siding; duplex built as rental property.

96 N/B 209 c. 1940 1

**Ililda A. Matthews Rental House (2):** frame cottage with asbestos shingle siding; gable-end with cornice returns; one-story rear addition with enclosed engaged porch; 6/6 sash windows; facade is being remodeled with picture windows and new entrance.

**East side of North Covent Garden Street**

97 C/B 104 c. 1925 2 1/2

**Annie Raper House:** frame American Foursquare with aluminum siding; hipped-roof with shed dormer; double pile; three bays wide; side-hall plan; 6/1 sash windows; brick exterior-end chimney with stepped single shoulder; attached one-story front porch supported by tapered square columns resting on brick piers.
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97A N/OB 104 c. 1950 1
Shed; small frame storage shed with vertical board siding.

98 C/B 106 1896 2
**John R. Chappell House;** modest frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding; gable front with two-story gable-end side ell; polygonal (3-side) bay on first level of facade; side-hall plan; gable-front pedimented portico supported by slender square columns; attached one-story porch with shed roof supported by simple columns protects side-ell facade; interior chimneys; one-story shed-roof rear addition.

98A N/OB 106 c. 1960 1
Garden shed; small frame garden shed with gable-end roof, plywood siding.

99 C/B 108 1938 1 1/2
**Doris Gregory Ainsley House;** frame Tudor Revival with brick-veneer siding; gable end with a projecting gable front; bungaloid windows; arched front entrance with an arched front-gable portico supported by decorative wrought-iron columns; asymmetrical facade with an exposed-face chimney; also an interior-end chimney on south side; two-story rear addition plus an attached one-story rear addition with aluminum siding.

99A C/OB 108 c. 1940 1
Garage; frame gable-front two-car garage with brick veneer siding.

100 C/B 112 1926 1 1/2
**Mark J. Gregory House;** frame Craftsman bungalow with brick siding laid in a Flemish bond pattern; pedimented front gables clad in shingles; bungaloid windows; attached wrap-around porch with exposed rafters; porch supported by square posts resting on brick piers.
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and enclosed by a balustrade; gable and shed dormers with coupled windows; interior chimney with a corbelled cap; aluminum frame carport attached to east side of house.

Reed Oil Company Building; large frame warehouse with corrugated metal siding; retail area in the front of building; low-pitched gable-front roof; two front entrances.

West side of North Covent Garden Street

Ruth Toms Newby House; frame Colonial Revival House with weatherboard siding; gable end with projecting gable-front ell; 2/2 sash windows; window hoods over front facade windows; attached wrap-around porch supported by simple tapering columns and enclosed by a balustrade; double-tier portico on south-side gable end; decorative bargeboard in front gable; one-story rear ell addition; two interior chimneys with corbelled caps.

Garage/storage shed; frame gable-front garage with vertical board siding; overhanging eaves supported by enlarged brackets; converted to a storage shed with double-leaf doors.

Charles Johnson House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; irregular plan; 1/1 sash windows; transoms over front doors; attached wrap-around porch supported by simple columns; hipped roof with multiple pedimented gables featuring fanlights with stained glass; interior
chimneys. A local insurance agent, Charles Johnson served as Clerk of Superior Court from 1906 to 1922.

Garage; frame gable-front one-car garage with weatherboard siding and double-leaf doors.

Smokehouse; frame hipped standing-seam metal roof with weatherboard siding; three panelled doors.

Converted garage; frame square-shaped outbuilding with weatherboard siding and a pyramidal standing-seam metal roof.

Hertford Academy: frame I-house with vinyl siding, three bays wide and two bays deep; gable-end roof with overhanging eaves and cornice returns; attached hipped-roof porch supported by simple square columns; brackets and cornice moldings have recently been removed; two-story rear ell with attached porch; windows have been replaced, early flanking wings and a bell tower have been removed; building was moved from the old academy square to its present location and converted into a residence c. 1905.

Garage; frame gable-front garage/workshop with vinyl siding, shingle roof; one-car bay plus workshop area.

Glenn R. Matthews House; frame bungalow with asbestos shingle siding;
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East Academy Street/  
West Academy Street  

105A C/OB 108  c. 1945  

gable front with exposed rafters and bracketed cornice; three bays wide with central door; coupled bungaloid windows; attached hipped-roof front porch supported by battered square columns on brick piers; engaged partially enclosed screened back porch; two interior chimneys.  

Garage/attached shed; gable-front frame garage with asbestos shingle siding; two bay openings; attached frame gable-end workshop/shed with asbestos shingle siding and metal roof.  

Vacant Lot.  

107 N/B 110  c. 1952  

Perquimans County Library; frame gable-end building with brick veneer siding; asymmetrical fenestration; central double-leaf door sheltered by front-gable portico supported by slender Doric columns; one-story rear ell addition; extension additions made in 1990; library lot includes most of the block.  

Vacant Lot.  

108 V  

William Mardre Rental House (1); frame modest Colonial Revival with asbestos shingle siding; gable front with cornice returns; asymmetrical facade; two bays wide; side entrance; one-light transom; 2/2 sash windows; attached hipped-roof front porch supported by
West Academy Street

Hertford Historic District
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turned columns resting on a frame wall; exterior cinderblock chimney; one-story rear addition.

Shed; frame garden shed with vertical board siding; gable end.

**William Mardre Rental House (2);** frame modest Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; gable front with cornice returns; asymmetrical facade; two bays wide; side entrance; two-light transom; first-level principal facade windows replaced with double 8/8 sash windows; 2/2 sash on second-level and attic windows; small portico with hipped roof and raised brick stoop; interior chimney; one-story rear addition.

**William Mardre Rental House (3);** frame modest Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable-front with cornice returns; asymmetrical facade; two bays wide; side entrance; two-light transom; 2/2 sash windows on second level; 6/6 sash window in attic; partially enclosed attached front porch with hipped roof; south side of porch supported by turned columns; north front bay window in enclosed north side of porch; interior chimney; one-story rear addition.

Shed; frame gable-end garden shed.

Vacant Lot.

**Darien P. Daughtrey House;** frame Greek Revival with weatherboard siding; gable end; three bays wide; two bays deep; center-hall plan; three-light
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

sidelights and four-light transoms with symmetrical surrounds and plain corner blocks around first- and second-level central doors; heavy arched panel molding around first-level door; first- and second-level windows flanked by four-light sidelights; original double-tier porch replaced by attached flat-roof two-story porch supported by square-in-section columns; interior-end chimneys; rear two-story ell addition with one-story attached addition and a one-story rear shed addition. Building now serves as Post No. 126 of the American Legion.

South side of King St. at junction with Hyde Park Street

114 C/S I c. 1848

**Cedarwood Cemetery:** Largest public cemetery in Perquimans County. Many elegant funerary markers including the marble representation of a coffin over the grave of Col. Wilson Reed (1792-1860); one of the earliest marked graves is that of John Harris (1798-1849) recognized by the North Carolina Dental Society as the father of dental education in America.

East Side of Hyde Park Street

115 N/B 213-215 c. 1897 1

**First Baptist Church:** organized by freedmen who were formerly members of Hertford Baptist Church; purchased town lot in 1871; second church on lot; building dates to c. 1897; alterations in 1920, 1930, 1958, 1972, and sometime after 1980; frame Gothic Revival Church with brick-veneer siding; pointed-arch windows with stained-glass; square bell tower in southwest corner of building;
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<td>one-story classroom addition on rear of building.</td>
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<td><strong>First Baptist Church Parsonage</strong>: frame vernacular house with asbestos shingle siding; hipped roof with a side-gable interruption; 2/2 sash windows; attached front porch supported by turned columns; interior chimney; two-story side ell; one-story rear addition.</td>
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<td><strong>Willis Barnes House</strong>: frame vernacular I-house with weatherboard siding; three-bay facade with central door; gable-end roof with cornice returns; 4/4 sash windows; attached front porch with hipped roof supported by simple framing; interior-end chimneys with corbelled caps in either gable end; one-story rear addition.</td>
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<td><strong>Rebecca Skinner House</strong>: frame vernacular I-house with weatherboard siding; gable-end roof with bracketed cornice and cornice returns; three-bay facade with central door; 6/6 sash windows; attached porch with hipped roof supported by chamfered posts with lamb's tongue carving; interior gable-end chimney; one-story rear ell addition with attached side porch.</td>
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<td><strong>Serlistine Sutton House</strong>: frame Colonial Revival with asbestos shingle siding; gable front; asymmetrical facade; two bays wide; enclosed attached front porch; interior chimney; attached one-story side ell with gable roof and interior chimney.</td>
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### West side of Hyde Park Street

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<th>Address</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant Lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 N/B</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Meridian Masonic Lodge Hall</strong>; frame gable-front structure with vinyl siding; two-bay facade; recessed central entrance; gable roof recently replaced a former flat roof; 2/2 sash windows; building occupies part of the grounds of the former black academy, the cultural center of this traditionally black neighborhood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122 C/B</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Z. H. Berry Norfleet House</strong>; frame vernacular house with asbestos shingle siding; gable front; two-bay asymmetrical facade with side entrance; 2/2 sash windows; diamond window in gable; attached screened-in front porch supported by chamfered posts; central chimney; one-story rear addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122A C/OB</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shed; frame garden shed with vertical-board siding; gable-end metal roof with exposed rafters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123 N/B</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Percy L. Brothers House</strong>; frame ranch house with a combination of brick-veneer and vinyl siding; gable end; one-story addition on south side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124 C/B</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>William Mardre Rental House (4)</strong>; frame vernacular house with asbestos shingle siding; gable front; steeply pitched roof with cornice returns; two-bay asymmetrical facade with side entrance capped by a two-light transom; 2/2 sash windows; flat-roof portico supported by fluted square columns and capped by a balustrade; central chimney; one-story.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hertford Historic District  
Perquimans County, NC

North side of West Dobbs Street

125 C/B 102  1936  1

Perquimans County Agricultural Building; frame building with brick veneer siding; constructed by the Works Progress Administration; hipped shingle roof; five bays wide; two bays deep; 6/6 sash windows; double-leaf glass entrance doors; gable-front portico supported by four square columns; one-story east side addition; one-story rear ell; currently houses Perquimans County Department of Social Services.

126 C/B 104  c. 1905  1 1/2

George E. Major Carriage House; one-and-one-half-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding on first level and fish-scale shingles on second level; three bays wide with central entrance and paired 6/6 sash windows; sloped metal-roof portico with a raised brick stoop; clipped-gable roof with full-width front and rear shed dormers; partially exposed exterior-end chimney; east-side one-story ell addition with hipped metal roof; west-side attached one-story porch with hipped roof supported by sloping square columns and enclosed by simple balustrade; one-story rear extension off the east side ell addition.

127 C/B 212  c. 1925  1 1/2

E. Leigh Winslow House; frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding;
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128 C/B 214 c. 1925 1 1/2

gable-end steeply pitched roof; front and rear enlarged shed dormers; three bays wide; side entrance flanked by five-light sidelights; double 1/1 sash windows; wrap-around shed-roof porch with exposed rafters supported by truncated posts resting on brick piers; porch enclosed by simple balustrade, exposed-face chimney on east side.

W. Howard Pitt House; frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable-end steeply pitched roof; oversized shed dormer; two bays wide; side entrance flanked by five-light sidelights; triple 8/1 sash windows; front-gable porch supported by truncated posts resting on stone piers; partially exposed-face chimney on east side; one-story west-side wing. W.H. Pitt was a hardware merchant and Clerk of Superior Court.

Vacant Lot.

129 V

130 C/B 220 1943 2

Jackson Wholesale Company Building; (Stancil's Bi-Rite Meat Market) cinderblock commercial building; asymmetrical facade; first-level facade exhibits three fixed-sash horizontal windows on west side; double-leaf glass door with one-light transom and attached single-light window; second-period addition with double-leaf wood doors with iron hinges; second-level six-light fixed-sash window; flat roof.

131 C/B 226-228 1945 2

Towe-Webb Motor Company Building; (NAPA Auto Parts) masonry commercial building with brick veneer siding; glass picture
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West Dobbs Street

South side of West Dobbs Street

132 N/B 105-107 1982 1

The Amsterdam Apartments; gable-end frame building with flush beaded weatherboard siding; two apartments in building; large 6/6 sash windows.

133 C/B 113 c. 1853 2

Augustus Arps House; frame Greek Revival style with weatherboard siding; gable end with central cross gable; main block three bays wide and two bays deep; side-hall plan; four-light sidelights and multi-light transom with symmetrical surrounds with plain corner blocks surround entrance; original multi-paned windows replaced with 2/2 sash; corner posts on main block; two-story west-side gable-end addition; wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns and enclosed by a balustrade; a pair of exterior stepped single-shoulder chimneys laid in 1:5 common bond on east side; partially enclosed rear double-tier engaged porch; one-story rear kitchen ell with engaged porch. Augustus Arps was a shoemaker and Methodist lay leader.

134 C/B 201 c. 1820 2

Benjamin Berry House; frame Federal/Greek Revival style; principal facade sheathed with flush boards; remaining walls sheathed with beaded weatherboard; original house exhibited side-hall plan; Greek Revival entrance features five-light sidelights and multi-light transom with symmetrical windows on first level; fixed-sash windows; flat roof; one-story rear frame garage addition with two car bays.
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surrounds with plain corner blocks; second-period two-story addition on the east side created a central-hall plan; double-tier porch supported by square-in-section columns resting on squat brick piers; a pair of exterior-end chimneys on west side; front chimney features paved double shoulders laid in Flemish bond; rear chimney features stepped single shoulder laid in simple random-course common bond; rear two-story ell addition with attached partially enclosed double-tier porch on east side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134A C/OB 201</td>
<td>c. 1850</td>
<td>Dairy; frame gable-end dairy with steeply pitched metal roof; wide beaded weatherboard siding; six-panel door; original slats in side bays replaced with fixed-sash windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134B C/OB 201</td>
<td>c. 1850</td>
<td>Smokehouse; frame smokehouse with clapboard siding and flat sloping roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134C C/OB 201</td>
<td>c. 1850</td>
<td>Kitchen; frame gable-end kitchen with clapboard siding; engaged porch roof supported by diagonal side braces; kitchen formerly attached to the rear of the house by a breezeway; a frame one-story wood shed with a flat sloping roof and weatherboard siding was added to the east side in the early twentieth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134D C/OB 201</td>
<td>c. 1850</td>
<td>Stable/garage; a former frame gable-end stable with board-and-batten vertical siding was converted to a two-car garage in the early twentieth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135 C/B 205</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>Inez M. White House; frame Craftsman bungalow with vinyl siding; steeply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

pitched gable-end roof with enlarged shed dormer; central front door flanked by triple windows; exposed-face chimney; engaged front porch supported by truncated square posts on brick piers and enclosed by a simple balustrade; two-story rear addition and one-story east side addition.

Garage; frame gable-front one-car garage with weatherboard siding.

**Rufus M. Riddick, Jr. House; frame Dutch Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; steeply pitched roof with full-width shed dormer; fanlight over central front door; door flanked by triple windows; classical portico with a pent roof and hood supported by slender square triplet columns; exterior-end chimneys; one-story east side addition; one-story west side carport supported by square triplet columns; one-story flat roof rear addition.**

Garage; frame two-bay gable-front garage with vinyl siding.

**William H. Hardcastle House; frame Craftsman bungalow with steeply pitched gable-end roof; three gable dormers; three bays wide with central door flanked by paired 6/6 sash windows; engaged front porch supported by truncated square posts; exposed-face chimney.**

Garage; frame gable-front one-car garage with weatherboard siding.
Elizabeth B. Jacocks House; frame vernacular house with weatherboard siding and a center-hall T-plan; gable-end roof with cornice returns; central cross-gable interruption; single pile; five bays wide on first level with central front door capped by a multi-pane transom; 6/6 sash windows; attached shed-roof porch with a central cross-gable supported by square-in-section columns; stepped single-shoulder exterior-end chimneys laid in common bond; rear two-story ell flanked by single-story shed roof porches.

Kitchen; frame kitchen with board-and-batten siding; central door; engaged front porch supported by simple square columns; exterior-end brick chimney.

Stable/garage; gable-end former stable with board-and-batten siding; converted to two-car garage.

Wood Shed; gable-front frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding and three entrances in the front facade.

Virginia L. Jarvis House; frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable-end roof with an oversized gable-front dormer; central front door incorporates a fanlight and is flanked by single-light sidelights; two 8/8 sash windows on either side of front door; exposed-face chimney on east side; attached hipped-roof porch on east side supported by simple square columns.
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National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
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Perquimans County, NC  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>139A C/OB 221</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Shed/garage frame gable-front shed with vertical board siding; extended engaged roof encompasses an attached garage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 C/B 225</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td><strong>Ella S. Wiggins House</strong>: frame Victorian house with bungalow porch; asbestos shingle siding; gable front with cornice returns; two bays wide; four bays deep; side-hall plan; 2/2 sash windows; two-story west-side gable-ell addition; attached wrap-around porch with center cross-gable; porch supported by square columns resting on brick piers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 C/B 229</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td><strong>W. Ray White Service Station</strong>: masonry service station on a concrete block foundation with flat roof and enamel siding; surrounding canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 N/B 108</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td><strong>Edward Benbury's Barber Shop</strong>: brick commercial building; recessed central entrance flanked by plate-glass windows; upper level clad in modern vinyl siding; sloping wood awning supported by four wood posts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 C/B 110</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td><strong>Mills L. Eure Building</strong>: brick commercial building with stucco surface treatment; three bays on the first level, two bays on the second level; raised parapet with corbelled brick rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144 C/B 112-116</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td><strong>M.H. White/H.C. Stokes Building</strong>: brick commercial building; exterior walls on 112 address display a stucco surface treatment; five bays wide; raised parapet with corbelled brick rows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

145 C/B 118 1936 1

slightly recessed arch over the upper level windows; first floor of 116 address features a recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; west wall laid in 1:4 common bond.

Dr. Thomas P. Brinn Clinic; frame office building with brick-veneer siding; three bays wide; central entrance flanked by 6/6 windows capped by a brick jack-arch lintel; flat roof with a raised brick parapet marked by a row of vertical stretcher bricks; stepped parapet on east and west walls.

Hertford Baptist Church; Italianate-style gable-front brick church built on a raised basement; large attenuated windows with semi-circular hood moldings; extended eaves supported by lacy oversize paired brackets; a frame cornice molding in the eaves area; broached spire; original small narthex replaced with a Classical Revival portico in 1923; first educational building added in 1923 and further enlarged in 1955; large parking lot east side of church.

146 C/B 124-126 1854; 1923; 1955

147 C/B 128 1851 1

Dr. Caleb Winslow Office; frame Greek Revival cottage with weatherboard siding; gable front with a fanlight in the pedimented gable; two bays wide; former entrance converted to an 8/8 sash window; door and window framed by side lights and a multi-light transom and symmetrical Greek Revival surrounds with corner blocks; simple corner pilasters; attached hipped-roof front porch supported by square-in-section columns and enclosed by a turned-post
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West Market Street

Hertford Historic District
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147A C/OB 128 c. 1870 1

balustrade; central interior chimney; west-side one-story ell addition; several rear additions. Dr. Winslow was a prominent physician, a County Surveyor, a temperance leader, a trustee of Hertford Academy, and a member of the first Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina. A Quaker, he was often called upon to mediate disturbances during the Civil War.

148 C/B 132 1894 2 1/2

Shed; frame storage shed with weatherboard siding; gable end with cornice returns; front and side entrances; possibly used as a wood shed/smokehouse.

148A C/OB 132 c. 1920 1

Louis W. Norman House; frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; full-length two-story bays flank the central entrance; two oversized gable dormers with cornice returns and arched windows; wrap-around porch supported by simple tapering columns; two interior chimneys with decorative chimney caps; single-story rear kitchen ell.

149 C/B 200 c. 1818 2

Garden shed/garage; elongated structure including a frame garden shed with side addition open on front with attached gable-front garage.

Isaac Hall House; frame Federal/Greek Revival style with flush sheathing on the facade's first level and beaded weatherboard on the remainder of the house; five bays wide; originally a single-pile two-story dwelling with a side-hall plan, house was enlarged several times; currently a center-hall
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Perquimans County, NC

### West Market Street

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>149A</td>
<td>C/OB 200</td>
<td>c. 1820</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Detached kitchen; frame kitchen with weatherboard siding; pyramidal roof and interior chimney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149B</td>
<td>C/OB 200</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Garage; frame one-car garage with workshop area; weatherboard siding; pyramidal roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>C/B 206</td>
<td>c. 1850</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Old Holy Trinity Episcopal Church Rectory; frame Federal/Italianate with weatherboard siding; originally a side-hall-plan Federal-style dwelling; house updated and enlarged c. 1880 into a three-bay center-hall plan; two-light transom over door; 2/2 sash windows with decorative sawnwork lintels; gable-end roof with a cross-gable interruption; double sawnwork cornice brackets and a sawnwork dentil row; attached wrap-around porch supported by slender Doric columns; rear two-story ell addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>C/B 210</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tudor F. Winslow House; frame Queen Anne with weatherboard siding; characterized by involved massing and multiple gables; gables sheathed in ornamental shingles; bevelled corners in each side gable; wrap-around porch supported by turned columns and enclosed by a balustrade with identical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
West Market Street

Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

miniature columns; a small shed-roof porch on second level; interior chimney; one-story rear kitchen addition. Tudor Winslow was sheriff of Perquimans County in the years 1887-1889 and 1900-1904 and mayor of Hertford in 1894, 1895, and 1910. President of Hertford Banking Company in 1910, his investments included farming, fishing, produce shipping, cotton buying, and livery stable management.

Garage/Storage Shed; frame gable-front garage with board-and-batten siding; enlarged with a shed-roof storage shed on the north side; east-side frame addition with weatherboard siding.

Privy; frame gable-end privy with weatherboard siding; one entrance.

**Thomas C. Blanchard House;** frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; front ell features a two-story bay with fish-scale shingles in the pedimented front gable; one-light transom over original central entrance; door and windows capped with bracketed cornice; attached wrap-around porch supported by simple Doric columns and enclosed by railing with turned balusters; interior chimneys. Blanchard owned and operated one of the county's largest general merchandise stores.

Storage/Wood Shed; frame gable-end storage/wood shed with weatherboard siding and two entrances.
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**West Market Street**

**Hertford Historic District**
Perquimans County, NC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>152B C/OB 214</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Garage; frame gable-front one-car garage with board-and-batten siding; exposed rafters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153 C/B 220</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>A. Wayne Hefren House</strong>: frame vernacular house with aluminum siding; gable end; three bays wide with a center-hall plan; central entrance surrounded by sidelights and a transom; 2/2 sash double windows on first- and second-level front facade; attached one-story front porch supported by square columns resting on piers; one-story rear ell addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153A N/OB 220</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shed; frame gable-front shed with weatherboard siding; double-leaf doors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154 N/B 224</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Clara F. Copeland House</strong>: frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; gable front with cornice returns; 2/2 sash windows; original house enlarged by two-story side ell and one-story rear ell; wrap-around screen porch supported by square columns; interior chimney; attached open carport on back of one-story rear addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154A C/OB 224</td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shed/Storage building; frame gable-end shed with weatherboard siding; several front entrances and attached wood shed with shed roof.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**South side of West Market Street**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>155 C/B 109-111</td>
<td>c. 1932</td>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Charles E. Johnson Building</strong>: brick commercial building with raised brick parapet; building divided into two offices, each with a separate entrance; the 109 address has a recessed central door flanked by 1/1-sash double...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hertford Historic District
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windows; the 111 address has a recessed central door flanked by 1/1 single-sash windows. A local insurance agent, Johnson served as Clerk of Superior Court from 1906 to 1922.

D. M. Jackson Building; brick commercial building divided into two distinct commercial spaces; a stucco surface treatment and two recessed entrances with double doors, each flanked by plate-glass display windows on first level; four eight-light fixed-sash windows on second level; flat roof with a raised brick parapet.

Hertford Furniture Company Building; cinderblock commercial building; a central recessed entrance with double doors flanked by plate-glass display windows; large pigmented structural glass provides a surface treatment; six eight-light fixed sash windows on second level; flat roof with a raised brick parapet.

Alfred Moore House; frame Federal style; asymmetrical facade sheathed with horizontal flush beaded boards; remainder of the house retains beaded weatherboard siding; side-hall plan; four bays wide; double pile; 6/6 sash windows; engaged double-tier porch supported by square columns; original exterior-end chimneys replaced by interior ones; the house sits on its third location. Alfred Moore was a local merchant and served as Hertford postmaster.
Hertford Historic District
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159 C/B 123 c. 1942 1 1/2
Dr. Carlton A. Davenport Office; brick building built as a physician's office; four bays wide; four bays deep; central entrance flanked by four-light sidelights and a five-light transom; 6/6 sash windows; pyramidal roof with a low central shed dormer; gable-front portico with cornice returns supported by square columns.

160 C/B 131 c. 1905 2
George E. Major House; frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding; symmetrical facade; three bays wide; double pile; central entrance flanked by sidelights with lozenge-shape panes; upper sash of each window contains lozenge-shape panes; central projection on second level with a Palladian window; hipped roof with large gable dormers; cornice dentil row; attached wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns and enclosed by a balustrade; two tall exposed-face chimneys on the east side; one tall exposed-face chimney on the west side; two-story rear ell; porte-cochere on east side. George E. Major, a local lumber executive, was associated with the East Carolina Lumber Company (1898), Major and Loomis Company (1902), and the Yeopim Lumber Company (1905).

160A N/OB 131 c. 1950 1
Garage/storage shed; extended frame garage with attached storage shed.

161 C/B 201 1901, 1928, 1963
Hertford United Methodist Church; Hill C. Linthicum - architect and builder; brick Romanesque-style church built on a raised stone basement; exterior features include window hood-moldings, corner angle buttresses, and a
<table>
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<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Style/Construction Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Hertford United Methodist Parsonage</td>
<td>162 C/B 207</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; asymmetrical facade; one-light transom over front door; 1/1 sash windows; pyramidal roof with a front cross gable; attached wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns; interior brick chimneys; two-story rear ell; attached carport supported by brick columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>William R. White House</td>
<td>163 C/B 211</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; three bays wide; double pile; central-hall plan; central door flanked by three-light sidelights; second-level central entrance flanked by two-light sidelights and a fanlight; 1/1 sash windows; hipped roof with a central hipped-roof dormer; attached wrap-around front porch with a central projecting bow front capped by a balustrade; porch supported by Doric columns; two interior-end chimneys laid in 1:4 common bond with exposed faces and tall plaster-bonded stacks on east side; an interior chimney on the west side; two-story rear ell with attached double-tier porch; attached porte-cochere on west side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163A</td>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>163A C/OB 211</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>Frame flat-roof one-car garage with clapboard siding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Col. Francis Toms House; frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding; originally a two-story side-hall-plan Federal-style dwelling; enlarged and modernized c. 1903 by Colonial Revival additions such as the wrap-around porch supported by Doric columns, 2/2 sash windows, and a steeply pitched hipped roof pierced by gable dormers; original exterior-end chimneys laid in Flemish bond on west side; exposed-face brick chimney on east side; two-story rear ell. Col. Toms served in the House of Commons in 1814 and 1815 and was one of the commissioners overseeing construction of the Perquimans County Courthouse.

Lucullus W. McMullan House; frame Victorian with bungalow porch; aluminum siding; gable-end roof with a two-story gable-front projection, both with cornice returns; 2/2 sash windows; large attached wrap-around front porch supported by square columns resting on brick piers; interior chimneys; one-story rear kitchen ell.

Elmo E. Payne House; frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable-front with cornice returns; asymmetrical facade with side-hall plan; bungaloid panes in upper sash of first-level windows; 2/2 sash windows on second level; squat coupled windows
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Style/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>166A</td>
<td>C/OB</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Garage; frame gable-front two-car garage with weatherboard siding; two double-leaf vertical board doors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Sidney S. Blanchard House; frame Cape Cod with asbestos shingle siding; gable-end roof with two gable dormers; central entrance flanked by coupled windows with bungaloid panes in the upper sash; gable-front portico supported by turned posts; small one-story addition on east side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>c. 1925</td>
<td>Riley S. Monds House; frame Colonial Revival (four-square) with weatherboard siding; pyramidal roof with shed dormers on the north and west sides; asymmetrical facade; 1/1 sash windows; attached wrap-around porch supported by square columns and enclosed by a simple balustrade; interior brick chimney; enclosed double-tier rear porch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>v</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant Lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>c. 1822</td>
<td>Ralph Coston House; frame Federal/Greek Revival with late Victorian details; weatherboard siding; five bays wide; originally a single-pile side-hall plan, house was enlarged c. 1850 to a center-hall plan; gable-end roof with a central cross-gable interruption with decorative shingles; small one-light transom over front door; 2/2 sash windows; attached front porch with a</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hertford Historic District
Perquimans County, NC

North Side of East Grubb Street

171· C/B 209 1939 2
Laura Spivey Roberson House; frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding; gable-end roof; central door flanked by coupled 6/6 windows; three bays wide; double pile; classical portico supported by slender columns; exterior-end chimney; one-story south-side addition with a flat roof capped by a balcony; small shed-roof addition on west side.

171A C/OB 209 c. 1939 1
Shed; frame garden shed with weatherboard siding; sloping shed roof with exposed rafters; side door.

172 C/B 207 c. 1935 1
Hattie C. Brinn House (2); frame bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable-front roof with exposed rafters; three bays wide; center door flanked by coupled windows; attached full-width front porch supported by truncated columns on brick piers; interior chimney.

173 N/B 205 c. 1935 1
Hattie C. Brinn House (3); frame bungalow with vinyl siding; gable front; three bays wide with central door; small gable-front portico; interior chimney.
### United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

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| East Grubb Street/ West Grubb Street |

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<td>174 N/B 203</td>
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<td>175 C/B 107</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>175A C/OB 107</td>
<td>c. 1893</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176 C/B 105</td>
<td>c. 1928</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177 C/B 106</td>
<td>c. 1850</td>
<td>2</td>
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**Sarah B. Perry House**: frame ranch house with brick-veneer siding; gable end; screened-in side porch; interior chimney.

**Matthew H. White House**: frame Queen Anne with vinyl siding; irregular plan; multiple projecting gables with gable ornaments and brackets; multi-pane stained-glass windows accent primary door and windows; large wrap-around porch supported by square-in-section posts; original iron fence encircles property; attached carport on north side. A prominent Hertford business and civic leader, White invested in produce shipping, cotton buying, ice production, general merchandising, horse racing, and milling.

**Garage**: former kitchen converted into a garage; frame gable-front building with weatherboard siding; double-leaf doors.

**Hollowell and Blanchard Garage**: commercial cinderblock and brick garage with three car bays and a customer service area; attached convenience shop; large covered bay for drive-through gas service. Hollowell and Blanchard originally included a Chevrolet auto dealership.

**Col. Wilson Reed House**: frame Greek Revival with vinyl siding; double pile, gable end; original fenestration altered when converted to apartments; remaining original windows exhibit elaborate Greek Revival moldings;
double-tier front porch supported by square fluted columns; enclosed rear double-tier porch; interior-end chimney.

Shed; frame garden shed with sloping shed roof with exposed rafters; double entrance doors.

Hertford Municipal Building; frame Classical Revival municipal building with brick-veneer siding; five bays wide; double-leaf central door capped by a fanlight; hipped roof; enlarged cross gable forms portico roof; portico supported by four Doric columns; semi-elliptical window in pediment of portico.

Amos W. Roughton House; frame modest Colonial Revival with asbestos shingle siding; three bays wide; two bays deep; 2/2 sash windows; two-light transom over central door; gable-end roof with cornice returns and diamond-shaped shingles in gable ends; gable-front portico with cornice returns supported by turned columns; interior-end chimneys; one-story addition off the rear; screen porch on west side.

Thomas G. Skinner Law Office; frame Victorian with vinyl siding; square building; two bays wide and two bays deep; side-hall plan; enlarged 2/2 sash windows; entrance flanked by attenuated wooden panels and capped by a transom; pyramidal roof; interior chimney pierces apex of the roof; wrap-around porch supported by square columns; one-story rear addition; building moved
from the Courthouse lawn to its present location in 1912.

Shed; frame shed; sloping shed roof with exposed rafters; side entrance.

**Ililda A. Matthews House**; frame Colonial Revival with brick-veneer siding; gable end; three bays wide; double pile; sidelights surround central door; triple windows on either side of door; full-width attached front porch supported by square columns and enclosed by balustrade; porch roof also enclosed by balustrade; interior-end chimneys; multiple one-story additions to back and east side.

Garage; frame garage with brick veneer siding; gable-front; facade features double-leaf doors and a sash window.

**Edy Wood House**; originally a two-room dwelling, the house doubled in size when it was extended to a center-hall plan; frame coastal cottage with weatherboard siding; three bays wide; two bays deep; central-hall plan; engaged front porch supported by square columns; two exterior gable-end chimneys laid in 1:5 common bond; rear ell once a detached kitchen/dining room with a breezeway. Built for Edy Wood, a freedwoman who owned the property in 1832. Josiah Elliott, a prominent and highly respected Baptist minister, purchased the property in 1881 and enlarged the house to its present size.

Garage; frame one-car garage with weatherboard siding; gable front;
Hertford Historic District
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183 C/B 130 c. 1926 1
Frances N. Rutenberg House; frame Craftsman bungalow with weatherboard siding; three bays wide; double pile; central door flanked by coupled 6/1 sash windows; gable front; attached front porch supported by truncated square columns resting on brick piers; porch enclosed by simple balustrade; one-story rear addition; exposed-face chimney.

183A C/OB 130 c. 1926 1
Garage/wood shed; frame one-car garage with weatherboard siding; gable front; exposed rafters; extended wood shed off the back.

184 N/B 200 c. 1870 2
Ann R. White House; frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable end; three bays wide; double pile; three-light transom over central double-leaf door; 1/1 sash windows in principal facade extend to ground level; 6/6 sash windows in remainder of house; east wing added c. 1884; east-wing portico features double arches; interior gable-end chimneys; multiple one-story additions off the rear; extensively remodeled by its present owner.

185 N/B 206 1978 1
Farmers Feed & Seed Co.; retail outlet center and storage building; frame building with board and batten siding; frame greenhouses with plastic siding erected in 1998 located north of building; storage tanks located back of property.
# Hertford Historic District
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<th>Section</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>186 C/B</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>c. 1928</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>House; frame vernacular house with aluminum siding; gable front; two bays wide; side hall plan; 2/2 sash windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187 V</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Vacant Lot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>188 N/B</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Beacon Sailing Center; large frame warehouse with corrugated metal siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189 N/SI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Missing Mill Park; city park located on Perquimans River with restrooms; covered pavilion, benches, and parking lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190 C/B</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>c. 1895</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Matthew H. White Office; frame cottage with weatherboard siding; gable front; portico supported by chamfered posts and capped by a spindle band; multiple front and rear additions disguise the original shotgun configuration; originally served as the office for Matthew H. White, a prominent local merchant, the cottage moved to current location c. 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191 C/B</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>c. 1928</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Winslow-Blanchard Motor Company Building; brick commercial car repair shop; two car bays; recessed entrance to customer service area flanked by plate-glass windows; seven sash windows along east wall; flat roof; parking lot west side of building; originally included a Ford auto dealership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192 C/B</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>c. 1923</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Divers Motor Company Annex; brick commercial building; recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass windows; window:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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topped by a row of vertical lights; side entrance leads to second level; seven 2/2 sash windows on second level; rear two-story extension connects building to Divers Motor Company building on North Church Street.

Norfolk and Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Co. Office; brick commercial building with multiple extensions; no windows.

Hertford Post Office; frame government building with vinyl panel siding; row of windows along principal facade and east wall; flat roof; parking in front of building.

Elisha B. Goodwin House; frame Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; gable front with cornice returns; two bays wide; double pile; side entrance capped by a transom and flanked by a picture window; triangular architectural detail over facade bays; one-story addition off the rear.

Timothy N. Gregory House; frame Colonial Revival with asbestos shingle siding; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide; two bays deep; 2/2 sash windows; gable-end with full-width shed dormer; attached front porch supported by square columns on brick piers; two-story rear addition and one-story rear wing.

Hertford Baptist Church Parsonage; frame Colonial Revival with aluminum siding; two bays wide; double pile; gable front with fanlight in gable;
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197A N/OB 125 c. 1950 1
two-story west-side wing; wrap-around
front porch supported by Doric columns
and enclosed by a simple balustrade;
multiple rear additions; interior
chimneys.

198 N/B 127 1952 1
Garage; frame two-car garage with
aluminum siding; gable-front; door and
6/6 sash window on north side; two 6/6
sash windows and door on south side.

Mark J. Gregory House; frame Cape Cod
with brick-veneer siding; gable end
with projecting cross gable on west
side of facade; cornice returns; fixed-
sash oversized windows on either side
of door; interior chimney.

198A N/OB 127 c. 1952 1
Garage; frame gable-front one-car
garage with brick veneer siding.

199 C/B 205 c. 1910 2
Blanchard Brothers Rental House (1);
frame Colonial Revival with
weatherboard siding; gable front; two
bays wide; double-pile; side-hall plan;
6/6 sash windows; simple cornice
molding over windows; sawnwork gable
ornament; alternating shingle patterns
in gable; interior chimney; one-story
rear kitchen ell.

200 C/B 207 c. 1910 2
Blanchard Brothers Rental House (2);
frame Colonial Revival with vinyl
siding; gable front; two bays wide;
double pile; side-hall plan; 6/6 sash
windows; interior chimney; one-story
rear kitchen ell.

200A N/OB 207 c. 1950 1
Garage/workshop; frame gable-end
single-car garage/workshop with
vertical weatherboard siding.
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201 V Vacant Lot.

202 N/B 211 1905 1
Matthew H. White Tenant House (1);
frame cottage with aluminum siding;
gable end with cornice returns;
projecting gable-front addition;
cinderblock chimney.

203 C/B 213 1905 1
Matthew H. White Tenant House (2);
frame cottage with asbestos shingle
siding; three bays wide; two bays deep;
central entrance; gable end with
cornice returns; attached porch
supported by slender square posts;
interior-end chimney; one-story rear
addition.

Matthew H. White Tenant House (3);
frame cottage with asbestos shingle
siding; three bays wide; two bays deep;
6/6 sash windows; central entrance;
gable end with cornice returns; small
centered cross gable; attached
screened-in front porch supported by
square columns; interior chimney; one-
story rear addition.

205 V Vacant Lot.

206 C/B 221 c. 1904 2
A. B. Flanagan House; frame Colonial
Revival with aluminum siding; four bays
wide; 2 bays deep; 6/6 sash windows;
gable end; gable-front portico
supported by turned columns; interior-
end chimney; one-story west-side
sunporch addition; one-story rear
addition.

206A N/OB 221 c. 1960 1
Shed; frame garden shed with vertical
board siding; gable end with coupled
windows.
## Hertford Historic District
### Perquimans County, NC

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<tr>
<td>207 N/B 300</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Hertford Grammar School Annex; frame building with vinyl siding; gable front; three bays wide with central door and small portico; building has undergone several modifications and additions; originally built to serve Hertford Grammar School; also served as county library and currently being utilized as senior citizens center.</td>
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<td>208 C/B 101</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>c. 1775</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creecy-Skinner-Whedbee House; frame Federal-style house with weatherboard siding; four bays wide; double pile; paired entrances with six-light transoms; 9/9 sash windows; facade sheathed with horizontal flush beaded boards; two exterior-end chimneys laid in 1:5 common bond with paved tumble shoulders; double-tier engaged porch supported by square-in-section columns; two-story addition on east side; one-story rear addition; picket fence surrounds the property; believed to be the oldest house in Hertford; although significantly altered, changes are considered historic.</td>
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<td>209 N/B 107</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Jesse P. Perry Rental House; modern frame ranch style duplex; vertical board siding; 6/6 sash windows; each duplex is four bays wide; raised brick stoop leads to each front entrance; wrought-iron railing flanks each stoop.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>210 V</td>
<td>Vacant Lot.</td>
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</table>
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211 N/B 200-202 c. 1991 1 1/2

**Jesse P. Perry Office Building;** frame Cape Cod with brick veneer siding; gable-end roof; two gable dormers; three bays wide; central front door; 6/6 sash windows; gable-front portico supported by turned columns resting on a raised brick stoop; south-side one-story addition with vinyl siding; three bays wide; recessed entrance with gable-front portico supported by carved brackets; sash windows; parking area in front of building; currently utilized as an attorney's office.

212 N/B 102 1956 1

**Eldon Winslow House;** frame ranch house with brick veneer siding; hipped roof with overhanging eaves; five bays wide; sash windows; central recessed door with front stoop and a wrought-iron railing; engaged screen porch and carport on west side; exterior-end chimney on west side.

213 N/B 103 1955 1

**John D. Coston House;** frame ranch house with vinyl siding; low-pitched gable-end roof; interior chimney; one-story addition with flat roof on west side; attached carport on west side.
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hertford Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance for the district begins in c. 1775, the date of the earliest extant house in Hertford and extends to 1948, the National Register fifty-year criterion.

Originally known as Phelps' Point, after an early Quaker settler, the town of Hertford is nestled on a peninsula surrounded by the Perquimans River on the north and Skinners Creek on the east. In the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Phelps' Point became the center of government for Perquimans County with the erection of a courthouse, public warehouse, and jail. The point also became the southern landing place of the Perquimans River ferry and taverns were opened to serve the traveling public (Haley, p. 135).

Although the town incorporated in 1758 and the first deeds for town lots were signed in April, 1759, the town grew slowly and few houses were erected. (Perquimans Deed Books, Town:1-16). Following the construction of a float bridge in 1798 crossing the Perquimans River from the north end of Church Street, the town became more accessible. The following quarter century was a period of major growth for the town, during which it attained a character and appearance still readily discernible in existing institutions and buildings.

In addition to the 1825 Federal-style courthouse, a number of surviving early nineteenth-century houses illustrate the evolution from modest one-and-a-half-story dwellings in the town's early history to more fashionable and commodious two-story double-pile houses with engaged double-tier porches by the mid-nineteenth century.

While the early religious scene of Perquimans County and the town of Hertford was dominated by the Quakers, the mid-nineteenth-century construction of several prominent church buildings in Hertford attest to the rising popularity of traditional main stream denominations. Constructed within ten years of each other, the 1848 Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, the 1854 Hertford Baptist Church, and the c. 1855 Hertford Methodist Church (replaced by the current 1901 brick Romanesque-style church) continue to assert their influence over Hertford.

Growth and prosperity after recovery from the Civil War was spurred by the coming of the railroad and the rise in the lumber industry. Former slaves added a new element to the town's population, including new institutions. In
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1866 St. Paul’s A.M.E. Zion Church purchased its lot on Dobbs Street and in 1871 First Baptist Church bought its property on Hyde Park Street. Surviving major fires in 1873 and 1879, Hertford continued to grow, receiving a great boost with the coming of the railroad in 1881. By the end of the nineteenth century the town had a newspaper, a bank, a mattress factory, several lumber mills, and twenty-eight merchants (Haley, p. 136).

The town's prosperity is reflected in the many handsome Queen Anne- and Colonial Revival-style homes scattered throughout the town from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the first quarter of the twentieth century witnessed the expansion of Hertford's business district along Church Street replacing former wood buildings with more durable two-story brick structures embellished with raised parapets and simple brick details.

Like many communities in eastern North Carolina, growth slowed after the Great Depression resulting in little new construction within the town limits. Today, Hertford, nestled on a point surrounded on two sides by water with inviting tree-lined streets and numerous historic homes, is one of the Albemarle region's best-preserved and picturesque towns.
Hertford is located within Perquimans County on a peninsula where the Perquimans River receives the waters of two creeks. The land on the peninsula was taken up for Jonathan Phelps, a Quaker, by land grant dated January 1, 1694, although it had been occupied by his grandfather, Henry Phelps, since about 1665. Originally known as Phelps' Point, in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the area became the center of government for Perquimans County, with the erection of a courthouse, public warehouse, and jail. The point also became the southern landing place of the Perquimans River ferry and businesses were established to serve the traveling public. In the spring of 1758, the state legislature passed an act for establishing a town on the land of Jonathan Phelps on Perquimans River. The act provided for a town to be called Hertford consisting of 100 acres with an additional 50 acres for common ground. The town extended to Perquimans River on the north, Skinners Creek on the east, Gum Pond Run on the south, and the Edenton road on the west. The name Hertford was chosen for the new town to honor North Carolina governor Arthur Dobbs' political patron, Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford. Dobbs' name was given to a street, while other streets received such London names as Grubb, Hyde Park, and Covent Garden, as well as the more common Church, Front, Market, and King (Haley, p. 135).

The first deeds for town lots were signed in April, 1759. Each lot purchaser was allowed three years in which to build "one well framed or brick house, sixteen feet square at the least", but the town grew slowly and few houses were erected. As late as 1790 only twenty-five lots in Hertford were listed for taxes by fifteen individuals (Haley p. 135). The construction of a float bridge in 1798 crossing Perquimans River from the north end of Church Street made the town more accessible. The following quarter century was a period of major growth for the town. The original courthouse, constructed sometime between 1726 and 1730, was replaced in 1825 with the still existing Federal-style brick courthouse. John Gatling was the contractor for the new courthouse, and in August, 1825, the first court session was held in the new building. In 1823 the Albemarle Lodge of Masons, No. 77 (incorporated in 1821), had made an agreement with the county to assist in construction of the courthouse in exchange for use of a second-floor room; this agreement established a continuing association between the county and the Masons. During the May, 1832, court session, plans were made for building a porch on the courthouse, the first of numerous renovations made to the building through the years (Haley, p. 159).
During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, Hertford witnessed increasing population and expanding businesses. In 1817 nearby Bethel Baptist Church organized a congregation in Hertford which became independent in 1854 as Hertford Baptist Church (No. 146). Methodists became active in the town about 1822 and sixteen years later they purchased the property now occupied by first United Methodist Church (No. 161). Beginning about 1828, Episcopalians formally worshipped in Hertford, constituting themselves a parish in 1848 and soon began building the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (No. 35) (Haley p. 135). The General Assembly bestowed democratic government upon Hertford in 1843 by legislation that allowed the inhabitants to elect annually a three-man board of commissioners to govern the town.

By way of the Quakers and Methodists, citizens of Hertford joined the temperance movement that swept the state in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Temperance Hall (No. 5) on Front Street was constructed in Hertford in 1851, although it served its purpose but briefly, being sold in 1856 to Eliza A. Skinner and remodeled as a private residence (Watson, p. 68).

Among the more prestigious and long-lasting of the Perquimans educational institutions was the private Hertford Academy (No. 104), constructed in 1819. The school began as a single-story, one-room, 20- by 25-foot structure painted in red ocher (Perquimans County Historical Society Year Book, 1969, p. 4). In 1850, the original structure was replaced by a new building, 64 by 30 feet, with two chimneys serving four fireplaces (Perquimans Deed Book, CC:367). The school continued in operation until 1905. A public school system was established in Perquimans County in 1839 (Perquimans Court Minutes, August, 1839). The 1840 census reported eighty-two scholars attending five primary or common schools in the county, but nearly half the free white adult population was illiterate (U.S. Census, 1840). The spread of literacy was slow and there was an obvious need for education outside the home environment.

The Civil War brought economic distress to the citizens of Hertford. Divided in their loyalties, many men sympathetic with the North enlisted in the first Regiment, North Carolina Union Volunteers. Far more of the county's residents agreed that the war was for the maintenance of Southern independence, and they entered Confederate military service. The county was constantly subjected to visitation by both Union and Confederate forces, as well as being plagued by loosely organized groups of local Union sympathizers called Buffaloes who used their adherence to the Union as a cover for thievery and terrorism. Bridges and other property were destroyed, civilians were harassed, imprisoned, or killed; and skirmishes were fought within the county. Lack of maintenance for roads and destruction of the bridges by Union soldiers made public transportation difficult (Haley, p. 27). Following the destruction of
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the float bridge at Hertford, the county operated a ferry for five years as a replacement. The county magistrates decided in 1867 to rebuild the float bridge and entrusted the task to Francis E. Winslow who completed the structure in the summer of 1868 (Haley, p. 1149).

At the end of the Civil War in 1865, Perquimans County was faced with the need for radical transformation; half of the population, once slave, had suddenly become free. A new position in the social order was needed for the freedmen, many of whom had fought for their freedom in the United States Colored Volunteers. Adjustments were necessitated in the agricultural system as the status of a large labor force changed. Local government and the public school system, disordered by war, had to assimilate the new citizens. During a three-year period of reconstruction, 1865 to 1868, Perquimans was under the influence of Union military authorities. The county school system was greatly aided by the Freedmen's Bureau and the Baltimore Association of Friends. The freedmen also organized churches for themselves including the First Baptist Church of Hertford (No. 115) (Haley, p. 27).

Agriculture remained the dominant force in Perquimans County during and after Reconstruction. Corn, followed by cotton and then wheat, constituted the principal crops raised in the 1880s (U.S. Census, 1880, Agriculture Schedule). In 1881 a railroad line connecting Norfolk and Edenton passed through Hertford, opening the Perquimans County economy to the outside world for the first time (Haley, p. 56).

The opening of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad line in 1881 provided the catalyst for the county's first industrial growth as the lumber industry was quick to capitalize on the new accessibility to abundant timber resources. Speculative lumber companies began organizing large mills and rapidly acquired timber rights in the county, replacing small independent sawmills. The firms of Fleetwood Lumber Company (1891) and Albemarle Lumber Company (c. 1894), both in Hertford, were conveniently located beside the Perquimans River and ideally situated beside the Norfolk and Southern Railroad main line with which each maintained its own spur connectors (Haley, p. 56).

The lumber industry not only provided employment for many, especially unskilled black laborers, but it also offered a greater variety of job specialization than other segments of the economy. The Census of 1900, for example, noted such job titles as sawyer, sawfiler, fireman, engineer, and inspector (Haley, p. 59). As a direct result of this industrial growth, the county experienced an unprecedented period of prosperity and change. Much of the growth came in the Town of Hertford whose 1890 population of 765 had nearly tripled to 2,000 by 1896 (Haley, p. 59).
Perquimans County witnessed the advent of banking with the establishment of the Hertford Banking Company in 1895 by J. Elmer White. The firm was absorbed in 1901 by a corporation of which G. H. Newby was president and eventually became part of Peoples Bank and Trust Company which was subsequently joined by the Hertford Savings and Loan Association. The Farmers National Bank (No. 67), founded in 1916, enjoyed a brief existence, succumbing to the Great Depression in 1929 (Watson, p. 102). The first electric plant in Perquimans County was owned and operated by Hertford at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century, although much of the rural area of the county did not become electrified until the Second World War (Haley, p. 59).

Hertford's commercial district expanded along Church Street during the first quarter of the twentieth century, witnessing the construction of many one- and two-story brick buildings. The 1895 W. R. Shannonhouse Building (No. 66), the 1905 Hertford Hardware and Supply Store (No. 43), the 1909 Darden's Department Store (No. 64), the 1911 Dr. Robert W. Smith Drug Store (No. 62), the 1912 Roses 5-10-25 Cent Store (No. 63), the c. 1915 Old Hertford Post Office (No. 72), the 1916 Divers Motor Company Building (No. 69), and the 1928 Gregory's 5-10-25 Cent Store (No. 65) are all reflective of the growth which occurred in Hertford from the turn-of-the-twentieth-century into the nineteen twenties.

Social institutions flourished after Reconstruction. The Masonic Order remained active, with blacks organizing the Meridian Masonic Lodge and the Beersheba Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 1676. Whites in Hertford formed a military company, the Perquimans Guards, in 1896, which elected T. G. Skinner as its captain (Watson, p. 115).

Entertainment was normally homespun, leisure hours spent attending festivals, dances, and visitations. The State Theatre (No. 42) opened in downtown Hertford in 1937, replacing two earlier theaters. Whites and blacks organized local bands. The Perquimans Concert Band received its first instruments in August, 1892, and a year later announced it was ready to furnish music for picnics, parties, and excursions (Watson, p. 115). Citizens of Hertford also enjoyed baseball, forming several teams and producing a local hero, Jim (Catfish) Hunter, a baseball Hall of Fame star pitcher for the Oakland A's from 1965 through 1974 and the New York Yankees from 1975 through 1979.

The twentieth century brought about significant improvements in public education in Perquimans County. A large two-story brick building with a hipped roof and banks of windows opened as the Hertford Grammar School in 1905. Located on West Academy Street in Hertford, the building served to educate the
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Community's children for fifty years before being destroyed by fire in 1956. Several small secondary schools located in the county were consolidated when the Perquimans High School opened in 1924. Located on Edenton Road within the town limits of Hertford, the school remains in operation today. The black population of Hertford was served by the King Street Hertford Elementary School built in 1957, while the older children went to Union School in Winfall. When integration took place in the 1960's, the black school population merged with the Hertford Grammar School and the Perquimans High School (Town of Hertford Bi-Centennial Publication, 1758-1958).

Noticeable advances were realized in overland transportation in the twentieth century. U. S. Highway 17 crossed the county in 1925 and lifted Perquimans out of its long era of relative isolation. Hertford abandoned its unique float bridge after high waters dislodged it early in 1897. A new 207-foot trestle with a 153-foot drawspan built by the George E. King Bridge Company opened in late January, 1898. A bridge keeper was hired for $10.00 a month and allowed to live in the bridge house and to cut firewood on county land. The 1898 bridge was replaced in 1928 with the current S-shaped steel-truss-and-concrete bridge (No. 93) (Watson, p. 103).

At the approach of the twenty-first century, Perquimans County and the town of Hertford remain somewhat removed from mainstream America. The area exhibits an agrarianism which appears alien amid the industrialization and urbanization that increasingly characterize the nation. Change and growth are inevitable, however, with the widening of U. S. Highway 17 into a four-lane highway. The area is also experiencing an influx of non-native inhabitants, attracted to the area's mild climate, water accessibility, and slow-paced way of life.

The tree-lined streets and open spaces of Hertford continue to preserve a nineteenth-century rural feeling, punctuated by a large number of well-preserved antebellum, as well as Victorian-era buildings. Market Street, in particular, retains many significant buildings, while the Church Street business sections maintain a character established between 1895 and 1920. The Perquimans County Courthouse remains the center of town, as it was in the nineteenth century, and contributes greatly to the economic vitality of the town.
Residential Architecture

Constrained by the practical needs of daily life and rural nature of the county, the evolution of a diverse cross-section of architectural patterns was slow to develop in Perquimans County. Only rarely did an unusually sophisticated house form appear within the county's deeply rooted English vernacular tradition during the late eighteenth century. The surviving architectural fabric suggests an evolutionary process of increasing and redefining spatial functions and needs. The more fashionable and commodious two-story house with front and rear sheds was emerging during the late eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries as a popular alternative to the earlier modest one-and-a-half story dwelling with a rear shed. Concurrently, several small single-pile dwellings were being transformed into updated double-pile coastal cottages with engaged porches. Although the old hall-and-parlor floor plan persisted well into the mid-nineteenth century, the center-hall plan grew in popularity among the more prosperous landowners. By the 1820s and 1830s, the acceptance of the side-hall plan was widespread throughout the county, especially in Hertford (Haley p. 29).

Hertford's earliest surviving houses fall into the category of dwellings found throughout the Albemarle region characterized by mortise and tenon construction with weatherboard cladding, gable-end roofs, double-tier porches, and exterior-end chimneys. Believed to be the earliest surviving house within the Hertford Historic District, the Creecy-Skinner-Whedbee House (No. 208) was possibly constructed about 1775. The presence of horizontal flush beaded boards on the facade of the first story indicate the current double-tier engaged porch replaced an earlier one-story shed porch. The double-pile dwelling is the only house in Hertford to illustrate and maintain its original paired entrances, each of which is surmounted by a multi-pane transom. Of the original three exterior chimneys, one remains, laid in 1:5 common bond with paved tumble shoulders. An earlier one-story rear ell and a side wing have been removed. The house was remodeled c. 1935, and at that time the porch's second floor was partially enclosed.

As residential areas expanded from the 1820s through the 1850s, the side-hall plan became increasingly popular in Hertford. Stylistically spanning the Federal and Greek Revival periods, the plan was used for two basic house forms: either a typical two-story single-pile dwelling with an optional rear shed, or a two-story double-pile dwelling. Built with heavy mortise-and-tenon construction, the houses feature a variety of porches, the most common earlier one being a one-story shed-roof type and the later standard Greek Revival
Distinctive features include the two exterior gable-end chimneys laid in 1:5 five to twenty-eight feet, with the porch adding about eight feet to the dwelling which was doubled in size when it was extended to a center-hall plan. 

Four distinctly Federal side-hall-plan double-pile dwellings built between 1818 and 1830 stand in Hertford today--the c. 1818 Edward Wood House (No. 44), the c. 1820 Col. Francis Toms House (No. 164), the c. 1820 Benjamin Berry House (No. 134), and the c. 1825 Alfred Moore House (No. 158). Although each has been modified, the interior character remains virtually intact except for the Alfred Moore House where the hall was partitioned in half. Both the Wood and Moore houses maintain a quarter-turn stair with winders rising along the hall's side and rear walls. Handsome dog-leg stairs with landing distinguish the halls in the Berry and Toms houses. In all four of these houses, simple reeding highlights the interior woodwork, most notably the mantels. Flat-panel wainscoting further dignifies the principal rooms in each except for the raised panel variation in the Wood House hall. Both the Berry and Wood houses were later updated in the Greek Revival style with the enlarged Berry house acquiring a handsome Greek Revival entry (Haley, p. 46).

The easy adaptability of the side-hall plan was responsible for the large-scale conversion of many to a center-hall plan during the last half of the nineteenth century. For the most part these houses were predominantly Federal style, often with later Greek Revival enlargements (Haley, p. 45). Two of the earliest examples--the c. 1822 Ralph Coston (No. 170) and the 1818 Isaac Hall (No. 149) houses, both on West Market Street--reflect the single-pile version of the two-story scheme. Presently, both the Coston House and the Hall House appear as center-hall dwellings with two-story rear additions.

The coastal cottage was becoming a popular architectural form utilized by the smaller farmers through the county during the early nineteenth century. Characterized by an engaged porch, these three-bay one-and-a-half-story dwellings usually present an asymmetrical fenestration pattern. The measurements of a coastal cottage roughly form a square ranging from twenty-five to twenty-eight feet, with the porch adding about eight feet to the dwelling's depth (Haley, p. 42). An early coastal cottage in Hertford which has been enlarged and modified is the c. 1832 Edy Wood House (No. 182) on Grubb Street. Built for Edy Wood, a freedwoman, the house began as a two-room dwelling which was doubled in size when it was extended to a center-hall plan. Distinctive features include the two exterior gable-end chimneys laid in 1:5 common bond and interior Greek Revival details.

By 1830, the classical forms of the Greek Revival period were beginning to replace those of the Federal style. Derived from the pattern books of Asher
Benjamin, the Perquimans County's finest examples of Greek Revival style were mostly connected with either the Leigh or Skinner families. The fully developed Greek Revival side-hall-plan house is best exemplified in Hertford by the c. 1851 Lewis H. Richardson House (No. 49) on North Church Street. A striking double-tier porch with cornice returns is supported by square-in-section fluted columns and skirted by a balustrade featuring turned balusters and a molded hand rail. The trabeated entrance is framed by symmetrical surrounds with plain corner blocks as are the typical more expansive windows.

The c. 1850 Col. Wilson Reed House (No. 177) on West Grubb Street presents basic Greek Revival form and detail. The double-pile two-story dwelling boasts a typical double-tier front porch supported by square-in-section fluted columns. Instead of the more characteristic engaged porch, this attached one features a hip roof with cornice returns. The rear double-tier porch has since been enclosed. The remaining original door and window surrounds exhibit elaborate Greek Revival moldings, which are repeated on the former wing (Haley, p. 160).

With the rise in the state's industrial growth during the mid-nineteenth century came a growing trend to mechanize and standardize the production of building materials. The prefabrication of building elements eventually became commonplace and paralleled the establishment of the building industry as represented in the growth of band saw and planing mills, brick manufacturing companies, and sash, door, and blind mills. Effecting departures from traditionally rooted construction practices and labor skills, these modernizations produced a transitional period which was to last through the remainder of the nineteenth century into the first quarter of the twentieth century (Haley, p. 60).

Characterized by a wide range and assortment of housing forms, the period from 1868 to 1929 is made up of a striking blend of the more traditional three-bay two-story dwellings and coastal cottages with the increasingly popular Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style inspired dwellings. The continuity of the coastal cottage throughout the nineteenth century in the Albemarle region is illustrated in Hertford by the one-and-a-half-story 1872 Dr. James J. Shannonhouse House (No. 47) on North Church Street. Displaying late Greek Revival details, the house originally featured complementary front and rear engaged porches with a detached kitchen. Distinctive elements include four interior-end chimneys and gable dormers. Each bay of the three-bay facade is flanked by side lights, while the central entrance is capped by a transom.

In contrast, the traditional gable-roof three- or five-bay two-story post-Civil War dwelling was a popular choice throughout the county as well as in
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Hertford. It followed a single-pile center-hall plan with either a one- or two-story rear ell, along with a one- or two-story attached porch. A standard feature of each gable roof is a boxed cornice with returns, while decorative turned and sawnwork details typically distinguish the porches.

The 1906 Amos W. Roughton House (No. 179) on West Grubb Street is a good example of this vernacular building style. The two-story, single-pile house is three bays wide with a central hall. The gable-end roof, as well as the gable-front portico, features cornice returns; a one-story ell addition extends off the back. The 1892 Blount Holly House (No. 79) on North Church Street is similar with its two-story, single-pile, three-bay configuration. Also featuring cornice returns and a central gable-front interruption, an attached screen porch and a one-story rear addition complete the house.

Following a natural progression in the development of the basic two-story single-pile house, the irregular plan created by a two-story asymmetrically placed cross gable fulfilled the desire for additional space without resorting to a full double-pile plan (Haley, p. 64). The 1892 Thomas C. Blanchard House (No. 152) on West Market Street is a two-story gable-roof T-house unified by a single-story wrap-around porch. The c. 1916 Ruth Toms Newby House (No. 102) on Covent Garden Street also reflects the evolvement of the simple traditional two-story gable-end house form into a T-house with a gable-front addition.

First introduced in the county during the 1890s, the nationally-popular Queen Anne style was characterized by its complicated massing wrapped in bays, projecting gables, and elaborately detailed wrap-around porches. The 1894 Tudor F. Winslow House (No. 151) on West Market Street illustrates in its simplest form the massing characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The 1893 Matthew H. White House (No. 175) on East Grubb Street, however, exemplifies a fully articulated Queen Anne house highlighted by turned and sawnwork detail, ornate stained-glass windows, and a stylish combination gable and bay projection. The c. 1900 Penelope S. McMullan House (No. 48) on North Church Street, probably designed by the Durham-based architect Hill C. Linthicum, reflects a late, more restrained interpretation of the style featuring a handsome wrap-around porch with a porte-cochere. (Haley, p. 64).

By the early twentieth century, the emergence of both the Colonial Revival and the Craftsman Bungalow styles is evident in Hertford. Featuring classically derived details, Colonial Revival houses are characterized by a boxy massiveness which at times closely relates to that of the Queen Anne style, especially in such examples as the 1905 Dr. Thomas S. McMullan House (No. 81) on North Church Street and the 1909 Charles Johnson House (No. 103) on Covent Garden Street. The Dr. Thomas S. McMullan House (No. 81) on North
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Church Street typifies the use of Queen Anne-style massing with Colonial Revival details prevalent in early twentieth-century building patterns. Popular features include the wrap-around porch, a steeply pitched hipped roof interrupted by pedimented gables with Palladian-design ventilators, and a wide eave overhang supported by brackets. The Charles Johnson House (No. 103) on North Covent Garden Street features projecting gables which interrupt the pyramidal roof and contain a fanlight; while the wrap-around porch with a handsome balustrade skirts the facade.

Among the more impressive Colonial Revival-style houses in Hertford, the c. 1905 George B. Major House (No. 160) and the c. 1911 William R. White House (No. 163), both on West Market Street, each exhibit three-bay double-pile center-hall plans with exaggerated hipped roofs and wrap-around porches.

The only Neoclassical Revival-style house to be built in Hertford is the 1917 Thomas Nixon House (No. 50) on North Church Street. While a monumental portico supported by paired Ionic columns dominates the facade, a smaller one-story wrap-around porch with porte-cochere supported by smaller Ionic columns resting on brick pedestals also graces the front of the house. Large hipped dormers accent the hipped roof which is pierced by two heavily corbelled chimney stacks.

The Craftsman Bungalow style, characterized by gable roofs with deep eave overhangs supported by oversized brackets, along with porches distinguished by truncated posts resting on brick piers, did not meet with the same popularity in Hertford as it did in the rest of the nation, although there are several notable examples. The 1924 William M. Divers House (No. 58) on South Church Street is the only two-story bungalow in town. The gable-front house is distinguished by the beautifully proportioned front gables of the porch, the second-floor bay, and the porte-cochere. Enlarged brackets support each gable overhang. Both the porch and porte-cochere are supported by truncated square brick piers. The windows display a multi-pane upper sash and a single-pane lower one. The E. Leigh Winslow House (No. 127) and the W. Howard Pitt House (No. 128), both c. 1925 and located adjacent to one another on West Dobbs Street, are one-and-a-half-story examples which feature enlarged shed dormers.

Several significant outbuildings survive in Hertford. Of the four original outbuildings on the property of the c. 1818 Isaac Hall House (No. 149), including a milk house, a dairy, a smoke house, and a kitchen, only a detached kitchen remains. Square in plan, the kitchen features weatherboard siding, a pyramidal roof, and a central chimney.
The c. 1820 Benjamin Berry House (No. 134) on West Dobbs Street, provides a clear picture of a typical assortment of dependencies associated with early nineteenth-century houses in Hertford. The collection includes a small dairy, a detached kitchen, a smokehouse, and a converted carriage house.

**Churches**

Perquimans County underwent important cultural and social changes during the first half of the nineteenth century. Most significantly, the decline of the Society of Friends corresponded with the simultaneous rise of the Methodist and Baptist churches. A large number of Quakers had laid down their meetings to remove to states offering good soil and a free society. By 1854, every meeting in the county except Piney Woods had ceased to exist. Although its orientation was altered when the church was remodeled in 1927, the original Piney Woods Meeting House was a plain frame gable-front building with sash windows and weatherboard siding (Haley, p. 24).

Many of the county's mid- to late-nineteenth century churches were built in the simple Greek-Revival temple form. Several examples include the 1837 Bethel Baptist Church and the c. 1851 Whiteville Grove Baptist Church. Each were simple frame buildings with pedimented gables. Following in the tradition, the original c. 1855 Hertford United Methodist Church (No. 161) featured a pedimented gable with a fanlight, attenuated windows, and a tall steeple. Demolished in 1901, it has been replaced with the current brick Romanesque-style church built the same year. The bell-tower has undergone several modifications, including the conversion of the spire into a crenelated parapet and the removal of its cornice. An attached education building was constructed in 1928.

Not very popular and never having a settled minister in colonial Perquimans, Anglicanism virtually disappeared from the county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was not until Protestant Episcopal clergy from Edenton and Elizabeth City began visiting Perquimans in the 1820s that any serious attempt was made to revive the church. Prominent planters such as Benjamin S. Skinner organized an Episcopal church in Hertford in 1848, soon erecting Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (No. 35) (Haley, p. 25-26). Built in the Gothic Revival style, this picturesque frame church is dominated by the deep gable-end roof which is supported by side buttresses and corner angle buttresses. Both the narthex and the bell-tower were added in 1894.

The Baptists were not formally organized in Perquimans County until after 1800. Many of the early Baptist churches in the county were simple gable-front frame vernacular buildings. The 1837 Bethel Baptist Church exhibited many
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Greek-Revival details including a pedimented gable with simple modillion blocks and cornerboards fashioned after simple pilasters. A missionary congregation was established in Hertford which became independent in 1854, as Hertford Baptist Church (No. 146), with the completion of its handsome Italianate building (Haley, p. 25). The only Italianate-style church in Perquimans County, the building has undergone several modifications. The original broached spire was reduced in size c. 1900 and by 1923, plans were begun to replace the small vestibule with a Classical Revival portico. At the same time an attached educational building was constructed. It was further enlarged in 1955.

On February 11, 1871, trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church in Hertford purchased a town lot for the purpose of building a church. The congregation was organized by freedmen who were formerly members of Hertford Baptist Church, and as a new congregation, their first service was held on June 4, 1866, in a brush shelter at the Academy Square on Hyde Park and King Streets (Haley, p.145). Many of early African-American churches in Perquimans County were simple frame vernacular buildings, usually with a three-bay gable-front configuration with simple lancet windows. The present-day First Baptist Church (No. 115) is probably the second built on the site, as an 1897 newspaper reported that the old colored Baptist church had been torn down and a new one is soon to be erected. The brick Gothic Revival church has undergone several modifications.

Institutional and Commercial Buildings

During the 1820s, a great deal of building activity took place in Hertford, including the construction of a new 1825 Federal-style brick courthouse (No. 41). Laid in Flemish bond, the courthouse's symmetrical five-bay facade is distinguished by a diminutive porch supported by molded brick columns. Dentil rows accent both the porch cornice and pediment, while the central double-door entrance is complemented by a fanlight. Modifications made in 1892 lengthened the courtroom by obliterating the original apse and shortened the vestibule by repositioning the courtroom partition walls. Rooms were also added behind each wing. During the twentieth century, further additions were made to the rear and both sides (Haley, p. 159).

The 1936 Perquimans County Agricultural Building (No. 125), a frame building with brick siding located at 102 West Dobbs Street, was constructed by the Works Progress Administration. The building is currently utilized as a town municipal building.
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Built in 1946, the Meridian Masonic Lodge Hall (No. 121) is one of the largest non-residential frame structures in Hertford. The simple three-bay two-story building is distinguished by a recessed central entrance. Plain surrounds accent each 2/2 sash window. The flat roof has recently been replaced with a gable-front roof.

Hertford's commercial district is centered around the courthouse on the 100 block of Church Street. The earliest stores in Hertford's small central business district were of frame construction. However, as the town began to grow and prosper in the early twentieth century, these were replaced with new one- or two-story brick buildings. Most of the commercial buildings erected during the first quarter of the twentieth century were in popular Classical Revival and Victorian styles widely used in North Carolina during the era. The buildings tend to be embellished with corbelled string courses, corbelled cornices, pilasters and recessed panels.

A well-detailed example includes the c. 1909 Darden Department Store (No. 64). Retaining a virtually intact facade, the five-bay brick store front is highlighted by a raised parapet and corbelled brick rows which delineate each floor and comprise the cornice. The facade is further distinguished by handsome brick pilasters with a pseudo-rusticated surface treatment. The windows feature arched lintels with brick keystones.

The 1916 Farmers National Bank (No. 67) features a striking Classical Revival facade. Supported by four fluted Ionic columns, the bank's shallow antis porch dominates the three-bay facade. Clay tiles cover the porch's shed roof and complement the building's buff color bricks. Double-door entrances flank the central picture-window bay and each is surmounted by a multi-pane transom containing stained glass.

A handsome Colonial Revival-style commercial building is exemplified by the c. 1912 Roses 5-10-25 Cent Store (No. 63). The well-preserved facade is distinguished by a striking cornice featuring both a modillion-block row and a dentil row. The jack arch of each second-floor window contains alternating oversized elements plus an enlarged keystone. Cast-iron columns support the large display windows, and a pair of recessed entrances lead into the open merchandise area.

Several prominent buildings in the commercial area attest to the arrival of the automobile in Hertford. The 1916 Divers Motor Company Building (No. 69) on North Church Street was the first automobile showroom in Hertford. A six-bay brick commercial building with a patterned brick cornice and arched brick lintels over the windows, the building proudly displayed the latest model-T
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Fords behind its plate-glass windows. The business was such a success, the company expanded substantially in c. 1923 by the attached addition of the brick two-story Divers Motor Company Annex (No. 192), which faces West Grubb Street. The c. 1928 Hollowell and Blanchard Garage (No. 176), a large one-story brick building constructed as a commercial garage and auto dealership, anchors the corner of East Grubb and Front Streets. With the coming of the automobile, came improvements in the bridge which carried traffic into Hertford over the Perquimans River. The float bridge was replaced in 1898 with a new 207-foot trestle with a 153-foot drawspan. A bridge keeper was hired and allowed to live in the bridge house located adjacent to the bridge on Church Street. When automobile traffic continued to increase, the transportation department of North Carolina replaced the 1898 bridge with the current S-shaped steel-truss-and-concrete bridge (No. 93).

The commercial section of Hertford expanded slightly north of North Church Street during the twentieth century to include parts of West Market Street and West Dobbs Street. Several large two-story brick commercial buildings on the north side of West Market include the 1895 Mills L. Eure Building (No. 143) and the c. 1920 M.H. White/H.C. Stokes Building (No. 144). The 1936 Dr. Thomas P. Brinn Clinic (No. 145) located at 118 West Market Street is a handsome building with brick siding, a raised brick parapet, and brick jack arch lintels over the windows. Located farther out along West Dobbs Street on the edge of the Hertford Historic District is the 1943 Jackson Wholesale Company Building (No. 130) and the 1945 Towe-Webb Motor Company Building (No. 131), both constructed of cinderblock, a building material which gained in popularity around World War II. Several important commercial buildings located along the south side of West Market Street include the c. 1932 Charles E. Johnson Building (No. 155), the c. 1948 D.M. Jackson Building (No. 156), and the c. 1948 Hertford Furniture Company Building (No. 157).

The Hertford Historic District represents the architectural traditions prominent in this river town from the late eighteenth up through the mid-twentieth centuries. The historic homes, churches, and stores of this small community form an important and significant collection of architectural specimens in Perquimans County and the State of North Carolina.
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Town of Hertford Bi-Centennial 1758-1958; And Historic Data of Perquimans County, North Carolina.


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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Hertford Historic District are as shown by the bold line on the accompanying Town of Hertford map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Hertford Historic District are drawn to include as much as possible of the original area of the town and of contiguous areas of development up to 1948.

UTM REFERENCES (Continued)

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