



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor  
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

December 28, 2010

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr, Architectural Historian  
NCDOT/PDEA/HEU

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PBS Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Improvements to US17 Business/NC 37  
From Church Street to NC 37, including replacement of Bridge #8 over Perquimans River,  
R-4467, Perquimans County, CH05-0379

We are in receipt of the above referenced report, prepared by Courtney Foley and submitted to us on September 15, 2010. We apologize for the lateness of our response. However, staffing shortages and the need for the report to be reviewed in our Eastern Office created unforeseeable delays.

*PQ0471*

*PQ0334*

We have reviewed the report and concur with your finding that the **Hertford Historic District** and **Old Neck Historic District**, which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, remain eligible for listing. We also concur that the **Railroad Avenue-King Street Area** is not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons outlined in the report.

*PQ 0334*

*PQ0843*

Having carefully considered the information contained in the report and members of our Eastern Office *PQ0590* having made an on-site tour of the building, we are unable to concur with your evaluation that the **Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant** is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Rather, we believe that it is eligible for listing under Criterion A as one of the few remaining examples of public works by and in the Town of Hertford. Even though it is a replacement of an earlier, similar building, it has served the community since 1923 and continues to serve as a public works/utility center for the town. Its utilitarian architecture has undergone some changes, most of which do not appear to have damaged or destroyed the simple industrial character of the building. We believe an appropriate boundary for the building would be a footprint that extends from the western edge of the building to the edge of Ice Plant Street, from the front of the building to the front sidewalk, and areas along the eastern and northern edges of the building that match the width of the western and southern boundaries as described.

With regard to the potential residential district in west Hertford, which was mentioned to you recently, we would note that it is on the other side of the railroad tracks and out of the Area of Potential Effects for this undertaking.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Ron Lucas, FHWA

bc: DOT  
Power/Wood/EO  
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BEVERLY EAVES PERDUE  
GOVERNOR

EUGENE A. CONTI, JR.  
SECRETARY

14 September 2010

*Conti letter to no team  
CH 05-0379 11/3/10*

Mr. Peter Sandbeck  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

*S - [unclear]*

Dear Mr Sandbeck:

*Due 10/7/10*

RE: TIP No. R-4467, Improvements to US 17 Business/NC 37 from Church Street to NC 37, Including the Replacement of Bridge No. 8 Over the Perquimans River, Hertford and Winfall, Perquimans County, North Carolina

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached one hard copy as well as a PDF version of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report recommends that the two National Register Historic Districts remain eligible as historic districts. These are the only properties that this reports recommends as eligible within the Area of Potential Effects for this project.

If you have any questions or comments concerning the accompanying information, please feel free to contact me at 919.431.1615 or cpfoley@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Courtney Foley  
Historic Architecture  
Human Environment Unit

Attachment

Cc(w/attachment): Ron Lucas, Federal Highway Administration  
Joseph Miller, NCDOT PDEA

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PROJECT DEVELOPMENT &  
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ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER  
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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
IMPROVEMENTS TO US 17 BUSINESS / NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37  
INCLUDING THE REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 8 OVER THE PERQUIMANS RIVER  
HERTFORD AND WINFALL,  
PERQUIMANS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

TIP No. R-4467  
WBS No. 35748.1.1  
FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. BRNHS-0017(85)

PREPARED BY  
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE**

Courtney Foley  
Architectural Historian

SEPTEMBER 2010



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
IMPROVEMENTS TO US 17 BUSINESS / NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37  
INCLUDING THE REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. 8 OVER THE PERQUIMANS RIVER  
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PERQUIMANS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

TIP No. R-4467  
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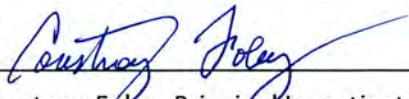


HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Report Prepared by Courtney Foley

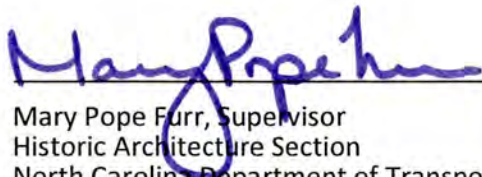
SEPTEMBER 2010



8 SEPTEMBER 2010

Courtney Foley, Principal Investigator  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date



9/8/2010

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

## **Management Summary**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to maintain a direct highway connection between Hertford and Winfall along or close to existing US 17 Business / NC 37 from Bridge No. 8 over the Perquimans River to NC 37 (the causeway), a length of approximately 0.4 miles. The proposed action will correct or remove deteriorating pavement conditions along the causeway due to differential settlement beneath the roadway, and replace Bridge No. 8 (the S-bridge), which carries US 17 Business over the Perquimans River and lies immediately south of the causeway. See *Figure 1: Project Area Map* on page 6 of this report for the project location within Perquimans County. This report represents documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for TIP No. R-4467.

In response to a request for input from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO), NCDOT architectural historians surveyed the entire APE, defined as the geographic area of areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE for this project is shown on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*. This architectural resources survey report consisted of background research into the historic and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the APE.

The initial field survey of October 2007 identified nineteen (19) properties or historic districts constructed prior to 1960. These findings were presented to HPO on 17 October 2007. Two properties were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Hertford Historic District including Bridge No. 8 and Old Neck Historic District. HPO requested additional information on a third property, a former water works and ice plant, to determine its National Register eligibility. In June 2009, the project APE increased to include a six-block section of the Town of Hertford south of Grubb Street. NCDOT architectural historians surveyed an additional 117 properties in the expanded APE in October 2009 and presented these findings at an HPO consultation meeting on 11 December 2009. HPO requested further investigation of a potential residential historic district in the expanded APE. That evaluation, as well as that of the ice plant, is included in this report. Further investigation recommends that only those two historic districts previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places as eligible for listing. Those districts are:

- Hertford Historic District (PQ 334) , including Bridge No. 8
- Old Neck Historic District (PQ 471)

This project is federally funded as Federal Aid Project Number BRNHS-0017(85) and state funded (WBS Number 35748) and is classified as a Environmental Assessment.

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### **Introduction**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to maintain a direct highway connection between Hertford and Winfall along or close to existing US 17 Business/NC 37 from Bridge No. 8 over the Perquimans River to NC 37 (the causeway), a length of approximately 0.4 miles. The proposed action will correct or remove deteriorating pavement conditions along the causeway due to differential settlement beneath the roadway, and replace Bridge No. 8 (the S-bridge), which carries US 17 Business over the Perquimans River and lies immediately south of the causeway. Constructed in 1929, Bridge No. 8 is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as one of the earliest and most complete examples of a Warren thru truss, center-bearing swing span bridge. The bridge is also a contributing element in the Hertford Historic District (National Register 1998). The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 6 out of a possible 100 as of February 2008. See *Figure 1: Project Area Map* on page 6 of this report for the project location within Perquimans County.

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the EA and as part of the documentation for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given the opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

### **Methodology**

NCDOT conducted the survey of historic architectural resources and prepared this report in accordance with provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and the Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

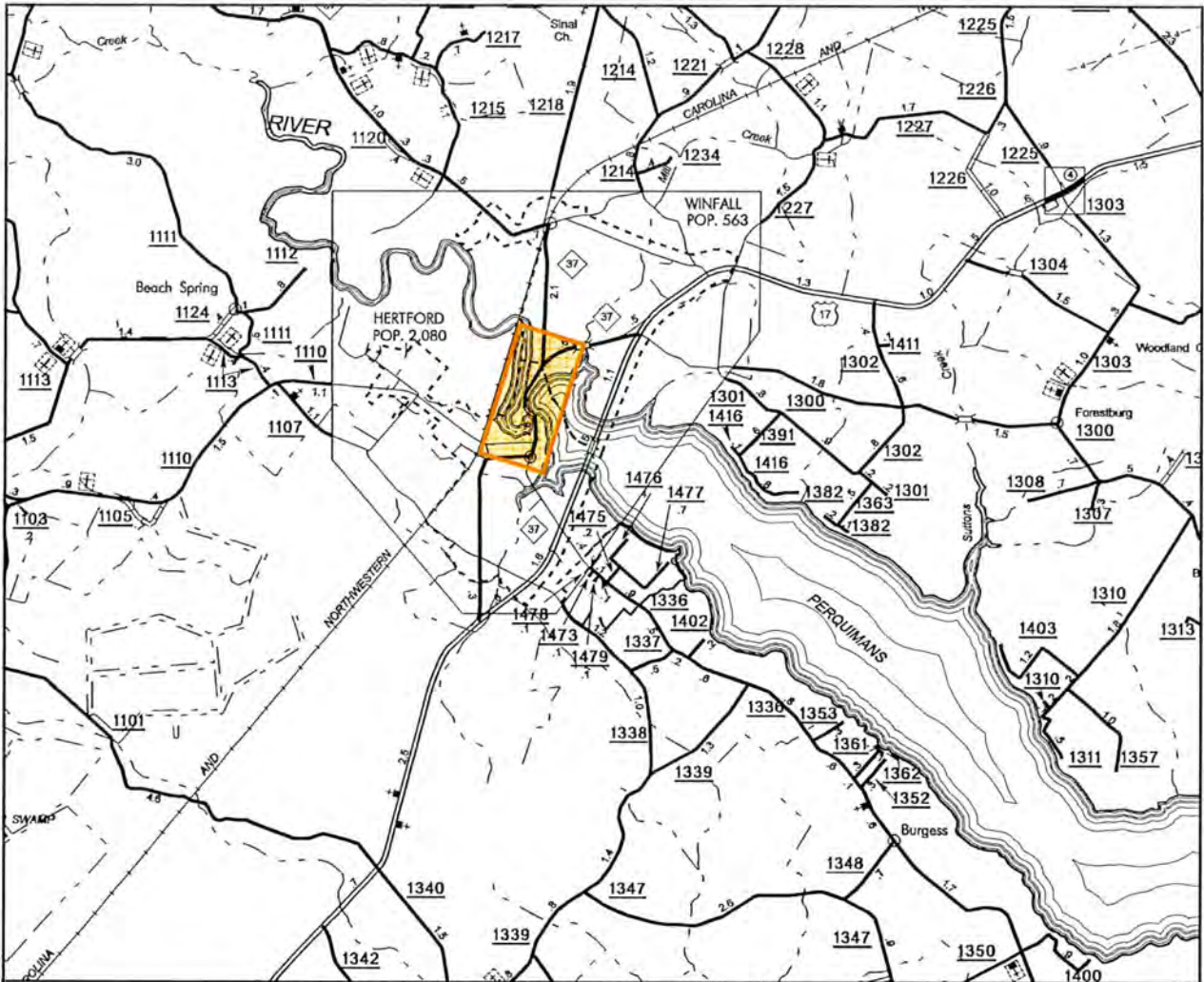
NCDOT conducted this survey in order to accomplish the following objectives: 1) to determine the APE of this undertaking, 2) to identify all significant architectural resources within the APE, and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary for this project is depicted on *Figure 2: APE Boundary Map*. The location of each surveyed property is shown on *Figure 3: Detail Map of the APE, Sheets 1-3*.



In September 2007 and October 2009, NCDOT architectural historians conducted an intensive field survey covering one hundred percent of the project APE with the goal of identifying all historic architectural resources located within the APE. All buildings and structures were visually inspected from the existing right-of-way. Every property appearing to be fifty years of age or older, as well as any properties appearing to have exceptional architectural significance, regardless of age, were photographed and documented. All 136 resources documented during the field survey were presented to HPO at NCDOT/HPO Consultation Meetings in




2007 and 2009. A survey report was requested to evaluate one property, two historic districts, and one potential historic district.

Background research and National Register evaluation of the properties in the project area included the following materials: architectural survey maps and files located at HPO in Raleigh; materials at the Perquimans County Library in Hertford and the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh; the North Carolina Map Collection at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill; and Perquimans County deeds and tax records accessed online.



 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE	Sheet Title <b>FIGURE 1: PROJECT AREA MAP</b>	Legend  <b>PROJECT STUDY AREA</b>
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TIP No. R-4467 Project IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS / NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL County PERQUIMANS	Drawn By: cpf Scale: 1:24,000 Issue Date: 11 March 2010	
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### **Summary of Findings**

The field survey identified 135 historic properties within the APE. NCDOT and HPO conducted a photo review of nineteen (19) properties on 17 October 2007 and 117 additional properties on 11 December 2009. These meetings and subsequent consultation resulted in the agreement that sixteen (16) properties were not eligible for National Register listing due to lack of architectural integrity; two (2) properties in the APE were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places; and one (1) property and a residential area consisting of 117 properties warranted further investigation. The locations of all surveyed properties are keyed to *Figure 3: Detail Map of the APE, Sheets 1-3*.

### **Historic Architectural Resources Located in the APE and Discussed in the Report:**

#### *Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places:*

- Hertford Historic District, including Bridge No. 8 (PQ 334)
- Old Neck Historic District (PQ 471)

#### *Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Eligible** for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

- None

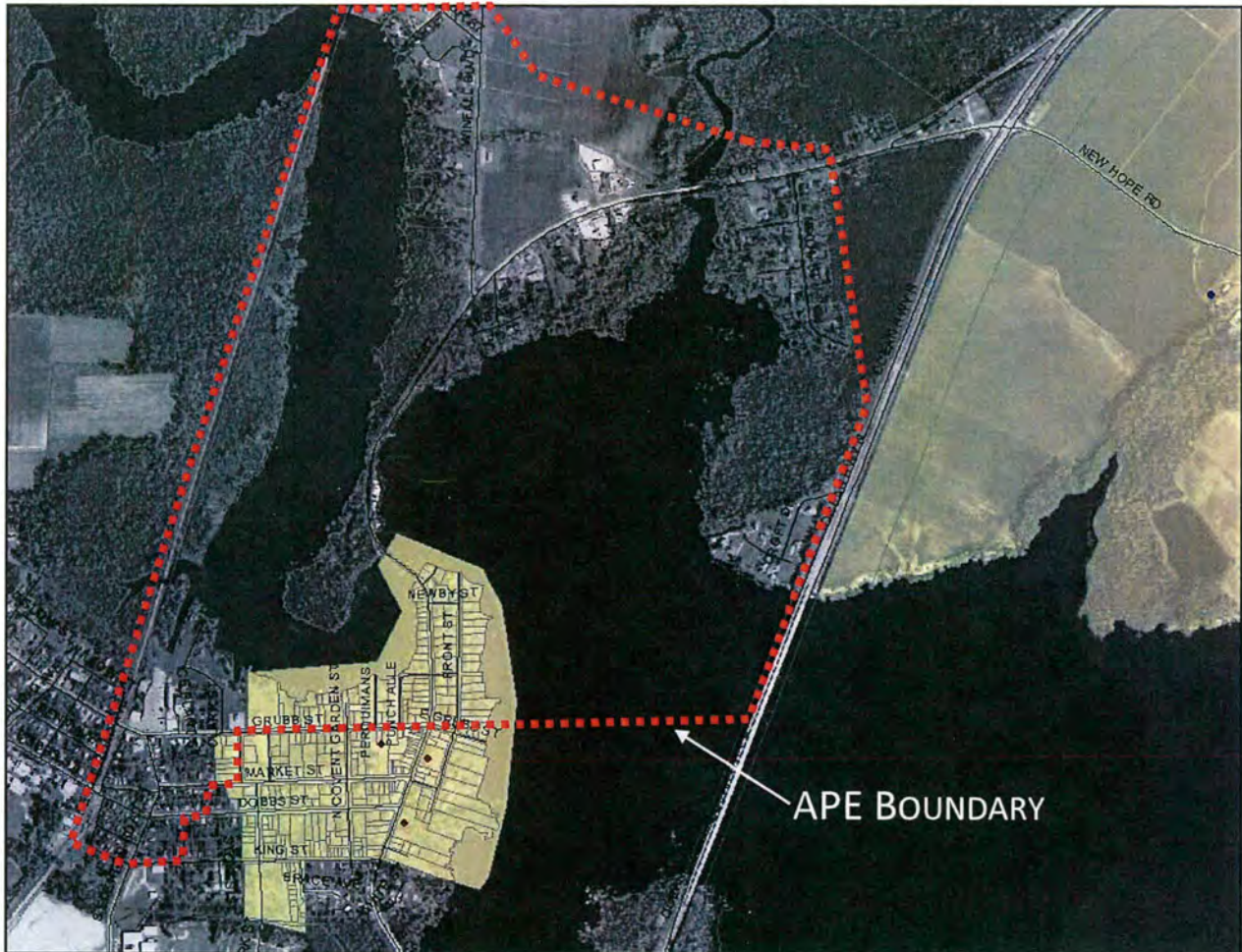
#### *Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Not Eligible** for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*


- Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant
- Railroad Avenue - King Street Area



#### *Properties Determined Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register through HPO Concurrence:*

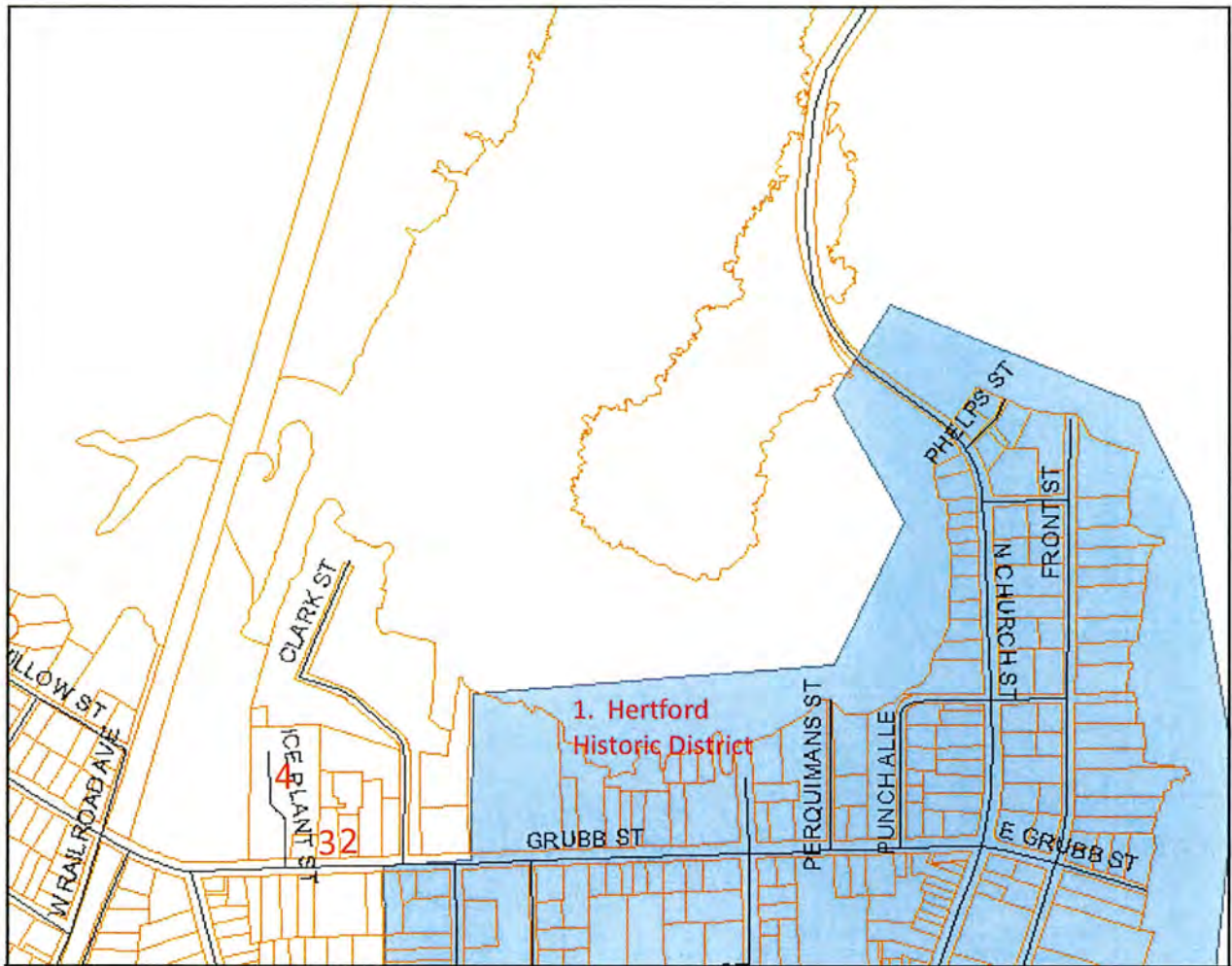
- Properties listed in the Appendix








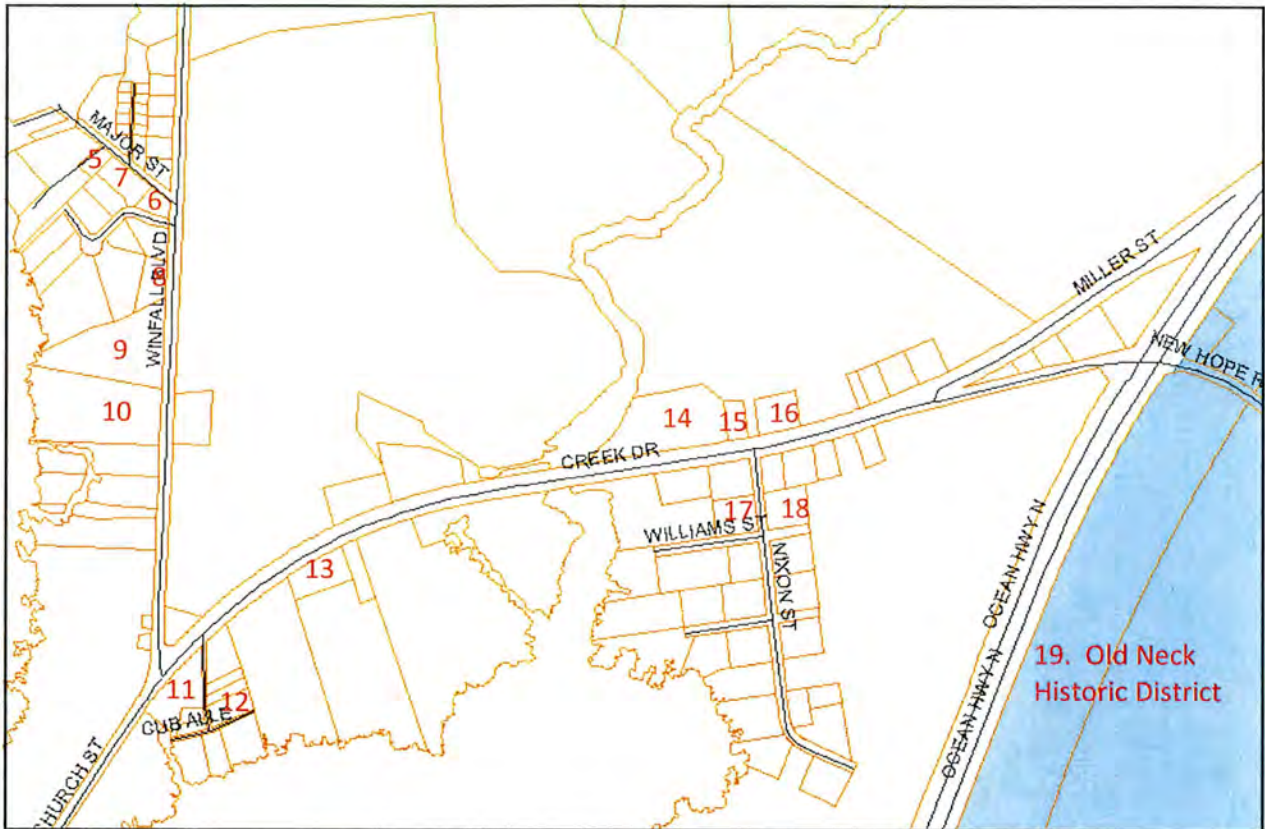
 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE	TIP No. R-4467
	Project IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS / NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL
	County PERQUIMANS


Sheet Title <b>FIGURE 2: APE BOUNDARY MAP</b>	Drawn By: cpf Scale: 1:24,000 Issue Date: 11 March 2010		
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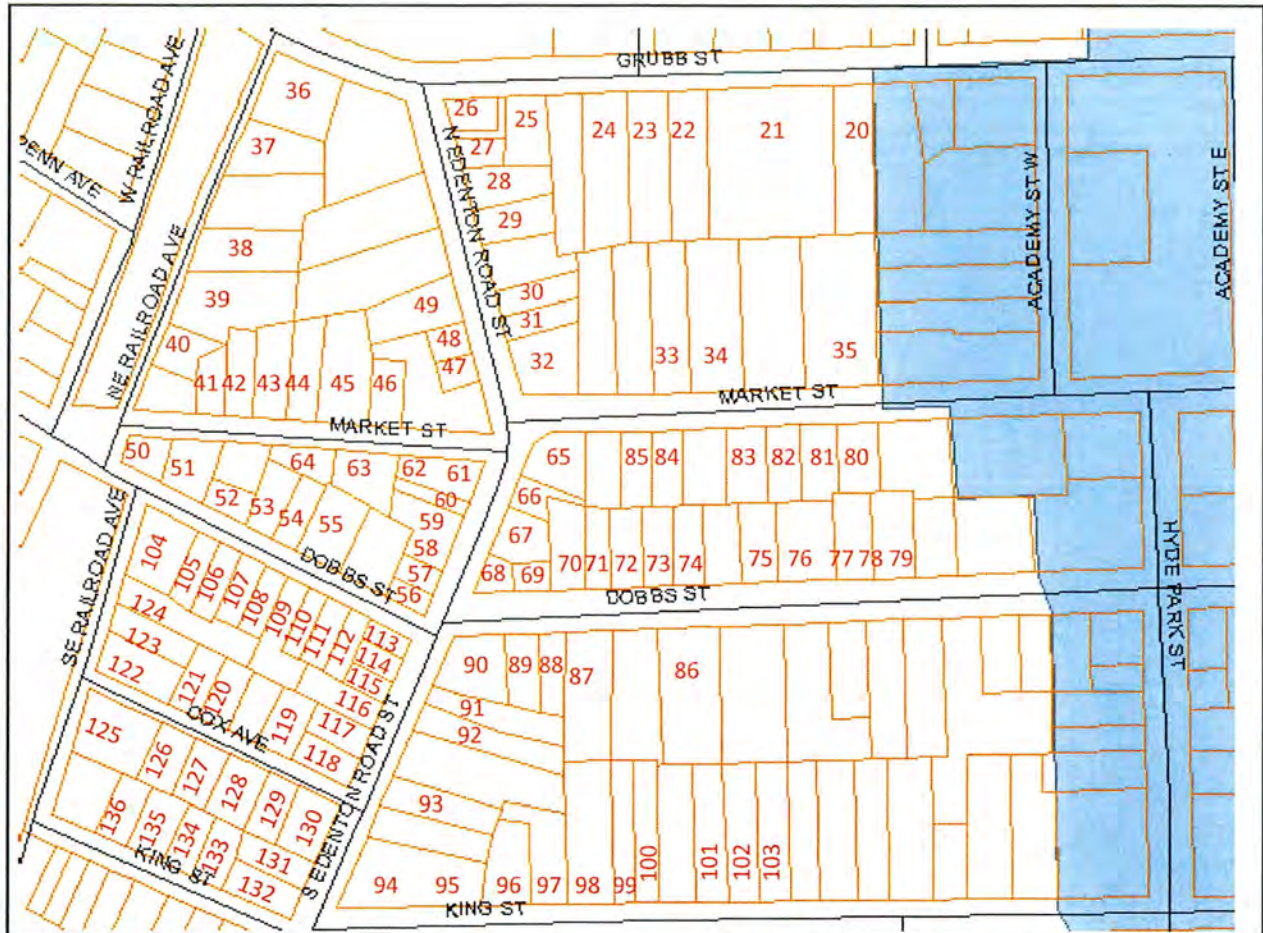
 <p><b>HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE</b></p>	<p>TIP No. R-4467</p> <p>Project IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS / NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL</p> <p>County PERQUIMANS</p>			
<p>Sheet Title</p> <p><b>FIGURE 3: MAP OF THE APE</b></p> <p><i>SHEET 1 OF 3</i></p>	<p>Drawn By: cpf</p> <p>Scale: 1:8,000</p> <p>Issue Date: 15 March 2010</p>	<p>..... APE LIMITS</p> <p>21 SURVEYED PROPERTY</p> <p>INSET AREA</p>		





 <p><b>NCDOT</b> HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE</p>	TIP No.	R-4467
	Project	IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS/ NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL
	County	PERQUIMANS

<p>Sheet Title</p> <p><b>FIGURE 3: MAP OF THE APE</b> SHEET 2 OF 3</p>	<p>Drawn By: cpf</p> <p>Scale: 1:10,000</p> <p>Issue Date: 15 March 2010</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">.....</span> APE LIMITS</li> <li><span style="color: red;">21</span> SURVEYED PROPERTY</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> INSET AREA</li> </ul>		
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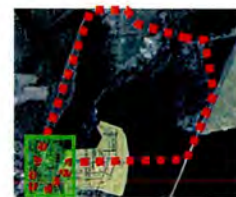
TIP No. R-4467  
 Project IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS/ NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL  
 County PERQUIMANS

Sheet Title

**FIGURE 3: MAP OF THE APE**  
 SHEET 3 OF 3

Drawn By: cpf  
 Scale: 1:3,000  
 Issue Date: 15 March 2010

- ..... APE LIMITS
- 21 SURVEYED PROPERTY
- INSET AREA





## Properties Previously Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

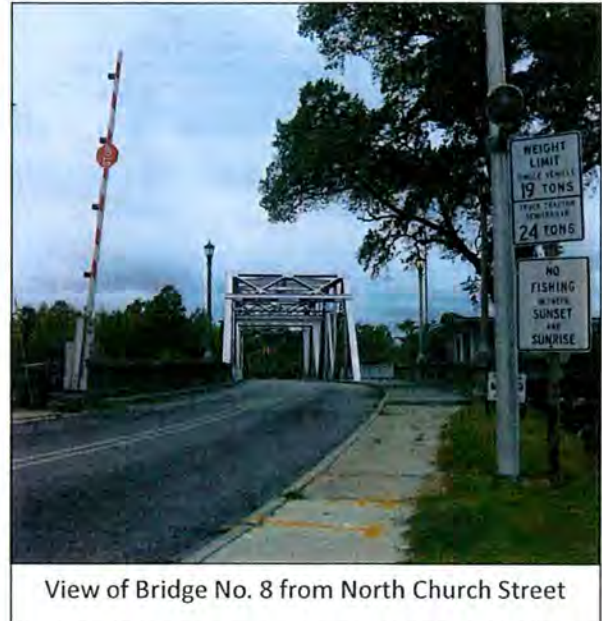
### Hertford Historic District (PQ 334)<sup>1</sup>

Roughly bounded by the Perquimans River to the east and north, West Academy Street and Hyde Park Street to the west, and King Street to the south. Bridge No. 8 is a contributing district resource.

**Identification:** The Hertford Historic District is identified as Property 1 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE, Sheet 1 of 3* on page 9 this report.

**Location and Setting:** The Hertford Historic District comprises the oldest portion of the Town of Hertford and expands on the northeastern end to include Bridge No 8 over the Perquimans River.

**Description:** The Town of Hertford developed at the narrows of the Perquimans River where the river changes from a broad estuary of the Albemarle Sound and becomes a more typical meandering coastal plain river. Incorporated in 1758, the original town encompassed one hundred acres, along with fifty acres set aside as common ground. Laid out in a grid pattern that is still evident today, the principal east-west streets lie parallel to the Perquimans River. Front Street facing the river still has many antebellum, riverfront houses while Church Street serves as the main commercial street in the town. Residential streets fan out from this commercial district in a perpendicular pattern. The Hertford Historic District contains historic residential, commercial, and institutional buildings that span the period of significance, which is 1775 - 1948. The district includes 219 contributing buildings, two contributing sites, one contributing structure, one contributing object, sixty-two noncontributing buildings, and one noncontributing site.



View of Bridge No. 8 from North Church Street

The northeastern end of the Hertford Historic District extends to include Bridge No. 8 over the Perquimans River, a contributing structure in the district constructed in 1929. The main span of Bridge No. 8 is a riveted Warren with verticals, thru-truss, center-bearing, swing span. The approach spans are tee beams finished with a concrete deck and concrete balustrades. The approach spans are built on a skew to accommodate an S-shaped curve in the roadway, and the bridge is known locally as the "S-shaped Bridge." This bridge is one of the earliest and most complete examples of its type in the state.

Three properties located on the water at the north ends of Front and Church Streets are noncontributing due to age, but the majority of the remaining resources in that section of the district are contributing. The following list is a description of the properties on the north end of Church Street, closest to Bridge No. 8. The

<sup>1</sup> The information for this evaluation was taken from the *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Hertford Historic District* (Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History, 1998). A more complete description, history, and evaluation is found in the nomination form.

location of these properties is shown on *Figure 3: Hertford Historic District Detail Map on page 14.*

**A. Bridge No. 8 (1928) carries Church Street/US 17 Business over the Perquimans River**

*Contributing structure in the Hertford Historic District; individually eligible for National Register listing*

A riveted, Warren thru truss, center-bearing swing span opens to allow boat traffic to pass through at the south end of the bridge; curved, reinforced concrete spans extend north over the river and south into Hertford. The truss is one of the earliest and most complete examples of its type in the state. The ca. 1965, frame, flat-roofed operator's house on the east side of the bridge replaced the original operator's house, which sat on top of the Warren truss. The bridge is locally known as the "S-Shaped Bridge."

**B. Mary Alice Ellicot House (1909), 401 North Church Street**

*Contributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

Two-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, one-over-one replacement sash, a gabled entry porch supported by square posts on short brick piers, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a series of rear additions.

**C. Matthew H. White Rental Cottage (1894), 403 North Church Street**

*Contributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

One-story, frame house with a metal side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, one-over-one and two-over-two horizontal replacement sash, an enclosed front porch with jalousie windows, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a series of rear additions.

**D. Bridge Keeper's Residence (ca. 1925), 405 North Church Street**

*Contributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

Two-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, six-over-six and nine-over-nine sash, two wall dormers, an enclosed shed-roofed front porch, a brick foundation, an interior chimney, vinyl siding, and gable vents.

**E. Patrick A. Small House (ca. 1905), 400 North Church Street**

*Contributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

Two-story, frame, transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with a hipped roof pierced by a large front gable, a double-leaf entry flanked by sidelights and a transom, two-over-one sash, a double-tier pedimented portico supported by paired columns, two interior end chimneys with tall brick stacks, a brick foundation, and beaded weatherboards. Patrick A. Small owned a general store in Hertford, was a partner in the Yeopim Lumber Company, and served as a county commissioner.

**F. Eldon Winslow House (1956) 102 Phelps Street**

*Noncontributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

One-story, brick Ranch with a hipped roof, a recessed single-leaf entry, six-over-six and six-over-nine sash, an end chimney, and an engaged carport and screened porch on the west elevation.

**G. John D. Coston House (1955) 103 Phelps Street**

*Noncontributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

One-story, frame Ranch with a side-gable roof, a recessed single-leaf entry, long horizontal windows, an interior chimney, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, a flat-roofed addition, and an attached carport on the west elevation.



**H) F.T. Johnson House (ca. 1940) 401 North Front Street**

*Contributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

One-and-one-half-story, frame, Dutch Colonial Revival house with a gambrel roof, a single-leaf entry, six-over-six sash, two gabled dormers, a gabled entry porch supported by grouped square posts, one interior brick chimney with a corbelled stack, a brick foundation, aluminum siding, a screened porch on the south elevation, and a one-story rear addition.

**I) Robert A. White House (ca. 1923) 405 North Front Street**

*Contributing building in the Hertford Historic District*

Two-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, nine-over-one sash, a flat-roofed porch supported by square posts on brick piers, an end chimney, a brick foundation, weatherboards, and a shed-roofed sunroom on the south elevation.



**Figure 4: Hertford Historic District Detail Map**

Location labels correspond to the property descriptions found on pages 13 and 14.

Source: Perquimans County GIS

Scale 1:1200



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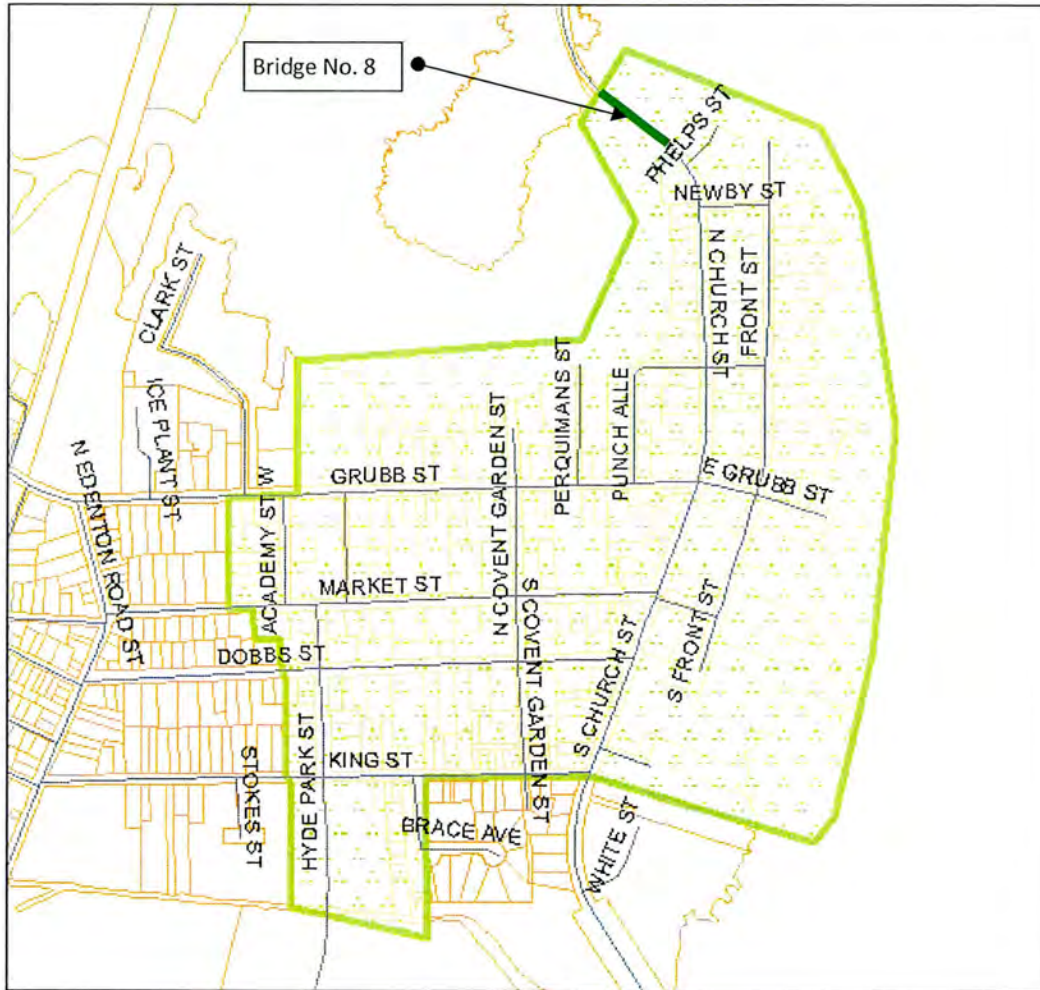
**National Register Evaluation:** The Hertford Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1998. The district is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of community development and commerce and Criterion C in the area of architecture.





Although incorporated in 1758, growth was slow until a float bridge was constructed in 1798 across the Perquimans River, which made the town more accessible. The first quarter of the nineteenth century was a period of major growth for the town, during which it attained a character and appearance still readily discernable in the extant building stock. A number of surviving early nineteenth-century houses illustrate the evolution from modest one-and-one-half story dwelling in the town's early history to the more fashionable and commodious two-story, double-pile houses with engaged double-tier porches by the mid nineteenth century.

The town's prosperity is reflected in the many handsome Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style homes. In addition, the first quarter of the twentieth century witnessed the expansion of Hertford's business district along Church Street that replaced wood structures with more durable two-story brick buildings embellished with raised parapets and simple brick detailing. The characteristics that qualified the district for National Register listing in 1998 are still evident today.

**National Register Boundary:** The Hertford Historic District is roughly bounded by the Perquimans River to the north and east, West Academy and Hyde Park Streets to the west, and King Street to the south. The district includes Bridge No. 8 as well as Cedarwood Cemetery and encompasses approximately 150 acres. The boundary is more accurately depicted on *Figure 5: Hertford Historic District National Register Boundary Map*.

**National Register Boundary Justification and Description:** The boundary of the 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.



 <p><b>NCDOT</b> HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE</p>	<p>Sheet Title</p> <p><b>FIGURE 5: HERTFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP</b></p>	 <p>NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY LIMITS</p>	
<p>TIP No. R-4467</p> <p>Project IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS/ NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL</p> <p>County PERQUIMANS</p>	<p>Drawn By: cpf</p> <p>Scale: 1:9488</p> <p>Issue Date: 14 March 2010</p>		



**Old Neck Historic District (PQ 334)<sup>2</sup>**

Roughly bounded by the Perquimans River, US 17, SR 1300 (New Hope Road), and Sutton's Creek.

**Identification:** Old Neck Historic District is identified as Property 19 on *Figure 3: Detail Map of the APE, Sheet 2 of 3* on page 10 of this report.

**Location and Setting:** Old Neck Historic District is located across the Perquimans River, one-half mile east of the Town of Hertford. The district is rural in nature and the vast majority of the land is open flat farm land with drainage ditches.

**Description:** Old Neck Historic District is a rural, agricultural district that encompasses approximately 3,365 acres along the northeastern bank of the Perquimans River. Five major plantation seats and seven smaller farms are located within the district. A small creek cuts into the middle of the district from the southwest and includes a stretch of wooden swamp. Paved roads and farm lanes provide access to most areas within Old Neck. New Hope Road and Old Neck Road are the primary east-west arteries, while Union Hall Road runs north-south. Historically, Old Neck Road connected most of the plantations located within the district.



Looking towards Old Neck Historic District from  
Bridge No. 8

Important elements in the development of the district include navigable waterways, fertile farm land, abundant natural resources, and a rich Quaker heritage. Bounded by Sutton's Creek and the Perquimans River, Old Neck maintains its agricultural roots and character with the agricultural landscape little changed over time. The architectural character of the district spans from major Federal and Greek Revival-style plantation houses to a plain, independent farmstead completed in 1946. Old Neck Historic District contains five antebellum plantation seats, three small independent late-nineteenth-century farms, and three twentieth-century farmsteads. Most structures are frame with brick foundations and chimneys. Plantation houses ranged in size with the earlier ones more modest in scale and asymmetrical in their fenestration patterns. The increasing economic prosperity of the antebellum period, however, paralleled a shift in style preferences toward the Greek Revival resulting in larger, more ambitious building projects with a bent towards symmetry. In contrast, the late-nineteenth and twentieth-century dwellings were smaller and less sophisticated. Each exhibits standardized features now associated with mass production. All plantations and farms center around a domestic complex of buildings, with additional agricultural buildings located in close proximity. A variety of fences also helps to define these areas.

The main farm complexes found within the district include the Francis Nixon Plantation, the William Jones Plantation, the Fletcher-Skinner-Nixon Plantation, Cove Grove Plantation, the Thomas Nixon Plantation, the Winslow Farm, John Newbold Farm and Matthew Towe Farm. The Miller-Skinner House, Miller-Bundy Farm,

<sup>2</sup> The information for this evaluation was taken from the *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Old Neck Historic District* (Raleigh: NC Division of Archives and History, 1996). A more complete description, history, and evaluation is found in the nomination form.

and the John C. Bundy, Jr. Farmstead are more modest twentieth-century farms.

**National Register Evaluation:** Old Neck Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1996. The district is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of agriculture and social history and Criterion C for architecture. The district clearly illustrates the development of an important plantation society and economy during the antebellum period followed by a rise in tenant farming and the creation of small independent farms during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Field patterns, drainage ditches, roads, and fences, as well as the layout of domestic and farm complexes are all important factors in illustrating the historical overlay of the district.





The significance of the district stems from the blending of the natural and historic rural landscape with the exceptional quality and range of the historic buildings within the agricultural environment. These buildings illustrate both agricultural and domestic use, and their placement within each complex and the landscape conveys in location, design, materials and workmanship a high degree of integrity. In Old Neck, family ties established in the early nineteenth century between the Nixon, Jones, Skinner, and Fletcher families have extended to the present day with continuous ownership to much of the land by their descendants. The characteristics that qualified the district for National Register listing are still evident.

**National Register Boundary:** Old Neck Historic District is roughly bounded by the Perquimans River to the south, US 17 to the west, SR 1300 and US 17 to the north, and Sutton's Creek to the east. The boundary extends to the rights-of-way along US 17 and SR 1300. The boundary follows either property lines or topographic features and is more accurately depicted on *Figure 4: Old Neck Historic District Boundary Map*.

**National Register Boundary Justification and Description:** The boundary of Old Neck Historic District encompass the area of Old Neck which best reflects the agricultural, social, and architectural context associated with the properties within the district. The boundary provides an appropriate setting for all of the significant buildings, structures, landscapes, natural features, and complexes associated with the district's period of significance, 1813 - 1946.





 <p><b>NCDOT</b> HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE</p>	<p>Sheet Title</p> <p><b>FIGURE 6: OLD NECK HISTORIC DISTRICT NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP</b></p>	<p> NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY LIMITS</p>	
<p>TIP No. R-4467</p> <p>Project IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS/ NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL</p> <p>County PERQUIMANS</p>	<p>Drawn By: cpf</p> <p>Scale: 1:50000</p> <p>Issue Date: 14 March 2010</p>		



**Properties Recommended Not Eligible for Listing in  
the National Register of Historic Places**

890590

**Property 4: Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant**

324-A West Grubb Street

Perquimans County PIN: 7849-57-6778

**Identification:** The Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is identified as Property 4 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE Map, Sheet 1 of 3* on page 9 of this report.

**Location and Setting:** The former Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is located on the west side of Grubb Street, just east of Edenton Road Street. The building is set back off of the road. A paved parking lot and the Hertford Fire Department building are located to the south on the same parcel, between the building and Grubb Street.



View of the former Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant from West Grubb Street

**Description:** The former Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is a one-story, asymmetrical, eight-bay brick building with a partial-width shed-roofed porch. The running bond brick has a header course every seventh course. The south façade features double doors beneath a transom window flanked by two sets of paired six-over-one windows. The windows and doors feature decorative stack bond stretcher bricks with corner blocks crafted from four triangular-shaped blocks. A single vertical soldier course separates this brick window casing from the rest of the brick exterior. A slightly projecting decorative soldier course and recessed decorative brickwork panels run the length of the building above the windows and wrap around the west side of the building. A single nonhistoric metal door and two sets of paired six-over-one windows are located beneath the shed-roof porch. The porch posts are pressure treated lumber. The porch, door opening, and most likely the window openings beneath the porch roof are not original to the building. Steps and a switchback ADA ramp are located in front of the porch. Large metal gutters and downspouts are evenly spaced across the building. A small brick addition is located at the southeastern corner. A single wooden door is centered on the façade. This addition was historically used as a meat locker. The west side elevation contains two sets of the same tall paired windows found on the front of the building and two garage bay openings with modern garage doors. An old cast concrete water fountain sits in a concrete trough to the east of the main entrance. *July 8, 1950* is etched on a concrete slab behind the fountain.

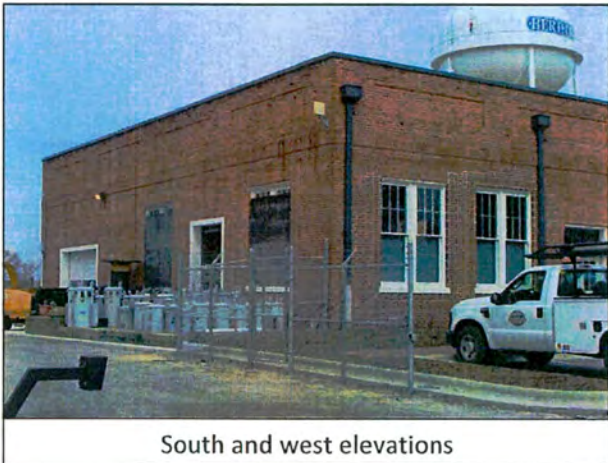
The interior of the building has been completely renovated for use as offices and an employee break room. Exposed ductwork and fluorescent light hang from the ceiling. Partition walls that do not extend to the ceiling divide the interior into offices, a break room, restrooms and a conference room. Historic fabric left on the interior includes several brick dividing walls and a clay tile wall that runs the depth of the building to the west of the main entrance. No historic machinery was observed.

The water tower located behind the building is nonhistoric. It replaced an older water tower at the same location sometime after 2007.

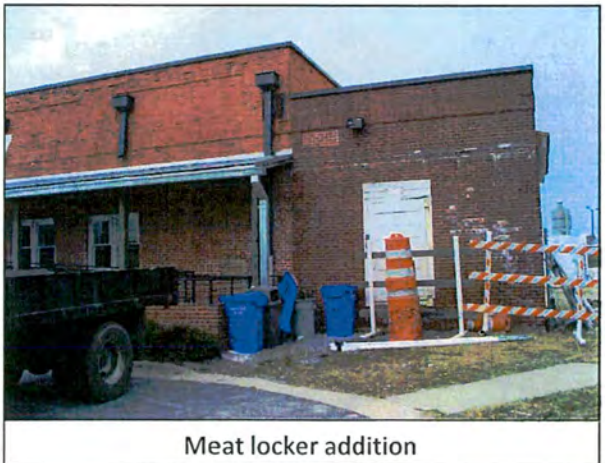




South facade of the former Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant



South and west elevations



Meat locker addition





Main entrance



Nonhistoric entrance and windows beneath porch





Detail of brickwork around windows



Interior clay tile wall, one of the only historic interior finishes noted during the site visit



Interior view from main entrance

**Integrity:** The former Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Although the building remains at its original location, its historic setting is severely compromised by the modern fire department and parking lot located between the building and Grubb Street, the modern metal garage and storage areas on the north side and rear of the building, as well as the loss of the lumber mill that historically stood adjacent to the property. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship was lost when the building was converted for use by the Hertford Public Works staff in the late 1990s. Although portions of the exterior were sensitively rehabilitated, the creation of additional openings on the façade, all new porch materials, as well as a complete rehabilitation of the interior convey a modern office building rather than a historic water works building.

**Developmental History:** Completed and in operation by the middle of 1923, the Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant replaced an earlier wood frame ice plant that was located approximately three hundred feet to the east on the grounds of what was then the Eastern Cotton Oil Company. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Hertford dated February 1923 provides the most information about both plants. According to the map, the old plant would cease operations about April 1 of that year and the equipment would be moved to the new plant. The new plant, labeled "Hertford Water Works, Ice Plant & Elec. Light Plant," is a brick building drawn from plans. The map indicates the plant will be operating on May 1, 1923.<sup>3</sup>

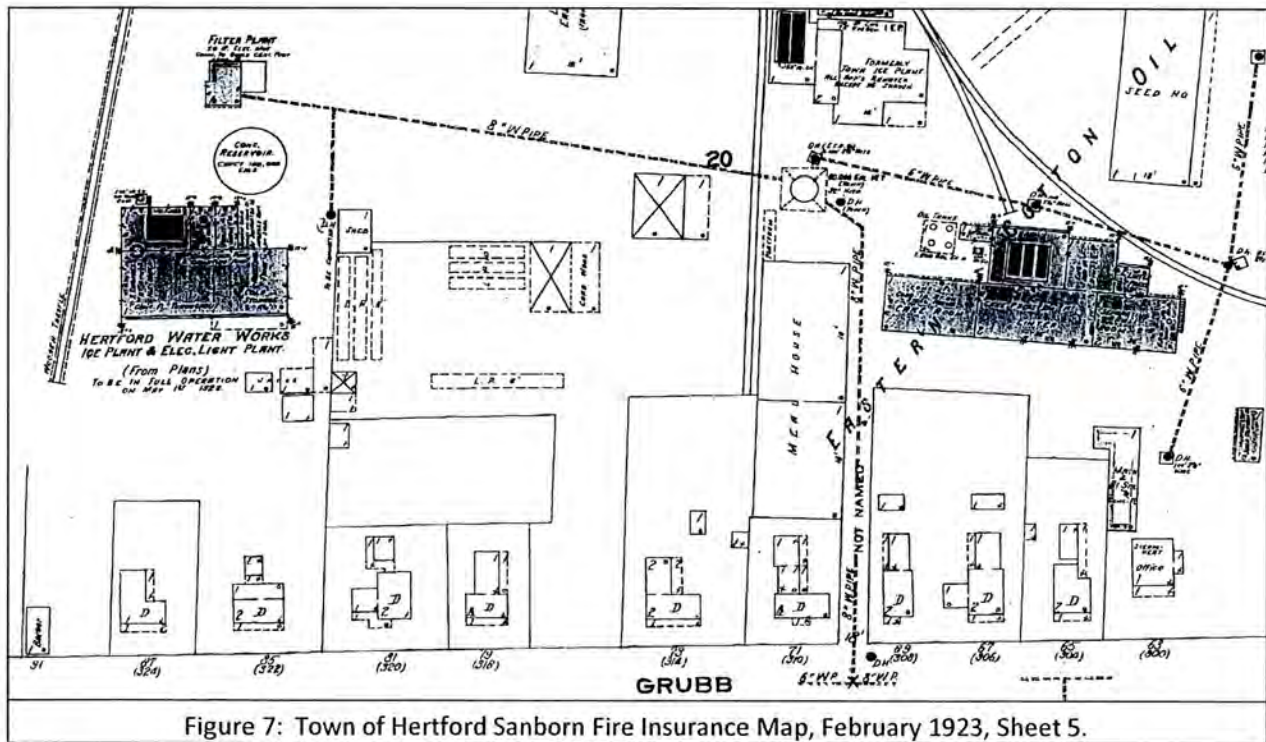


Figure 7: Town of Hertford Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, February 1923, Sheet 5.

<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Hertford, North Carolina, February 1923. Sheet 5. Accessed online <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy171.nclive.org/nc/6425/dateid-000002.htm?CCSI=3400n>, 12 February 2010.



The 1923 plant contained two engines to run the ice machine, condenser and circulating pumps, and a freezing tank in addition to a cold storage room in the main block. The equipment for the electrical plant as well as a tool and toilet room were located in the rear half of the building. A large concrete reservoir with a capacity of 100,000 gallons sat just off the northeast corner of the building.<sup>4</sup>

By 1929, the Hertford Fire Department occupied the northwest corner of the building. Water storage at the plant had increased one hundred percent with the addition of a seventy-five foot high, 100,000 gallon capacity steel water tower adjacent to the building. The tower appears to have been recently constructed as the map notes that the water line next to the tower has not yet been connected. The insurance map also notes that the plant operates day and night and that the ice manufacturing capacity is ten tons per day.<sup>5</sup> By 1940, the Town of Hertford was purchasing power from Virginia Electric and Power Company and then resold.<sup>6</sup>

It is not known when the plant ceased operation, but according to Hertford Mayor Sid Eley, the building was converted to house the Hertford Public Works about ten or twelve years ago. Prior to that time, the building housed the telephone exchange in addition to the town fire department. When it was converted, a large, multi-bay metal garage and storage building was constructed just west of the historic plant building.<sup>7</sup> Today the interior looks like a modern office building. There is little evidence of historic fabric on the interior and no historic machinery was evident.

**National Register Evaluation:** The Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR §60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is recommended **Not Eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

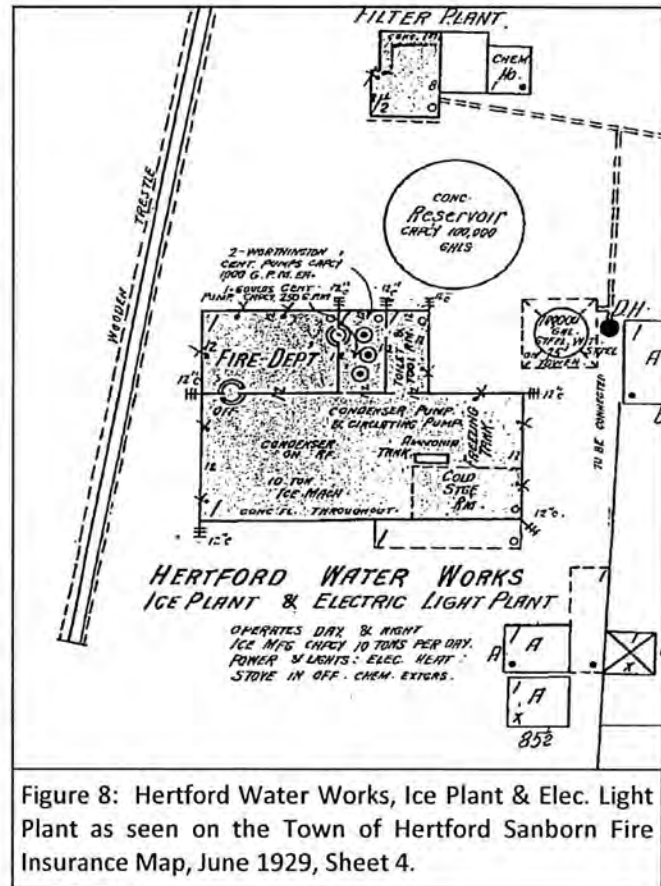


Figure 8: Hertford Water Works, Ice Plant & Elec. Light Plant as seen on the Town of Hertford Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1929, Sheet 4.

<sup>4</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Hertford, North Carolina, February 1923. Sheet 5. Accessed online <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy171.nclive.org/nc/6425/dateid-000002.htm?CCSI=3400n>, 12 February 2010.

<sup>5</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Hertford, North Carolina, June 1929. Sheet 4. Accessed online <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy171.nclive.org/nc/6425/dateid-000003.htm?CCSI=3400n>, 12 February 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Hertford, North Carolina, June 1929 - Nov 1940\*. Sheet 4. Accessed online <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy171.nclive.org/nc/6425/dateid-000004.htm?CCSI=3400n>, 12 February 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Mayor Sid Eley, interview by author, 10 March 2010.



**National Register Criteria Assessment:** Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* Although this building was a part of the development of Hertford, it is a 1923 replacement of an earlier, similar building and is not the first such plant in Hertford. There are no documented, specific events of outstanding significance associated with the history of the Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant building.

Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general nor on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

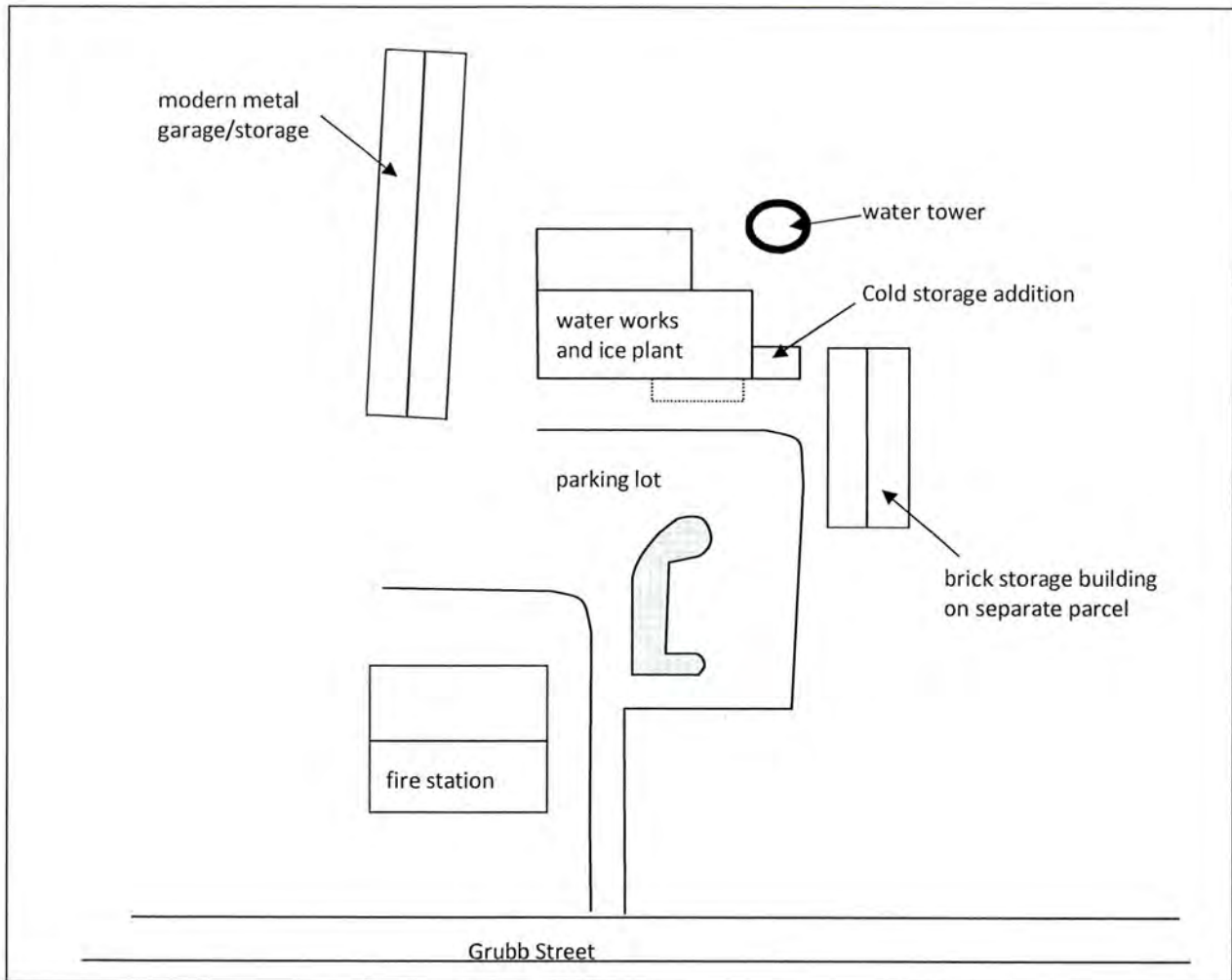
Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is recommended **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* This criterion applies to properties significant for their physical design or construction. To be eligible, the property must clearly illustrate through "distinctive characteristics" the pattern or features common to a particular class of resources or the individuality of features that occurs within a particular architectural style. Additionally, if the property represents a variation, evolution, or transition of construction types, it must be demonstrated that this variation was an important phase of the architectural development of the area or community. A property is not eligible simply because it has been identified as the only such property ever fabricated.


Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is **not eligible** under Criterion C as an outstanding example of local industrial architecture. The brick building has been modified on the exterior and extensively renovated on the interior. Changes to the exterior include modern metal garage doors on the west elevation as well as changes to the façade underneath the porch. The interior retains few historic finishes, has been extensively renovated, and looks like a modern office building rather than the industrial plant it was historically. Because of these changes, the building lacks architectural integrity and is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.



Hertford Water Works and Ice Plant is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* This property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. The type and method of construction of the property are not unique or unusual and the property represents a well-documented type of architecture. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

**National Register Boundary:** Not applicable.

**National Register Boundary Justification and Description:** Not applicable.



	<p>Sheet Title <b>FIGURE 9: HERTFORD WATER WORKS AND ICE PLANT SITE PLAN</b></p>
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<p>TIP No. <b>R-4467</b></p> <p>Project <b>IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 17 BUSINESS/ NC 37 FROM CHURCH STREET TO NC 37 IN HERTFORD AND WINFALL</b></p> <p>County <b>PERQUIMANS</b></p>	<p>Drawn By: <b>cpf</b></p> <p>Scale: <b>NTS</b></p> <p>Issue Date: <b>22 March 2010</b></p>		
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PQ0843

**Railroad Avenue - King Street Area**

Roughly bounded by East Railroad Street to the west, Grubb Street to the north, the western boundary of the Hertford Historic District to the east, and King Street to the south.

**Identification:** The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is identified as Properties numbers 20 - 136 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE, Sheet 2 of 3* on page 10 of this report.

**Location and Setting:** The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is a six-block area located west of downtown Hertford. Edenton Road Street (US 17 Business/NC 37) serves as the main north-south bisecting road. The area is a mix of houses constructed during the main period of development (1880 to 1930) as well as commercial and residential development built after 1930 interspersed throughout the area. Vacant lots where historic buildings once stood are scattered throughout each of the six blocks. The area encompasses three blocks to the west of Edenton Road Street and portions of three blocks to the east.



Looking east down Market Street from Railroad Avenue

**Description:** The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area contains all or portions of six blocks west of the Hertford Historic District and east of the railroad tracks. Edenton Road Street (US 17 Business) serves as a main travel route and contains a mix of commercial and residential properties. The cross streets (Market, Dobbs, and King) are almost exclusively residential. Lots vary in size, with smaller lots generally found to the west of Edenton Road Street and larger lots to the east. The area contains 140 tax parcels comprised of eighteen vacant lots, eighty-one properties constructed between 1880 and 1930, and forty-one properties constructed after 1930. See *Figure 11: Railroad Avenue - King Street Area Date of Construction Map* on page 31 of this report for a breakdown of the locations of these properties. Photographs of each property, keyed to this map, are found on the pages 32-51, following Figure 11.

**Developmental History:** By 1900 the area on either side of Edenton Road Street was bounded by the railroad to the west, the saw mills along the Perquimans River to the north, and established town residences to the east. The Norfolk and Southern Railroad arrived in Perquimans County in 1881 and, by bridging the Perquimans River just west of the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area, made the area between the railroad and downtown Hertford ripe for industrial development.<sup>8</sup> The impact of the railroad was felt economically as well as socially. For the first time, large timber resources within Perquimans County could be easily reached and transported. No less than nine speculative lumber companies organized in the county in the 1890s. Two of the largest, Fleetwood Lumber Company (1891) and Albemarle Lumber Company (1894) built large scale mills in Hertford. Both were located on the Perquimans River and connected to the railroad by spur lines.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Alan D. Watson. *Perquimans County A Brief History* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1987), 100-101.

<sup>9</sup> Dru Gatewood Haley and Raymond A. Winslow, Jr. *The Historic Architecture of Perquimans County, North Carolina* (Hertford, NC: Town of Hertford, 1982), 56.

The population growth of Hertford from the 1890s to the 1930s was closely tied to both the railroad and the lumber companies. Lumber mills in Hertford provided jobs for many, including African Americans, who could find job specialization in the lumber industry not found elsewhere at that time in Perquimans County.<sup>10</sup> The county population grew by almost two thousand in these four decades, with a good portion migrating to Hertford to work in the lumber mills. As noted in the *Perquimans Record* in October 1890, "There is a demand for tenement houses. People are moving in and if we had houses for them to live in we would see a beautiful town."<sup>11</sup> The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area became the main settling place for the workings drawn to industrial jobs along the Perquimans River, part of which was a growing African American community. The area chosen for growth was west of the established residential portion of Hertford as well as being close to the sawmills and railroad, where many sought employment. The North Carolina Yearbook shows an increase in the number of African American builders in Hertford after the turn of the twentieth century, who likely helped build houses in the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area.<sup>12</sup> The narrow, two-story, gable-end, side-hall house type, typical to eastern North Carolina working class neighborhoods, fit well into the narrow lots in this area of Hertford. Thirty-four examples of this house type were surveyed. The rapid development of the lumber industry also led to houses being built as speculative investment, often with two or three identical houses being built side by side. Such houses are known to have existed on both Church and Grubb Streets and may very well explain the prevalence of this house type, especially along Dobbs Street.<sup>13</sup>

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of the area from June 1916 (the earliest year available) show the area heavily populated with houses. The Albemarle Lumber Company stands just north on Grubb Street and houses over two million board feet of lumber. On the corner of Edenton Road and Dobbs Streets sits St. Paul's AME Zion Church (Property 90), which is still an active congregation today although the church building itself has been altered. Other businesses found in this area include two barbers, three grocers, several vacant stores, and one business simply labeled drugs. The streets appear fairly populated and most of the vacant lots seen in 1916 contain dwellings by February 1923.<sup>14</sup>

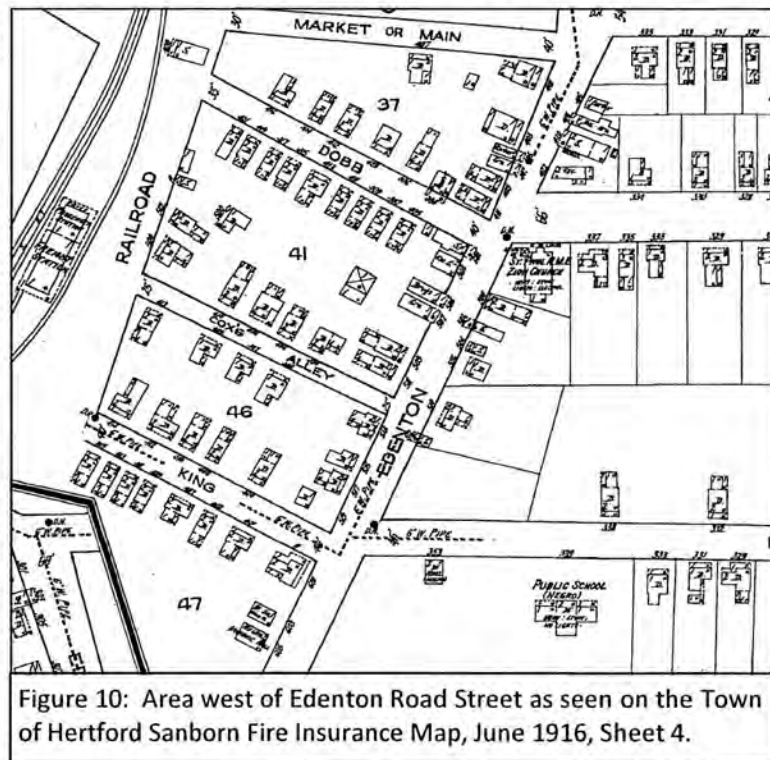


Figure 10: Area west of Edenton Road Street as seen on the Town of Hertford Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, June 1916, Sheet 4.

<sup>10</sup> Haley, 58-59.

<sup>11</sup> Raymond A. Winslow, Jr. "Perquimans County in the Nineties," Hertford NC: Perquimans County Historical Society Yearbook 1973, 30.

<sup>12</sup> Haley, 61.

<sup>13</sup> Haley, 64; 162.

<sup>14</sup> Sanborn Map Company. Hertford, North Carolina, June 1916. Sheet 5; February 1923, Sheet 7. Accessed online <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy171.nclive.org/nc/6425/dateid-000002.htm?CCSI=3400n>, 12 February 2010.



By 1930, the effects of the Great Depression were being felt in Hertford. The lumber industry was in decline as available timber tracts were cleared and saw mills closed. Lack of employment opportunities meant that the Hertford population ceased growing and, along with it, the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area. When house construction in the area did resume, the front-gable, side-hall house type, and even the bungalow, were no longer in vogue.

Of the 140 parcels in the area, eighty-one (58%) contain properties constructed between 1880 and 1930, which is considered to be the main period of development for this area. These eighty-one properties are shaded in blue on Figure 10: Railroad Avenue - King Street Area Date of Construction Map below. 1880 marks the arrival of the railroad and is the earliest that African Americans would have settled in significant numbers in Hertford. 1930 denotes the point at which the town's population peaked and the lumber industry was in decline. This



FIGURE 11: RAILROAD AVENUE - KING STREET AREA DATE OF CONSTRUCTION MAP

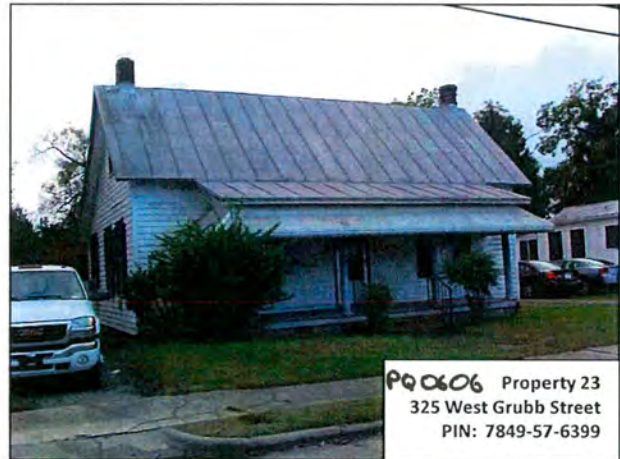
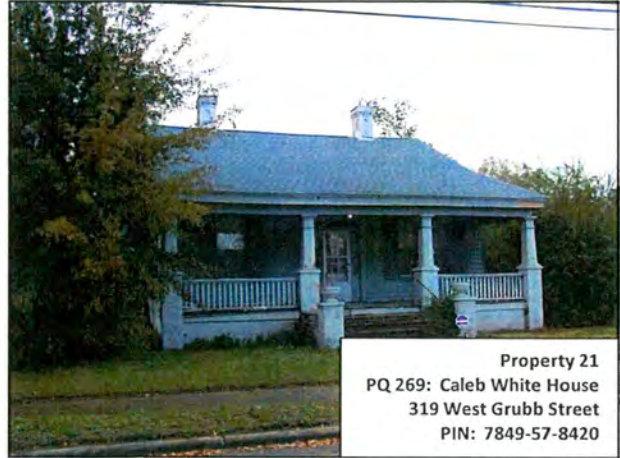
Legend

- VACANT LOT
- CONSTRUCTED 1880 -1930
- CONSTRUCTED AFTER 1930

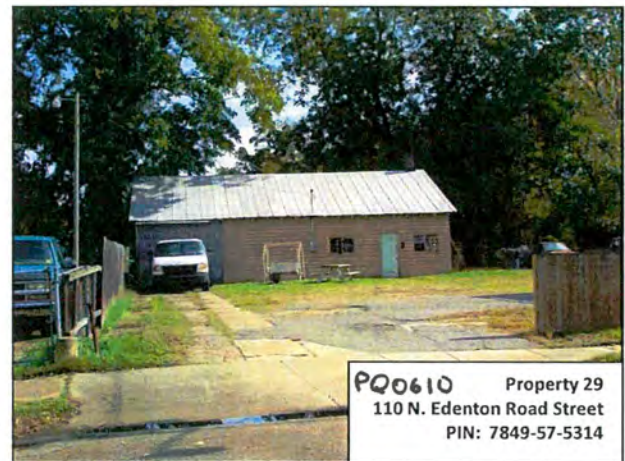
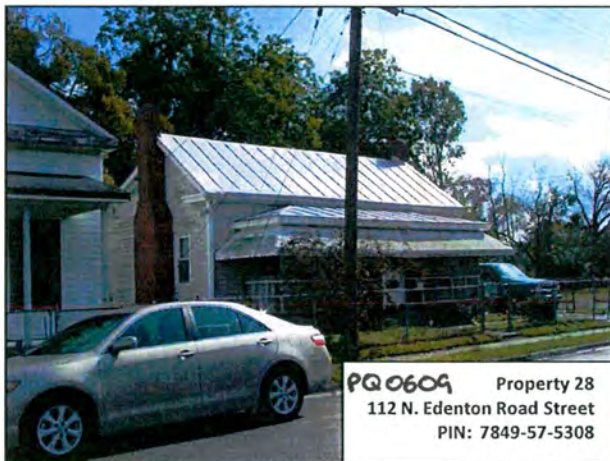
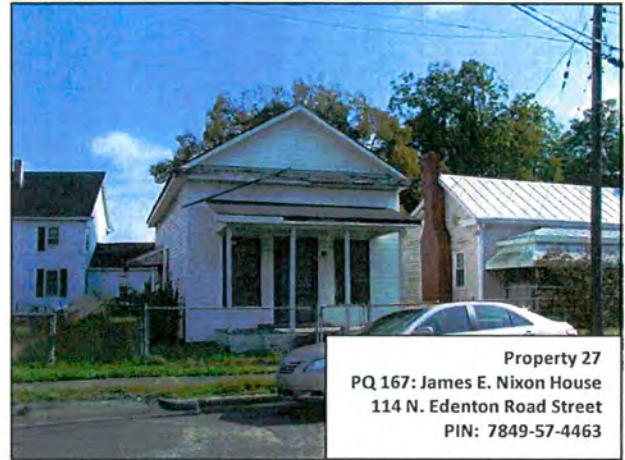
**NOTE:** A CONSTRUCTION DATE OF 1880 - 1930 DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THE PROPERTY RETAINS ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY.

NUMBERS KEYED TO PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAGES 32-51.





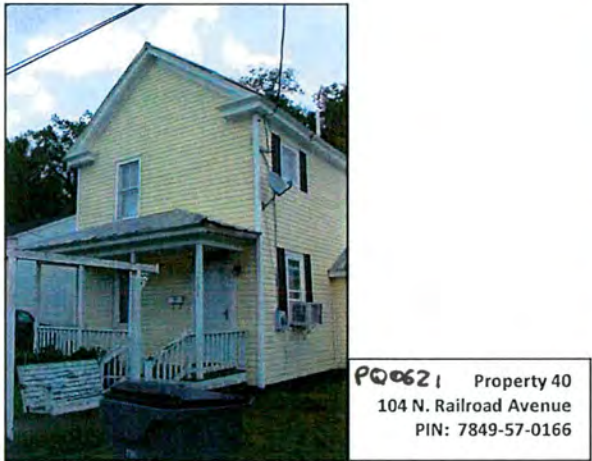




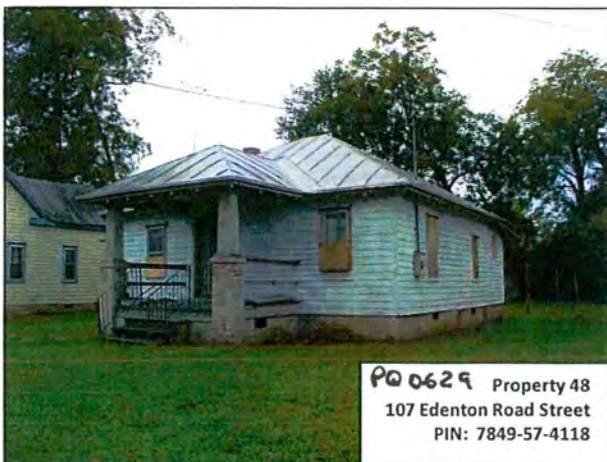




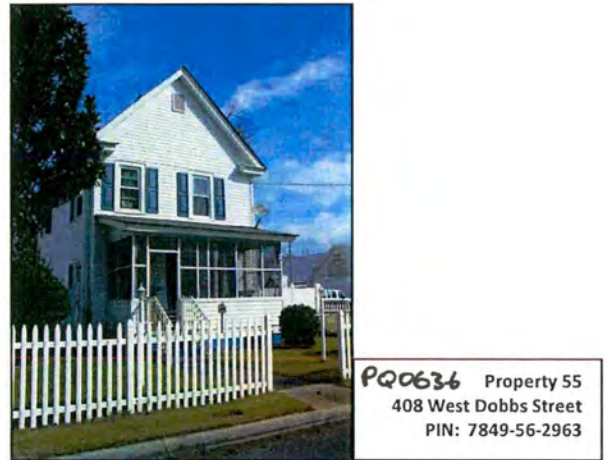
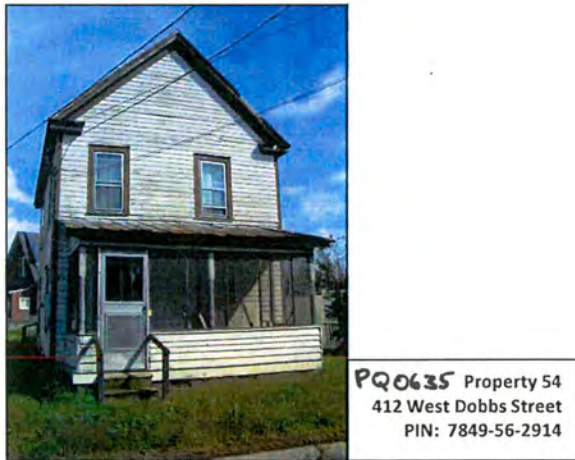
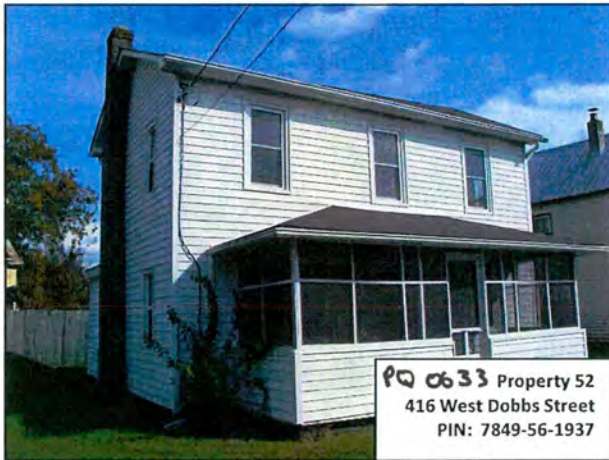




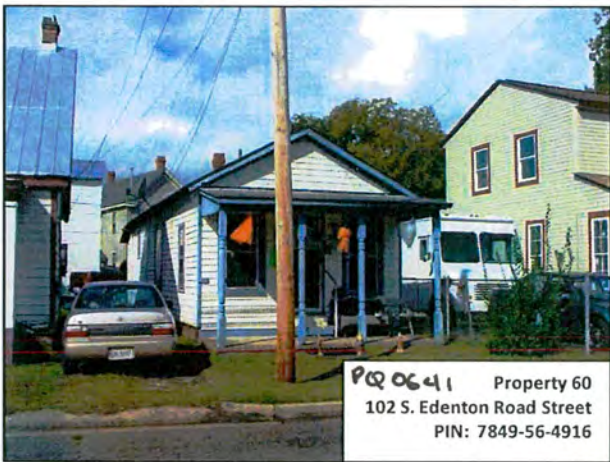
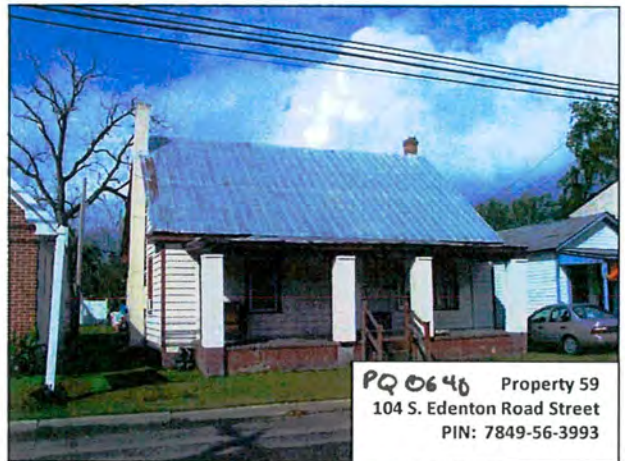
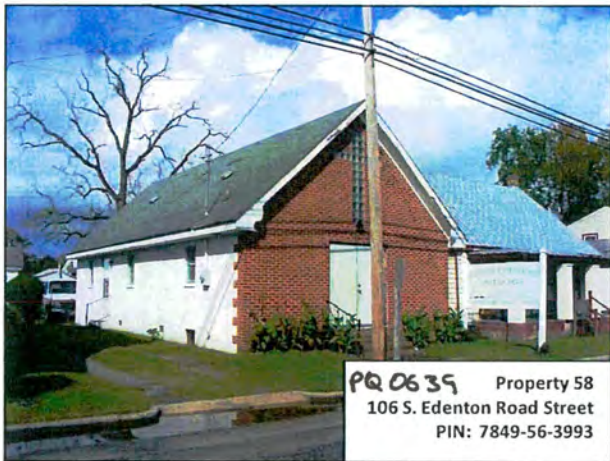




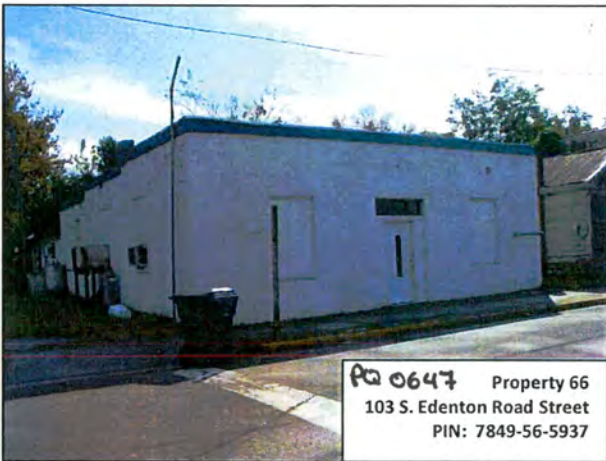




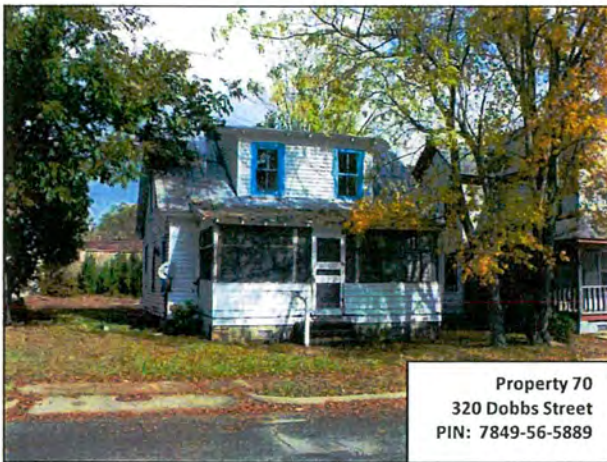
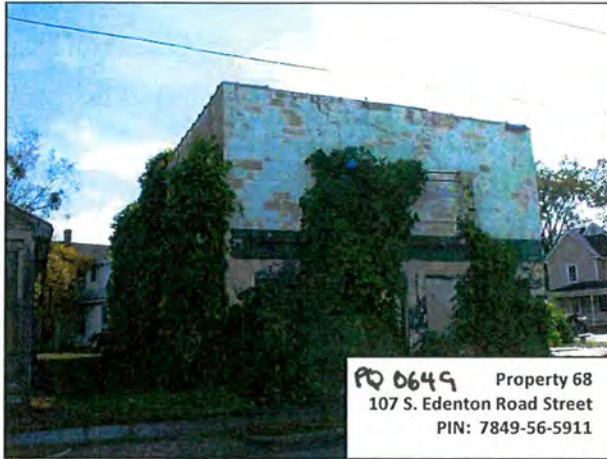












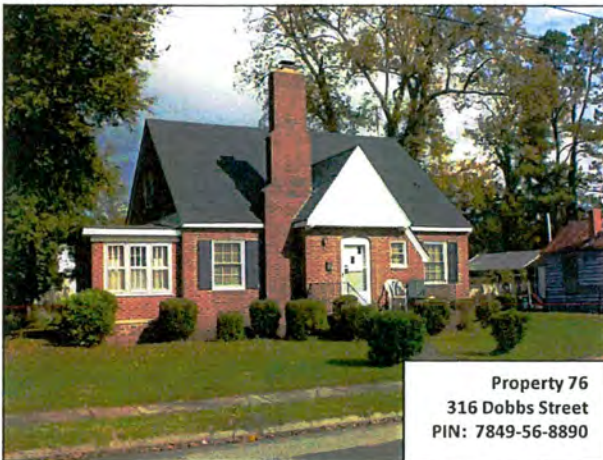




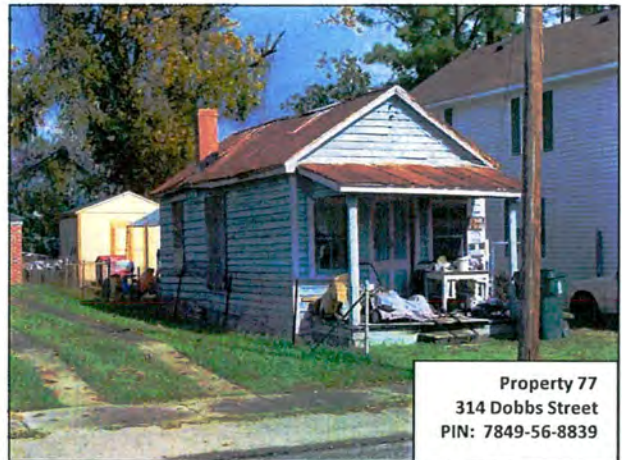
PQ 0655



PQ 0656



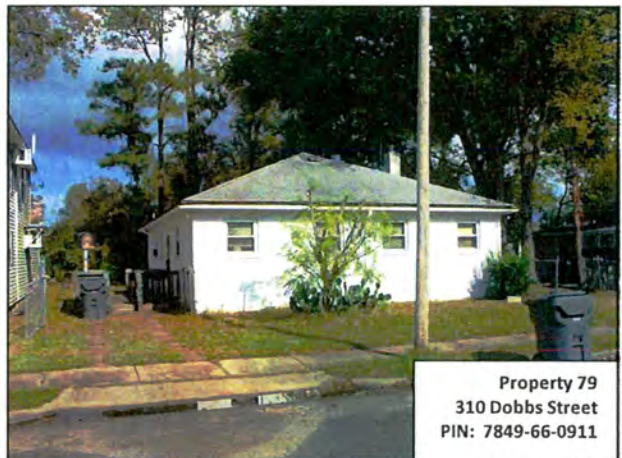
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PQ 0658



PQ 0659



PQ 0660





PQ 0661



PQ 0662



PQ 0663



PQ 0664



PQ 0665



PQ 0666

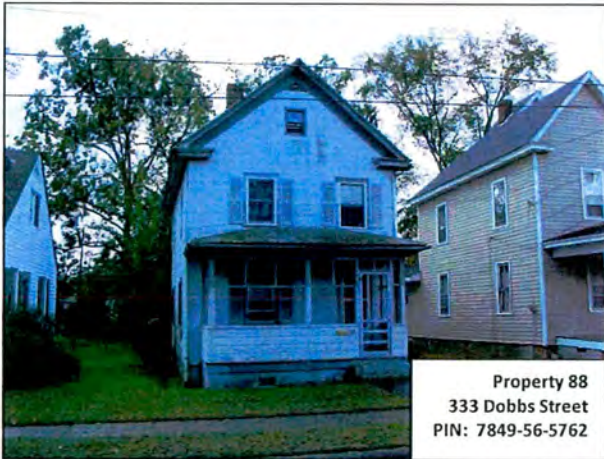




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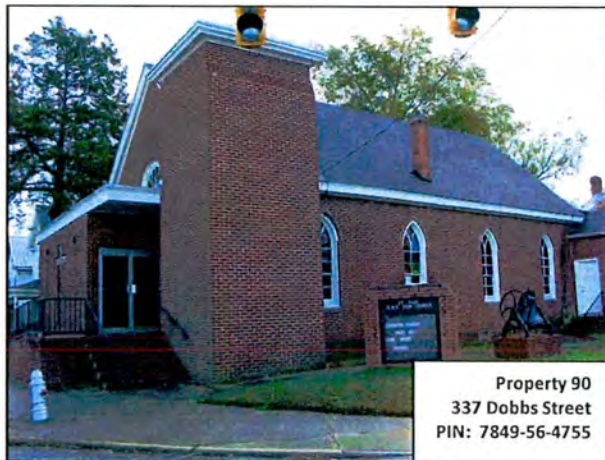
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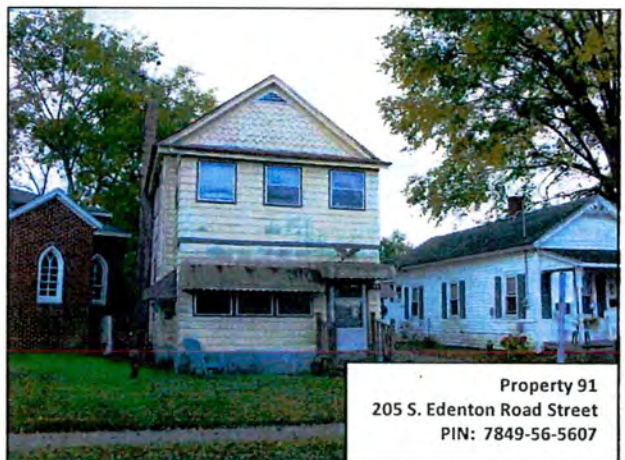
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PQ 0670

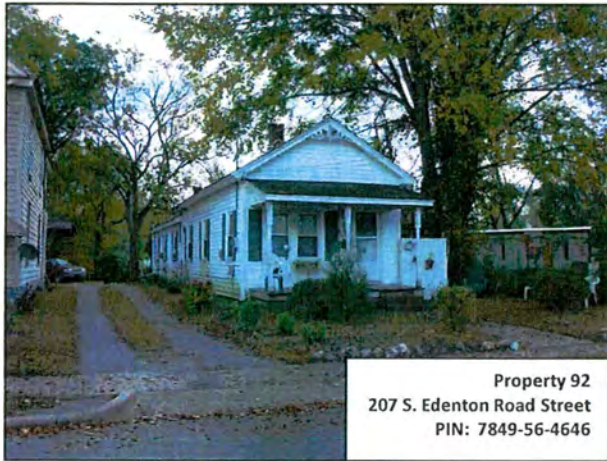


PQ ~~0662~~ 0361



PQ ~~0662~~  
0671

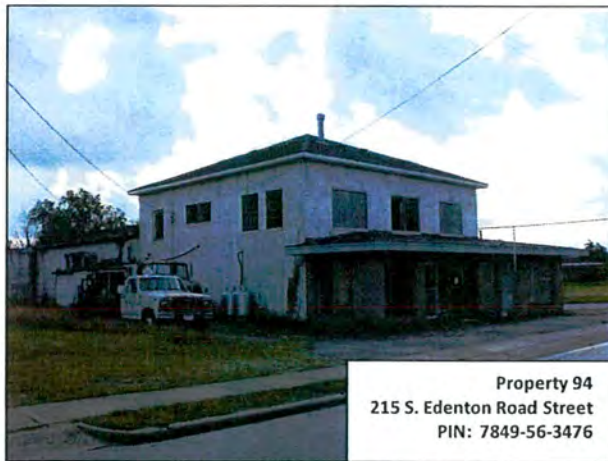




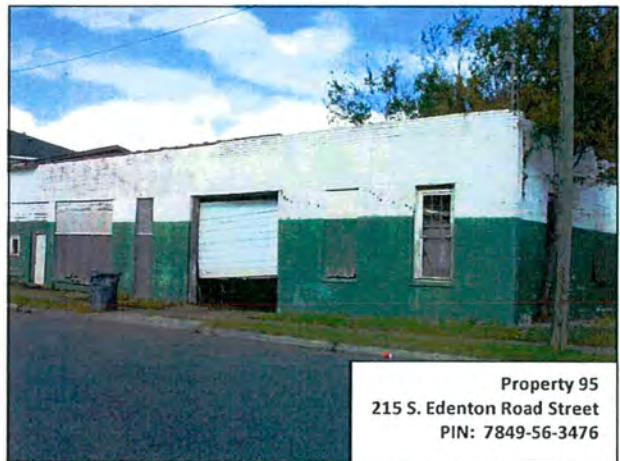
PQ 0672



PQ 0673



PQ 0674



PQ 0675



~~PQ 0677~~ 0676



~~PQ 0678~~ 0677





PQ 0678



PQ 0679



PQ 0680



PQ 0681



PQ 0682



PQ 0683

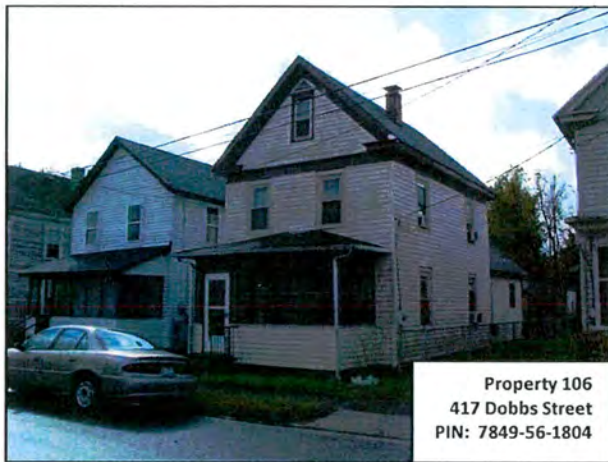




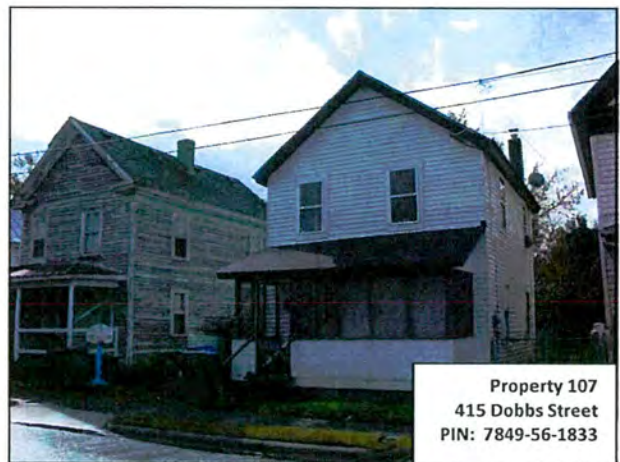
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PQ 0685



PQ 0686



PQ 0687



PQ 0688



PQ 0689





PQ 0690



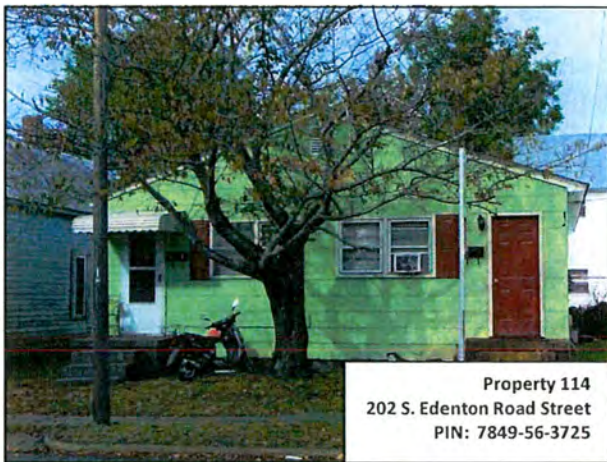
PQ 0691



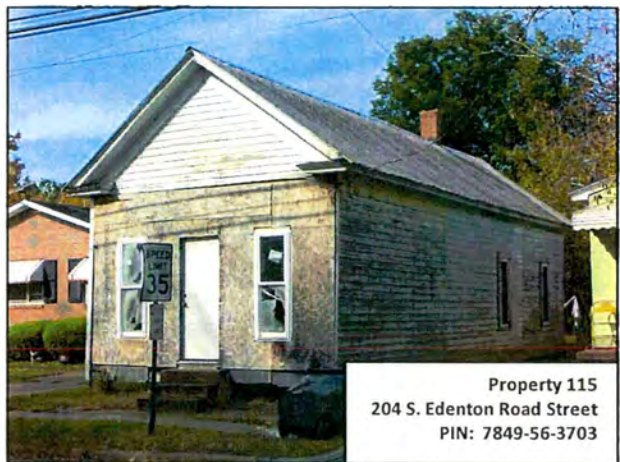
PQ 0692



PQ 0693



PQ 0694



PQ 0695





PQ 0696



PQ 0697



PQ 0698



PQ 0699



PQ 0700



PQ 0701

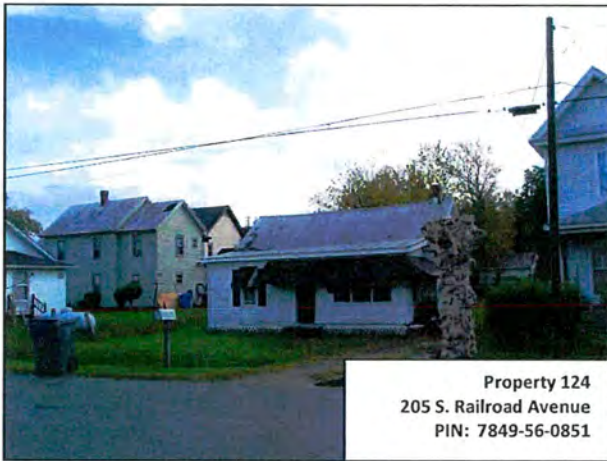




PQ 0702



PQ 0703



PQ 0704



PQ 0705



PQ 0706

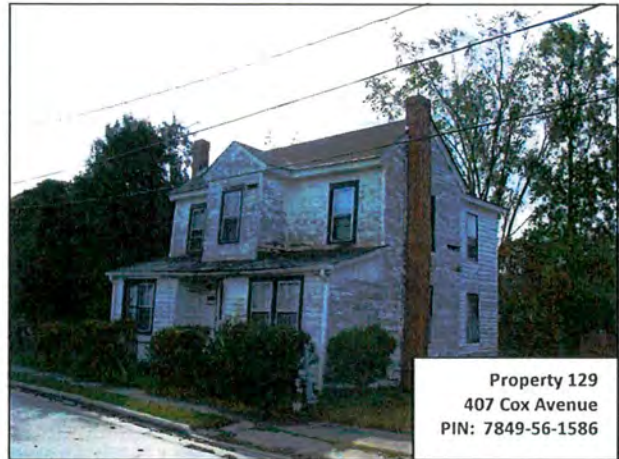


PQ 0707

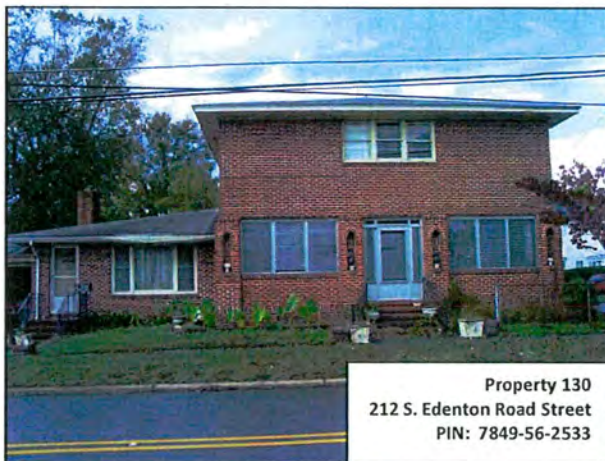




PQ 0708



PQ 0709



PQ 0710



PQ 0711



PQ 0712



PQ 0713





PQ 0714



PQ 0715

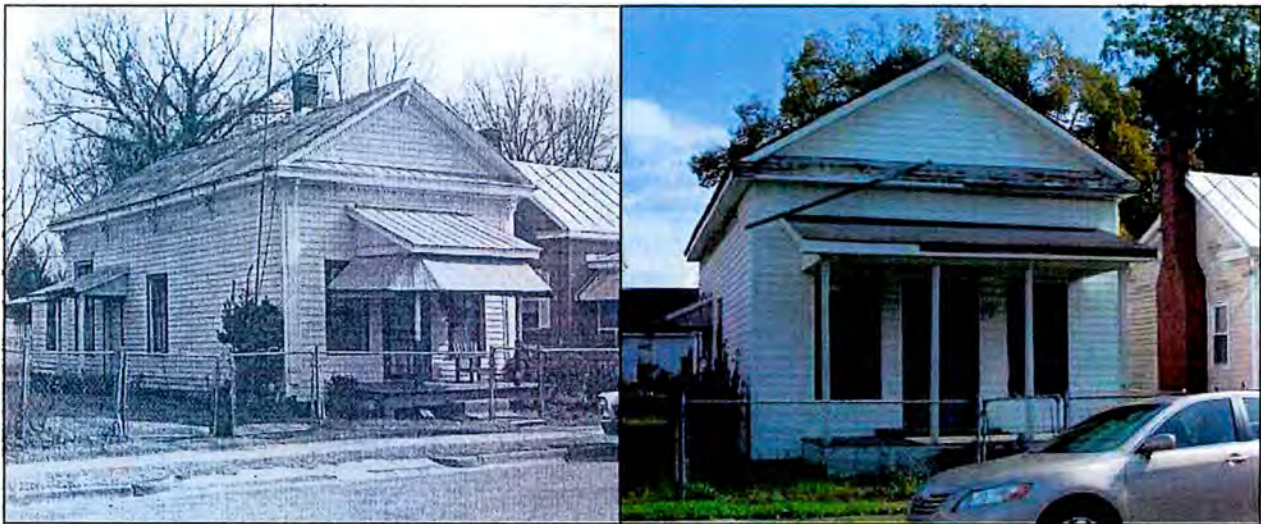


PQ 0716



date also provides an obvious transition in the later housing stock in the area which is shaded in red below.

The 1982 Perquimans County Historic Architectural Survey only documented a few properties in this area as part of the comprehensive county survey. The Rachel Barrow House, formerly located at 101 Edenton Road Street, has been destroyed. That lot is currently vacant. Material change is evident throughout this area. Most, if not all, of the side-hall have an altered front porch, porch roof, or both. Replacement windows, often consisting of a different size than the original, are prevalent throughout the area. In many instances, the application of vinyl or other nonhistoric siding has obscured the original door and window casings. One of the most striking examples of this material changes is found on the James E. Nixon House (PQ 167), seen in Figure 12 below. In 1982 this shotgun house featured ornate molding in the gable ends, corbelled brackets beneath the cornice, and wood siding. In 2010 the house was clad with vinyl siding and all architectural detailing has been removed.



**Figure 12: James E. Nixon House Comparison:** 1982 photograph from the Perquimans County survey on left shows original detailing, siding, and porch. 2010 photograph by author on right.

The most common house type found in the area is the two-story, gable-end, side-hall house type, which is typical of houses built in Eastern North Carolina working class neighborhoods around the turn of the twentieth century. Only one cohesive grouping of thirteen such houses exists today. Located on Dobbs Street (Properties 53-57 and 105-112 in the property inventory) these houses have experienced varying degrees of material change over time. Although these houses all remain close to the street, all have altered porches, half have vinyl or aluminum siding, seven have nonhistoric replacement windows, and three are missing cornice returns. Taken together, this results in an overall lack of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, failing to meet the integrity threshold for a National Register district.

The material change found on the James E. Nixon House as well as the cluster of side-hall type houses on Dobbs Street is a common sight throughout the expanded APE. Nonhistoric siding and windows, altered and enclosed porches, and a loss of original door and window casings is prevalent throughout the area. As a result, architectural integrity of both individual properties and the area as a whole is lacking.

**National Register Evaluation:** The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area was evaluated for listing in the National

Register of Historic Places using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR §60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is recommended **Not Eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

**National Register Criteria Assessment:** The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area was evaluated under Criterion A as an area of growth and development in Hertford that occurred with the town's industrial expansion in the 1890s. With the arrival of the railroad in 1881 on the western outskirts of town, the area between the railroad and downtown Hertford developed as an area of mostly residential properties with a few small businesses located on Edenton Road Street. Sanborn Insurance maps from the early 1900s show that modest two-story, side hall houses set on narrow lots dominated the area. These houses would have been especially convenient for those working in the lumber industry in Hertford. Worker housing, especially of the side-hall, front-gable type, is found throughout towns and cities in North Carolina and Virginia that experienced growth due to industrialization in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The housing boom in this area steadily declined after 1930, and, over the next eighty years, commercial structures disappeared and alterations to the historic fabric of residential properties occurred. Edenton Road Street illustrates this trend well. Historically the road was densely populated with frame stores and dwellings. Today the street is almost exclusively residential; the few commercial buildings located on the street are non-historic. Elsewhere, nonhistoric infill and vacant lots impact the integrity of this area. Furthermore, the historic association to Hertford's industrial past no longer exists. Although the railroad tracks still bound the area to the west, the railroad depot no longer remains. The lumber mill buildings on the southern banks of the Perquimans River, just north of the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area have also been destroyed. Vacant lots or nonhistoric residences now stand on King Street where the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps show community buildings and an African-American school once stood.

The side-hall, front-gable house type, is found in other eastern North Carolina cities. Elizabeth City in nearby Pasquotank County has numerous examples of this house type, many experiencing less material change and retaining a higher level of integrity than those found in the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area. Examples of such houses can be found in both the Northside and Shepard Street-South Road Street National Register Historic Districts. This house type is also found on King and East Front Streets in the Riverside National Register Historic District as well as in the Greater Duffyfield area of New Bern in Craven County.

Because of the extent of material change, the loss of buildings associated with industrial growth of this area of Hertford, and the fact that there are numerous other, better examples of this house type found in the region, the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the*



time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group. There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this area. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on this specific area of Hertford. The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is recommended **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* This criterion applies to properties significant for their physical design or construction. To be eligible, the property must clearly illustrate through "distinctive characteristics" the pattern or features common to a particular class of resources or the individuality of features that occurs within a particular architectural style. Additionally, if the property represents a variation, evolution, or transition of construction types, it must be demonstrated that this variation was an important phase of the architectural development of the area or community. A property is not eligible simply because it has been identified as the only such property ever fabricated.

The extent of material change for all properties in the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area results in an overall lack of architectural integrity in this area. Add to this the large number of vacant lots and buildings constructed after 1930 and it is difficult to get a sense that this was a turn-of-the-twentieth-century African-American neighborhood that evolved around the railroad and the Hertford lumber industry, both of which can no longer be visibly associated with the area. The railroad depot that occupied a portion of the grassed area west of Railroad Avenue is no longer extant and the lumber mill company buildings that used to stand on the north side of Grubb Street and also no longer there. This area retains integrity of location, but lacks the other six aspects of integrity that is needed for listing a district in the National Register of Historic Places. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the overall extent of material change found throughout the survey area. Integrity of setting was lost with the destruction of the rail depot and lumber mills that once bounded this area. Also contributing to a lack of setting is the large number of buildings constructed after the period of development (post-1930) located throughout the area. Given all of these changes, integrity of feeling and association no longer exist. Lacking outstanding design characteristics and integrity, the Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

The Railroad Avenue - King Street Area is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* This district does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. The type and method of construction of the properties in the district are not unique or unusual and represent well-documented types of architecture. Therefore, the district is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

**National Register Boundary:** Not applicable.

**National Register Boundary Justification and Description:** Not applicable.



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Appendix I:  
HPO Concurrence Forms

Federal Aid #      TIP # **R-4467**      County: **Perquimans**

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR  
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

*Project Description:* **Reconstruction of US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River to NC 37 N, including replacement of Bridge No. 8 ("S-Shaped Bridge") over the Perquimans River (formerly B-4923)**

- On **October 17, 2007** representatives of the
- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
  - Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
  - North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
  - Other

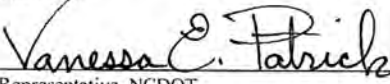
Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as (List Attached) is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary. **2, 3, 5-18**
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects. **(1, 4, 19 to be evaluated further)**
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

Signed:

  
Representative, NCDOT


**10-17-07**  
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date

  
State Historic Preservation Officer

**10-17-07**  
Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.



Federal Aid # BRNHIS-0017(85)

TIP # R-4467

County: Perquimans

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR  
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

*Project Description:* Reconstruction of US 17 Business/NC37 from the Perquimans River to NC 37N, including replacement of Bridge No. 8 (S-Shaped Bridge) over the Perquimans River

On **11 December 2009**, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as \_\_\_\_\_ are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on: 3 properties reviewed 17 October 2007 - Hertford Historic District, Old Neck Historic District, Property No. 4 (former Hertford Water Works and Ice House), as well as all properties in the expanded APE as a potential historic district (Properties 20-136).

Signed:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative, NCDOT Date 30 MARCH 2010

\_\_\_\_\_  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative, HPO Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date 3-30-10

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

**Appendix II:  
Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places  
Through HPO Concurrence On 21 July 2008**



PQ 0351



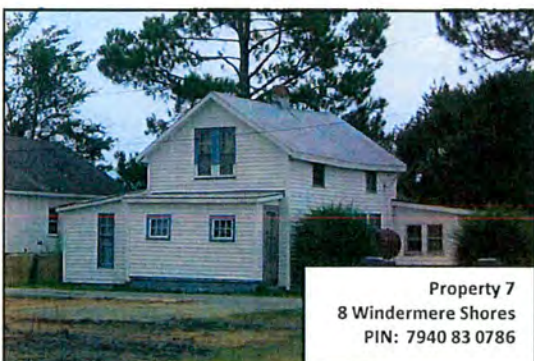
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PQ 0591



PQ 0592



PQ 0593



PQ 0594



Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through HPO Concurrence



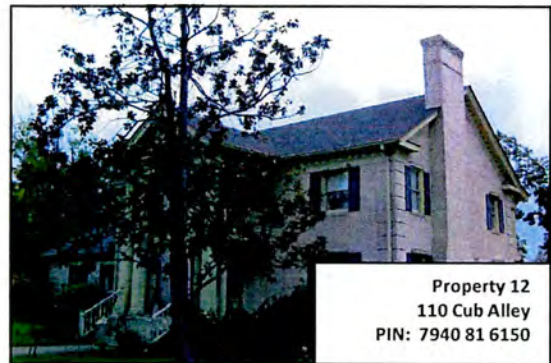
PQ 0595



PQ 0596



PQ 0597



PQ 0598



PQ 0599



PQ 0600

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through HPO Concurrence



PQ 0601



PQ 0602



PQ 0603



PQ 0604