

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Ahoskie Historic District

Ahoskie, Hertford County, HF0034, Listed 4/24/2012
Nomination by Heather Wagner
Photographs by Heather Wagner, April 2011



North Railroad and West Main streets



200-234 East Main Street



404-418 North McGlohon Street



403-421 West Main Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Ahoskie Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by Pembroke Avenue and Colony Street on the northwest, Alton Street on the north, Maple Street and Catherine Creek Road on the east, and South Street on the south. N/A not for publication

city or town Ahoskie N/A vicinity

State North Carolina code NC county Hertford code 091 zip code 27910

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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets 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:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	Signature of the Keeper	_____	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____			
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____			
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____			
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____			

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
604	150	buildings
1	1	sites
2	23	structures
0	0	objects
607	174	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

19

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: Single Dwelling
- Domestic: Multiple Dwelling
- Domestic: Secondary Structure
- Domestic: Hotel
- Commerce/Trade: Office Building
- Commerce/Trade: Professional
- Commerce/Trade: Financial Institution
- Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: Single Dwelling
- Domestic: Multiple Dwelling
- Domestic: Secondary Structure
- Domestic: Hotel
- Commerce/Trade: Office Building
- Commerce/Trade: Professional
- Commerce/Trade: Financial Institution
- Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival
- Late Victorian: Queen Anne
- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Beaux-Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Brick
- Wood: weatherboards
- roof Asphalt
- other Terra Cotta

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce

Period of Significance

c. 1805-1962

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Ahoskie Historic District
Name of Property

Hertford County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 205 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>321600</u>	<u>4018220</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>321645</u>	<u>4017870</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>321680</u>	<u>4018130</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>322050</u>	<u>4017600</u>

See continuation sheet

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 Heather M. Wagner
organization hmwPreservation date July 1, 2011
Street & number 209 W. Trinity Avenue telephone 336.207.1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

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 Town of Ahoskie, Mayor Linda L. Blackburn
Street & number 201 West Main Street telephone _____
city or town Ahoskie state NC zip code 27910

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 listing. 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 20303

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Ahoskie Historic District
Hertford County, North Carolina

Section 6: Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Commerce/Trade: Restaurant
Commerce/Trade: Warehouse
Social: Meeting Hall
Government: City Hall
Government: Post Office
Religion: Religious Facility
Recreation/Culture: Theater
Education: School
Industry: Manufacturing Facility
Transportation: Rail-related

Current Functions:

Commerce/Trade: Restaurant
Commerce/Trade: Warehouse
Social: Meeting Hall
Government: City Hall
Government: Post Office
Religion: Religious Facility
Recreation/Culture: Theater
Education: School
Industry: Manufacturing Facility
Transportation: Rail-related
Vacant/Not in Use

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Ahoskie Historic District
Hertford County, North Carolina

Section 7: Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Late Gothic Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Period Cottage
Other: Minimal Traditional
Other: Ranch
Other: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Materials:

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Wood: Shingle
Stone: Limestone
Stucco
Asbestos
Synthetics: Vinyl
Metal: Aluminum
Roof: Metal
Terra Cotta
Slate

Narrative Description

Located between the Roanoke and Chowan rivers in south-central Hertford County, Ahoskie is the largest municipality in the county, with approximately 4,500 residents. The area was initially settled by Native Americans of the Weyanoke tribe, from whom the name Ahoskie likely derives. The town is located at the eastern edge of a slight ridge that runs across the south of the county from just east of Ahoskie to St. Johns in the southwest corner of the county and formed an early road across the region from Edenton to Roanoke Rapids. The town developed along the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad (now the Atlantic Coastline Railroad) that stretches from Aulander, southwest of Ahoskie, to Cofield, northeast of Ahoskie.

The town of Ahoskie developed in a grid pattern around the axis of the railroad and Main Street, about thirty-five degrees off of true north. Earlier roads extended through the town more organically, connecting it to St. Johns, Winton, Cofield, and Powellville. However, as the town was developed and lots subdivided, these roads were straightened to conform to the grid as they passed through the town, allowing buildings to be

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oriented toward each other in a more regular pattern. Streets were named for cardinal directions (North, West, and South streets), recognizable landmarks (Railroad, Academy, and Church streets), early landowners who subdivided the land (Mitchell, McGlohon, and Hayes streets), or their descendants (Richard, Alton, Lloyd, and Pembroke streets).

Ahoskie is located in the level coastal plain, without any geographic or topographic features to influence its physical development. Lot widths vary throughout the district based on the use of the property and due to its platting in stages, though most lots are the depth of half of a city block. Commercial properties are narrow, with buildings abutting each other to form a continuous streetscape. Industrial properties along North Railroad Street are wide and shallow, maximizing their relationship to the railroad. Residential lots are more regular, though larger double-lots are intermixed with single lots in the core of the district. Additionally, multiple structures are included on a single, larger lot in the historically working-class and African American parts of the district and later development on the west end of the district has wider lots to accommodate sprawling Ranch-form houses. Commercial and industrial buildings generally extend all the way to the sidewalk, maximizing the use of the site and resulting in a denser development in those areas. Residential properties are generally set back from the street and centered on the lot. Streets are paved and most have sidewalks, due in large part to New Deal-funded improvements of the 1930s. However, the later, more suburban development on the west end of the district and along South Catherine Creek Road on the east end of the district do not have sidewalks. Driveways and garages are common in the district due to its intense development during the 1920s through the 1940s when the popularity and availability of automobiles increased.

District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures. Properties outside of the district to the north, west, south, and southeast were generally constructed after the period of significance. Properties along the railroad corridor have been altered significantly as Ahoskie's industrial base has changed through the twentieth century. Northeast of the district, in the traditionally African American section of town, buildings do not retain sufficient architectural integrity to be included in the district.

The Ahoskie Historic District is comprised of approximately eighty city blocks that encompass the oldest portion of the town. The proposed district includes the core of the downtown commercial district, the industrial area located along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the residential areas that surround the commercial and industrial development, from Church Street on the south to Alton Street on the north and from just past the Ahoskie School campus on the west end of Main Street to the Ahoskie Missionary Baptist Church on the east end of Church Street. It also extends along North Academy Street and South Catherine Creek Road, illustrating the expansion that occurred in the 1940s and 1950s along these major thoroughfares, and includes the later neighborhood on the southwest of the district that was built around the Roanoke-Chowan Hospital in the late 1940s.

Contributing buildings previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places include the c. 1917/1929 Ahoskie School (2005) designed by Leslie Boney Sr., the 1918 Roberts H. Jernigan House (2001), and the

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Ahoskie Downtown Historic District (1985), which includes seventeen commercial properties on East and West Main Streets, North and South Railroad Streets, and North Mitchell Street.

The range of architectural styles found in Ahoskie is limited due to the relatively short period of the most of the town's development. In addition to a few Greek Revival-style buildings constructed before the town's incorporation, the architecture of Ahoskie includes late Victorian homes, turn-of-the-twentieth-century vernacular homes, typical early twentieth-century commercial storefronts and warehouses, and Neoclassical-style homes. However, the most prevalent styles in the district are the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Minimal Traditional styles, evidence of explosive growth that occurred in the 1920s and in the post-World War II era.

Ahoskie developed at a low density without space restrictions to the growing town. Nearly all of the contributing residences within the district are single-family homes, even those constructed as rental properties. The central business district was developed at a higher density with structures sharing common party walls. Yet structures were still only one or two-stories tall, with only a handful of taller structures in the district. The native pine forest of Bertie and Hertford counties provided an abundance of lumber, making wood the predominant material in Ahoskie's early residential architecture. Sawn-work details were produced in local sawmills or shipped to the area by railroad. Brick became popular for commercial buildings after several fires destroyed the frame commercial buildings in the early twentieth century and its stately character was preferred for church and school construction. Its widespread use in residential construction in the 1930s and 1940s can be attributed to a brick kiln that was in operation in nearby Aulander.¹

All residential structures in the district have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise noted. Craftsman-style windows, as noted in the inventory list, are those with narrow vertical panes in the upper sash above a single-light lower sash. Those described as six-over-one or eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows do not have six or eight equal sized panes. Rather, they have three or four narrow vertical panes with the same number of small square panes above them; the lower sash is still a single-pane sash.

Inventory List

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street, then ascending numerically by house number along those streets. Building names and construction dates were derived from Philip S. Letsinger's 1984 survey of Ahoskie; the 1923, 1930, and 1940 Sanborn maps for Ahoskie; and the county tax records. Cardinal directions are given in the inventory with streets and elevations described as north actually facing about thirty-five degrees northeast, following the slightly skewed street grid of the city.

¹ Letsinger, Philip S. "Inventory of Historic Architecture of Ahoskie, North Carolina." Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch, 1984, pg. 34.

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Properties are coded as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing due to age or alterations). All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, ca. 1805 to 1962, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations, including door and window replacements, the installation of aluminum or vinyl siding, the painting of masonry, and replacement porch posts and railings are common in the district; these alterations, alone or in combination, do not substantially alter the overall architectural integrity of the district. If the building retains its original form, massing, fenestration, and some visible historic fabric, it is considered contributing to the district. For example, the Delk Baker Rental House (221 South Catherine Street) has been altered with the application of vinyl siding and the modification of the front porch posts and floor, but it retains its original form, fenestration, and wood windows and is considered a contributing resource. For commercial structures, the replacement of original storefronts is common; however, as long the building retains original material, cornice detailing, and/or upper level fenestration, it is considered contributing.

Noncontributing resources are those that post-date 1962 or have lost architectural integrity because of extensive changes to the form, massing, or fenestration of the building. For example, the house at 403 West North Street has been altered with a series of additions to the front and left (east) elevations that obscure the original form, making the building noncontributing.

North Academy Street

105 N. Academy – Ahoskie School (NR 2005) – c. 1917, 1929

C – Building

The two-story, Classical Revival-style brick building features a main block flanked by two-story wings and an attached one-story auditorium at the rear (west). The main block is seventeen bays wide with a stepped parapet roof and a central three-bay projecting pavilion. The double-leaf doors feature sidelights and a six-light transom all within a cast-concrete surround. Paired windows flank the entrance and a large cement panel over the door reads “Ahoskie School.” The entrance is accessed by a concrete step with brick balustrade. The building has an additional entrance at each end of the main block and retains six-over-six wood windows throughout with soldier-course brick lintels with concrete keystones. Concrete details on the building include windowsills, a watertable, and cast panels between the first- and second-floor windows and a belt-course in the parapet. Each two-story side wing is connected to the main block via enclosed walkways. The north wing is a 1917 structure, an earlier auditorium/gymnasium, that was incorporated into the 1929 building; the front and side elevations of the building were re-faced with brick to match the new building, but the original decorative brickwork and segmental brick window arches are visible at the rear (west) elevation. The flat-roofed rear auditorium wing features a stepped parapet roof with terra cotta coping and arched multi-pane windows separated by decorative brick buttresses with concrete caps. A large athletic field remains behind the school (to the west).

By the late 1920s, the original Ahoskie School had outgrown its building and in 1928 additional land, adjacent to the existing school, was acquired from Dr. J. H. Mitchell for the construction of a new building. The Classical Revival-style brick building was designed by Leslie Boney of Wilmington and incorporated the 1917 auditorium building as the north wing of the new building. The school was converted to a middle school

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when the new high school was completed in 1971, but was abandoned by 1988. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 and was converted to apartments shortly thereafter.

C-Building – Agricultural Building, 1937 – The one-story, hip-roofed brick building has a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney. The main entrance faces Main Street to the south and is sheltered by a hip-roofed portico supported by tapered square columns on brick knee walls. A full-width gabled rear ell was constructed in 1940 as an extension of the original hipped roof. A second, smaller gabled rear addition, along with a gabled ell on the west elevation, were completed in 1949, each with an asphalt-shingled roof. The building retains six-over-six, wood-sash windows with brick windowsills throughout and rectangular vents in the gables.

C-Building – Home Economics Building, 1940 – This one-story brick building has a high, hipped roof and interior brick chimney. It is seven bays wide and six bays deep and has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. The central entrance has a double-leaf, six-light-over-three-panel door with single-light transom.

C-Building – Gymnasium, 1940 – The two-story brick gymnasium is three bays wide and eight bays deep with capped pilasters visually dividing the side elevations. It has one-story, flat-roofed brick sections on the north and west elevations and a gabled roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The building was completed in 1940 with seventy-five percent of the funds acquired from the Works Progress Administration and twenty-five percent provided by the county.

C-Structure – Brick Gates, 1937 – These short full-height brick piers with stepped wing walls flank the front sidewalk. Each is topped by a pyramidal cap supported by four short concrete posts and originally held an electric light. The United Daughters of the Confederacy erected the gates in 1937 as a Veterans monument.

NC-Structure – Gazebo, c. 2000 – Modern, frame gazebo.

114 N. Academy – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled brick bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a low decorative gable on the right (south) elevation and a slightly-projecting gabled bay on the left (north) elevation. The house retains three interior brick chimneys, eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with concrete sills throughout, and a two-light-over-four-panel door. The front-gabled front porch is inset slightly with the gable projecting from the façade. It is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has applied wood molding on the porch posts and architrave. Decorative features include exposed rafter tails, a soldier-course brick watertable, and stucco in each gable with a rectangular vent in the main front gable. A hip-roofed rear ell extends nearly the full width of the building; it is covered with wood weatherboards and has an inset screened porch at the left (southeast) corner. The house appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled garage with textured concrete-block construction, exposed rafter tails, vertical sheathing in the gable, and a shed-roof protecting the double-leaf entrance.

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205 N. Academy – House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear ell. It has a painted brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and an interior brick chimney. There are exposed rafter tails as well as knee brackets and stucco in the gables and on the gabled front dormer. The house has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows throughout with concrete sills. There are paired windows in the side gables and a set of three windows in the front dormer. An off-centered six-panel front door is sheltered by the full-width engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A one-story gabled bay projects from the left (north) elevation and there is an inset porch at the left rear (southwest) corner. County tax records date the building to 1928 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

215 N. Academy – House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled front dormer and gabled rear ell at the left (southwest) corner. The house has vinyl siding throughout with replacement windows in the gables and dormer. The first floor retains eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. The replacement front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch that wraps around the right (north) elevation under a hipped roof. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a later wood trellis railing. The right (south) end of the porch has been enclosed with screens over a German-sided knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1927 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – Front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing and a single door on the front elevation.

Southwest corner of N. Academy and W. First – VACANT LOT

315 N. Academy – Reginald B. Freeman House – c. 1938

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled Tudor Revival-style brick house is two bays wide and single-pile with a front-gabled wing along the right (north) side that is four bays deep resulting in a T-plan. The steeply-pitched roof features gabled dormers with full-sized, triangular vents on the façade and right (north) elevation. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout, in groups of two or three windows on the façade. The one-story projecting entry has a steeply-pitched, front-gabled roof with knee brackets and an arched door with soldier-course brick surround with concrete keystone. An uncovered brick terrace extends across the left (south) two bays of the façade and has a metal railing. Modest Tudor Revival-style details include stucco at the second-floor level above the entry and an exterior brick chimney on the façade with basketweave-patterned brick panels and a lozenge-shaped cut-out at the top forming two stacks that reconnect at the corbelling. A one-story porch at the left rear (southwest) corner features full-height brick pier supports and a brick knee wall; an original balustrade at the roofline was removed when the flat roof was changed to a shed roof. County tax records date the building to 1938; it was built for R. B. Freeman, the owner of Ahoskie's Chief Motel.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1938 - One-story, side-gabled garage features brick veneer and details, including a dormer with vent, matching the house.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**321 N. Academy – Thomas and Ruby Parker House – c. 1946****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Tudor Revival-style house features two front-facing gables, a projecting gabled front entry and a full-width gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer and a decorative brick chimney with a blind arch. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the side elevations and diamond-pane, double-hung windows on the façade. The arched door is located in an arched brick surround under a slightly projecting front-gabled roof. A porch and porte-cochere with arched brick openings are on the left (south) end of the façade under the main side-gabled roofline; an uncovered brick terrace connects the porch to the front entrance. A gabled dormer has been removed from the left (south) end of the façade. A slightly-projecting gabled bay on the right (south) elevation has an arched inset porch with a second entrance to the house. Beyond this bay, to the rear (west), the gabled roofline continues over a carport and attached apartment with brick veneer and vinyl windows. County tax records date the building to 1946.

405 N. Academy – Virlie Dilday House – c. 1948**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer with rowlock-course watertable. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout with brick sills and soldier-course lintels that continue as a band around the house. A wide, tapered brick chimney on the façade has a decorative, diamond-shaped concrete panel. There is a front gable over the right (north) two bays of the façade with an arched vent in the gable. A smaller entrance gable projects slightly from the façade and has a four-light-over-four-panel door in an arched surround with concrete keystone. A side-gabled, screened porch with arched openings is located on the left (south) elevation with a shallow, hip-roofed extension of the porch at its rear (west). A hip-roofed bay projects slightly from the right (north) elevation and has a pair of windows. There is a later, hip-roofed sunporch addition at the right rear (northwest) and an exterior stair has been added to the rear (west) elevation to access a second-floor apartment. County tax records date the building to 1948.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1948 - One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with brick veneer, octagonal louvered vent in the gable, and modern overhead doors.

407 N. Academy – Forsythe House – c. 1947**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled rear ell at the right (northwest) corner and a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and a combination of ten-over-ten and four-over-four, wood-sash windows with brick sills. The center two bays project slightly under a gabled roof and the entrance bay is further defined by a small front-gabled projecting bay sheltering the recessed four-light-over-four-panel door. The house has an uncovered brick patio at the front and a shed-roofed screened porch at the left rear (southwest) corner. County tax records date the building to 1947.

414 N. Academy – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing on the left (north) elevation. The house has vinyl siding with a brick veneer on the lower half of the right (south) two bays

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of the façade and an interior brick chimney. It has replacement windows throughout with the exception of a group of six hopper windows to the left (north) of the entrance. The six-panel door is accessed by a brick stoop. A side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation may be an enclosed porch and has vinyl windows. County tax records date the building to 1956.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal posts.

415 N. Academy – Wayne Myers House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and a tapered brick chimney on the façade with decorative stretcher-, header-, and sailor-courses. The eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash windows have brick soldier-course lintels and rowlock windowsills. A steeply pitched, gable-roofed bay on the façade projects slightly and has a six-over-six window flanked by four-over-four wood windows, all in a single opening, and a fanlight in the gable. The arched wood front door is accessed by a brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is a side-gabled porch on the right (north) elevation sheltering a six-light-over-two-panel door; the porch is supported by decorative metal posts on a brick stoop and has asbestos siding and decorative rakeboards in the gable end. A flat-roofed carport has been attached to the left (south) elevation, supported by decorative metal posts. It has a metal railing along the roofline creating a porch accessed by a door in the gable.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 - A one-story, two-bay, front-gabled garage with brick veneer and a six-over-six wood window in the front gable.

419 N. Academy – A. R. Bowen House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, clipped-side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a clipped-gabled front dormer and a full-width gabled rear ell. The house has wood siding throughout and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, in groups of three on the façade. The front door is a modern replacement, but is flanked by five-light sidelights. A flat-roofed porch extends across the façade supported by round columns; it has a decorative metal railing at the roof level. The clipped-gabled dormer has a Palladian-inspired window and vent and there are six-over-six windows with arched upper sashes in the gable ends. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation and a one-story, flat-roofed, screened porch on the left (south) elevation. The side porch also has a decorative metal railing at the roofline. There is a flat-roofed addition at the right rear (northwest) with paired vinyl windows. County tax records date the building to 1937.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 - One-story, two-bay, clipped-front-gabled frame garage with wood siding and exposed rafter tails. It has an attached flat-roofed metal carport at the front supported by metal poles.

420 N. Academy – House – c. 1957**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a small gabled wing on the left (north) elevation and a gabled wing on the right (south) elevation. The house has wood siding throughout and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A projecting, front-gabled bay on the façade has a picture window flanked by two-over-two horizontal pane windows and a small fanlight and louvered vent in

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the gable. A matching picture window is on the front of the left (north) wing. There is a decorative stepped brick chimney on the façade and a second interior brick chimney on the ridgeline. A painted brick veneer, an extension of the chimney, continues around the arched wood door, which is sheltered by a shed roof on knee brackets. There is a later sunroom addition behind the gabled wing on the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1957.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1957 – Front-gabled, frame garage with asbestos siding, a four-light-over-two panel door, and an overhead garage door on the front elevation.

425 N. Academy – John Henry Willoughby House – c. 1932

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width gabled rear ell that is three bays deep. The house has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows throughout with concrete sills and brick soldier-course lintels. There are arched vents in the gables and an interior brick chimney. There is a decorative front gable on the right (north) end of the façade and a smaller gable immediately to its left (south) that holds an arched three-light-over-three-panel door. An inset porch on the left (south) end of the façade is supported by a square full-height brick pier at the outer corner. An uncovered patio extends across the left (south) side of the façade in front of the inset porch and main entrance; it has brick piers at the outer corners and a pierced brick knee wall between them. An eyebrow dormer was removed from the house since 1984. County tax records date the building to 1932.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1932 - A one-story, side-gabled brick garage with decorative front gable and two garage bays, each with double-leaf doors.

426 N. Academy – House – c. 1949

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with slightly recessed side-gabled wings on the left (north) and right (south) elevations and an attached garage at the left (north) end. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and an interior brick chimney. It has replacement windows throughout with aluminum awnings on the façade and there is vinyl siding in the gables. An inset porch on the left (north) wing has entrances to the house and garage and is accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. There is a six-light round window to the right of the inset porch. The front-gabled garage bay on the left (north) end of the house has vinyl siding in the gable and a replacement overhead garage door. County tax records date the building to 1949.

501 N. Academy – N. Gladstone Harrell House – 1929

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival-style house is four bays wide and single-pile with a large, gabled rear ell on the left (northwest) corner. The house has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney with concrete detailing in the right (north) gable end. Faux half-timbering in the gable ends has been covered with vinyl and there are vinyl replacement windows throughout. Windows on the façade are in groups of three on either side of the entrance and each group has a soldier-course brick lintel with concrete corner blocks and a decorative brick arch over the windows with a concrete keystone. The roofline on the right (north) bay follows the brick arch over the window, creating an eyebrow wall dormer. The steeply pitched front gable over the

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middle two bays of the façade has a slight cat-slide on the left (south) side of the gable; it has a six-light casement window in the gable, which has a decorative finial and rakeboards. The three-light-over-one-panel arched door is sheltered by a front-gabled projecting porch supported by stuccoed full-height brick piers with arched spans and brick and stone detailing. An inset porch on the left (south) end of the façade has brick arches on the front and left (south) elevations and an uncovered terrace connects the main entrance to the side porch. There is an inset entrance and a modern bay window on the left (south) elevation. An attached, flat-roofed metal carport at the rear (west) is supported by square full-height brick piers.

The N. Gladstone Harrell house was built in 1929 from plans purchased from Ye Plany Corporation, Architects, Dallas, Texas. It was built by contractor John R. Brinkley and the family moved in just prior to Thanksgiving 1929. N. Gladstone Harrell (1900-1973) was a farmer from the St. Johns area and served as assistant postmaster in Ahoskie.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1929 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage has vinyl siding in the gable.

503 N. Academy – House – c. 1952

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the left (south) end of the elevation and a side-gabled porch on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and vinyl windows throughout. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. There is an interior brick chimney and louvered vents in the gable ends. The side-gabled porch has vinyl in the gable and is supported by unpainted square posts. There is a shed-roofed addition at the right rear (northwest) and a flat-roofed addition beyond it. County tax records date the building to 1952.

505 N. Academy – Church of the Latter Day Saints – c. 1981

NC – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed building has a brick veneer, large fixed windows on the façade and a vinyl steeple centered on the ridgeline. A hip-roofed entrance bay projects slightly from the right (north) elevation and has glass walls above a brick knee wall and metal frame doors on each end. The entire lot surrounding the building is paved for parking. This was originally used for a commercial purpose, likely a restaurant.

601 N. Academy – The Tomahawk Motel – c. 1959-1960

C – Buildings

This mid-twentieth-century motel is made up of four main buildings, each with ten or sixteen units. Each building is one-story with a brick veneer and low, hipped roof that extends beyond the building on all sides. The overhangs shelter the entrances to each unit and are supported by slanted metal poles, giving the roof a tent-like appearance. The front two buildings, facing North Academy Street, retain their metal casement windows, including windows that wrap each corner of the buildings. Windows on the rear two buildings have replacement, fixed windows. The main entrance, centered on the southeast building, has a plate-glass storefront in a metal frame with vinyl siding above and a shed roof that is an upward extension of the hipped roof of that building. The shed roof is concealed behind a brick parapet wall on its south side. A later front-gabled carport

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extends from the entrance, supported by square posts on a brick planter with vinyl siding in the gable. The site is accessed from North Academy Street via a circular drive that extends to the front entrance.

C-Building – Utility Building, c. 1959-60 – The utility building has a brick veneer and low, hipped roof with wide overhangs; it has a frame cupola with copper roof at its peak.

C-Structure – Sign, c. 1959-60 – Original “Tomahawk Motel” sign near the road is in the shape of a stylized tomahawk, a rounded rectangular sign with a large metal-clad post supporting one side of the sign and a slender post supporting the other. It features a plastic sign applied to a metal casing and has changeable smaller signs applied below the main panel.

700 N. Academy – The Chief Motel – c. 1953-54**C – Building**

The twenty-unit, side-gabled motel features a concrete-block foundation, painted brick veneer, metal casement windows, and small gables with vinyl siding and vents along the façade. There is asbestos siding in the end gables and casement windows on the rear of the building have been painted over. The gabled roof overhangs the walkway and entrances to the units; it is supported by decorative metal posts and the sidewalk is covered with terra cotta tiles. A front-gabled wing projects from the center of the building; it has two-over-two horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, vinyl siding and an arched vent in the gable, and a low brick planter across the front. It is accessed via a breezeway that runs between it and the main building and originally served as the hotel office; it is now a maintenance/service space. In the late 1950s, nine additional units were construction in a side-gabled wing behind the main building and connected to the building by a gabled bay. The rear units are nearly identical in form and detail and face Carolina Avenue. The site is accessed via a circular driveway from North Academy Street. The Chief Motel was built and operated by Reginald B. Freeman (whose house was located at 315 N. Academy).

C-Building – Office, c. 1954 – This one-story, side-gabled building serves as the manager’s residence and office for the Chief Motel. It is seven bays wide and double-pile with painted brick veneer and plywood sheathing applied at varying heights across the façade. The building has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, including full-height windows to the left (north) of the entrance. An extension of the main roof shelters the door and three bays to its left (north); it is supported by decorative metal posts. The building has an interior brick chimney and louvered vents in the gables. A side-gabled bay on the left (north) elevation serves as the hotel office with large, plate-glass windows and a roof that extends to form a carport supported by full-height brick piers on a brick planter.

710 N. Academy – Ahoskie Food Center – c. 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed brick building features metal coping at the roofline. The left (northwest) corner is inset and contains the entrance, sheltered by a flat metal awning on metal poles that extends across the front of the building, sheltering the large, plate-glass storefront windows. There are several metal loading doors at the rear, as well as a concrete-block addition at the right rear (southeast). Letters reading, “Ahoskie Food Center” are applied to the right (south) end of the façade.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**711 N. Academy – House – c. 1939****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell extending from the left (southwest) side. The house has a painted brick veneer, stucco and knee brackets in the gable ends and on the gabled front dormer, and exposed rafter tails. Windows are decorative with a large diamond center pane with muntins at the points, dividing the upper sash into five panes; the lower sash is a single pane. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and extends past the right (north) end of the house to form a porte-cochere with matching supports. The left bay projects slightly and the entrance to the house is located on the right (north) elevation of that bay. A bay on the left (south) elevation projects slightly under a gabled roof. County tax records date the building to 1939.

717 N. Academy – House – c. 1939**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style brick house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear section. The house has a brick veneer with a basketweave brick watertable across the façade only. It has stucco and knee brackets in the front gable and exposed rafter tails throughout. The three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows have brick sills. The front door is a modern replacement and is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a flush gable on the left (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1939.

723 N. Academy – House – c. 1939**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house has a full-width rear gable and is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired. There is a decorative front gable with a vinyl vent and an exterior chimney in the right (north) gable end. The nine-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that is nearly the full width of the house; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch has vinyl trim and replacement decking. County tax records date the building to 1939.

725 N. Academy – House – c. 1910**C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story gabled rear ell and a one-story, shed-roofed addition beyond the ell. The house has asbestos siding on the two-story sections, plywood sheathing on the shed-roofed rear block, and vinyl siding in the gables and on the north elevation of the two-story rear ell. It retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows on the main block and six-over-one windows on the two-story rear ell. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (southeast) corner of the house; it is supported by square wood columns on a concrete-slab porch floor. There is an interior brick chimney. A deck atop the shed-roofed rear section is surrounded by a modern wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1950, but its architecture suggests an early construction date.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1920 – Front-gabled, frame garage has asbestos siding.

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801 N. Academy – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-bay-wide, side-gabled ell on the left (south) elevation and a gabled rear ell on the right (northwest) side. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A decorative front gable has a group of three windows with a fanlight in the gable. A decorative chimney with stone detailing rises against the façade and there is a pair of diamond-paned casement windows to the left (south) of the chimney. The four-light-over-four-panel arched front door is sheltered by a later shed-roofed porch on unpainted wood posts with an unpainted wood railing. An enclosed shed-roofed porch on the right (north) elevation has been enclosed with plywood. County tax records date the building to 1951.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 2000 – One-story, side-gabled, two-bay garage with vinyl siding and a single pedestrian entrance on the right end of the front elevation and paired vinyl windows on the right elevation.

South Academy Street

100 S. Academy - Service Station – c. 1950, c. 1993

NC – Building

This remodeled ca. 1950 filling station is a flat-roofed masonry building with aluminum panels covering the exterior. The main block is two bays wide and single-pile and has a flat roof that extends beyond the block to create an awning for the gas pumps that is supported by metal poles. A service wing to the left (south) has two large glass overhead doors; a third bay on the right (north) end of this wing has been enclosed with plywood. Several other masonry blocks have been added to the rear and a modern metal awning with additional pumps has been added to the south end of the site.

101 S. Academy – Commercial Building – c. 1940, 1999

NC – Building

This highly altered one-story, flat-roofed commercial building features a stuccoed exterior and metal coping at the parapet. It has slender, fixed-pane windows and a front-gabled entrance bay that projects slightly from the façade with a metal and glass entrance. Wings on the north and south elevations were added in 1999 and have slightly lower roofs and faux quoins. The entire lot surrounding the building is paved. According to the current owner the building was constructed as a gas station; she stuccoed the building and added the wings in 1999.

115-119 S. Academy – Wash House – c. 1988

NC – Building

This one-story, concrete-block building features three storefronts, each with large metal-framed glass windows and doors. The building has a flat roof with metal coping at the parapet. There is an awning over the left (north) two storefronts.

NC-Building – Carwash, c. 1988 – Free-standing, four-bay carwash stands south of the building, at the intersection of South Academy and West Church streets. It has painted brick walls and a boxed metal roof.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**120 S. Academy – House – c. 1950****C - Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer on the center three bays and wood siding on the rest of the house. It retains eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and has twenty-eight-light picture windows on each end of the façade. The front door, a six-panel wood door, is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. The house has an interior brick chimney and a projecting, side-gabled bay on the right (north) and left (south) elevations. A shed-roofed porch has been erected in front of the projecting bay on the left (south) elevation; it is supported by simple square posts on a terra-cotta-covered porch deck. There is a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear of the house and a gabled two-car garage extends from the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1950.

216 S. Academy – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is likely a 1950s expansion of an earlier bungalow or cottage form. The building is seven bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (southwest) corner and a hip-roofed block just west of that wing. The house has a brick veneer with a brick soldier-course on the left (south) two bays of the facade, along the left (south) elevation, and on the gabled rear ell. There is vinyl in the gables. Two inset bays on the façade have been faced with stone and a wide chimney on the façade has stone detailing. A brick planter extends across the inset bays. The house has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows and the six-panel front door has a fluted surround. The left (south) bays of the façade appear to be an enclosed porch, with variations in brick indicating an open porch area with wide, square full-height brick piers. A carport on the right (north) elevation is included under the main, side-gabled roof and is supported by square full-height brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1927, though the current form of building likely dates from the early 1950s.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage with asbestos siding, two garage bays, and paired six-light windows in the gable.

Alton Street**303 W. Alton – House – c. 1991****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and louvered vents in the gables. It has a combination of one-over-one, wood-sash and six-over-six vinyl sash windows. There is dentil molding at the roofline of the façade. The six-panel door is accessed by a brick stair with modern wood railing. A gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has an inset porch supported by a square post with a turned wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1991.

315 W. Alton – House – c. 1952**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and louvered vents in the gables. The four-light-over-four-panel front door is sheltered by a small front gable on decorative metal posts. A second entrance on the left (east) elevation has a matching porch. County tax records date the building to 1952.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1952 – This front-gabled frame garage has vinyl siding, exposed rafter tails, and a single vehicular entrance on the front elevation. A flat-roofed metal carport on square posts has been attached to the front of the garage.

North Carolina Avenue

103-105 N. Carolina – Duplex – c. 1965

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is five bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The inset front entrance has vertical sheathing and is accessed by a brick stair. There is a second entrance to each unit on the side (north and south) elevations. The building is identical in form to the neighboring duplex at 107-109 North Carolina Avenue; county tax records date the building to 1970, but it was likely built concurrent with the neighboring duplex.

107-109 N. Carolina – Duplex – c. 1965

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is five bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The front entrance is inset with vertical sheathing and is accessed by a brick stair. There is a second entrance to each unit on the side (north and south) elevations. The building is identical in form to the neighboring duplex at 103-105 North Carolina Avenue; county tax records date the building to 1962, but it was likely built concurrent with the neighboring duplex.

111 N. Carolina – House – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell and a projecting gabled bay on the right (north) elevation. The building has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and two interior brick chimneys. It retains exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables and has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and a modern replacement door centered on the facade. The front-gabled porch is supported by square columns. A hip-roofed extension of the porch wraps around the right (northeast) corner of the house as a carport supported by matching columns on a brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1923, but it does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1924 – One-story, shed-roofed building with German-profile wood weatherboards and a double-leaf door.

400 N. Carolina – House – c. 1946

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile and oriented toward Hayes Street. It has a two-bay, front-gabled wing projecting from the right end of the façade with the main entrance located on the left (west) elevation of the wing and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. It also has a one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation and a smaller, side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation of that wing with a shed-roofed enclosed porch behind it (to the north). The house is faced with stucco and has six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. The enclosed porch has stucco on the lower half of the exterior with vertical plywood sheathing and six-over-six windows above. County tax records date the building to 1946.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plywood sheathing.

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VACANT LOT

412 N. Carolina – Thomas Wright Hayes House – c. 1805, c. 1850, c. 1948 C – Building

This two-story, L-shaped house was built in several stages. The left (north) section was likely erected as a three-bay hall-and-parlor-plan house. It retains portions of beaded wood weatherboards, nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the second floor. Exterior single shoulder brick chimneys at the end gables have been removed and doors are later replacements. The rear of this section has four-over-four windows at the second-floor level. At the rear (east) of this section are two one-story, shed-roofed rooms, one on each side of what was an open passage to the rear kitchen, but is now enclosed and defined by its gabled roof. There is a one-story, hip-roofed bay at the southeast corner.

The right (south) section was added in the mid-1800s perpendicular to the original section; it is four bays wide and single-pile. It has wood weatherboards and nine-over-nine and six-over-six, wood-sash windows matching those on the early portion. The west gable end has a stepped-shoulder brick chimney, flanked by slender six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is an interior corbelled brick chimney where the ridges of the two rooflines meet. An entrance on the right (south) elevation has a four-panel wood door sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch on square chamfered posts with a double chamfer or “lamb’s tongue” detail at the top and bottom.

Both sections of the house have flush end gables with simple pattern boards at the boxed cornices. A one-story, hip-roofed porch within the ell created by the two sections is supported on simply turned wood posts and likely dates from the mid-1800s when the right (south) section was added. The entire house, including the porches and rear shed rooms, is roofed with standing seam metal.

Thomas Wright Hayes (1809-1876), a teacher and Methodist minister, moved from Gates County to Ahoskie in 1830 and in 1831 married Nancy Jernigan (1806-1879). In 1833 Miles H. Jernigan deeded to his daughter Nancy the 117 acre tract of land on the Winton Road, “with all the houses ways woods and watercourses thereunto...” that he had purchased from Josiah Sanders. Family tradition maintains that the earliest portion, the left section, dates from c. 1805, before the property was deeded to Nancy Hayes. The house originally stood in the center of present-day Carolina Avenue, but it was moved and turned 180 degrees to face Carolina Avenue, sometime around 1948 when the old Winton Road was closed and the area subdivided.

C-Building – Kitchen/Shed, c. 1850 – One-story, front-gabled frame building with wood weatherboards and a four-panel wood door sheltered by an inset porch. It has a brick foundation and metal roof. Shed-roofed storage bays have been added to the left (north) and right (south) sides of the building. The small building was originally a kitchen and was located to the rear of the c. 1805 section, where the one-story gable exists on the rear elevation.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1948 – One-story, front-gabled garage is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has wood weatherboards, an asphalt-shingled roof, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. There is a five-panel wood door on the right (south) end of the front elevation and an overhead garage door on the left (north) end.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**415 N. Carolina – House – c. 1940****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The gabled dormers have wood weatherboards, cornice returns, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There are paired windows and louvered vents in the gable ends and modillions along the roofline on the façade. The three-light-over-multi-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and modillions and is access from a brick stoop. A flat-roofed, one-story bay on the left (south) elevation has modillions along the roofline and awnings over the grouped wood windows. There is a side-gabled bay on the right (north) elevation with a flat-roofed enclosed porch in front of it, flush with the façade; the porch has plywood sheathing and vinyl windows. County tax records date the building to 1940.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with German-profile wood weatherboards in the gable and several mismatched doors filling the opening.

421 N. Carolina – House – c. 1949**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (northwest). It has a brick veneer with a rowlock-course and stepped brick chimney on the façade. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows throughout, including paired windows in the gables. An asymmetrical front gable centered on the façade holds the front door and a small, diamond-paned window. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical, pedimented surround with fluted pilasters and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. A low, hip-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation has a fifteen-light French door on the front, accessed by a brick stoop and stair with metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1949.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1949 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with German-profile wood weatherboards.

423 N. Carolina – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade and rear elevation and a side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney between the main block and right (north) wing. There is a twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four, wood-sash windows on the right (north) end of the façade. The replacement front door has a surround with fluted pilasters. The right (north) wing has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and asbestos siding in the gable.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage has brick veneer and a replacement window in the front gable.

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Ahoskie Historic District
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South Carolina Avenue

205 S. Carolina – House – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and six bays deep with a side-gabled wing projecting from the left (south) elevation flush with the façade. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A front-gabled entrance bay projects slightly from the façade and has a six-light-over-two-panel door with fanlight. A second entrance on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on wood brackets. A screened porch in the left (south) wing has brick arches and an interior brick chimney rises between the main block of the house and the screened porch. County tax records date the building to 1939.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1939 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage has asbestos siding to look like brick, and double-leaf doors.

206 S. Carolina – House – c. 1947

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with several substantial additions to the right rear (southeast). The house has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The replacement front door is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by square posts. A flat-roofed screened porch on the right (south) elevation is supported by square posts. Both porches have had decorative railings applied at the roofline. A large, front-gabled addition has been added to the right rear (southeast) corner of the house; it has vinyl siding and a single window on each elevation. A front-gabled garage has been added to the right rear (southeast) corner of that wing. County tax records date the building to 1947.

208 S. Carolina – House – c. 1947

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, Cape Cod-form house has three small, front-gabled dormers across the façade and a single larger gabled dormer on the rear elevation. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and asbestos siding on the dormers. The four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows are paired on the façade and in the gables and most have aluminum awnings. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical, fluted surround and is sheltered by a gabled roof with vertical sheathing in the gable on decorative metal supports. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation with a flat-roofed screened porch in front of it. The porch has wide, square full-height brick piers, aluminum awnings, and an original railing around the roof. A one-story, shed-roofed sunroom on the rear (east) elevation has a brick knee wall with banks of four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows above.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1960 – Large, front-gabled, frame two-car garage with wood weatherboards.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

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Ahoskie Historic District
Hertford County, North Carolina

North Catherine Street

121 N. Catherine – Barber Shop – c. 1962

C – Building

This one-story, concrete-block barber shop has a flat-roof behind a concrete-block parapet with terra cotta coping. There is a six-light-over-two-panel door flanked by one-over-one, wood-sash windows on the façade. County tax records date the building to 1962.

123 N. Catherine – House – c. 1962

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, concrete-block house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a three-light-over-two-panel door. The shed-roofed porch is supported by square posts on a concrete stoop. County tax records date the building to 1962.

East side of 100-block N. Catherine, just north of Main – Warehouse – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame warehouse has a brick pier-and-curtain foundation, corrugated metal sheathing, and a metal roof. It has two loading bays on the façade, a pair of four-over-four, wood-sash windows in the front gable, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets along the roofline. There is a six-over-six, wood-sash window on the right (south) end of the façade and a matching window near the front of the right (south) elevation. It has two additional loading bays on the left (north) elevation. Faded paint on the façade reads “plumbing supply.” County tax records date the building to 1939; it likely served as a warehouse for a neighboring commercial building that fronted on East Main Street, but has been demolished. It appears on the 1940 Sanborn map, labeled “Farm Machinery & Tractors.”

East side of 100-block N. Catherine – Tractor Service – c. 1955

C - Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is three bays wide, constructed in a six-to-one common bond with a deck roof behind a brick parapet. The entrance, centered on the façade, is a double-leaf, aluminum-framed glass door with matching transom. Large windows on either side of the entrance have been removed and the openings covered with plywood, though their soldier-course brick lintels remain visible. The three bays of the façade are separated by corbelled brick pilasters that extend above the parapet. Brick panels, outlined with header-course brick are located above the two window openings on the façade. There is a display window and several smaller windows, all covered with plywood, and two loading bays on the right (south) elevation. Five pairs of windows on the left (north) elevation have been boarded. There is a shed-roofed, brick rear ell that wraps around the left (north) side of the building. County tax records date the building to 1955 and a neighbor confirms that the building was erected in the 1950s as a tractor service building.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1955 – One-story, side-gabled, concrete-block storage space has open garage bays and a metal roof.

East side of 100-block N. Catherine, just south of railroad tracks – Warehouse – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame warehouse has a brick pier-and-curtain foundation, corrugated metal sheathing, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has a concrete-block loading dock

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across the façade sheltered by a metal shed roof on large wood brackets. Under the shed roof is a single loading bay and a pedestrian entrance. It has a four-over-four, wood-sash window flanked by two-over-two, wood-sash windows in the front gable and a pair of six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the right (south) end of the façade and on the right (south) elevation. There is a shed-roofed bay on the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1950 and faded paint on the façade reads “Ahoskie __ __.”

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage in very poor condition has asbestos siding and a partially-collapsed roof.

VACANT LOT

210 N. Catherine – Commercial Building – c. 1950

C – Building

This two-story, concrete-block, commercial building is three bays wide and five bays deep with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The building features two storefronts, each with a recessed entrance with original plate-glass storefront windows. The doors have been replaced, but retain original transoms. A replacement door centered on the façade, between the storefronts, accesses the upper floors. At the second-floor level there are paired windows above each storefront and a single window in the middle, above the entrance to the second floor. The left (north) bay retains six-over-six, wood-sash windows, but all other second-floor windows have been replaced. The building has a concrete-block, shed-roofed wing at the rear of the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1950.

Southeast corner of N. Catherine and E. First – VACANT LOT

306-308 N. Catherine – Commercial Building – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style building is five bays wide and double-pile with three gabled dormers on the façade. The building is concrete-block construction with stucco at the first-floor level and asbestos siding in the gables and on the dormers. It has replacement doors and windows throughout, including a single window in each dormer. There are three single-light, fixed windows on the façade and a recessed entrance with transom on the left (north) end of the façade that indicate the building may have been erected to house commercial spaces on the first floor. There is an exterior fire stair on the left (north) elevation and the building is currently at least two apartment units. County tax records date the building to 1950.

310 N. Catherine – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a stuccoed brick foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. There are replacement windows throughout, including on a projecting, hip-roofed canted bay on the right (south) end of the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is recessed slightly and is accessed by a concrete-block, uncovered porch. There is a second entrance with a modern wood deck on the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1951.

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320-322 N. Catherine – House – c. 1941, c. 2010

NC – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled dormer on the right (south) elevation and a shed-roofed rear section. It has been highly altered with the addition of vinyl siding, covering several former window openings, the reduction of window sizes throughout, and its conversion to a duplex. The house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and two interior, corbelled brick chimneys. The two replacement front doors are sheltered by a replacement, hip-roofed porch on square posts with a modern railing. County tax records date the building to 1930; however, the building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

331 N. Catherine – House – c. 1910

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell and a shed-roofed wing behind the ell. The off-centered and irregular front gable indicates that the house may have been erected as a shotgun house with a shed-roofed wing on the right (south) elevation. The foundation has been covered with metal roofing material and the house has aluminum siding throughout. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the façade and four-over-four windows on the side elevations. The three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts that has been enclosed with screens, but retains exposed rafter tails. County tax records date the building to 1910 and the building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

332 N. Catherine – House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear wing at the right (south) side. The house has vinyl siding and windows throughout, but retains its original fenestration pattern and size. The replacement front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on tapered square columns with arched architrave and replacement decking and railings. A shed-roofed porch along the rear (east) elevation has been enclosed. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, gambrel-roofed, pre-fabricated shed has T-111 sheathing and double-leaf door on the front elevation.

Northwest corner of N. Catherine and E. Hayes – VACANT LOT

405 N. Catherine – House – c. 1910

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (north) side. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows. It has a painted brick foundation and the original metal roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The door is centered on the façade and flanked by original two-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The hip-roofed porch is supported by square posts. The house likely dates to ca. 1910 and is typical of houses built for blacks that settled in Ahoskie to work for the mill; it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**408 N. Catherine – House – c. 1942****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled shotgun-form house is two bays wide and four-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, wood siding, two interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafter tails. The house has four-over-four, wood-sash windows, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and a six-light-over-three-panel door on the right (south) side of the façade sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on simple square posts. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is accessed by a stoop with a small shed roof on wood brackets. The house is identical in form and detail to the neighboring houses at 410 and 412 North Catherine Street. The buildings do not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

409 N. Catherine – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is one bay wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing at the rear of the left (south) elevation, a hip-roofed entrance wing within the ell created by the two gables, and a shed-roofed block across the rear. The house has asbestos siding throughout, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and boxed eaves. The replacement front door is located on the left (south) end of the façade, in a hip-roofed bay, and a low, hip-roofed porch extends across both bays of the façade, supported by unpainted square posts. There is an exterior concrete-block chimney on the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1920 and the building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – One-story, shed-roofed, two-bay building with German-profile wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

410 N. Catherine – House – c. 1942**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled shotgun-form house is two bays wide and four-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, wood siding, two interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafter tails. The house has four-over-four, wood-sash windows, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and a six-light-over-three-panel door on the right (south) side of the façade sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on simple square posts. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof on wood brackets. The house is identical in form and detail to the neighboring houses at 408 and 412 North Catherine Street. The buildings do not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

412 N. Catherine – House – c. 1942**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled shotgun-form house is two bays wide and four-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, wood siding, two interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafter tails. The house has four-over-four, wood-sash windows, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and a six-light-over-three-panel door on the right (south) side of the façade sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on simple square posts. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof on wood brackets. The house is identical in form and detail to the neighboring houses at 408 and 410 North Catherine Street. The buildings do not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

Between 409 and 419 N. Catherine – VACANT LOT

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Hertford County, North Carolina**419 N. Catherine – House – c. 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, asbestos siding, and a painted brick foundation. Windows are a mixture of six-over-one, four-over-four, and two-over-two horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows with several replacement vinyl windows also present. The front door on the left (south) end of the façade is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts with scalloped flush sheathing in the gable ends. A second entrance on the rear of the left (south) elevation has a smaller, but matching entrance porch. County tax records date the building to 1940 and the building appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

421-423 N. Catherine – Duplex – c. 1932**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear block. The house has vinyl siding and windows throughout and two interior brick chimneys. The hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and is supported by slender square columns with decorative plinth blocks. County tax records date the building to 1930; however it does not appear on the 1930 Sanborn map.

505 N. Catherine – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, shotgun-form house is two bays wide and four-pile. It has original wood weatherboards, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The three-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with a replacement railing. A second entrance on the left (south) elevation is sheltered by a metal shed roof. The house was extended slightly to the rear, continuing the same roofline. The house is a mirror image of the neighboring house at 511 North Catherine Street and both appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

511 N. Catherine – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, shotgun-form house is two bays wide and four-pile. It has original wood weatherboards, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with a replacement railing. A second entrance on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a metal shed roof. The house was extended slightly to the rear, continuing the same roofline. The house is a mirror image of the neighboring house at 505 North Catherine Street and both appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

514-516 N. Catherine – Duplex – c. 1935**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, low-gabled rear wing. The building has vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and knee brackets in the front gable. It has replacement front doors sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on simple square posts with a replacement railing. Second entrances on the left (north) and right (south) elevations are sheltered by shed roofs on wood brackets. County tax records date the building to 1952; however, the form and details are more consistent with homes of the 1930s.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**North of 514-516 N. Catherine – VACANT LOT****515 N. Catherine – House – c. 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, shotgun-form house is two bays wide and four-pile. It has original wood weatherboards, four-over-four, wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with a replacement railing. A second entrance on the left (south) elevation is sheltered by a metal shed roof. A shed-roofed wing extends the full depth of the house along the right (north) elevation, doubling the size of the house. It has two-over-two, wood-sash windows and a second entrance sheltered by shallow gabled roof on square posts. The house was identical in form to the house at 505 North Catherine Street before the right (north) wing was added; both appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with T-111 sheathing and a side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation.

519 N. Catherine – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer with vertical wood sheathing on the upper half of the façade of the main block and in the gable of the projecting wing. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a picture window flanked by six-over-six windows on the left (south) end of the façade. The entrance, on the left (south) end of the projecting gabled wing is recessed slightly with curved walls covered with vertical wood sheathing. The door is a six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door. The house has boxed eaves, a full return on the front gable, and an interior brick chimney. County tax records date the building to 1945.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled garage with wood weatherboards.

South of 524 N. Catherine – VACANT LOT**524 N. Catherine – Rosa Lee’s Grocery – c. 1950****C – Building**

One-story, concrete-block store is three bays wide and three bays deep with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet with terra cotta coping. The building has a central entrance with a replacement door, smaller than the original with vinyl siding filling the rest of the opening. There is a twenty-light display window to the left (north) of the entrance and a boarded window opening to the right (south); both had brick lintels and there is a boarded transom that spans the façade. Side elevations have high windows with brick windowsills. County tax records date the building to 1950 and “Rosa Lee’s Grocery” is painted on the boarded front window.

South Catherine Street**100-block South Catherine – East side between Main and Church – VACANT LOT**

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Hertford County, North Carolina**221 S. Catherine – Delk Baker Rental House – c. 1937****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and four-pile. It has vinyl siding, but retains an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a four-light window in the front gable. The six-light-over-three-panel door is accessed via concrete stairs under an inset porch on the left (north) side of the façade; the porch is supported by a decorative metal post at the outer corner and has a concrete slab on grade in place of a traditional porch floor. An inset porch at the left rear (northeast) was enclosed by 1984. The house was built c. 1937 by Delk Baker as a rental house and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map; the Baker family lived here a short period while their house next door (at 200 East Church Street) was being built.

227 S. Catherine – Richard Baker House – c. 1890, c. 1936, c. 1990**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (north) and a shed-roofed bay to its right (south). The house has been significantly altered with the installation of vinyl siding, shutters, and replacement windows in smaller openings. Additionally, the replacement front door resulted in the removal of original sidelights. The door is sheltered by a gable-roofed porch with arched ceiling on replacement square posts with a modern unpainted wood railing. The house was built for Richard Baker in the 1890s when he came to Ahoskie from the Harrellsville area. This house was moved from 200 East Church Street ca. 1936 by Delk Baker in order to erect his new house; it appears in its current location on the 1940 Sanborn map.

231 S. Catherine – House – c. 1900**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a rear ell on the right (south) and an enclosed porch to the left (north) of the ell. The house has a metal roof, vinyl siding and windows, and a shortened exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable end. The three-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends nearly the full width of the façade. The porch is supported by replacement, unpainted porch posts and its exposed rafter tails have been shortened or covered up. The house likely dates from the 1890s and may be the C. W. Miller house that A. V. Green noted on South Catherine Street on his 1900 map of Ahoskie. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, pre-fabricated frame shed with T-III sheathing.

South Catherine Creek Road**209 S. Catherine Creek – Roberts H. and Jessie Jernigan House (NR 2001) – 1918, c. 1928, c. 1960****C – Building**

The two-story, Neoclassical-style house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a formal center-hall plan. It has a standing-seam metal roof, wood weatherboards, and three interior corbelled brick chimneys. The six-over-one and eight-over-one, wood-sash windows are generally grouped and the left (north) bay of the façade has a projecting two-story bay with windows on all three sides. The main entrance, centered on the façade has a six-panel door with five-light sidelights and a trabeated transom. A fifteen-light French door with sidelights is directly over the front door and accesses the second-floor balcony.

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The dominant exterior feature is the two-story portico with a pedimented gable supported by paired fluted Ionic columns with terra cotta capitals. There is a tripartite window with a diamond-paned-over-one-light sash configuration and dentil molding in the gable. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the front of the house behind the portico; it is supported by smaller-scaled, Ionic columns. Both the porch and portico have a full entablature, including boxed cornices with dentil molding. A balcony at the second-floor level, on the roof of the porch and under the portico, has a balustrade with turned balusters and square-in-section newels at the corners. Originally, this same balustrade also extended around the main porch and the flat-roofed portion of the main roof. The first-floor porch originally wrapped around the right (south) elevation, but in 1928 the side portion was enclosed as a sunroom and the porch was reduced to the width of the façade. There is a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay at the rear of the right (south) elevation.

A two-story, double-pile gabled rear ell on the left (northwest) corner has wood weatherboards and an asphalt-shingled roof. A two-story porch to the south of the wing has chamfered posts with decorative sawn brackets and an original wood railing at the second-floor level. A portion of the lower-level porch has been screened in and an exterior stair accesses the upper level. A two-story, shed-roofed section along the rear of the main house was originally an open porch as well, but was enclosed to provide additional bathrooms and living space. A one-story, shed-roofed section has been added to the right (south) end of the rear elevation. In the 1960s a porte-cochere was removed from the left (north) elevation and the existing one-story wing was erected as a two-car garage connected to the main house by a gabled hyphen. The side-gabled wing has wood weatherboards, a metal roof with a decorative front gable, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The current owners converted the garage to habitable space and added another one-story, side-gabled wing with rear gabled ell to the northeast corner of the garage.

The interior features an impressive, free-standing stair in the entrance hall that ascends in two stages with the stair splitting at the landing three steps below the second floor. The opening to the sitting room to the left (north) of the hall is framed by Ionic columns, matching those of the exterior. The elegantly carved and decorated mantels date to the 1928 remodeling.

Roberts H. Jernigan was a merchant and farmer and his wife, Jessie Garrett Jernigan, was the daughter of merchant, contractor, and entrepreneur, Jesse R. Garrett. The house was completed as a wedding present for the couple, who married in 1915. It was built by W. D. Deanes, a contractor from Murfreesboro. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 and is presently used as a bed-and-breakfast.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled pre-fabricated frame shed with T-111 sheathing. It has two windows, a pedestrian hollow-core metal door, and a batten utility door on the front elevation.

210 S. Catherine Creek – Jesse Richard Garrett House – c. 1912**C – Building**

This large, two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story gabled rear ell on the right (north) end, a one-story, gabled wing beyond the ell, and a one-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch to the south of the rear wings. The central-passage plan house combines the wood ornament, angled window bays, and gables of the Queen Anne style with the symmetrical center-hall, double-pile plan and classical ornament of the early twentieth-century, Neoclassical style. The house has a metal roof with two interior brick chimneys and decorative gables with fanlights on the left (south) and right (north) elevations. It

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has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains one-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout. A two-story canted bay projects from the left (south) end of the façade under a pedimented, front-gabled roof and has windows on all three sides. A similar projecting bay on the right (north) end of the façade has a low, hipped roof and a one-story bay on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by the porch roof. The one-story, hip-roofed porch is supported by Ionic columns and has a classical entablature with dentils and a turned balustrade; it extends across the façade and wraps around the left (south) and right (north) elevations. A replacement front door retains one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and dentils in the lintel.

J. R. Garrett (1862-ca. 1935) was a native of Bertie County and came to Ahoskie in the late 1880s. He was a major contractor in Ahoskie from the late 1880s through the early 1930s and in 1891 he married Miss Nannie Mitchell and built a two-story, Victorian home on this site. However, around 1912 he moved his first house to Church Street and built this larger, more modern house. The home remained in the Garrett family until about 1983; it is now the home of the Ahoskie Chamber of Commerce.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1985 – One-story, front-gabled garage has vinyl siding and a single overhead garage door on the front elevation. It was likely constructed when the house was converted to the Chamber of Commerce offices.

314 S. Catherine Creek – Office Building – c. 1985

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled building is seven bays wide and double-pile with five gabled dormers across the façade. The building has vinyl siding, vinyl six-over-six windows, and an exterior end chimney in the right (north) gable. There is a six-panel door centered on the façade and accessed by brick stairs. A wide, shed-roofed dormer extends across the rear. County tax records date the building to 1985.

VACANT LOT

322 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1960

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a solid wood door in a recessed entrance with vertical wood paneling. There is a projecting, front-gabled bay to the right (north) of the main entrance with a single window centered on the bay. County tax records date the building to 1960.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1960 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with brick veneer and two sixteen-panel overhead doors.

327 S. Catherine Creek – Ann Garrett Pierce House – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing extending from the left (north) elevation and a one-story, gabled rear ell on the left (northeast) corner. The house retains wood weatherboards and a metal roof with interior brick chimney and decorative gables on the front and right (south) elevations, each with single four-over-one wood window. The other windows are nine-

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over-one wood-sash windows and are paired on the main block and single on the left (north) wing. The front door is a one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A second door with sidelights is located on the front elevation of the left (north) wing. The one-story, hip-roofed porch is supported by simple, Tuscan column and wraps around the left (north) elevation and across the front of the two-story left (north) wing. The house was built for Ann Garrett Pierce by her brother Jesse Richard Garrett. Mrs. Pierce moved to Ahoskie around 1920 after the death of her husband, Franklin Pierce.

Northeast corner of S. Catherine Creek and Odom – VACANT LOT

400 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 2005

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade and a side-gabled screened porch on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with applied faux half-timbering in the gables. It has vinyl windows throughout and a garden window on the projecting gabled bay. There is a front door with a classical, fluted surround that is accessed by an uncovered brick patio. The side-gabled screened porch is supported by large, square full-height brick piers. A wide, gabled rear ell on the left (southwest) corner has a large, shed-roofed dormer at the second-floor level with vinyl siding and windows. It has a wide exterior brick chimney and an entrance sheltered by a small gable-roofed porch on decorative metal supports. County tax records date the building to 2005.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with a side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation. The garage has overhead doors, replacement windows, and wood weatherboards in the gable.

401 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1949

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with an enclosed, side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and replacement windows throughout with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. There is a decorative front gable over the right (south) two bays of the façade and an exterior brick chimney with decorative “W” centered on the gable. The four-light-over-four-panel door to the left (north) of the chimney has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on paired square posts with vinyl siding in the gable. There is an interior brick chimney and paired windows in each side gable. The side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation is likely an enclosed porch with windows on all three sides. A flat-roofed wing at the rear of the house connects to an original front-gabled brick carport with arched opening at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1949.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated shed with vinyl siding.

404 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1946

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a wide, front-gabled wing at the left (south) end of the façade. The house has a light-colored brick veneer, two interior red-brick chimneys, and a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash

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windows with brick windowsills. There is a single window in the front gable and a smaller, front-gabled bay contains a four-light-over-four-panel door accessed by a brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay and a gabled dormer on the left (south) elevation. The right (north) elevation has a shortened gable, resulting in a gable-on-hip roof; it has vinyl siding in the gable. An entrance on the right (north) elevation is sheltered by a small gabled roof on decorative metal supports. County tax records date the building to 1946.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with plywood sheathing.

405 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation and a series of shed-roofed wings at the right rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer with interior brick chimney and exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable end, partly obscured by the side-gabled wing, which has vinyl siding. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and a single window in each dormer. The solid-wood front door has three, diagonally-arranged lights and a classical surround with pediment and fluted pilasters; it is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the façade. There is a single window in the right (south) gable and a low, shed-roofed block at the right rear (southeast) with a vinyl-sided wing behind it. County tax records date the building to 1950.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing and vinyl windows.

406 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding, an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end, and vinyl windows throughout. The replacement front door is centered on the façade in a projecting, front-gabled bay. There is a single window in each gable. County tax records date the building to 1945.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled garage with asbestos siding and an overhead door.

415 S. Catherine Creek – Vandy Jenkins House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with two gabled wings extending from the rear and a side-gabled wing at the left (north) rear. The house has vinyl siding throughout and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade and flanking an exterior end brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. The hip-roofed front porch extends around the left (north) elevation and across the front of the side-gabled wing; it is supported by round columns and has a replacement railing at the front stair. It does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map, but is present on the 1930 map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with shed-roofed bays at the left (north) and rear. The garage has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and two pairs of plywood doors.

421 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1957**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast). The house has vinyl siding and windows and an interior brick chimney. The solid-wood door has three horizontal lights and a classical surround with fluted pilasters; it is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. County tax records date the building to 1957.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal supports has enclosed storage at the rear (north) and is attached to the house via a metal-roofed covered walkway.

501 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1942**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, single-pile, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior stepped brick chimney on the façade. The solid-wood front door with three, diagonally-arranged lights is located in a projecting, asymmetrical, front-gabled bay and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a single window in each side gable. County tax records date the building to 1942.

502-504 S. Catherine Creek – Duplex – c. 1945**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled duplex is six bays wide and double-pile with two gabled wall dormers on the façade. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the dormers and rectangular louvered vents in the gables. Replacement windows retain soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. The replacement front doors are accessed by uncovered brick stoops. The right (north) entrance has an arched door sheltered by an aluminum awning. There is a nearly full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the rear of the building and a one-story, shed-roofed rear section with vinyl siding. County tax records date the duplex to 1945.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled shed with vertical plywood sheathing and exposed rafter tails.

505 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade and a side-gabled wing at the rear of the left (north) elevation. The house has asbestos siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior stepped brick chimney on the façade. There is a decorative gable on the right (south) elevation, and four-over-four, wood-sash windows in the right (south) and front gables. The solid-wood door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay that intersects the main front-gabled wing and is sheltered by a fabric awning. County tax records date the building to 1945.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled, one-bay, frame garage with concrete-block foundation and asbestos siding.

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508 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has asbestos siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including a single window in the left (south) gable end. It has an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable end. The front door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel door is protected by an aluminum awning. Eight-light windows flank the door and there is an arched louvered vent in the projecting front gable. County tax records date the building to 1945; it is identical in form to the neighboring house at 512 South Catherine Creek Road.

509 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1935

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, side-gabled bays at the rear of the side elevations and a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has asbestos siding, exterior end brick chimneys, and replacement vinyl windows throughout. The six-panel door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay, centered on the façade with a four-light window in its gable. There is an interior brick chimney on the rear wing and shed-roofed entrance bays at the rear of the left (north) and right (south) elevations. County tax records date the building to 1935.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, shed-roofed shed with T-111 sheathing and multiple doors. The shed is shared with the duplex at 513-515 South Catherine Creek.

512 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1942

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear wing at the right (north). The house has asbestos siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including a single window in the left (south) gable end. It has an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable end. The front door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the façade. It is protected by an arched, louvered wood storm door and has an aluminum awning. Eight-light arched windows flank the door and there is a round window in the projecting front gable. County tax records date the building to 1942; it is identical in form to the neighboring house at 508 South Catherine Creek Road.

513-515 S. Catherine Creek – Duplex – c. 1946

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is four bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed section at each end of the rear (east) elevation. The building has asbestos siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The four-light-over-four-panel doors on either end of the façade are sheltered by small, front-gabled porches on decorative metal supports. The shed-roofed sections at the rear may be enclosed porches, with vertical wood sheathing and asbestos siding in the gables. County tax records date the duplex to 1946; it is nearly identical in form and detail to the neighboring duplex at 517-519 South Catherine Creek Road. (Note: the house shares a one-story, shed-roofed shed with the house at 509 South Catherine Creek Road.)

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Hertford County, North Carolina**516 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1942****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a single-pile, full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, an exterior end brick chimney in the right (north) gable, and an interior brick chimney on the rear ell. The six-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a canvas awning; it is located in an asymmetrical, projecting gabled bay with a louvered vent in the gable and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with replacement railings. There is a shed-roofed addition, barely visible on the rear (west) of the building. County tax records date the building to 1942.

517-519 S. Catherine Creek – Duplex – c. 1947**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled duplex is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed section at each end of the rear (east) elevation. The building has asbestos siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the first floor of the façade. The right (south) unit has replacement vinyl windows throughout. The six-light-over-two-panel doors, one the left (north) end of the façade and one on the right (south) elevation, are sheltered by small, front-gabled porches on decorative metal supports with asbestos siding in the gables. The shed-roofed sections at the rear may be enclosed porches, with vertical wood sheathing and asbestos siding in the gables. County tax records date the duplex to 1947; it is nearly identical in form and detail to the neighboring duplex at 513-515 South Catherine Creek Road.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed has unpainted vertical plywood sheathing and several pairs of plywood doors across the front elevation.

520 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1941**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, double-pile, gabled rear ell on the right (north) end. The house has original wood weatherboards and vinyl windows, paired on the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel front door has a classical surround with pilasters and dentils on the lintel. A front-gabled porch extends from the center of the façade supported by decorative metal posts; it has wood weatherboards in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1941.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1941 – One-story, front-gabled, frame two-car garage with wood weatherboards.

600 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and two interior brick chimneys. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, rectangular louvered vents in the gables, and a front-gabled porch, centered on the façade and supported by square posts with vertical plywood sheathing in the gable. There is a shallow, gabled rear ell on the right (northwest) and a shallow porch on the left rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1945.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled metal carport on metal pole supports.

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602 S. Catherine Creek – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a single-pile, full-width, gabled rear ell and a lower gabled addition to the rear (west). The building has vinyl siding and an exterior end chimney on the right (north) elevation. It retains six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and a six-light-over-two-panel door with classical pedimented surround. The front-gabled porch is supported by simple square posts and has a replacement railing and vinyl siding in the gable. There is a slightly projecting gabled bay on the left (south) elevation, flush with the façade, and an original, side-gabled wing projecting from the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1945.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated shed with T-111 sheathing.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled metal carport on metal pole supports.

610 S. Catherine Creek – D. L. Thomas House – c. 1924

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear wing on the left (south) end. The house has a stuccoed foundation, wood weatherboards, and wood shingles in the gables and on the gabled front dormer. There are exposed rafter tails throughout and knee brackets in the gables. Windows are decorative with a large diamond center pane with muntins at the points, dividing the upper sash into five panes; the lower sash is a single pane. They are paired on the façade and in the gables and there is a group of four windows across the dormer. A shed-roofed projecting bay on the left (south) elevation has a bank of three windows. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with ten-light beveled sidelights. The engaged front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on stuccoed piers and extends beyond the house on the right (north) elevation to form a side-gabled porch with a Palladian-inspired tripartite window in the gable. There is a modern, shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southwest). The house was built around 1924 on the foundation of an earlier home that had burned. D. L. Thomas, a contractor, built the house and occupied it until 1928.

East Church Street

117 E. Church – Basnight & Company Building – c. 1931

C – Building

This two-story, Colonial Revival-style, brick commercial building is seven bays wide and five bays deep with a flat roof behind a brick parapet. The building retains an applied wood cornice on the parapet and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door with a four-light transom has a classical surround with broken pediment with dentils and fluted pilasters. The entrance bay projects slightly and is accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. Fenestration on the rear of the left (east) elevation has been altered to provide a new entrance to the space. A diamond-pane, multi-light picture window and door with multi-light panel at the top are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with arched spandrels supported by square posts. There are a series of modern, front-gabled, metal warehouses attached to the rear of the building and occupying the remainder of this large lot; Basnight & Company is currently a building material wholesaler and the warehouses hold their inventory. County tax records date this building to 1931.

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200 E. Church – Delk Baker House – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and four-pile with decorative gables on the left (east) and right (west) elevations and a gabled rear ell on the right (west) side. The house has a brick veneer, aluminum siding in the gables, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, in a group of three windows on the façade. The front door, a six-light-over-two-panel door is located off an inset porch on the right front (northwest) corner of the house; the porch is supported by a square full-height brick pier at the outside corner and has an aluminum awning on the right (west) elevation. A side-gabled porte-cochere extends from the left (east) elevation supported by square full-height brick piers. A projecting, shed-roofed bay is located just behind (south) of the porte-cochere. A second entrance at the rear of the right (west) elevation has sidelights with vinyl siding below. There is a hip-roofed bay at the rear (south) of the gabled rear ell. The house was built in 1939 for Delk Baker (1885-1948), a retired farmer from the Harrellsville-Colerain area. The house that stood on this location was moved around the corner to 227 S. Catherine St. in 1938.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1939 – One-story, front-gabled, two-car garage with wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

Northeast corner of E. Church and S. Catherine – TWO VACANT LOTS

210 E. Church – Ahoskie Public Library – 1972

NC – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed modernist brick building has a recessed front entry and narrow, fixed windows on the side elevations. The inset entrance features a metal-framed glass door with two concrete or stuccoed panels on each side and a transom that spans the width of the recessed entry. There are low brick planters at each end of the façade. The flat roof has wide overhangs with metal coping. The interior features a large reading room at the front with small offices and service spaces at the rear. According to the librarian, the building was erected in 1972.

211 E. Church – Harrell's Auto & Sports Store – c. 1991

NC – Building

This large, two-story, front-gabled building faces a parking lot to the west of the building. It has a brick veneer on the first-floor façade with glass windows and doors on the left (north) end. The rest of the building is covered with vertical metal sheathing and has a low, gabled metal roof. The roof overhangs a second-floor balcony on the façade, supported by metal posts; the balcony serves to cover the first-floor entrance. There are several service entrances on the rear (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1991; the business previously occupied a space on East Main Street.

214 E. Church – W. D. Downs House – c. 1898, c. 1940s

C – Building

This two-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story rear ell on the right (west) side. The house retains wood weatherboards, with vinyl siding in the gables, an exterior end brick chimney on the right (west) elevation, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. Windows on the first-floor façade have been replaced with vinyl. The projecting, front-gabled wing has a two-story bay

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window with diamond patterned shingles and scrolled brackets terminating at the cornice. To the right (west) of the projecting bay is a two-story, flat-roofed porch on square columns with modern decking and a ramp. The entrance is a modern, metal-framed glass entrance with sidelights. A second-floor balcony over the main entrance is supported by a metal cable from the ceiling and has a decorative metal railing. A one-story, flat-roofed block with vinyl siding extends from the rear ell across the house to the left (east) elevation.

The house was built c. 1898 by W. D. Downs, who owned and operated a lumber mill in the area. In the 1940s, R. L. Phelps divided the house into two apartments and removed the original two-tiered Victorian porch, replacing it with the current two-story porch and balcony. In 1952, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Guttu purchased the house and converted it back to a single-family residence. It appears to be used for offices now.

216-220 E. Church – Commercial Building – c. 1991

NC – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, warehouse-like commercial building houses three separate businesses. The building has a brick veneer on the façade with vertical metal sheathing on the side elevations and in the front gable and eaves. It has a corrugated metal roof with wide overhangs and metal-framed glass doors. There are fixed windows on the façade and side elevations. County tax records date the building to 1991.

223 E. Church – J. D. Sessoms House – c. 1927

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story hip-roofed rear ell at the right (east) side. The house retains excellent integrity, including original wood weatherboards on the first floor, banded shingle siding at the second floor, and a metal-shingled roof formed to look like clay mission tile with wide overhangs with exposed rafter tails. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a fixed three-over-one window on the left (west) side of the façade is flanked by six-over-six windows. The fifteen-light French door has five-light sidelights. Hip-roofed dormers on the front and right (east) elevations have three windows each. The full-width, hip-roofed front porch is supported by large tapered, paneled wood posts on brick piers. A hip-roofed porte-cochere on the right (east) elevation has matching post-on-pier supports. The house has an exterior brick chimney and one-story, hip-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation. A wide horizontal window at the stairway on the right (east) elevation was originally glazed with colorful stained glass. The house was built c. 1927 by J. D. Sessoms, an early Ahoskie horse trader and businessman who built the Sessoms Block on East Main Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with wood siding and a metal roof. The garage has wood shingles and decorative knee brackets in the gable, matching those on the house.

300 E. Church – Joseph N. Vann House – c. 1928

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with one-story wings on the left (east) and right (west) elevations. The house has Flemish-bond brick veneer, two exterior end brick chimneys, and an eyebrow dormer with multi-light window centered on the façade. The six-over-six, wood-sash windows are arranged in groups of three on the first-floor façade and paired on the second-floor façade. The louvered storm door has a classical surround with broken pediment and flat pilasters. A low, hip-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation is supported by paired round columns and has a decorative metal

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railing and aluminum awnings. A hip-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation is covered with stucco and has paired six-over-six wood windows. A small, hip-roofed entry on the rear is enclosed with screens. The house was built c. 1928 by J. N. Vann, an Ahoskie merchant, Hertford County Commissioner (1924-1930), and a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1933-1937).

C-Building – Garage, c. 1928 – One-story, front-gabled, one-bay garage has brick veneer and stucco in the gable.

304 E. Church – W. B. Forbes House – c. 1927**C - Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, gabled bays on the left (east) side of the façade and on the right (west) elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation. It retains four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and purlins in the gables. The four-light-over-two-panel front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on a large, square full-height brick pier with a brick knee wall. There is a gabled rear ell at the right (west) with an inset porch on a simple square post. J. N. Vann, who built the house next door, constructed this brick bungalow on speculation on the east side of his lot in the mid-1920s. W. B. Forbes and his wife purchased the house shortly after it was constructed.

315 E. Church – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade and a series of gabled additions at the rear. The building has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains six-over-six, wood-sash windows and two interior brick chimneys. It has a replacement front door with decorative sidelights sheltered by an engaged porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the right (east) elevation under a side-gabled roof; it has matching porch supports but has been enclosed with screens and has aluminum awnings. There is a second entrance on the right (east) elevation of the projecting, front-gabled wing. A side-gabled rear wing is attached to the main house by a shallow, flat-roofed section; it has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and a shed-roofed entrance bay on the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage has a shed-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation. The building has wood weatherboards and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

324 E. Church – House – c. 1957**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and triangular louvered vents in the gables. The six-light-over-two-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts with wood weatherboards in the gable. The house has an interior brick chimney and wood soffits and eaves throughout. County tax records date the building to 1957.

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400 E. Church – J. W. Barnes Office – c. 1935

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed brick building is three-bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. It has a brick veneer with basketweave brick watertable. It has an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation, though the stack has been removed, an interior brick chimney at the rear, and a single arched dormer with copper roof and louvered vent on the front and rear elevations. The paired windows are six-over-six, wood-sash windows with concrete sills and basketweave brick lintels. The replacement front door features a classical surround with fluted pilasters and dentils in the entablature. This building was constructed c. 1935 as J. W. Barnes's accounting office.

VACANT LOT

403 E. Church – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a double-pile, full-width, side-gabled wing across the rear. The house has asbestos siding, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. The house has a combination of eight-over-eight, six-over-six, and four-light wood-sash windows, including a single window in each gable. The six-light-over-three-panel front door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on round columns with asbestos siding in the gable. An entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a small, gabled roof on carved wood brackets; there are two exterior doors on the right (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1950; it is currently a duplex.

405 E. Church – House – c. 1926

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear wing. The house has aluminum siding, three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and exposed rafter tails throughout. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered wood columns. A gabled, second-floor porch rests atop the first-floor porch, with an aluminum-covered knee wall and screens above; it obscures a door, flanked by three-over-one windows in the front gable. There are gabled wall dormers on the right (east) and left (west) elevations, each with a single window and knee brackets along the gable. A later entrance on the right (east) elevation is accessed by a concrete-block stair. County tax records date the building to 1926 and it appears (with a different porch) on the 1930 Sanborn map.

VACANT LOT

412-414 E. Church – Ernest Carter House – c. 1910

C – Building

The one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile. It has a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (east) end of the façade and two gabled rear ells. The house has wood weatherboards throughout and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. The front-gabled wing features a canted bay with decorative sawn trim and an exterior brick chimney in the gable end. The six-light-over-three-panel door has

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matching three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by an engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends beyond the right (west) elevation under a gabled roof. There are a series of small, shed- and gable-roofed additions on the right (west) elevation and left (east) elevations and a modern wood ramp on the façade. This early twentieth-century house was owned by Ernest “Pop” Carter who bottled May Pop, a soft drink, and who was known as the May Pop Man.

415 E. Church – Thomas Miles Garrett Rental House – c. 1911

C – Building

This large, two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with two-story wings projecting from the left (west) side of the façade and the rear of the right (east) elevation. The house has plain wood weatherboards, two-over-two, wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. The front door is a one-light-over-five-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. The front-gabled wing has a canted bay with saw-tooth shingles in the pedimented gable. The metal, hip-roofed front porch extends beyond the right (east) end of the façade; it is supported by slender, tapered posts on piers and has a low gable over the entrance with saw-tooth shingles in the gable. There is a one-story, gabled rear ell on the left (west) side that has a metal roof. A hip-roofed porch to the right (east) of the rear wing has been enclosed. An exterior stair along the right (east) elevation leads to the second-floor apartment. The house was built for Thomas Miles Garrett but was not quite finished when he died in 1911. His widow, Mrs. Lillie Garrett, rented out the house until 1945 when she sold it to Mervin Early.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, single-bay garage with wood weatherboards and a metal roof. It has a one-bay, shed-roofed wing on the right (east) elevation.

VACANT LOT

420 E. Church – Ephraim Feldman House – c. 1900

NC – Building

This two-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile and has been heavily altered. It has vinyl siding and replacement windows throughout. The left gabled end features a two-story canted bay; windows in the gable end and right (north) side of the bay have been removed. The house features a replacement modern door with sidelights; it is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on decorative metal posts. There are two one-story, hip-roofed projecting bays on the right (west) elevation. A one-story, rear gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest) and a second gabled wing extends from the right (west) side of that ell. The house was rented to J. M. Odum when he first moved to Ahoskie in 1910 to operate a lumber mill at Jernigan Swamp. Ephraim Feldman, who moved to Ahoskie from Baltimore to open the first clothing store in town, bought the house in the late 1910s.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage has wood weatherboards, exposed eaves, and batten doors; the auto bay has been enclosed with wood weatherboards and a batten door but is still discernible.

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502 E. Church – Reverend L. M. Curtis House – c. 1906, c. 1930

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled, canted bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, two interior brick chimneys, and a combination of two-over-two and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. There are decorative gables on the façade and right (west) elevation. The front door projects slightly and is a one-light-over-three-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by grouped turned posts and has two low gables on the façade. The front-gabled wing has decorative bargeboards and finials at the canted bay. The two-story gabled rear ell has a modern, one-story, shed-roofed porch along its right (west) elevation. A one-story, semi-circular sunporch with nine-over-four wood-sash windows was added to the left (east) elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay added to the right (west) elevation around 1930. The house was built in 1906 for Rev. L. M. Curtis (1852-1908), pastor of Ahoskie Baptist Church from 1901 until 1907. A native of Randolph County, Curtis's first active work after graduation from seminary was for the Tar River Association with Scotland Neck as his home. In 1890, he was called to the Aulander church, remaining there until 1901 when he was called to Ahoskie. The family continued to live in the house after Curtis's death.

VACANT LOT

514 E. Church – Dr. C. G. Powell House – c. 1900

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting gabled wing at the right (west) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell at the right (east) side. The house has vinyl siding and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. There is a decorative gable centered on the façade and an interior brick chimney. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the projecting front-gabled wing and wraps around the left (east) side of the house as a porte-cochere. The porch is supported by replacement decorative metal posts and has a replacement concrete floor with brick trim. A one-story, shed-roofed porch around the rear ell has been enclosed and is covered with asbestos siding and has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The first known occupant of the house was Dr. C. G. Powell, a dentist who opened an office in Ahoskie in the period between 1912 and World War I.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled, single-bay garage with wood siding and a shed-roofed bay at the rear.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with metal roof and wood weatherboards. It has open, shed-roofed bays on each side elevation.

VACANT LOT

517 E. Church Street – Howard-Jernigan House – c. 1900

C – Building

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story gabled rear ell on the left (west) side. The house has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. It has boxed eaves, partial cornice returns, and a rectangular vent in the front gable. The one-light-

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over-three-panel front door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch on turned posts with sawn brackets. There is a two-story, shed-roofed porch on the right (east) side of the rear ell; the north end of the porch has been enclosed. The earliest known occupant of the house was the Whit Howard family. J. W. and Edna Jernigan purchased the house in the 1940s and their descendents still own the property.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and modern batten doors.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1940 – Small, one-story, shed-roofed shed with wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

THREE VACANT LOTS

700 E. Church Street – Mid-East Bank – c. 1985

NC – Building

This large, two-story, flat-topped hip-roofed building is five bays wide and double-pile with gabled dormers on all four elevations. The building has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor, and six-over-six wood windows in the dormers, which are covered with vinyl siding. There are dentils at the roofline and the six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical, pedimented surround with fluted pilasters. A six-panel door on the right (west) elevation is sheltered by a hipped roof on wood brackets and there is a hip-roofed drive-thru at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1985.

701 E. Church – Ahoskie Missionary Baptist Church – c. 1870/1901/1909/1930s, c. 1950, c. 1983

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Gothic Revival-style church with a 1930s Classical Revival-style portico is three bays wide and nine bays deep with side-gabled wings extending from the rear of the structure. The church has been covered with vinyl siding and has a stuccoed foundation, but retains a metal roof and pointed-arched, stained-glass windows. The one-story, flat-roofed portico is supported by paneled square columns and shelters double-leaf, three-panel doors with a one-light transom. A small three-part steeple with pointed-arched vents under the spire is centered on the front-gabled roof. A c. 1983 large, one-story, front-gabled classroom addition at the rear of the church is five-pile and has a brick veneer with quoins at the corners and six-over-six, wood-sash windows; it is connected to the church by a vinyl-sided hyphen with fixed multi-light windows.

A c. 1950 one-story, front-gabled Fellowship Hall is three bays wide and six bays deep. It stands west of the classroom addition and mimics the form of the church with two, smaller, side-gabled wings projecting from the rear of each side elevation. The building has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners and has six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. The six-panel, double-leaf doors are centered on the façade with a classical surround with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment. It is connected to the classroom addition by a one-story, side-gabled brick wing.

The Ahoskie Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1804, and three buildings were constructed before the core of this church was erected in 1870 using part of the timber of the previous church. A vestibule

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and tower were added in 1901, and in 1909, four classrooms, the auditorium, and a study for the pastor were added. The Missionary Baptist congregation built another church on West Main Street in 1930, and this church was purchased by the Presbyterians at that time. The Presbyterians have remodeled both the exterior and interior since 1930, and in recent years have built other additions to the church. The present columned portico replaced the c. 1901 vestibule and tower in the 1930s. Despite multiple modifications, the church retains the form and details from the 1930s renovations; additions are set back from the façade of the structure and connected via hyphens.

West Church Street**100 W. Church – Crystal Clean Car Wash – c. 2000****NC – Building**

One-story, concrete-block car wash with a two-bay, front-gabled block on the left (west) end with a metal roof and vinyl siding in the gable. It has a six-bay-wide, flat-roofed wing on the right (east) end with a pent roof. Several free-standing, vacuum stations are located in front and behind the building.

VACANT LOT**108 W. Church – Ruth Baker Mitchell House – c. 1923****C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house features full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear wing on the right (east) side. It has a painted brick veneer with wood shingles in the gables. It has an interior brick chimney, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and small, Palladian windows in the gables. The replacement front door is sheltered by an arched hood on knee brackets. A one-story, screened porch on the right (east) elevation has a flat roof supported by square full-height brick piers. There is a hip-roofed projecting bay at the rear of the left (west) elevation. The rear ell has a brick veneer with an enclosed porch on its left (west) side that is covered with asbestos siding. The house was built by Duncan Thomas for Ruth Baker Mitchell, who was the daughter of Raleigh James Baker and Carl Mitchell; it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, pre-fabricated, front-gabled shed with T-111 sheathing and a single door on the front elevation.

VACANT LOT**109 W. Church – Mary E. Mitchell O'Briant House – c. 1940****C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a double-pile, gabled rear wing on the left (east) side and side-gabled wing projecting from the right (west) side of the rear ell. The house is built of solid brick construction with an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end and a basketweave brick watertable. It has six-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, paired on the façade, with basketweave brick lintels. The six-light-over-two-panel front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch on full-height brick piers. The house has full cornice returns in the gable ends and stucco in the front gable. Mary Emily Mitchell

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O'Briant had this house built next door to her parent's house, J. Arthur and Nettie Mitchell. It first appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with asbestos siding.

113 W. Church – Theo Mitchell House – 1934**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with gabled dormers on the front, left (east), and right (west) elevations. The house has a brick veneer with a soldier-course watertable and asbestos siding on the dormers. It has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the first floor with soldier-course brick lintels and six-over-six windows in the dormers. There is a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) side of the façade and the front door, with louvered storm door, is sheltered by an inset porch that extends across the left (east) two bays of the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation. The porch is supported by square full-height brick piers and a brick chimney rises along the left (east) elevation. There is a shed-roofed rear section with brick veneer. Theo Mitchell had the house built near his parents, J. Arthur and Nettie Mitchell. County tax records date the building to 1934.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1960 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with asphalt siding and collapsed metal roof.

115 W. Church – United State Post Office – 1973**NC – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial structure has a light brick veneer and a span of windows that extends horizontally across much of the middle one-third of the façade. Completed in 1973, the light brick emphasizes the solids and voids of the simple geometric shape of the post-modernist structure. An inset bay supported by a round full-height brick pier is located at each end of the façade with the main entrance located on the right (west) end. The previous post office building was located at the southwest corner of Main and Mitchell streets.

205 W. Church – H. V. Griffith House – c. 1929**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with three dormers across the façade. The house has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation. It has exposed rafter tails on the dormers and porch, stucco in the gables and on the dormers, and knee brackets in the gable ends. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, grouped on the façade, and paired windows in the gables. The six-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch over the left (east) two-bays of the façade. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers on brick piers and extends as a patio in front of the right (west) bay of the façade. There is a small, projecting gabled bay at the rear of the left (east) elevation and a shed-roofed rear section. The house was built around 1929 by Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Griffith.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, side-gabled, four-bay garage with board-and-batten sheathing and metal roof. The building has six-over-six windows and a pedestrian entrance on the right (west) end of the front elevation.

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212 W. Church – Ahoskie United Methodist Church – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled Colonial Revival-style church is three bays wide and five bays deep. It has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners. The arched sanctuary windows have semi-circular transoms separated by a heavy lintel from three-part lower windows. The pedimented portico is supported by square columns and has a round window and dentils in the pediment. The double-leaf, six-panel front door has a stained-glass transom and a classical surround with pilasters and lintel; it is flanked by double-hung stained-glass windows. The bell tower rises in stages from the front (south) of the sanctuary with an octagonal tower mounted on a square base crowned by a bell-shaped dome. The church was designed by architect Charles C. Benton of Wilson. The Methodist congregation in Ahoskie was able to start building their new church in 1925 as the area recovered from the 1920 depression, and moved into this church from their 1904 frame church in 1927. The interior of the auditorium was not completely furnished until the late 1930s.

NC-Building – Office and Classroom Buildings, c. 1957, 1974 – A two-story, flat-roofed, five-bay building at the rear of the sanctuary and facing McGlohon Street, was built around 1957 to house Sunday school rooms and offices. It has a brick veneer matching that of the sanctuary, but with brick corbelling at the parapet. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and double-leaf, eight-light French doors with a multi-light transom in a classical, broken-pediment surround. A two-story, flat-roofed classroom building is connected to the office/Sunday School building by a one-story glass-walled hall. The building has ribbon windows on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The fellowship hall was designed by Charles W. Davis of Raleigh and opened in 1974.

217 W. Church – Denver Percy Baker House – c. 1906

C - Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) side of the house. The house has vinyl siding, a metal roof, cornice returns, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows throughout. A two-story projecting bay on the front-gabled wing has a hipped roof and windows on all three sides. The one-light-over-two-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a two-story, flat-roofed porch on round, fluted columns. A second-floor balcony under the porch has a turned balustrade. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (west) elevation has fluted Ionic columns. There is a two-story, gabled rear ell on the right (west) side of the house and a one-story, gabled ell at the left (east).

Percy Baker (1875-1914) built the house during the summer of 1906 before he and Hallie O'Donnell Williams (1884-1975) were married in November. Percy Baker was a farmer and a merchant, listed under general merchandise in the 1902 North Carolina Yearbook, and built the brick stores at 119 and 121 East Main Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with asbestos siding and exposed rafter tails.

304 W. Church – Arnold G. Bazemore House – c. 1902

C – Building

The two-story, gable-and-wing-plan house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (west) elevation and a series of one- and two-story shed-roofed additions to the right (east) of the ell.

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The house has vinyl siding and a metal roof with an interior brick chimney on the main ridgeline and a second chimney where the two wings meet. It has a combination of two-over-two and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The one-light-over-three-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A second entrance, on the right (east) elevation of the projecting front gable is a nine-light-over-two-panel door. Both doors are sheltered by hip-roofed porches on battered wood posts on brick piers. The Arnold G. Bazemore House was built ca. 1905. In the early 1900s, Bazemore erected the town's first brick hotel, Hotel Comfort, at 113-115 West Main Street. A native of Bertie County, Bazemore had been appointed postmaster for Ahoskie in 1897 and served in this capacity until 1910.

306-308 W. Church – Duplex – c. 1997**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, duplex is six bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and vinyl windows with brick windowsills. The center four bays are recessed slightly, creating a shallow covering for the six-panel doors, which are accessed by brick stairs with vinyl railings. A shed-roofed rear wing has a second entrance to each unit. County tax records date the building to 1997.

VACANT LOT**309 W. Church – Raleigh James Baker House – 1907, 1911, c. 1920s****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Neoclassical-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell on the right (west) side and a two-story, shed-roofed bay surrounded by one-story, shed-roofed bays to the left (east) of the rear wing. The house has a stuccoed foundation, wood siding, and a metal roof with an interior end brick chimney. It has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and high, six-light windows in the left (east) gable end. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with ten-light sidelights and a transom. The most prominent feature of the house is the massive, two-story, front-gabled portico on tapered, paneled columns with a fanlight in the gable. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the entire width of the façade, under the portico; it is supported by square paneled wood columns and has a low wood railing. There is a second-floor balcony under the portico, at the roof-level of the one-story porch, with a wood railing. The house has full cornice returns and paired modillion-like brackets at the eaves.

Raleigh James Baker, life insurance and real estate agent, had the house built in 1907. Baker was one of the early boosters of Ahoskie, promoting the western development of Ahoskie in 1909-1910 with land auction sales in Donovan Heights and Hayeselton, north of downtown. In 1911, he remodeled this house, adding the two-story portico. About 1912, he built the two-story brick building on the corner of Main and Railroad streets for his office, a barber shop, and post office. The house was purchased in the early 1920s by Archie M. Browne who installed the current windows and doors and made some interior renovations.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with asbestos siding.

315 W. Church – Johnnie J. Mitchell House – c. 1910**C – Building**

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house features an irregular plan with two, front-gabled wings projecting from a three-bay, single-pile, side-gabled wing at the rear. The house has vinyl siding and

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replacement windows throughout, but retains wood eaves, cornerboards, and partial cornice returns. The replacement front door has a single-light transom and sidelight. The front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade has a canted bay with windows in the front and right (west) bays. The house has an interior corbelled brick chimney in the right wing and a later exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation of the left front wing. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends from the right, canted bay across the façade and along the left (east) side of the left bay, terminating at the side-gabled rear block. The porch is supported by turned posts. The building has been converted to apartments and an exterior stair on the façade leads to the second floor. Almost all exterior ornament has been removed. Johnnie J. Mitchell, a prominent dairy farmer, moved to this house from the family farm south of town ca. 1910.

325 W. Church – Henry W. Stokes House – c. 1902

C – Building

This large, two-story, building has an asymmetrical center-hall plan with the projecting wings, angled bays, and multiple gables characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The main block is a side-gabled building with a front-gabled wing along the left (east) elevation with a canted bay on the façade and a gabled, canted bay projecting from the left (east) elevation of that wing. The house has vinyl siding and retains little original Victorian detail, but does retain two-over-two, wood-sash windows. The left (east) end of the original wrap-around porch remains; it has a hipped roof with decorative front gable and is supported by turned posts with a turned railing. It shelters an original one-light-over-three-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights. There is a one-story, gabled rear ell at the right (west) with an attached carport behind (south of) it. The building is now apartments and has a modern exterior wood stair at the left rear (southeast). Henry W. Stokes moved to Ahoskie from Pasquotank County ca. 1900 and erected this house. He entered the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, C. C. Haggard operating a store on East Main Street.

405-407 W. Church – Charles C. Sessoms Sr. House – c. 1920, c. 1960

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed duplex was built as a single-family home in the late 1910s and was remodeled into a duplex in the 1960s; it has the form of an early twentieth-century home with the finishes and details of a mid-century duplex. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a decorative front gable. It has a later brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows from the mid-century remodeling. The solid wood doors have three lights each, placed on a diagonal. A one-story wrap-around porch was removed in the 1960s and a low shed roof was installed across the façade. A low brick planter extends across the façade between the two porches. The projecting, front-gabled porches were added since 1984. There is an enclosed, hip-roofed porch on the rear elevation. In the early 1900s, Charles C. Sessoms Sr. moved from the Powellsville area to Ahoskie where he and his sons became business and civic leaders. He built the house in the late 1910s.

409 W. Church – James C. Sessoms House – c. 1926

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It is of tile construction, veneered in brick, according to the 1930 Sanborn map. It has a projecting one-and-a-half-story wing at the left (east) rear and a decorative gable on the right (west) elevation. There is

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stucco in the gables and a soldier-course brick watertable. The house has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and a fifteen-light French door. The hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and around the left (east) side of the house as a porte-cochere; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a replacement railing between the piers. There is a one-story, hip-roofed, frame porch across the rear. James C. Sessoms, a long-time member of the Ahoskie town council, built this brick bungalow during Ahoskie's building boom in the 1920s. County tax records date the building to 1926. James Sessoms and his brother, Charles C. Sessoms Jr., owned the Dodge agency in Ahoskie.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1935 – This one-story, front-gabled, frame garage is covered with stucco and has an attached metal carport on metal posts at the front.

413 W. Church – Maylon Baker House – c. 1926**C - Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled dormer on the left (east) end of the façade and a gabled ell on the left rear (southeast). The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and wood shingles in the gables and on the dormer. Windows are decorative with a large diamond center pane with muntins at the points, dividing the upper sash into five panes. The lower sash is a single pane and windows are generally in groups of two or three. There are single-light Palladian windows in the front dormer and on the front-gabled porch. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with five-light beveled sidelights. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on the right (west) end of the façade. The porch extends to the left (east) side of the facade under a shed roof and beyond the left (east) elevation as a side-gabled porte-cochere. The porch and porte-cochere are supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has a projecting side-gabled bay at the right (west) elevation and has knee brackets in the gables. The house was built in the late 1920s for Maylon Baker; county tax records date the building to 1926.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – This one-story, front-gabled, two-bay frame garage has asbestos shingles in the gable and the left (east) bay has been infilled with concrete block.

415 W. Church – Charles Parker Rental House I – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and a three-light window and knee brackets in the gable. The six-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with an arched ceiling. An uncovered terrace extends from the porch to the right (west) end of the façade. The house was built in the late 1930s by C. G. Maddrey as a rental home for Charles Parker.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards. A side-gabled brick wing on the right (west) elevation is a garage for the house at 421 West Church Street.

421 W. Church – Charles Parker Rental House II – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting gabled bay on the right (west) elevation and a gabled rear wing at the left (east) side. The house has a brick

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vener, vinyl windows, and an original rectangular, nine-light window in the front gable. The nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. The house has exposed rafter tails throughout and knee brackets in the gables. The rear ell is covered with asbestos siding and there are two shed-roofed porches at the right rear (southwest). According to the owner, the home was built in 1937; it was constructed by C. G. Maddrey as a rental home for Charles Parker. (Note: a side-gabled brick wing on the right (west) elevation of the garage at 415 West Church Street serves this house.)

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled metal carport.

424 W. Church – St. Thomas Episcopal Church – 1931, c. 1955, c. 1993

C – Building

The one-story, front-gabled Gothic Revival-style church features a brick veneer. The front-gabled, projecting entry bay has a double-leaf door with pointed-arched, stained-glass transom in an arched brick surround. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There are two-part arched windows on each side of the projecting bay. Arched window openings along the side elevations have concrete windowsills and feature three-part, stained-glass windows; each bay is divided by an applied brick buttress with concrete detailing. An octagonal bell tower on the sanctuary has pointed-arched louvered vents and wood shingles. There is a gabled wing projecting from the rear of the left (west) elevation.

A two-story, gabled rear ell and side-gabled wing facing South Carolina Street were added c. 1955. They feature painted brick veneers and metal-framed ribbon windows. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story, front-gabled porch on square columns. A c. 1993 two-story, hip-roofed wing at the corner of West Main and South Carolina streets has a brick veneer with concrete details, an inset entrance, large, fixed windows, and gabled dormers with louvered vents. The sanctuary was erected in 1931 and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. County tax records date the additions to 1955 and 1993. Despite the large size of the additions, they are set back from the façade and do not affect the view of the church from its street elevations; additionally, the c. 1955 addition is historic in its own right.

500 W. Church – Charles Conger House – c. 1920, c. 1990

NC – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, modern gabled rear ell. The house has been significantly altered with the addition of vinyl siding and windows and the c. 1990 replacement front porch, which shelters a later six-panel door. Additionally, a one-story, side-gabled sunroom on the right (east) elevation and a hip-roofed front dormer were removed since 1984. The house was built by Charles Conger, operator of the Ahoskie Ice and Coal Company, ca. 1920. It is currently the Ahoskie Eye Care Center.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay frame garage with wood weatherboards has a modern, shed-roofed two-bay carport attached to the left (south) elevation.

501 W. Church – James S. Vinson House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a brick veneer with a soldier-course brick watertable and has vinyl siding in the gables. The house retains eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, in groups of three on the façade. The front door is a

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beveled fifteen-light French door. A wide, front-gabled porch extends nearly the full width of the façade and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. It has an original wood railing and a multi-light, Palladian window in the gable. A side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation has paired ten-light casement windows, an eight-light window in the gable, and a fifteen-light French door, accessed by an uncovered extension of the front porch. There is a gabled dormer on the rear (south) elevation and a small inset porch at the right rear (southwest) corner. Brackets in the gables have been removed since 1984. James S. Vinson built this house in 1928, just prior to the birth of his twins. Vinson, with J. Roy Parker, owned and managed the Hertford Herald beginning in 1915, but he sold his half interest to Maylon Baker in 1928.

505 W. Church – R. C. Whitehurst House – c. 1926**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a low, gabled rear ell on the left (east) side. The house retains wood weatherboards on the first floor and wood shingles in the gables. It has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, a six-light-over-two-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and knee brackets in the gables. An eight-over-one, Craftsman-style window flanked by six-over-one windows is centered in the front gable. The front-gabled porch extends the full width of the house and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. It has an exterior brick chimney and a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay on the left (east) elevation. A porte-cochere with a low, hipped roof on delicate openwork supports extends from the right (west) elevation. R. C. Whitehurst, an accountant from Elizabeth City, was employed as the town clerk and manager for the town of Ahoskie in 1925. County tax records date the building to 1926.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1935 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with wood weatherboards and a metal roof. The left (east) bay has been infilled with plywood.

511 W. Church – N. E. White House – c. 1925**C – Building**

The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, gabled bay on the left (east) elevation and a gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer with decorative watertable consisting of a brick header course with projecting brick stretcher courses above and below. It has exposed rafter tails and stucco and knee brackets in the gables. The house has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows; these windows are flanked by two-over-one sash windows on the façade and right (west) elevations to create groups of three windows each. The front door is a fifteen-light French door and is sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch on square full-height brick piers with and arched architrave and a Palladian window in the gable. A side-gabled projecting bay on the left (east) elevation has a fifteen-light French door accessed by an uncovered terrace, an extension of the main porch floor. There is a decorative gable with Palladian window on the right (west) elevation above a second entrance sheltered by a small gabled roof on knee brackets. A frame sunroom at the right rear (southwest) has plywood sheathing and double-hung windows. D. L. Thomas and Brothers built this brick bungalow for N. E. White in 1925; White was an agent for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**603 W. Church – James S. Vinson Rental House I – c. 1925****C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed rear section. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and a soldier-course brick band across the top of the inset porch that continues across the façade. The building has replacement windows but retains a pair of four-light, Craftsman-style windows in the stuccoed front gable. The inset porch at the left (east) end of the façade is supported by a square full-height brick pier at the outside corner and has a brick knee wall; it shelters a replacement door. The house has exposed rafter tails throughout. It is one of three homes, similar in form, built on this block by James S. Vinson. The houses do not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map, but are present on the 1930 map.

607 W. Church – James S. Vinson Rental House II – c. 1925**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with an enclosed inset rear porch. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable. It has replacement windows but retains a five-light window in the hip-roofed front dormer and an interior brick chimney. The inset porch at the left (east) end of the façade is supported by a square full-height brick pier at the outside corner and has a brick knee wall; it shelters a replacement door. The house has exposed rafter tails throughout. The house is one of three homes, similar in form, built on this block by James S. Vinson. The houses do not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map, but are present on the 1930 map.

616 W. Church – House – c. 1934**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing and a side-gabled enclosed porch on the right (east) elevation. The house has wood weatherboards, eight-over-twelve wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows in the gables. There is a decorative front gable on the left (west) end of the façade. The six-panel door is centered on the façade in a slightly-projecting, front-gabled bay; it is accessed by a brick stair with modern railing. There is a small, hip-roofed dormer with a pair of four-light windows on the right (east) end of the façade. An exterior brick chimney rises in the right (east) gable end, partially obscured by a side-gabled enclosed porch with a wood weatherboard-covered knee wall and metal storm windows on the upper half of each elevation. A gabled screened porch extends from the left rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1934 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 2000 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding and a vinyl window on the left (south) elevation.

619 W. Church – House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (east) side. The house has wood weatherboards with wood shingles in the gables and on the shed-roofed front dormer. It has a metal roof and two interior brick chimneys. The house has replacement windows throughout, including two windows in each gable. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by an engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers that extends around the left

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(east) elevation under a hipped roof. There is a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay at the rear of the right (west) elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed projecting bay at the rear of the left (east) elevation. There are exposed rafter tails throughout and sawn brackets in the gables. There is an unpainted, modern wood ramp at the left (east) side of the porch. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

620 W. Church – House – c. 1934**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) side of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and a basketweave pattern of brick above the windows in the front-gabled bay. It has an interior brick chimney at the right (east) rear and an exterior chimney on the left (west) elevation. The house has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with brick windowsills. There is a single six-light window in the front gable and a wood fanlight in the front-gabled bay. The six-light-over-two-panel front door is located on the right (east) elevation of the front-gabled bay. A hip-roofed porch on the right (east) front corner of the house is supported by a square full-height brick pier and has a pierced brick balustrade. The house retains exposed rafter tails throughout. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left (west) elevation. The gabled rear addition is covered with asbestos siding and has a shed-roofed sunroom at its rear (north). County tax records date it to 1934 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1934 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards.

621 W. Church – James S. Vinson Rental House III – c. 1932**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable. It retains three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows and has a single fixed window in the stuccoed front gable. The partially-inset porch at the left (east) end of the façade has a projecting, front-gabled roof supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a brick knee wall between the piers and stucco in the gable. The house has exposed rafter tails throughout. It was built by James S. Vinson and does not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map, but is present on the 1930 map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated shed with T-111 sheathing and a single entrance on the front elevation.

624 W. Church – House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade and left (west) elevation. The three-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square full-height brick piers with arched spandrels; it has stucco and faux half-timbering in the gable. There is an inset porch at the left rear (northwest) that is supported by a full-height brick pier and has been enclosed with storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1937 and it is similar in form to the house at 632 West Church Street, indicating they were built by the same person.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage with exposed rafter tails is shared by 624 and 626 West Church Street.

626 W. Church – House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear wing and a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) side of the facade. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable. It has an exterior chimney on the left (west) elevation. The house has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with brick windowsills. The six-panel front door is located on the right (east) elevation of the front-gabled bay. A hip-roofed porch on the right (east) front corner of the house is supported by a square full-height brick pier. The house retains exposed rafter tails throughout. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left (west) elevation. A small porch on the left (west) end of the rear elevation has a painted brick foundation and knee wall with screens above and vertical wood sheathing in the gable. County tax records date it to 1937 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. (Note: the house shares a garage with the house at 624 West Church Street.)

631 W. Church – James S. Vinson Rental House IV – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed rear section. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and a soldier-course brick band across the top of the inset porch that continues across the façade. The building has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows and a pair of four-light, Craftsman-style windows in the stuccoed front gable. The inset porch at the left (east) end of the façade is supported by a square full-height brick pier at the outside corner with a brick knee wall; it shelters a replacement door. The house has exposed rafter tails throughout, including on the hipped rear ell with wood weatherboards. The house is one of three homes, identical in form, built on this block by James S. Vinson. The houses do not appear on the 1923 Sanborn map, but are present on the 1930 map.

632 W. Church – House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width gabled rear ell and a projecting, gabled bay on the left (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade and left (west) elevation. The six-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square full-height brick piers that wraps around the left (west) side of the house; it has stucco and faux half-timbering in the gable. There is an inset porch at the left rear (northwest) that is supported by a full-height brick pier and has been enclosed with storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1937 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map; it is similar in form to the house at 632 West Church Street, indicating they were built by the same person.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay, brick garage faces Colony Avenue and has exposed rafter tails.

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701 W. Church – Vernon Garrett House – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (east) side and shed-roofed dormers on the front (north) and rear (south) elevations. The house has wood weatherboards with wood shingles in the dormers and on the right (west) porch gable and an interior brick chimney on the main ridgeline. It has nine-over-two wood-sash windows with nine-over-one windows in the dormers. It retains exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables and on the dormers. It has a replacement front door that is sheltered by an engaged porch on round columns on brick piers. The porch wraps around the left (east) elevation as a hip-roofed porch. There is a projecting, gabled bay at the rear of the left (east) elevation with an entrance, a six-light-over-two-panel door, on its front elevation. There is also a projecting shed-roofed bay at the rear of the right (west) elevation with an exterior wood stair to a upper-floor apartment in front of it. The rear ell has a metal roof and a shed-roofed addition at its rear (south). This house was the first one built in the 700 block of West Church Street, built ca. 1920 for Vernon Garrett; Garrett's father was Sheriff A. E. Garrett.

702 W. Church – House – c. 1932

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys on the rear wing, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows in groups of two or three. The six-panel front door is topped by a fanlight in an arched brick surround; it is located on a projecting, front-gabled bay centered on the façade and has a brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. A one-story, screened porch on the right (east) elevation has a low, hipped roof and is supported by square columns. There are gabled dormers on the three elevations of the rear ell, each with asbestos siding and a pair of windows. There is an attached, shed-roofed carport on wood post supports on the left (west) elevation with a vinyl-sided, enclosed bay on its right (east) side, adjacent to the house. County tax records date the building to 1926, but it does not appear on the 1930 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1932 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage has exposed rafter tails and later plywood doors on the front elevation.

705 W. Church – House – c. 1938, c. 2011

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, double-pile gabled rear ell. The house has been significantly altered with a new brick foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. The replacement front door is located in a projecting, front-gabled bay, centered on the façade. A new concrete stoop is being poured. The exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end may be original, but is partially obscured by a low, hip-roofed side-porch supported by square posts with decorative brackets; it has a replacement railing. County tax records date the building to 1938 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

706 W. Church – House – c. 1947

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell that connects to a side-gabled wing the same width as the main block, resulting in an H-shaped plan. The house has

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asbestos siding, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, and louvered vents in the gables. There is a decorative gable over the left two bays of the façade and a decorative, stepped brick chimney with concrete shoulders and a decorative panel located to the right (east) of that gable. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a small gabled roof on decorative brackets and has a half-round, carved wood panel above the door. An uncovered concrete terrace with decorative metal railing extends across the right (east) two bays of the façade. An inset porch to the right (east) of the front door has been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1947.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing and double-leaf door on the front elevation.

709 W. Church – House – c. 1937**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage features a full-width, gabled rear ell, making it five bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer and four-over-four, wood-sash windows, paired on each end of the façade. The six-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by single four-over-four windows and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on decorative metal posts; pilasters on the house indicate that the porch previously had tapered, square wood columns. There is a decorative gable centered on the façade, modillions along the roofline, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end. There are replacement pointed gable vents in the front and side gables. A shed-roofed porch across the rear appears to have been enclosed. The house is very overgrown. County tax records date the building to 1937 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay, brick garage with arched brick openings is in very poor condition.

710 W. Church – House – c. 1941**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage has a full-width, gabled rear ell making it three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, metal roof, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows throughout. On the right (east) end of the façade, there is a decorative brick chimney with an inset, pointed-arched panel with brick laid in a basketweave pattern. There is a flush front gable on the left (west) bay of the façade. The three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by full-height brick piers with arched brick spans. The concrete porch floor extends as an uncovered terrace on both sides of the porch. County tax records date the building to 1940, but it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1941 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage with metal roof and exposed rafter tails is shared by 710 and 714 West Church Street.

714 W. Church – House – c. 1941**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage has a full-width, gabled rear ell making it three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, metal roof with partial cornice returns, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout. On the right (east) end of the façade, there is a decorative, stepped brick chimney with

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concrete shoulders and an inset, arched panel with brick laid in a basketweave pattern. There is a front-gabled porch projecting from the left (west) two bays of the façade supported by full-height brick piers with arched brick spans. A smaller projecting gable on the right (east) end of the porch has a smaller brick arch and aligns with the six-light-over-three-panel door directly behind it on the façade. There is an inset porch at the right rear (northeast) corner; it is supported by a full-height brick pier and has been enclosed with storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1940, but it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map. (Note: the house shares a one-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage with the house at 710 West Church Street.)

716-720 W. Church – Duplex – c. 1937**C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile with a one-story, gabled rear wing at the right (northeast). Units are placed one-above-the-other, as opposed to side-by-side, so the fenestration is identical on both floors. The building has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the side elevations. There is a three-part window in the front gable with a louvered vent replacing the left (west) window. Six-light-over-two-panel doors on each end of the façade are sheltered by one-story, front-gabled porches with decorative metal posts and railings and wood weatherboards and applied wood ‘fanlights’ in the gable; both are accessed by a brick stair with curved brick knee wall. There is an inset porch on the left rear (northwest) corner that is supported by a full-height brick pier on the first floor and wood post on the second floor; both have been enclosed. A one-story, gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) has a brick veneer, a six-panel door under a small gabled roof on the left (west) elevation, and exterior fire stair to the second-floor unit along the right (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1937 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled shed has an open, shed-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation. It has vinyl siding, a vinyl, nine-light window on the left (west) elevation, and a window and double-leaf door on the front (south) elevation.

723 W. Church – House – c. 1938**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and triple-pile, due to a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding and an exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable. It retains six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel front door is centered on the façade, below a front-gabled porch. A hip-roofed porch extends across the left (east) bay of the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and the left (east) portion has been enclosed with screens. A shed-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation has been enclosed with storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1938 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1938 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage has wood weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

801 W. Church – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney with

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curved shoulder, on the façade. The house has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and a six-light-over-three-panel front door. An asymmetrical, catslide front-gabled porch wraps around the left (east) elevation, supported by square full-height brick piers with arched brick spans. There is an inset porch at the right rear (southeast) that is supported by a full-height brick pier and enclosed with storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1940.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, flat-roofed-with-parapet, brick garage with open vehicular bay.

802-804 W. Church – Duplex – c. 1957**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed duplex is six bays wide and double-pile with four gabled dormers across the façade. The building has a brick veneer and asbestos siding in the gables and on the dormers. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout and the solid wood doors on each end of the façade have diagonally-arranged lights and are accessed by brick stairs and sheltered by aluminum awnings. County tax records date the building to 1957.

805 W. Church – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. The three-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square, full-height brick piers. A concrete terrace extends beyond the porch on each side. There is a projecting gabled bay on the left (east) elevation and an inset porch at the left rear (southeast) supported by a square full-height brick pier and enclosed with storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1940.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage with exposed rafter tails and vinyl siding in the front gable. The garage is shared with the house at 809 West Church Street.

808 W. Church – House – c. 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the right (east) end. The house has a brick veneer and vertical wood sheathing in the gables and on the upper half of the right bay of the façade. It has replacement windows throughout, including a picture window flanked by casement windows on the right (east) end of the façade. There is an interior brick chimney and the solid wood door has three, diagonally-arranged lights and is located in a recessed, paneled entrance accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1954.

809 W. Church – House – c. 1942**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, and exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. The six-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a

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shed-roofed porch on full-height brick piers with arched brick spans. There is a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade and a projecting gabled bay on the right (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1942. (Note: this house shares a garage with the house at 805 West Church Street.)

814 W. Church – House – c. 1954

C – Building

This split-level house consists of a one-story, two-bay, side-gabled section on the right (east) end and a two-story, two-bay, side-gabled section on the left (west) end. The house has a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash window, generally paired. The solid wood door has three lights and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is a garage on the lower left (west) bay of the two-story block. County tax records date the building to 1954.

815 W. Church – House – c. 1947

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, flat-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable end, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. There is a half-round vent in the left (east) gable and quarter-round vents flanking the chimney in the right (west) gable. The six-panel door is centered on the façade and recessed slightly in a paneled entryway. The opening has a classical surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. A two-story, side-gabled garage on the left (east) elevation has a brick veneer and wide overhead garage door on the first floor and mitered wood weatherboards with eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the second floor. A flat-roofed brick entrance bay on the right (west) end of the garage has a two-light-over-four-panel door. The flat-roofed rear wing has a railing around the roof and access from the second floor of the main block. County tax records date the building to 1947.

816 W. Church – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed section across the rear and a shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) gable end, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, triangular louvered vents in the gables, and dentils along the roofline. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on decorative metal supports with German-profile wood weatherboards in the gable. There is a side-gabled enclosed porch on the left (west) elevation with modern casement windows and asbestos shingles in the gable. There is a bay window at the rear of the left (west) elevation. The shed-roofed section across the rear has a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the left (northeast) end. There is a one-story, front-gabled brick garage connected to the house by a modern, front-gabled carport on square posts with vinyl in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1951.

900 W. Church – House – c. 1959

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and two interior brick chimneys. It has eight-

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over-twelve wood-sash windows on the main block and eight-over-eight windows on the gabled right (east) wing. The left (west) two bays are inset slightly to create a front porch supported by decorative metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1959.

901 W. Church – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade and a side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and a prominent brick chimney on the façade. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a replacement front door accessed by a modern, unpainted wood stoop. There is a ten-over-ten window flanked by four-over-four windows on the left (east) end of the façade and a group of three replacement windows on the left (east) gabled wing. A side-gabled carport with brick latticework is located on the left (east) elevation and there are two gabled wings on the rear (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1950.

North Colony Avenue**315 N. Colony – House – c. 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled attached garage on the right (north) elevation. The house has wood weatherboards, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, and two interior stone chimneys. Two projecting gabled bays on the façade have board-and-batten in the gables and the space between the projecting bays is covered with a stone veneer and has a thirty-two-light picture window flanked by eight-light casement windows. On the left (south) end of the façade is a twenty-four-light picture window flanked by eight-light casement windows. The entrance is located to the left (south) of the right projecting bay and is recessed slightly in a paneled entryway; it has a solid wood door with applied molding and is accessed by a stone stoop and stair. The side-gabled garage is two bays wide with two windows on its east elevation and vehicle access from Hayes Street to the north. County tax records date the building to 1952.

412 N. Colony – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation and an enclosed, side-gabled porch on the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is a replacement, hip-roofed garden window on the left (north) end of the façade. The front door is protected by a louvered wood storm door and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on grouped round columns; it has vinyl siding in the gable. A side-gabled porch on the left (north) elevation has vinyl windows above a brick knee wall and has vinyl siding in the gable. An attached, flat-roofed carport has been added to the left (north) elevation, behind the enclosed porch; it is supported by square posts and has a railing at the roofline. There is a vinyl-sided addition at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1950.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with overhead door on the front elevation.

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419 N. Colony – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, grouped on the façade and paired in the gables. A decorative gable over the middle two bays has a steeply pitched roof and an arched, multi-light window in the gable. The arched wood front door is located on the left (south) end of the gabled bay and is sheltered by a front-gabled brick entrance bay with a brick arch that mimics the shape of the door. A partially inset porch on the right (north) elevation has arched brick openings that have been enclosed with vertical wood sheathing and vinyl windows. A side-gabled porte-cochere on the left (south) elevation has arched brick openings. County tax records date the building to 1950.

420 N. Colony – House – c. 1949

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade with another, brick-veneered, front-gabled wing projecting from it. There is a side-gabled wing, flush with the façade, projecting from the right (south) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, replacement windows throughout, and vinyl siding in the front gables. There is a vinyl-sided, front-gabled dormer on the right (south) end of the façade with a single window. The front-gabled wing has an inset porch on the right (south) end, supported by a single square post and sheltering a four-light-over-four-panel door. The side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation has a hip-roofed bay window on the gable end. A small, side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation connects to a side-gabled garage, accessed from Richard Street to the north; both the small wing and the garage are covered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof. The garage has a decorative gable on the façade and a pair of overhead doors on the left (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1949.

421 N. Colony – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation and a two-story projecting, front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade with brick quoins at the corners. The house has six-over-nine wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six windows on the second floor. The entrance has double-leaf louvered wood doors with a leaded-glass transom in a recessed, paneled entry. A classical surround with broken-arched pediment and fluted pilasters frames the recessed entry. The house has boxed eaves, partial cornice returns, and louvered vents in the gables. There is a one-story, side-gabled screened porch on the left (south) elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation connects to a side-gabled garage that faces Richard Street to the north. The garage has an interior brick chimney, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, two overhead doors on the north elevation, and two gabled dormers with wood siding and a single eight-over-eight window in each. County tax records date the building to 1950.

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501 N. Colony – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting front gable on the left (south) end of the façade and a side-gabled, catslide-roofed wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. There is an interior brick chimney and triangular louvered vents in the side gables. There is a group of three, six-light, casement windows in the front gable and there are two, gabled dormers on the façade, each with a six-over-six window and vinyl siding. A six-panel door is located on the right (north) end of the projecting, front-gabled wing and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square columns with vinyl siding in the gable. A shed-roofed porch extends across the façade, between the gabled porch and the side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation; the porch is supported by square posts and has a replacement railing. The façade of the side-gabled wing has a hip-roofed bay window, a stuccoed finish, and applied pilasters. There are gabled rear ells on each end of the rear elevation and a side-gabled storage space and carport have been added to the left (south) end of the left (south) wing. County tax records date the building to 1951.

502 N. Colony – House – c. 1953

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation that connects to a side-gabled garage. The house has a painted brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) gable end. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and the six-panel door, centered on the façade, has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. There is a one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right (south) elevation, supported by square full-height brick piers and enclosed with wood sheathing on the lower portion and screens above. There is a shed-roofed rear dormer, louvered vents in the gable ends and wood siding in the garage gable, where it adjoins the gabled wing. A one-story, flat-roofed brick wing at the rear has a railing around the roof and is accessed from the rear dormer. County tax records date the building to 1953.

512 N. Colony – House – c. 1955

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled attached carport on the left (north) elevation. The house has two interior brick chimneys, casement windows in groups of three or four across the façade, and slider windows on the side elevations. It has louvered vents in the gables and wood soffits and fascia. The front door is recessed slightly in a paneled entry with a louvered storm door and an integrated brick planter. The side-gabled carport has an enclosed brick storage area on the left (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1955.

South Colony Avenue

208 S. Colony – House – c. 1940

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding, two interior brick chimneys, and four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the facade. There is a gabled front dormer with three windows and paired

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windows in each end gable. The full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and shelters the four-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade. There are rectangular louvered vents in the gables and dormer. County tax records date the building to 1940 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

302 S. Colony – Newbern House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled wing on the right (north) elevation and a small gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). The house has vinyl siding and a later brick veneer on the lower one-third of the façade and left (south) elevation. It retains three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney in the gable of the right (north) wing. The three-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is located on the right (north) end of the façade and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers that extends around the right (north) elevation, abutting the side-gabled wing. A front-gabled, frame shed to the left (south) of the house has vinyl siding and is attached to the house by a shed-roofed carport on metal posts and a covered walkway. There is a balcony above the flat-roofed rear ell that is accessed from the second floor of the house. County tax records date the building to 1946; according to the current resident, it was the Newbern family's house.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1946 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with asbestos siding is mostly obscured by vegetation.

310 S. Colony – Crawford House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a flat-roofed wing at the rear. The house has wood weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. It has an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation and a later garden window on the right (north) elevation. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1945; according to the current resident, it was built by Mr. Crawford, who owned a lumber mill in town.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood siding and a wide, overhead door.

314 S. Colony – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired in the front-gabled bay and on the right (north) elevation. The solid wood door has three diagonally-arranged lights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the right (north) two bays of the façade, supported by square posts. There is a side-gabled entrance bay on the left (south) elevation with a small, shed-roofed block at its rear (west). County tax records date the building to 1946.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**318 S. Colony – House – c. 1950****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the right (north). The house has wood siding, an exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable end, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. The six-panel front door and windows are sheltered by a modern, shed-roofed porch on unpainted wood posts with a wood ramp at the front. The house was likely constructed around 1950 and is currently a medical office.

321 S. Colony – House – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a front-gable porch on simple square posts with a modern wood railing. A modern wood ramp has been added to the left (north) end of the porch. There is a modern wood deck at the rear. The building was likely constructed in the 1950s; it is currently the Albemarle Orthotics and Prosthetics.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1955 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with wood siding, exposed rafter tails, and a sixteen-panel overhead door faces West Sunset Street to the south.

North Curtis Street**107 N. Curtis – House – c. 1950****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the façade and single windows in the gables. The six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch with replacement turned posts and asbestos in the gable. There is a shed-roofed enclosed porch on the right (north) elevation with a modern, unpainted deck to its right (north). County tax records date the building to 1950.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 – Front-gabled frame shed has vinyl siding and a six-over-six window and single door on the front elevation.

South Curtis Street**112-114 S. Curtis – Duplex – c. 1957****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled duplex is six bays wide at the first floor and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the gables, all with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. The building has an original six-panel door on the right (north) end of the façade and a replacement door on the left (south) end; both are sheltered by metal awnings and accessed by brick stairs with modern, unpainted wood railings.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, garage with plywood sheathing and two vinyl doors on the front elevation.

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315-321 S. Curtis – Duplex – c. 1962

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch-form duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. Windows are arranged in groups of three on the façade and there is an inset porch at each end of the façade, supported by a square column at the outer corner. Each porch shelters a pair of windows and an entrance, a solid wood door with three diagonally-arranged lights. There is a shed-roofed rear section with vinyl siding at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1962.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – This flat-roofed metal carport on decorative metal posts has a vinyl-sided, enclosed storage space at the rear.

318 S. Curtis – House – c. 1954

C – Building

The main block of this one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a wide interior brick chimney and a stone veneer on the façade. The side elevations have brick veneer and vertical wood sheathing in the gables. The house has a wide cornice and partial cornice returns on the front-gabled wings. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, arranged as a group of three in the center bay, creating a picture window effect. The right (north) two bays are recessed slightly and covered with vertical wood sheathing. The solid wood door with single light is located on the left (south) end of the recessed entry with three, vertically-arranged fixed windows to its right (north). A front-gabled wing projects from the right (north) end of the façade and has a brick veneer and two windows, each with a paneled wood apron, on the façade. A front-gabled projecting garage wing on the left (south) end of the façade has a brick veneer; a single, ten-light fixed window centered in the gable end; a wide, sixteen-panel garage door on the left (south) elevation; and a louvered cupola. County tax records date the building to 1954.

402 S. Curtis – House – c. 1943

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and five bays deep with two gabled dormers on the facade and a side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and has an exterior brick chimney with “P” detail on the right (north) elevation of the side-gabled wing. It has vinyl siding on the dormers, asbestos siding in the main gables, and replacement windows throughout, including twenty-light picture windows on the façade. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. There is a wide, gabled dormer on the rear elevation and a shed-roofed porch enclosed with vinyl. County tax records date the building to 1943.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1943 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage with asbestos siding in the gable and exposed rafter tails.

408 S. Curtis – House – c. 1954

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) end of the main block. It has vinyl casement windows throughout, including a group of four

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casement windows to the right (north) of the main entrance. The front door, centered on the façade, has a louvered wood storm door and is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. The side-gabled wing may be an enclosed porch with grouped windows above a brick knee wall. There is a shed-roofed block behind the side-gabled wing that has vinyl siding and glass-block windows. County tax records date the building to 1954.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1954 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with vinyl siding in the gable and a modern overhead door.

412 S. Curtis – House – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with the three center bays inset slightly. The house has a brick veneer and two interior brick chimneys. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a twelve-light picture window flanked by four-over-four, wood-sash windows on the façade. The six-panel front door is recessed with vertical wood sheathing covering the recessed bay and fluted pilasters framing the bay on the façade. There is a small decorative window to the right (north) of the door and there are low, decorative gables over the windows on each end of the façade. An inset porch at the left rear (southwest) is supported by a full-height brick pier and has been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1955.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1955 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay frame garage with asbestos siding and exposed rafter tails.

418 S. Curtis – House – c. 1958**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade and a gabled wing at the left rear (southwest). The house has a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end. It has a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with an eight-over-eight window flanked by four-over-four windows on the left (south) end of the façade. The front door, a three-panel door, is recessed slightly in a paneled bay with fluted pilasters framing the bay on the façade. The gabled rear ell was originally a single bay deep with an attached carport on full-height brick piers; however, the carport has been enclosed with floor-to-ceiling glass and a new, gabled carport added to the rear (west). County tax records date the building to 1958.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1958 – One-story, front-gabled, concrete-block garage with overhead door.

508 S. Curtis – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed garage wing at the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and interior brick chimney on the ridgeline. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows with a twelve-sash picture window in a slightly projecting bay on the façade. The front door, a three-panel wood door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, is recessed slightly in a paneled bay with fluted pilasters framing the bay on the façade. The garage wing has a pair of windows on the façade and an overhead door and pedestrian door on the right (north) elevation, facing Myers Street. County tax records date the building to 1956.

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East First Street

203 E. First – House – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (east) end. The house has wood weatherboards and replacement windows, paired on the façade. Original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows remain on the left (west) elevation. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations, each with wood weatherboards and paired replacement windows. The house has an interior brick chimney and exposed rafter tails. A concrete-block addition at the right rear (northeast) connects the house to the neighboring commercial building. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

205 E. First – Bank – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block commercial building is two bays wide. It has a concrete-block parapet with terra cotta coping. The metal-framed glass door and original plate-glass window on the façade are sheltered by an aluminum awning. According to the current tenant, the building was the first African-American bank in Ahoskie. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

207 E. First – North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, commercial building is four bays wide and likely held two separate businesses. The concrete-block building has been covered with stucco and has a parapet with terra cotta coping. It has a six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door on the left (west) end of the façade and a replacement door on the right (east) end, both with original glass transoms. It retains two original plate-glass windows centered on the façade with a later, brick planter below the windows. An aluminum awning extends across the entire façade. A window opening on the right (east) elevation has been enclosed and there is a gabled rear ell with asbestos siding. According to the neighboring tenant, the building was an office for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

207b E. First – Bennie Collins House – 1932

C – Building

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has been covered with vinyl siding, and has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The nine-light, Craftsman-style door is slightly off-center and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered posts on brick piers. It was built in 1932 for Bennie Collins, a taxi driver in Ahoskie whose wife taught school.

216 E. First Street – Commercial Building – c. 1950

NC – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, commercial building is four bays wide. It has concrete-block construction with a shed roof applied over the original parapet with plywood in the gables. The building has asbestos siding in the left (east) bays and has a replacement door and windows. The right two bays, originally garage bays,

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have been covered with vertical plywood sheathing and have a door and window inserted in the left and right bays respectively. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map and was likely constructed in the late 1940s as an automobile service or gas station.

Northwest corner of First and Maple Streets – Police Substation – c. 1945 C – Building

This small, one-room, side-gabled structure has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and four-light windows on each elevation. The building has an entrance on the north elevation and exposed rafter tails. According to neighbors, this small building was a substation for African-American police officers and was likely erected in the mid-1940s.

West First Street**112 W. First – Graham Newsome House – c. 1920****NC – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a double-pile gabled wing at the right rear (northeast) and a single-pile gabled wing at the left rear (northwest). The house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding and the removal of the front porch. However, it retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. The one-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by an aluminum awning and a shed-roofed carport with metal roof on unpainted wood posts has been added to the left rear (northwest). Located in an area known as “Hayeselton,” the house was probably built ca. 1920 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. Graham Newsome, a blacksmith who had a blacksmith and machine shop next door, rented the house and lived here for several years with his family.

Northwest Corner of W. First and N. Mitchell – VACANT LOT**Southwest Corner of W. First and N. Mitchell – VACANT LOT****211-213 W. First – Duplex – c. 1945****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled duplex has a full-width, two-story, gabled rear ell. It is four bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding and a combination of wood and vinyl sash six-over-six windows. There are two replacement doors centered on the façade under a two-story, shed-roofed porch on tall, square, paneled columns on brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1945.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1965 – One-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block shed with two replacement doors and a two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash window on the front elevation.

212 W. First – House – c. 1918, c. 1930s**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell at the left (northwest). The house has a metal roof with boxed eaves, plain wood weatherboards with cornerboards, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. There is an interior brick chimney where the main ridge meets the front-gabled bay and an exterior brick chimney at the rear of the gabled rear ell. The front-gabled wing has a drip-course and finials

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trimming the canted bay and windows on all three sides. The one-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on tapered posts on brick piers, likely a 1930s update to the house. There is a gabled dormer on the left (west) end of the façade with a four-light window. There are exposed rafter tails on the porch and front dormer and knee brackets on the gable-end of the dormer. A shed-roofed porch along the right (east) elevation of the rear ell has been enclosed. The house likely dates to the late 1910s, though nothing is known of its original owners.

400 W. First – House – c. 1942

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing on the left (west) elevation. The house has vinyl siding and windows throughout, including a single window in each gable end. There is an interior brick chimney and the four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade in a projecting, front-gabled bay; it has a classical surround with dentils in the lintel and fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A one-story, flat-roofed, enclosed porch on the right (east) elevation has vinyl siding, paired windows, and an entrance on the right (east) elevation, sheltered by an aluminum awning. The side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation has an original six-over-six, wood-sash window, a shed-roofed block at the rear (north) and a modern, unpainted wood deck at the front. County tax records date the building to 1942.

401 W. First – W. Whit Lawrence House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house features a Colonial Revival form with Craftsman-style details. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with two gabled dormers on the façade and a single, gabled dormer on the rear (north). The house has vinyl siding on the first floor with stucco in the gables and dormers. It has nine-over-one wood-sash windows, arranged in groups of three on the first-floor facade and paired on the side elevations and in the dormers. Two pairs of windows on the right front (southeast) corner of the second floor are replacement vinyl windows. The eight-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on stout tapered, stuccoed columns; it features an arched ceiling and knee brackets in the gable. A hip-roofed screened porch on the left (west) elevation has matching stuccoed columns and arched spans. The house has knee brackets in the dormers and gables and exposed rafter tails throughout. A gabled rear ell on the right (northeast) and has an additional entrance to the house and a side-gabled carport has been added to the right (east) elevation with a small, plywood-covered garage at its rear. A native of Bertie County, Lawrence moved to Ahoskie c. 1898 as the first engineer of “Number 4”, the new Brooks locomotive used by Branning Mill to haul timber on its narrow gauge line. Lawrence later became superintendent of the Branning Mill and eventually owned his own mill in Ahoskie. He built this house beginning in November of 1926.

405 W. First – Bismarck Scull House – 1929

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. It has a rough skintled brick veneer, eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and knee brackets in the gables. The house has a six-panel door sheltered by a front-gabled

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porch supported by full-height brick piers. A side-gabled porte-cochere on the left (east) elevation is supported by matching full-height brick piers. There is a fifteen-light French door leading from the porte-cochere into the house and an exterior brick chimney just beyond (south of) the door. A projecting gabled bay on the right (west) elevation has a single window in the gable. Bismarck Scull was first elected sheriff of Hertford County in 1917 and moved to Ahoskie from Harrellsville in 1928 to be closer to the center of the county.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1929 - One-story, two-bay brick garage has a flat roof behind a skintled-brick parapet.

412 W. First – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding with original board-and-batten in the front gable and on the lower one-half of the façade. It has an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. A picture window on the left (west) end of the façade is flanked by two-over-two windows. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends over the left (west) two bays of the façade, supported by square posts with a modern wood railing. There is an original stone planter on the left (west) side of the projecting front-gabled bay. County tax records date the building to 1951.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated metal shed.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1985 – One-story, front-gabled metal carport on metal pole supports.

414 W. First – Carroll Jordan Lowe House – 1948

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and asbestos shingles in the gable ends. The six-over-six, wood-sash windows are paired on the left (west) end of the façade and a projecting, front-gabled bay near the right (east) end of the façade has three windows centered on the main level and a small fanlight in the gable. The entrance features an arched brick surround and has a louvered wood storm door, sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main side-gabled roof. Immediately to the left (west) of the entrance is a large exterior brick chimney with concrete shoulders. An uncovered brick terrace extends from the projecting gabled bay to the left (west) side of the chimney and has a decorative metal railing. There is a side-gabled wing on the left (west) elevation, flush with the façade, and a sunporch behind (north of) the gabled wing. A one-story, flat-roofed porte-cochere on the right (east) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and has a replacement railing around the roof and access from the right (east) gable end. Lowe began working as a carpenter in Ahoskie in the 1920s and started contracting on his own in the 1930s, building many of the houses in Ahoskie since that time, including this house for himself in 1948. His wife, Joanna Kiff Love was a librarian and author of Sons of the Soil, an historical novel about life in the area.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with unpainted wood weatherboards and sliding doors.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**415 W. First – John W. Tayloe House – c. 1927****C – Building**

This one-and-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (east) side. The house has vinyl siding throughout, but retains Queen Anne-style, geometric-paned-over-single-light wood-sash windows on the façade, installed in groups of three. There is a gabled front dormer with a group of three windows. The side elevations have eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. It has an interior brick chimney on the ridgeline and an exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation. The six-panel door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on tapered brick posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the left (east) elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the rear of the left (east) elevation. A side-gabled porte-cochere extends from the right (west) elevation, supported by square full-height brick piers with a brick knee wall. John W. Tayloe was a constable in Ahoskie in the early 1920s and erected this house around 1927.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame former garage with plywood sheathing and vinyl siding in the front gable. The building has paired vinyl windows and a pedestrian entrance on the front elevation. The auto bays have been enclosed

416 W. First – Clarence A. Perry House – 1939**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Georgian Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a center-hall plan and a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has a brick veneer with modillions along the roofline, an exterior end brick chimney in the left (west) gable, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick windowsills. The six-light door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an arched, multi-light fanlight. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with delicate Tuscan-style columns and a curved soffit. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right (east) elevation is also supported by Tuscan-style columns. One-story, hip-roofed wings on the left (west) and rear (north) elevations feature windows on all three sides. Contractor Thad Overton built the house for Clarence A. Perry in 1939; Perry was an area farmer who had the plans prepared by an architect.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1939 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage.

421 W. First – George W. Baker House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a deep projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) side of the façade and decorative gables on the side and rear elevations. The house has wood siding on the façade with vinyl siding on the side and rear elevations and wood shingles in the gables. It has nine-over-one wood-sash windows, generally paired or in groups of three. The fifteen-light French door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the right (west) side of the front-gabled wing as a porte-cochere with matching supports that terminates at the main block of the house. There is a small, tripartite window in the front gable and the side gables have small, diamond-shaped windows with colored glass panes. A one-story, hip-roofed rear wing extends from the right (west) side. The house was built c. 1920 for George W. Baker, a merchant, who lived in the house only a few years before moving to Raleigh.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, clipped-side-gabled garage with wood weatherboards, exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables; it has a double-leaf entry for cars and two single pedestrian doors.

501 W. First – Dr. L. Kyle Walker House – 1935**C – Building**

This large, two-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile and is of solid brick construction laid in a Flemish bond. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and three six-light windows in a hip-roofed dormer on each elevation. It has tall exterior brick chimneys on the left (east) and right (west) elevations and exposed rafter tails on the hipped roof. The flat-roofed porch is supported by square full-height brick piers with cast-stone details and extends beyond the house to the left (east) to form a porte-cochere with matching supports. The porch has been enclosed with screens and a metal railing extends along the roofline. There is a one-story, hip-roofed rear wing at the right (west) side with an inset porch in the southeast corner. The house was constructed by Basil Brinkley in 1935 when Walker, a family physician, moved here from his first house in the 200 block of First Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1935 – One-story, hip-roofed, two-bay garage is of solid brick construction laid in a Flemish bond with exposed rafter tails and a small cupola.

504 W. First – J. Bailey Barnes House – 1925**C – Building**

This large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Tudor Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has a soldier-course brick watertable and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation and an interior brick chimney near the rear. The original metal tile roof with cresting has been removed since 2005. The house features a variety of window styles with concrete windowsills including twenty-light fixed windows flanked by four-over-four, wood-sash windows on the left (west) end of the façade and left (west) elevation. It has sixteen-light casement windows on the right (east) end of the façade and smaller casement windows on the right (east) elevation. The house features a projecting, front-gabled porch on the left (west) end of the façade that continues as an engaged, shed-roofed porch across the right (east) end of the façade and extends as a side-gabled porte-cochere on the right (east) elevation. The porch and porte-cochere are supported by wide, square columns and a brick knee wall extends between the columns. The house features Tudor Revival-style detailing, including faux half-timbering in the side and porch gables. The house also features Craftsman details including exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. A gabled dormer on the right (east) end of the façade has faux half-timbering, knee brackets, and a multi-light Palladian window. The house was built in 1925 for J. Bailey Barnes; Barnes had formed the Barnes-Sawyer Grocery Company with J. L. Sawyer.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – A one story, front-gabled garage with brick veneer, faux half-timbering in the front gable, an overhead door and four-light-over-four-panel door on the front elevation. It has a metal roof formed to represent clay tiles, matching those originally found on the house. A side-gabled storage area on the left (west) elevation has a pair of four-over-four windows and a six-panel door that accesses a patio space.

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C-Building – Shed, c. 1925 – One-story, front-gabled shed has brick veneer and faux half-timbering in the front gable. It has a six-panel door and a four-over-four, wood-sash window. It is connected to the garage by a low brick-walled patio.

507 W. First – House – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, stucco in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired in the gables. The front-gabled porch is supported on short, square wood posts on brick piers and has a group of three windows in the gable. An uncovered terrace extends from the right (west) end of the porch. The house has a fifteen-light French door and knee brackets in the gables. The house was built in the mid- to late 1920s and served as the rectory for the St. Charles Baromeo Catholic Church in the 1980s.

516 W. First – Thomas Edward Beasley House – 1927

C – Building

This one-story airplane bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a raised basement. It has a front-gabled, pop-up room with windows on all four sides that defines the house as an airplane bungalow. The house is of solid brick construction with a soldier-course brick watertable, an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, and an interior brick chimney on the rear of the upper story. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows throughout, generally in groups of two, three, or four windows, with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. It has a metal roof throughout and stucco and fanlights in the main gables and vinyl siding on the pop-up room. There are exposed rafter tails and knee brackets on both the main block and the pop-up room. An inset porch on the left (west) side of the façade extends around the left (west) elevation under a shed roof; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a turned balustrade between the piers. The front door is a fifteen-light French door with three-light arched transom; it is accessed by a flared concrete stair with brick knee walls and a second stair extends from the north side of the wrap-around porch on the left (west) elevation. A one-story, gabled rear porch is supported by square posts and has an original wood railing. The house was built for Thomas Edward Beasley, who operated a grocery store in Ahoskie and had farming interests in the area.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with stucco and knee brackets in the gable, exposed rafter tails, and a multi-light, double-hung window.

Southeast corner of W. First and N. Academy – VACANT LOT

609 W. First – House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a wide, front-gabled dormer on the façade. The house has a brick veneer with a soldier-course brick watertable with contrasting concrete cornerblocks. It has two interior brick chimneys and has wood shingles in the gables and on the front-gabled dormer. It has nine-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, paired on the façade and in the side-gables, with soldier-course brick lintels with concrete cornerblocks and concrete sills. There is a six-light-

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over-three-panel door centered on the façade and a fifteen-light French door with two-light-over-three-panel sidelights on the right (west) end of the façade. The full-width engaged porch is supported by tapered posts on brick piers and has arched spans. The house has exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. A projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation has paired windows and knee brackets at the roofline. A small inset porch on the left rear (southeast) corner has been enclosed with vertical plywood sheathing and six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The house was built in the late 1920s after the completion of North Academy Street and the connection of First Street to St. Johns Road.

610 W. First – Cherry House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation, and vinyl siding in the gables and on the rear ell. The house has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style wood windows, paired on the façade, with soldier-course brick lintels that continue as a band around the entire house. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts with vinyl in the gable. There is an uncovered concrete patio on the right (east) elevation, accessed by a fifteen-light French door with eight-light, Craftsman-style transom. The house first appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

VACANT LOT**613 W. First – House – c. 1928****NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has been altered significantly with the addition of vinyl siding in the gables, replacement doors and windows, the application of stucco to the square brick porch columns, the enclosure of the right side of the porch, and the addition of faux brick veneer in the porch gable obscuring a tripartite window. The house has a shed-roofed rear section and a gabled sunroom at the right (west) rear, both with vinyl siding. A decorative gable on the right (west) elevation also has faux brick veneer. The house was constructed in the late 1920s and appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and a single door on the front elevation.

614 W. First – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a symmetrical Cape Cod form with three gabled dormers across the façade. The building has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the dormers and replacement windows throughout. The replacement front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop and stair. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end and a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the right (east) gable end with double-hung windows on the front elevation and high, awning windows on the right (east) elevation. A shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northwest) is covered with vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1946.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1946 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with exposed rafter tails and a double-leaf door.

617 W. First – House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a painted brick veneer with a slightly projecting soldier-course brick watertable and wood shingles in the gables. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a single-light fixed window in the front gable. A partially inset, front-gabled porch on the left (east) side of the façade is supported by square full-height brick piers and has a decorative metal railing. There is a low brick planter across the right (west) end of the façade and a projecting gabled bay on the right (west) elevation with an exterior brick chimney. There is a modern, low gabled rear ell with a brick veneer and three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows. The house was built in the late 1920s and appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1928 – One-story, side-gabled concrete-block shed with metal roof, wood shingles in the gables, and exposed rafter tails.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding.

620 W. First – House – c. 1955

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, an interior painted brick chimney, and an exterior painted brick chimney on the façade. There is a projecting, front-gabled bay near the right (east) end of the façade with a decorative, stained-glass window in the gable. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends over the left (west) two bays of the façade, supported by unpainted square wood posts with a modern, unpainted wood railing. There is a projecting gabled bay on the right (east) elevation and a gabled rear ell on the right (northeast) side. A later, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation has vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1955.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1970 – Front-gabled frame garage with T-111 sheathing and fiberglass, overhead door. It is connected to a front-gabled shed of similar construction by a flat-roofed hyphen.

621 W. First – House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with projecting soldier-course brick watertable and two interior brick chimneys. The house has wood shingles in the gables and replacement windows on the facade, including in the front gable; the right (west) elevation retains original three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. A partially inset porch on the left (east) end of the façade has a front-gabled roof on decorative metal posts with shingles in the gable. There is a flat-roofed modern brick addition at the rear with two interior brick chimneys and entrances on the right (west) and rear (south) elevations. The house was built in the late 1920s and appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, shed-roofed brick building with an open shed-roofed bay at the rear and a pedestrian door on the front elevation.

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Garrett Street

722-724 Garrett – Duplex – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style duplex is six bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding and an interior brick chimney. The building has replacement windows throughout and the nine-light-over-two panel doors on the façade are each sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with asbestos in the gable. There is an inset porch at the rear corner of each unit. County tax records date the building to 1940, but it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

801 Garrett – House – c. 1961

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, and triangular louvered vents in the gables. The solid wood door has three diagonally-arranged lights and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. There is a second entrance on the right (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1961.

805 Garrett – Miller-Hudson House – c. 1915

C – Building

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell at the left (west) and a shed-roofed rear section on the right (east). The house has a metal roof, asbestos siding, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. The replacement front door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. An exterior wood stair has been erected on the left (west) elevation that accesses a door in the left (west) gable end. The house was built by the Miller family around 1915 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map; it was later occupied by John Hudson.

810 Garrett – Miller-Casper House – c. 1900

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (west) end. The house has wood weatherboards throughout, boxed eaves, a metal roof, and two interior brick chimneys. There are replacement windows on the first floor, but original two-over-two windows in gabled dormers on the façade and left (east) elevations. The six-panel door is centered on the façade and has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. A hip-roofed porch extends nearly the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation; it is supported by round columns and has a replacement railing at the front steps. There is a shed-roofed block at the right (west) end of the rear elevation with an attached metal-roofed carport on decorative metal posts. The Miller family constructed the house around 1900; it was later purchased by the Casper family.

811-813 Garrett – Miller-Johnson House – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the left (northwest) corner and a shed-roofed block to the right (east) of the ell. The house has asbestos siding throughout, including on a decorative front gable. It has two interior brick chimneys and an exterior brick chimney at the rear of the gabled rear ell. The house has one-over-one replacement windows throughout and has two six-light-over-three-panel doors on the façade, sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts

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on brick piers. The house was built by the Miller family around 1920 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map; it was later occupied by the Johnson family and is currently a duplex.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with asbestos siding and a metal roof.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1920 – One-story, shed-roofed building with wood siding and a metal roof; it has a pair of four-light windows and an entrance on the front elevation.

815 Garrett – Clyde Willoughby House – c. 1947**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear ell. It has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation. The house has three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, paired on the façade and on a projecting, gabled bay on the left (west) elevation. There is a decorative gable on the right (east) elevation and a fanlight in the front gable. The front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers with a decorative, asbestos-sided gable over the entrance. The porch railing is a modern replacement. County tax records date the building to 1947, when it was constructed by Clyde Willoughby; it remained in the family into the early 1980s. According to the family, the lumber for the house was cut by Mr. Willoughby from a woodlot on his farm.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1947 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay concrete-block garage has wood siding on the front elevation and exposed rafter tails throughout.

Gatling Street**211 Gatling – House – c. 1960****C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the facade. A sixteen-light picture window on the first-floor façade is flanked by four-over-four windows. A one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around the left (north) end of the façade and is supported by square columns. It shelters two doors (one on the façade and one on the left (north) elevation), each a solid wood door with three lights at the top and a fluted surround. County tax records date the house to 1960.

221 Gatling – Mark Darden Gatling House – 1921**C – Building**

The two-story, pyramidal-roofed American foursquare is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story gabled rear ell at the left (north) end. The house has a brick veneer laid in a seven-to-one common bond, an interior brick chimney, a slate roof, and slate-covered, hip-roofed dormers on the façade and side elevations. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, including paired windows in each dormer. The fifteen-light French door on the right (south) end of the façade has five-light sidelights. The most distinctive feature of the house is the one-story, hip-roofed porch that wraps around both ends of the facade with a five-sided pavilions on each corner; the porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A modern brick, shed-roofed addition at the right rear (southeast) connects to a hip-roofed porte-cochere with post-on-pier supports built to mimic those on the front porch. The house was built by the Thomas brothers, and when constructed had central

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steam heat, running water, and its own source of power. Construction of the Gatling House began in 1918 and was completed in December 1921; it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. Mark Darden Gatling, who had moved to Ahoskie in 1914, was one of the organizers of the Farmers-Atlantic Bank and helped to establish the basket factory.

East Hayes Street**211 E. Hayes – House – c. 1915****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (west) side. The house has vinyl siding over wood weatherboards, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The replacement front door is centered on the façade and has plywood-covered sidelights. The house has been altered significantly with the addition of a shed-roofed projecting bay to the left (west) side of the façade; the bay has a concrete-block foundation and windows on the façade and left (west) elevation. A hip-roofed porch across the right (east) two bays of the façade is supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1915 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. It is in poor condition with the roof failing on the right (east) end.

212 E. Hayes – House – c. 1935**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story gabled rear wing at the right (southwest) and a one-story, hip-roofed block to the left (east) of the wing. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the first floor, and a combination of one-over-one, two-over-one, and two-over-two windows on the second floor. The nine-light-over-three-panel door is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch on round columns. The right (west) bay of the porch has been enclosed with brick and has a one-over-one window flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. There is a shed-roofed brick entrance bay projecting from the right (west) elevation and a flat-roofed metal carport on decorative metal posts attached to the left rear (southeast) of the house. County tax records date the building to 1935 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

215 E. Hayes – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and four-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. The replacement six-panel door is accessed by a concrete-block stoop and stair with modern railing. There is an interior concrete-block chimney, a rectangular vent in the gable, and a second entrance on the left (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1940, but it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

West Hayes Street**Southeast corner of W. Hayes and N. Mitchell – Warehouse – 1935****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled frame warehouse has a shed-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation and a taller, front-gabled wing at the rear (south). The entire building has a metal roof with exposed rafter tails and corrugated metal sheathing. Two loading bays on the façade have wood, two-panel doors; doors on the center

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bay are double-leaf. There are two additional loading bays on the right (west) elevation of the rear block, facing North Mitchell Street and a shed-roofed open bay on the left (east) elevation of the rear block. County tax records date the building to 1935 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map as an auto service building with wholesale storage at the rear (south).

202 W. Hayes – House – c. 1958

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a picture window, flanked by two-over-two windows on the left (west) end of the façade. There is a solid-wood door with three diagonally-arranged lights centered on the façade and accessed by a small concrete stoop with metal railing. The door and windows on the front of the house all have aluminum awnings. County tax records date the building to 1958.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1958 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with asbestos siding.

204 W. Hayes – House – c. 1930

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has an interior brick chimney and vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows. The solid wood door has three diagonally-arranged lights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on tapered full-height brick posts on brick piers that was once enclosed with screens. The building appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled garage with wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

208 W. Hayes – House – c. 1900

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with two-story, projecting canted wings on the left (west) end of the façade and the rear of the right (east) elevation. The house has a metal roof, an interior brick chimney, aluminum siding, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows throughout, including on all three sides of the canted bays. There is an oval-light-over-three-panel door on the right (east) end of the façade. A hip-roofed porch extends from the main entrance around the front-gabled bay; it has a metal roof supported by round Tuscan columns and the left (west) end has been enclosed with screens. There is a gabled dormer on the left (west) elevation and two, one-story, gabled rear ells. A mid-twentieth-century, one-story wing at the right rear (northeast) has asbestos siding and an attached, flat-roofed carport on square posts. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

213 W. Hayes – Apartment Building – c. 1995

NC – Building

This two-story, side-gabled apartment building is six bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. It has vinyl siding and windows and unpainted wood stairs provide access to the second-floor units. The building appears to have seven units. County tax records date the building to 1995.

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313 W. Hayes – Garage Apartment – c. 1950

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed building is two bays wide and triple-pile and sits atop a two-bay-deep garage. The building has brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and a low, hipped roof with a gabled front dormer and exposed rafter tails. The one-light-over-three-panel door on the left end of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square columns with an original wood railing. Wood stairs along the right (west) end of the façade lead from the ground level up to the porch. There are two garage bays, each with plywood sheathing on the ground level. County tax records date the building to 1950.

410 W. Hayes – House – c. 1946, 2005

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage has been highly altered with several additions that overwhelm the historic form. The original brick-veneered building is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the façade. It has replacement windows throughout and a decorative chimney on the façade. The replacement front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is located in a front-gabled, projecting bay and sheltered by an aluminum awning. An exterior fire stair has been added to the left (west) elevation, accessing a door in the gable. A large, two-story, gabled rear ell projects above the main side-gabled roof. It has brick veneer on the first floor and vinyl siding on the second floor. A one-story porch on the right (east) elevation has arched brick openings that have been enclosed with vinyl siding and small windows. A shed-roofed, vinyl-sided second floor has been added above the porch and overhangs the first-floor. County tax records date the building to 1946 and the alterations to 2005.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1946 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay frame garage with brick veneer and modern overhead doors.

413 W. Hayes – House – c. 1949

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed section at the right rear (southwest). The house has aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. There is a front-gabled dormer on the right (west) end of the façade with a pair of windows. A projecting, front-gabled wing near the left (east) end of the façade has a pair of windows in a projecting gabled bay on its left (east) side with a multi-light round window in the gable and a four-light-over-four-panel door with classical surround with fluted pilasters on the right (west) side. To the left (east) of the projecting wing is a partially-inset, shed-roofed porch with square posts and arched spandrels. County tax records date the building to 1949.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1949 – Side-gabled, frame shed with six-over-six, wood-sash window in the side gable nearest the street.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1970 – Front-gabled metal carport on metal posts.

415 W. Hayes – House – c. 1940

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed rear section. The house has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney in the right (west)

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gable end. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with wood aprons on the first-floor windows on the façade. There are quarter-round windows in the right (west) gable, on each side of the chimney. A six-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade and has a classical surround. A two-story porch spans the entire width of the façade, supported by paneled wood columns and has modillions along the soffit and a railing at the roofline. There is a bay window on the left (east) elevation of the shed-roofed rear section. A one-story, side-gabled wing with vinyl siding is located behind (south) the rear section. County tax records date the building to 1940.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage does not match the brick used on the home.

500 W. Hayes – House – c. 1959

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell and a one-story, side-gabled screened porch on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. There is a nine-light picture window on the right (east) end of the façade and a single window in each gable. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts with asbestos siding in the gable. The side-gabled screened porch is supported by square full-height brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1959.

501 W. Hayes – J. P. Nowell House – 1930

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, picturesque English cottage is four bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, hip-roofed rear ell. It is constructed of a dark, rough, skintled brick and features steeply pitched roofs with rolled eaves to simulate the appearance of a thatched roof. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows on the first floor, generally in groups of two or three windows. There is a slightly projecting front gable on the right (west) end of the façade with a prominent exterior brick chimney in the gable, flanked by single windows. On the left (east) side of the gable is a smaller, projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with an arched brick opening that leads to the recessed, arched, solid-wood door. There is a hip-roofed, bay window on the left (east) end of the façade and a low gabled dormer with arched multi-light window on the left (east) end of the façade. Hip-roofed bays project slightly from the left (east) and rear (south) elevations of the rear ell. A side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has an inset porch supported by square posts with curved brackets and has a hip-roofed dormer with three-over-six window on the façade. It connects to a projecting, front-gabled wing on the far right (west) that is one bay wide and double-pile with gabled dormers, each with a three-over-six window, on the right (west) elevation.

The house was built in 1930 for J. P. Nowell and his wife. Nowell operated a farm and wholesale grocery business in addition to being involved in banking. The cottage was designed by A. J. Maxwell, a Raleigh architect and cousin of Nowell, who also designed a 1950 addition to the house. It was built by Gardner, a Pitt County contractor.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled, brick garage with wood siding on the front elevation and double-leaf, batten doors.

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508 W. Hayes – House – c. 1959

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed rear section at the left (west). The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney in the rear ell, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a picture window on the left (west) end of the façade, flanked by double-hung windows. A projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the façade has vertical wood sheathing and a single window in the gable. The entrance, on the left (west) side of the projecting gable is recessed slightly and has a replacement door with a classical, fluted surround. There is a small gabled dormer on the left (west) end of the façade with a single window. An attached, side-gabled carport on the right (east) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1959.

515 W. Hayes – White House – c. 1955

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation and a flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation that wraps around the rear (south) of the building. The house has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimneys in each gable. It has replacement windows throughout and quarter-round louvered vents flanking the chimney in each gable. It retains a two-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, with a classical pedimented surround with fluted pilasters. The two-story, shed-roofed porch is supported by paneled wood columns. The side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation may have been constructed as a garage. Neighbors refer to this house as the White House and county tax records date the building to 1955.

516 W. Hayes – House – c. 1954

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a gable-on-hip-roofed wing extending from the left (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. A three-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade has a brick stoop and stair with integral brick planters. To the right (east) of the entrance is a picture window flanked by two-over-two windows. County tax records date the building to 1954.

610 W. Hayes – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (west) end of the façade. It has a painted brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and a decorative tapered brick chimney on the façade. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the main gables, and a multi-light, octagonal window in the front gable. The four-light-over-four-panel door is located to the right (east) of the projecting wing and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with modern railing. A low, hip-roofed screened porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by square wood posts. There is a shed-roofed dormer with asbestos siding across the rear and a hip-roofed entrance bay on the left (west) elevation with asbestos siding in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1950.

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620 W. Hayes – House – c. 1940

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed English cottage is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (east) end of the façade and a hip-roofed rear ell at the right (east). It has a rough, skintled brick veneer and steeply pitched roofs with rolled eaves to simulate the appearance of a thatched roof. It has replacement windows throughout and vinyl siding on a gabled dormer on the left (west) elevation and shed-roofed dormer on the rear (north) elevation. There is a low, decorative brick gable on the right (east) elevation. A prominent, stepped brick chimney is centered on the façade and a front-gabled bay near the right (east) end of the façade has an arched wood door in a stepped-back, arched brick entry. There is a hip-roofed bay window on the front-gabled wing at the far right (east) end of the façade. Arched brick openings on the left end of the façade and left elevation indicate the presence of an inset porch that has been enclosed with modern windows. County tax records date the building to 1940.

621 W. Hayes – House – c. 1946

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with projecting front-gabled bays on each end of the façade. The house has a painted brick veneer, boxed eaves with flared rakeboards, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, generally in groups of two or three windows each. The six-panel front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a shallow, front-gabled roof. A hip-roofed bay on the right (west) projecting gable has eight-over-eight windows and a copper roof and is likely a later addition. There is a shed-roofed dormer across the rear (south) elevation and a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation with a railing around the roof. A gabled rear breezeway on the right (west) side connects to a one-story, front-gabled garage with six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the South Colony Street (west) elevation. There is a gabled carport at the far rear (south) under an extension of the gabled garage roof that is supported by square posts with wood siding in the gable and vertical wood louvers on the south and east elevations. County tax records date the building to 1946.

South Lloyd Street

112 S. Lloyd – Elbert Hill House – c. 1910

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell at the left (south). The house retains wood siding and a metal roof with partial cornice returns. Windows have all been replaced with vinyl windows. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on turned posts with Victorian-style sawn brackets. The gabled rear ell is double-pile and has an enclosed, shed-roofed porch along its right (north) elevation. A hip-roofed section extends across the rear elevation, north of the ell. The house was likely built between 1905 and 1915 and its earliest occupant was Elbert Hill. It was later occupied by R. B. Freeman who erected the Chief Motel on North Academy Street.

East Main Street

101 E. Main – J. N. Vann Hardware Building – 1937

NC – Building

The second floor facade of this two-story brick commercial building has been covered with metal sheathing that extends around the left (west) elevation over an enclosed storefront window near the front of the

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left (west) elevation. It has a modern, metal-framed storefront under a metal, pent roof that also extends around the left (west) corner of the building and was added sometime after 1984. The parapet steps down to the rear (north) along the side near the railroad tracks. Vann and W. T. Forbes built this brick store in 1937 on the site of the Branning Mill Company Store.

102 E. Main – E. J. Gerock Department Store (NRHD) – 1910-1911 **C – Building**

This two-story, six-bay building stands on the southeast corner of East Main and South Railroad streets. It has a painted brick veneer with parapet concealing the flat roof. The first-floor storefront has been altered with vinyl windows and a plywood veneer; however, the second floor and parapet remain intact and are highly detailed. Brick pilasters divide the façade into three two-bay sections, with the pilasters extending slightly higher than the parapet. There are corbelled brick bands on the parapet just above the second-floor windows, recessed horizontal panels in the parapet above the corbelling, and a corbelled brick cornice with brick dentils extending between the molded pilaster caps. Second-floor windows on the façade and right (west) Railroad Street elevation retain segmental-arched openings with replacement windows. The right (west) Railroad Street elevation has been constructed with a seven-to-one common bond brick and has had the first-floor window openings bricked in. E. J. Gerock began constructing this large brick store in October 1910, according to a notice in *The Roanoke-Chowan Times* newspaper. A. E. Applebaum later went into partnership with Gerock at this location, and became the sole proprietor in 1938.

104-106 E. Main – J. A. Copeland Building – 1916 **NC – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is two bays wide. The building has been significantly altered with the installation of a replacement storefront with full-height display windows extending the full width of the building and recessed entrances to both bays located in the center of the building. Above the storefront, the building has been covered with vertical metal sheathing, though original brickwork likely remains under the metal. The building was erected in 1916 by J. A. Copeland for the Copeland Drug Store and the office of Dr. J. D. Gardner.

108-110 E. Main – Hayes-Curtis Company Building – c. 1910 **C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed brick building is two bays wide and contains two separate storefront businesses. The building has a brick parapet on the façade with terra cotta coping at the roofline and two narrow recessed brick panels on each parapet. The right (west) bay, 108 East Main Street, has metal sheathing at the first floor with a metal cornice framing the replacement, recessed storefront. The left (east) bay, 110 East Main Street, has a c. 1990 asphalt-shingled pent roof over the storefront with c. 1980 stone-veneered knee wall beneath the stepped recessed entrance. The Hayes-Curtis Company was historically in the left (east) bay of the building (110 E. Main).

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111 E. Main – Lipsity Building I – c. 1920

NC – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide with brick pilasters dividing the bays. It has a flat roof behind the brick parapet. It was likely constructed in the early 1920s and is currently a storage space for the furniture store at 101 East Main Street.

115 E. Main – Ahoskie Department Store – 1938

C – Building

This two-part commercial building features a one-story bay on the left (west) side and a two-story bay on the right (east). Each side has a flat roof behind a parapet and has a c. 1950s stuccoed façade. The right, two-story bay has pilasters on each side of the façade and two sets of three double-hung windows on the second floor, separated by a corrugated metal panel. Each bay has a recessed, mid-twentieth-century metal storefront with corrugated metal sheathing framing the storefronts and a flat-roofed metal awning extends the width of the façade. The building was erected in 1938 as the Ahoskie Department Store.

116 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1910

NC – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building is the widest building in this block of Main Street. It has a mid-twentieth-century brick veneer on the façade that obscures second-floor window openings and renders the building non-contributing. It has a four-brick-wide vertical band of stretcher-course bricks on each end of the façade and a modern metal-framed glass storefront between them. There are arched window openings on the second floor of the left (east) elevation. It is currently Quinton's Restaurant and Lounge.

117 E. Main – Dr. L. K. Walker Drug Store – 1923

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building features a brick parapet and brick pilasters on each end of the façade. There is an inset panel of brick in a basketweave pattern between the modern, metal-framed storefront and parapet. The storefront has been altered with the addition of Carrera glass and the covering of the transom. The building was constructed in 1923 to house Dr. L. K. Walker's office and drugstore.

119 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920

NC – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has a textured applied covering on the upper half of the building and a replacement storefront with metal-frame windows above plywood-covered knee walls. A flat-roofed metal awning is suspended over the storefront.

121 E. Main – D. Percy Baker Building – c. 1910

NC – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building has been altered with the application of a metal veneer and two boarded window openings on the second floor. The storefront features a recessed entry with metal-frame doors and transoms. There is a painted brick knee wall beneath the metal-frame storefront windows and a metal awning over the entire storefront.

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124 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1910

NC – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building has plywood covering the upper portion of the façade and a replacement storefront with applied brick veneer and a metal-frame commercial door centered on the façade. There is a flat, metal awning sheltering the storefront.

127 E. Main – J. W. Godwin Building – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, painted brick commercial building is two bays wide with brick pilasters on each end of the façade and a slightly projecting brick bay with a pointed inset brick detail at the center of the second-floor façade. There is decorative mousetooth corbelling at the cornice and two arched brick openings at the second floor of each bay, though smaller rectangular windows have been installed in the openings. The replacement, metal-framed storefronts are sheltered by a shallow, asphalt-covered pent roof that obscures original transoms. While the storefront has been altered and replacement windows installed at the second-floor level, the original brickwork and window openings remain. Godwin moved to Ahoskie in the 1890s and operated Ahoskie's first department store.

128 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1910

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is a single bay wide with a brick parapet concealing the flat roof. Brick pilasters on each side of the façade extend above the parapet, which has two bands of corbelling with a pair of recessed brick panels between the bands. The storefront has been altered with the installation of a flush modern storefront with brick-veneered panels at each end and sheathing covers original transoms.

129 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920

NC – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has original brick pilasters at each end of the façade, a corbelled brick cornice on the parapet, and a recessed brick panel between the two. However, it has been altered by the application of a metal cornice above the storefront, a modern storefront that features a brick veneer with centered recessed entrance, a replacement metal and glazed door, and small fixed windows, as well as diagonal wood sheathing over a former transom.

130-132 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has two storefronts housing two separate businesses. The building has a parapet concealing the flat roof with brick pilasters dividing the two bays. Each bay has a terra cotta-tiled pent roof on the parapet and the right (west) bay, 130 East Main Street, has a recessed brick panel above the storefront. Both bays have modern storefronts though the left (east) bay retains a transom over the storefront. The right (west) bay has a modern, flat-roofed metal awning.

131 E. Main – Earl Theatre – 1948

C – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide and has been covered with stucco. It has two vinyl windows at the second-floor façade, a recessed entrance on the left (west) side of the first-floor façade and a lighted display case on the right (east) side, replacing an earlier storefront window and entrance.

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While portions of the first-floor storefront has been removed, the building retains its original entrance and second-floor fenestration. The building was constructed as a theater in 1948 and continues to operate, showing movies as the Ahoskie Cinema 4.

200 E. Main – Newsome’s Hall – c. 1914

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building stands prominently at the southeast corner of East Main Street and South Catherine Street. It is five bays wide on the second floor and six bays deep. Window openings on the right (west), Catherine Street, elevation have been bricked in. Two-over-two, wood-sash windows in arched brick openings on the façade have storm windows applied over them. The building has a brick parapet with corbelled detail at the top. The replacement storefronts have corrugated metal and a recessed entrance at the center. Built soon after W. B. Newsome acquired the site next to his carriage shop on Main Street in 1904, Newsome’s Hall was the second brick business constructed in Ahoskie. The first floor was mercantile space and the second floor served as the town’s public meeting place for many years.

201 E. Main – Whedbee-White Hardware Company – 1934

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building is three bays wide at the second floor and five bays deep with a single storefront at the first-floor façade. The building has a brick parapet with concrete coping that steps down to the rear (north) and has brick pilasters at each end of the façade that extend slightly above the parapet. The second-floor façade has three awning windows and there are shorter windows on both floors of the left (west) elevation. All of the window openings have stacked brick jambs, soldier-course lintels, and light-colored cornerblocks and windowsills. Light-colored diamond panels above the windows are typical details of 1920s and early 1930s commercial buildings. The storefront features a recessed entry with metal-frame windows on a brick knee wall. A storefront window on the left (west) elevation, facing North Catherine Street, has been filled with brick, save for a small walk-up window. Transoms over the display windows have been covered by an asphalt-shingled pent roof applied to the façade and left (west) elevations. Despite changes to the first-floor storefronts and transoms, the building retains a high level of material and design integrity on the second-floor and parapet. The Whedbee-White Hardware Company was organized in 1934 and this building was erected for its retail hardware store.

203 E. Main – Mary S. Hall Building – 1955

C – Building

This wide, two-story, commercial brick building is laid in a five-to-one common bond and has a brick parapet with concrete coping. There are five one-over-one windows on the second floor and a limestone plaque above the center window that reads, “Mary S. Hall Building 1955.” The first floor has a single storefront that extends the full width of the façade with a low, brick apron below the metal-frame windows and a recessed entrance centered on the façade. There is corrugated metal covering the transom and a modern, flat-roofed metal awning over the storefront that extends the full width of the building.

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204 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920

NC – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide with a flat roof concealed behind a low brick parapet. It has a replacement storefront with corrugated metal dividing the bays and covering the transom. A flat, metal awning extends the width of the building. There is a recessed entrance at the right (west) end. The 1923 and 1930 Sanborn maps show a two-story building at this location, though it is unclear when the second story was removed. It is currently the Savin & Hill Appliances store.

210 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1940

C – Building

This one-story, three-bay, brick commercial building has a brick parapet concealing the flat roof and brick pilasters that extend above the parapet and separate the bays. It has a recessed entrance in the central bay and modern storefront windows on the flanking bays. The first floor brick has been covered with a plywood veneer and is sheltered by a full-width flat metal awning. However, the building retains decorative brick pilasters and a brick parapet above the storefronts.

211-213 E. Main – Lipsity Building II – 1938

NC – Building

This one-story, two-bay, brick commercial building has brick pilasters defining the bays that extend above the parapet. There is a recessed brick panel above each storefront, each with a basketweave pattern. The left (west) storefront is a modern replacement with the entrance and display windows recessed several feet from the façade. The right (east) storefront retains its original configuration with a recessed one-light entrance door centered on the bay, flanked by two-part windows on a tiled knee wall. A large, asphalt-shingled pent roof has been applied to the building, spanning both storefronts and obscuring the transoms. The building was erected by Alex Lipsity in 1938; Craig and Bailey Vaughan operated Ahoskie Fish & Produce in the building in the early 1940s.

223 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 2000

NC – Building

This one-story, frame structure replaces an earlier brick commercial building. It is set back several feet from the sidewalk and has vertical metal sheathing on the façade and a flat-roof that extends to the sidewalk, sheltering an unpainted wood deck at the front of the building. There is a modern, metal-framed entrance and two stationary windows on the façade.

224-234 E. Main – Sessoms Building – 1919

C – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is six bays wide and stands prominently on the southwest corner of East Main and South Maple streets. It is six bays deep along South Maple Street and this elevation is made of a lower-grade brick than the façade. The façade has a corbelled brick cornice at the parapet and corbelled brick pilasters that separate the bays and extend above the parapet. Each bay has two one-over-one windows in arched brick openings and a recessed sign panel between the second-floor windows and parapet. The right (west) bay retains original wood shutters on the windows. The first-floor has six modern storefronts with vertical metal sheathing under an original metal cornice. There are flat-roofed metal awnings above 230 and 232 East Main Street. A marble panel on the left (east) bay, 234 East Main Street, reads “Sessoms Bank &

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Trust Building.” There is a faded brick mural on the first floor of the left (east) elevation and an entrance at the rear of that elevation with a metal lintel on brackets, matching the cornice on the façade. J. D. Sessoms constructed this building in 1919 and intended to open a bank in the left (east) bay; however, he did not obtain the necessary permits and the building was used for horse and mule stables briefly and later for commercial purposes. The post office operated out of the left (east) bay from about 1925 to 1940.

237-239 E. Main – Value Discount Store – c. 1940

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide with brick pilasters dividing the bays. It has a brick soldier-course at the parapet and recessed brick panels just below the parapet. Enamel panels were applied to the building, but some have been removed, revealing the wood framing used to fasten the panels and the brick beneath. The two storefronts have metal-framed glass doors and display windows with enamel-tiled knee walls below. The transoms have been covered with plywood.

241-245 E. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is four bays wide at the second floor and five bays deep with two storefronts on the façade. A high brick parapet conceals the roof and one original six-over-six, wood-sash window remains on the façade; the other windows have been replaced with fixed, single-light windows. The left (west) storefront retains its original configuration with a recessed center entrance flanked by display windows on low brick knee walls. The right (east) storefront has been altered and has an entrance to the second-floor space on the left (west) end with the remaining storefront and off-centered recessed entrance covered with white panels. An original display window remains on the front of the right (east) elevation, but a similar window at the rear (north) of the right (east) elevation has been boarded.

300 E. Main – Wachovia Building – 1972

NC – Building

This two-story commercial building has a concrete base, pilasters, and cornice with buff brick panels. There is a two-story, glass entrance bay on East Main Street, centered between the concrete and brick blocks and inset slightly with a projecting, flat canopy sheltering the entrance. Two-story glass window bays on each side elevation are also inset slightly. A flat-roofed concrete canopy on the left (east) elevation is supported by two concrete columns and shelters the drive-thru lanes. There is a reversed molding in the concrete canopy and around the concrete cornice.

332-338 E. Main – Newbern Ford Agency – 1914, c. 1940

C – Building

This one-story, four-bay, brick commercial building features a brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building. The four storefronts were modified to their current form around 1940 when the building was converted from a Ford dealership to commercial spaces. There is a slightly recessed, soldier-course brick panel that spans the façade, just above an applied cornice that marks the top of the storefronts. The right (west) two bays retain original divided-light transoms with modern entrance doors and fixed display windows. The left (east) bay has a slightly recessed, double-leaf door. The second bay from the left (east) has been covered with plywood, but its fenestration is similar to other bays. There are two-over-

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two, wood-sash windows in arched brick openings on the left (east) elevation and a six-light-over-two-panel door with two-light transom centered on the left (east) elevation. The elevation also has a display window on the right (north) end and a loading bay on the left (south) end.

George J. Newbern, the first auto dealer in Ahoskie, erected this building for his Ford agency in 1914 after having started a livery stable about 1913. An early photo shows large display windows in the end bays with vehicle doorways on either side of the central office area. Newbern retired in 1937 and several years later the Ford agency moved to a new building and this building was converted to commercial space. A plaque on the left (east) end of the façade dates the Newbern Building to 1914.

West Main Street

Northeast corner of W. Main and Railroad - No Man's Land Park - 1983-84

NC - Site

This undeveloped parcel on the north side of Main Street between North Railroad Street and the railroad tracks has long been referred to by locals as No Man's Land. The area was paved and landscaped in 1983-84 with brick pavers bearing the names of military veterans and early settlers of Ahoskie. Several freestanding memorials and granite benches are located in the park and there is a town clock near the intersection of Main and Railroad streets and a time capsule buried under the south end of the park. The small park also features a flagpole near the clock and trees and shrubs shading the seating areas.

When the Mitchells subdivided and sold lots in this block c. 1890, they did not register an adequate plat and left the triangular parcel bounded by the old Winton Road and the new Main and Railroad streets in dispute. Dr. J. H. Mitchell erected a fence around the area called, "No Man's Land" in 1915 and claimed it. The dispute over this parcel, in which much of the town was involved, was finally settled by the courts in 1920 when a judge declared that the parcel had been dedicated to public use and could never be obstructed or closed up.

101 W. Main - R. J. Baker Building (NRHD) - c. 1910

NC - Building

The three-bay, two-story brick building is twenty-feet wide and forty-feet deep along South Railroad Street. The façade features a brick parapet with a heavy brick corbelled cornice that wraps around the first bay of the left (east), South Railroad Street elevation. The second-floor façade has been covered with a cement coating and has had vinyl windows installed, but the segmental arched window openings and portions of the corbelled brick bands and cornice have been retained. The first floor façade has a corrugated metal storefront with vinyl windows and a recessed entrance at the right (west) end. The left (east), South Railroad Street elevation features a painted brick veneer laid in a seven-to-one common bond. The first-floor windows openings on the Railroad Street elevation have been altered by installing shorter windows and filling the top of the arched openings with brick.

Raleigh James Baker purchased the weed-covered lot next to the railroad and built this two-story commercial brick building around 1910. The east storefront was leased to the Post Office from 1912 until 1922, and the west storefront was used as a barbershop. R. J. Baker had his insurance and real estate business in a portion of the second floor, which also had living units.

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103-105 W. Main – J. T. Parker and J. W. Powell Buildings (NRHD) – c. 1910 C - Building

This two-story, six-bay brick commercial building features a corbelled brick cornice with mousetoothing and segmental-arched windows, now boarded, at the second-floor level with decorative brickwork highlighting the arches. The first floor storefront was remodeled in the early 1960s and features a recessed entrance bay on the right (west) end of the façade and display windows across the left (east) end. Flat metal awnings shield the storefronts.

J. T. Parker and J. W. Powell built these two identical adjoining stores ca. 1910. In the 1930s, the building housed the J. N. Vann Hardware Store and the *Hertford Herald* newspaper (which had moved from its former location on South Railroad). By 1937, the building was occupied by the Belk-Tyler department store and later by two grocery stores.

111-115 W. Main – Hotel Comfort (NRHD) – c. 1906 NC – Building

This two-story, six-pile, brick commercial building is typical of early twentieth-century commercial buildings with two storefronts at the ground floor. The building has an unadorned brick parapet with recessed sign panel framed by a brick soldier-course. The building has been altered significantly with renovated storefronts with horizontal sheathing over the transoms. At the second-floor level, the five windows have been bricked in. Side elevations are of unpainted brick in a six-to-one common bond.

Arnold Graham Bazemore was postmaster in 1906 when a fire destroyed the frame building on this site housing the post office. Soon after the fire, Bazemore built this building with a store and post office on the left (east) side, the hotel lobby and dining room on the right (west) side, and twelve hotel rooms on the second floor. First called Hotel Comfort, the hotel was later leased to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holloman who had earlier rented out rooms in their house on East Church Street. The hotel was known at different times as the Hotel Comfort, Bazemore Hotel, Holloman Hotel, and Colonial Hotel. It was closed in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

117 W. Main – Richard Theatre (NRHD) – c. 1918, 1927 C – Building

This L-shaped building, with a narrow frontage on Main Street, connects to a large perpendicular addition at the rear (south) containing the theatre auditorium. The two-story, two-bay front portion has corner pilasters that extend above the parapet with corbelled brick cornice. There are segmental-arched openings with replacement windows at the second-floor level and segmental-arched recessed brick panels just above the storefront level. The first floor opening is recessed, faced with stucco, and has double-leaf, fifteen light French doors leading to the lobby and single French doors that access stairwells on each side of the building. The ornate ticket booth was originally free-standing at the face of the building with the entry doors just behind, but it is now located inside the lobby.

The Main Street-facing part of the building was completed around 1918 and in 1927-28, a large theatre auditorium was built on the rear elevation by Jesse Richard Garrett; the façade was remodeled to serve as a theatre entrance. The theater came to be named for Garrett, with the initial “R” located on the cast-metal seats. The Richard Theater closed as a commercial theater in 1962. However, due to the theater’s importance as a community auditorium, Gallery Theater, Incorporated, was formed in 1967 and eventually acquired ownership

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of it for community use, restoring the building in the early 1980s. A painted sign for Jenkins Used Cars, which abutted the building to the rear, remains visible on the rear of the auditorium building.

118-124 W. Main (and 107-111 N. Railroad) – Garrett Hotel (NRHD) – 1925-1926 C - Building

The three-story, L-shaped building fronts on both West Main Street and North Railroad Street, with the hotel entrance on North Railroad Street, facing “No Man’s Land.” The building on both facades is faced with a tan colored brick with limestone trim; however, the fenestration of the two facades differs. The West Main Street façade is five bays wide with hotel room windows on the second and third floors containing paired three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with stacked bond jambs, soldier-course brick lintels, and limestone cornerblocks. It has a recessed panel of header-course brickwork above each pair of windows and a soldier-course at the parapet. A continuous limestone windowsill spans the width of the façade. The first floor has three modern storefronts with an original cornice with a metal-covered pent roof. The North Railroad Street elevation is eight bays wide with a unified tan brick veneer, but is less regular due to the incorporation of two earlier buildings. Paired three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the second and third floors have solid limestone lintels. There is a parapet, stepped down over the right (north) two bays, with minimal brick detailing and three decorative brick panels just below the parapet. A limestone plaque over the fourth bay from the left (south) reads “Garrett Hotel 1925.” There are three storefronts on this elevation with the primary hotel entrance located in the left (south) bay. The recessed entrance has a classical limestone surround with square pilasters and a heavy lintel with limestone cornice and is flanked by display windows.

The Garrett Hotel was built from 1925 to 1926 by J. R. Garrett who considered plans for a new hotel in 1920, but was delayed by the land depression in the fall of 1920. It incorporates the Fletcher Powell Building, a two-story commercial building on Railroad Street that is said to be the first brick store in Ahoskie (ca. 1901). The hotel was formally opened in July 1926. The hotel and its dining room remained the social center of the area until it closed just after World War II. The property was deeded to the town of Ahoskie in 1983.

119 W. Main – Farmers-Atlantic Bank (NRHD) – 1918, c. 1935 C – Building

Originally free-standing, the three-story brick building has a classic temple form with a three-story recessed entrance framed by two fluted Tuscan columns in antis. The pedimented facade is executed in dark red brick with limestone columns, quoins, entablature, and cornice. Above the pediment is a brick gable parapet capped by limestone. The present roof, above the parapet cap, is a replacement for the original roof, which was destroyed by fire in the 1970s. Within the recessed entry, the main entrance is framed by a classically-inspired limestone door surround. There are multi-light windows on the third floor, but those on the second floor were replaced with a modern entry to access a one-story, flat-roofed porch over the first-floor entrance with wood railing along the roofline.

In the mid-1930s, a one-story, commercial brick building with a single recessed storefront and corbelled brick parapet was built in the narrow space between the bank and the Richard Theater to the east. It has a three-light-over-one-panel door and a large, nine-light window over a single-paneled bulkhead. A recessed sign panel is located above the storefront.

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Farmers-Atlantic Bank, the second bank in Ahoskie, was organized in 1914 by M. D. Gatling, E. J. Gerock, J. P. Boyette, S. E. Vaughan and others. The bank was originally located in a small structure on West Main Street next to the Mitchell Hotel until this building was erected. The foundation was laid in July 1918 and was Ahoskie's most expensive building to date. By 1923, Farmers-Atlantic Bank had opened a branch in Askewville and had bought the National Bank of Murfreesboro. The bank closed in the Depression and the town of Ahoskie bought the building in 1934 for \$6,800 and converted the first floor into a municipal hall, courtroom, and town jail. After the town offices moved to the Municipal Building in 1941, this building was used by the Chamber of Commerce and for other offices.

123-125 W. Main – Commercial Building (NRHD) – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story, two-bay, brick commercial building has brick pilasters that separate the two storefronts and extend above the front parapet. There are two bands of brick corbelling at the parapet with a recessed brick panel between the bands. The left (east) storefront has a recessed entry on its right side with an original one-light door. The right (west) bay has a one-light door centered on the storefront. Both bays have had their transoms covered with plywood. The left (east) elevation has been stuccoed, but retains two-over-two windows. The building was constructed between 1906 (when a fire destroyed the frame buildings in this block) and 1923 when it appears on the first Ahoskie Sanborn map.

126 W. Main – Sawyer-Browne Furniture Company (NRHD) – 1924

C – Building

This three-story brick commercial building is six bays wide and five bays deep and stands on the northeast corner of North Mitchell and West Main streets. The building has a yellow-brick façade with a peaked and stepped parapet and incorporates glazed terra cotta, the only building in Ahoskie to use the material. The façade is framed by leaf garland terra cotta with terra cotta base blocks, window heads and sills, parapet cap, and terra cotta above the transom coping. Decorative plaques and a date shield in the parapet are also made of glazed terra cotta. The second-floor windows have been replaced and louvered shutters cover the third-story windows on the façade. The replacement storefront has an enclosed transom and tile below the display windows. The brick veneer on the left (west), Mitchell Street elevation has been painted, most likely to cover up the painted signs that were on the building during the mid-twentieth century. It retains original sixteen-light, metal-frame casement windows on the second and third floors of that elevation.

In 1924, J. L. Sawyer and A. M. Browne incorporated to form a furniture company and erected this building. Fires in 1925 destroyed the frame buildings in this block, leaving only this new building and two earlier brick buildings on North Railroad Street.

127-129 W. Main – Mitchell Hotel Annex (NRHD) – c. 1915/1925

C – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is six bays wide at the second floor with two storefronts on the first floor. There are two recessed horizontal brick panels in the parapet. The segmental arches of the second-floor windows match those found on the Mitchell Hotel (131-135 West Main Street) and the openings have been shuttered. Both storefronts are of modern construction, though the left (east) bay likely retains its original configuration with a recessed central entrance and five-light transom. There is a denticulated cornice

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under a pent roof over the storefronts. The first floor was constructed ca. 1915 (it appears on the 1923 Sanborn maps) and the second floor was added in 1925.

131-135 W. Main – Mitchell Hotel (NRHD) – c. 1910

C – Building

The three-story, six-bay brick building has a simple, corbelled brick cornice over a dentil brick course at the parapet. Second- and third-floor window openings on the Main Street façade have segmental brick arches with offset bricks simulating dentils and a projecting brick course at the arch forming a slight hood over the openings; the openings themselves have been boarded. Two remodeled storefronts on the façade are separated by the arched entry to the former hotel lobby and are topped by an applied cornice that extends across the entire façade and wraps around the right (west) elevation. The right (west), South Mitchell Street elevation has a stepped parapet, without the corbelling found on the façade. The second and third floors retain two-over-two, wood-sash windows with segmental brick arches with shallow hoods. The small, one-story brick wing at the rear (south) was the kitchen for the restaurant.

The Mitchell Hotel was built ca. 1910 by Dr. J. H. Mitchell, as Ahoskie's second modern hostelry, with hotel rooms on the upper floors and the hotel lobby and dining room on the right (west) side of the first floor and Mitchell's drugstore and soda fountain on the left (east) side. In 1915, the hotel's name was changed to the Manhattan Hotel, and then in the late 1920s, the name reverted back to the Mitchell Hotel.

200 W. Main – Gas Station – c. 1945

NC – Building

This one-story, masonry gas station retains its original form and fenestration with a painted brick veneer, garage bays with modern lift doors at the left (west) side of the façade, and an entrance and large, plate-glass windows on the projecting right (east) bay. The building has been altered with the addition of an asphalt-shingled pent roof over the right (east) bay that replaces the projecting canopy that used to extend from this bay, sheltering the gas pumps. The building is recessed from the intersection and the lot surrounding the building is paved. County tax records date the building to 1945.

201 W. Main – (former) U. S. Post Office (NRHD) – 1940

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style brick building is five bays wide and double-pile with a three-bay-deep, full-width, gabled rear ell. It has a brick veneer laid in a five-to-one common bond, nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows, and boxed eaves with a wrapping cornice. The center three bays of the façade have a limestone veneer with four pilasters supporting a plain frieze with shallow peaked parapet above. The entrance, centered on the façade has a double-leaf door with a single-light window above. There is a louvered cupola with a weathervane centered on the gabled roof. The lobby features wood paneling, terrazzo floor, marble counter tops, and brass fixtures and hardware.

The (former) United States Post Office is an important example of contemporary federal agency architectural design and construction at the close of the Depression period, designed by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency, with Louis A. Simon listed as the supervising architect. The post office remained at this location until 1973 when it was moved to West Church Street and the town of Ahoskie acquired the building for use as a town hall.

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204-208 W. Main – Talmage Baker Building – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is nine bays wide and has a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The replacement storefronts are sheltered by a flat, metal awning suspended from the façade. County tax records date the building to 1945.

207 W. Main – D. P. Boyette Building – c. 1941

C – Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is five bays wide at the first floor and eight bays deep. The brick veneer extends as a peaked parapet with two bands of concrete above the second-floor windows and a single concrete band above the first floor. The first floor features three replacement windows with transoms centered on the façade and a single one-light door at each end of the façade, each with two transom windows above. The second-floor has paired replacement windows with concrete windowsills and windows on the left (east) elevation are also replacements. The building was constructed by Dan P. Boyette c. 1941 to house his insurance company.

210-214 W. Main – J. C. Sessoms Building – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story commercial building is four bays wide and five bays deep with two modern commercial storefronts on the first floor. The building has a brick veneer with a parapet roof that steps down to the rear (north) and has two brick panels on the facade, each outlined with soldier-course brick and with contrasting cornerblocks. The second floor retains metal windows with concrete windowsills and brick surrounds with contrasting cornerblocks. Metal second-floor windows of varying sizes are present on the left (west) elevation. Built about 1920, the building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. By the 1930s it was home to J. C. Sessoms's Dodge agency.

211 W. Main – A. R. Bowen Building – 1947

C – Building

This two-story, concrete-block commercial building is two bays wide at the second floor with a single storefront on the first floor. There is a painted brick veneer on the façade and the brick parapet steps down to the rear (south) with terra cotta coping. It has one-over-one, wood-sash windows at the second-floor level, including two windows on the left (east) elevation and a small recessed panel centered above these. The storefront features a recessed center entry with plate-glass windows on each side and a display window at the front of the left (east) elevation. Vertical metal sheathing has been applied above the storefront and a metal awning is suspended from the façade over the storefront. The building was erected in 1947 by A. R. Bowen as an office supply store.

217 W. Main – Office Building – c. 1948

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, commercial building is four bays wide and six bays deep. It has a brick veneer and parapet with terra cotta coping. There are two cream-colored brick soldier courses in the parapet and cream-colored brick outlining the arched recessed entry on the right (northwest) corner. There are three glass-block windows on the façade with several metal casement windows on the right (west) elevation with metal awnings. The inset entrance has a terra cotta tile floor and solid wood door with three diagonally-

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arranged lights. The building was erected around 1948 and was originally the office for Dr. Boyette, a pediatrician.

221 W. Main – Sinclair Service Station – c. 1932

NC – Building

This one-story, Spanish Colonial-style, masonry service station is two bays wide and two bays deep with a stuccoed veneer and a projecting canopy on the right (west) end of the façade that originally sheltered the pumps. The façade has been altered with vinyl siding covering the entire façade and canopy, as well as smaller windows and doors in the original office and garage bays. The right (west) elevation retains an original two-bay garage at the rear (south), a nine-light-over-two-panel door with three-light transom, a small window and a larger, display window at the front (north). The building retains a terra cotta-tiled pent roof across the façade and there is a flat metal awning over the left (east) bay and a recessed, flat-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1932 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

224 W. Main – Office Building – c. 1967

NC – Building

This one-story, flat-topped hip-roofed building is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer and vinyl, fixed windows. The metal-framed commercial door with sidelights and transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a slightly projecting hipped roof on square columns. County tax records date the building to 1967.

301 W. Main – Ahoskie Municipal Building – c. 1920, 1939, c. 1960

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed brick building is five bays wide and four bays deep. It has two interior brick chimneys, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and a modern glass entry centered on the façade with a classical surround with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment. There is a concrete ramp across the left (east) three bays of the façade and two garage bays on the left (east) elevation. A 1920s, two-story brick building at the rear, visible from South McGlohon Street, is three bays wide at the first-floor level and four bays deep with two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, an entrance with limestone surround, and a parapet with metal coping. The two-story, two-bay block between the two buildings also features two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows at the second-floor level, a garage bay on the right (north) side of the façade, and a pedestrian entrance to its left (south).

The rear, 1920s building, was erected as a repair shop and then operated as a funeral home before being acquired by the city in the 1950s and converted to the police headquarters. The main building was erected in 1939 using Works Projects Administration funds and city bonds. Around 1960 the space between the two buildings was enclosed for additional garage space for the fire department. A one-story, brick jail with metal grates over the windows was likely erected at this time at the right rear (southwest) of the main building.

304 W. Main – Commercial Building – c. 2002

NC – Building

This one-story, L-shaped commercial building has a brick veneer on the façade with vertical metal sheathing on the side and rear elevations and on the overhanging flat roof. The building has fixed display

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windows and metal-framed commercial glass doors. It is set back from the intersection of West Main and North McGlohon streets with parking near the intersection. County tax records date the building to 2002.

306 W. Main – First Baptist Church of Ahoskie – 1928-1937**C – Building**

This front-gabled, red-brick, Gothic Revival-style church is three bays wide and five bays deep with contrasting limestone window and door surrounds, parapet caps, a belt course, and buttress caps. The main entrance is located in a square tower at the left (west) end of the façade, at the corner of West Main and North West streets; the tower has a crenellated parapet, pointed-arched louvered vents, and small double-hung windows over the entrance, all with limestone detailing. There is a tall, pointed-arch, multi-light, stained-glass window centered on the façade with a peaked parapet concealing the front-gabled slate roof. A side-gabled entrance wing on the right (east) elevation is nearly flush with the façade. Each side elevation features four bays separated by applied brick buttresses with pointed-arched, stained-glass windows on the main, sanctuary level and paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows at the raised basement level. Entrances to the basement-level spaces are located beneath the stairs on the façade and feature double-leaf doors in arched surrounds. A three-story educational wing at the rear extends past the side elevations of the sanctuary and has a raised basement. It is nine bays wide and four bays deep with six-over-six, wood-sash windows with limestone windowsills. A street-level entrance on the right (south) end of the left (west) elevation has a limestone surround and a flat-roofed brick canopy over the sidewalk, supported by full-height brick piers. A limestone belt course is located between the ground and second floor and wraps the projecting canopy. A three-story addition at the right (east) of the education wing is six bays wide and six bays deep with an entrance on the left (west) end of the façade. It has a flat roof with metal coping and slightly different brick, but the six-over-six, wood-sash windows and limestone belt course and limestone door surround mimic those on the original education wing.

The building was designed by George Can Leeuwen of the Norfolk, Virginia, firm Rudolph, Cook, and Van Leeuwen and was built by Calvin Johnson and Sons, contractors from Portsmouth, Virginia. The congregation paid for the construction in installments, resulting in a nearly ten-year building process. A ground-floor auditorium was completed in 1930 when the first services were held. The main sanctuary was completed in 1935 and the educational wing in 1937. County tax records date the right (northeast) education addition to 1965. A plaque on the left (west) end of the façade, near the entrance, reads “Baptist 1804-1935.”

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, side-gabled concrete-block garage with a metal roof and exposed rafter tails. It has a double-leaf plywood door on the left (east) end of the south elevation and two pedestrian doors on the right (west) end of the elevation. It stands in a parking lot on the south side of West Main Street, across from the church.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, frame garage with vertical metal sheathing, wood weatherboards in the gables, and a fiberglass overhead door on the south elevation. It stands in a parking lot on the south side of West Main Street, across from the church.

308 W. Main – Office Building – c. 1958**C – Building**

This one-story, commercial brick building is two bays wide and four bays deep with a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (north). There is a bank of three triple-light, metal-frame

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awning windows on the left (west) end of the façade and a modern door at the right (east) end. It has a second entrance and three sets of paired, double-light, metal-frame awning windows on the left (west) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1958.

309 W. Main – House – c. 1917**C – Building**

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is two bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell on the right (west) side. The house has vinyl siding, a metal roof, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. The front door, on the right (west) end of the façade is a modern replacement, sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers that spans the façade. There is a later, two-story, shed-roofed addition at the left rear (southeast) and a one-story, shed-roofed wing behind it. County tax records date the building to 1917. It is currently a law office.

VACANT LOT – Parking with outbuildings for First Baptist Church of Ahoskie at 306 W. Main Street**325 W. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1965****NC – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building is three bays wide with a flat, metal roof. The three commercial bays are inset slightly with projecting brick walls dividing the bays. The end bays have metal-framed commercial doors with transoms and near-full-height storefront windows. The center bay has half-height windows along the top of the façade with a brick wall below. All three bays have low, attached brick planters below the windows. There are no doors or windows on the side elevations but a single door to each unit is located on the rear (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1965.

Northwest corner of W. Main and N. West – VACANT LOT**403 W. Main – House – c. 1912****C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (west) side. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows, paired on the façade and right (west) gable end, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable. The one-light-over-one-panel door features matching beveled-glass sidelights and a boarded transom. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by fluted, vinyl columns. There is a decorative gable on the left (east) elevation of the rear ell with a fanlight in the gable. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (east) elevation has been mostly enclosed and a hip-roofed bay has been added to the left (east) side of the rear (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1912.

404 W. Main – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is nearly identical to its neighbor at 402 West Main Street. The house features a brick veneer with an interior brick chimney near the rear and an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation. The six-over-one, wood-sash windows have concrete windowsills. Windows are paired on the façade and there is a single, six-light window in the gable. The replacement door, centered on the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house has

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exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and an inset porch on the rear elevation. The house first appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, 1940 – This one-story, brick garage was shared with the neighboring house at 402 West Main Street, which is no longer extant. It has a front-gabled bay facing North West Street and an intersecting, front-gabled bay facing West Main Street. There is a single vehicular opening on each wing and exposed rafter tails.

410 W. Main – House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a high, hipped roof and hip-roofed dormers on all four elevations. The house has vinyl siding and a combination of six-over-six wood and vinyl sash windows, including paired windows in each dormer. The replacement front door with sidelights on the left (west) end of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered vinyl posts on brick piers. The right half of the porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and has grouped wood windows on the three elevations. A one-story, hip-roofed rear porch extends from the right (east) side. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

411 W. Main – House – 1917**C – Building**

This one-story, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a high, hipped roof and a gabled dormer on the façade. It has vinyl siding and windows and a six-panel door with five-light sidelights centered on the façade. A projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade has a tripartite window and a diamond-paned, stained-glass window in the gable. A decorative gable on the left (east) elevation has a matching diamond-paned window. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and wraps around the right (west) elevation; it is supported by paneled tapered posts on brick piers and the south bay on the right (west) elevation has been enclosed. There is a gabled rear wing on the right (west) side and a shed-roofed block to the left (east) of that wing. County tax records date the building to 1917.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – Front-gabled frame garage has vinyl siding and a single, modern, overhead door. There is a shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation.

421 W. Main – House – c. 1919**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled wing at the rear of the right (west) elevation. It has vinyl siding and a metal roof with a decorative gable on the right (west) bay of the façade. It has a combination of six-over-six wood and replacement windows and a one-light-over-two-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights on the right (west) end of the façade. The one-story, hip-roofed porch is supported by round columns and wraps around the right (west) elevation, terminating at the gabled wing; it has a five-sided pavilion on the right (northwest) corner. A one-story, gabled wing at the right (west) end of the rear (south) elevation is two bays deep and has two interior brick chimneys. County tax records date the building to 1919.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed with T-111 sheathing and a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

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424 W. Main – Office Building – c. 1999

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled office building is eight bays wide and single-pile with projecting, front-gabled wings at the left (west) end of the façade and centered on the façade. The building has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners and vinyl windows. The two main entrances are located on either side of the center gabled wing and feature modern doors with sidelights. Each door has a brick stair and accessible ramp. County tax records date the building to 1999.

507 W. Main – House – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a decorative gable on the façade and a projecting, two-story bay at the rear of the right (east) elevation. It has a two-story gabled wing extending from the left (east) side of the rear elevation and a two-story, gabled wing extending from the left (east) elevation of that wing. The house has wood weatherboards and two interior brick chimneys. It has replacement windows, paired on the facade, but retains a six-light-over-three-panel door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights centered on the façade. There is a multi-light, diamond-shaped, stained-glass window in the gable on the left (east) elevation and a replacement single-pane diamond window in the front gable. The one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation; it is supported by tapered wood posts and has a weatherboard-covered knee wall on the left (east) side where it was once enclosed with screens. A portion of the porch on the left (east) elevation has been enclosed and covered with vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1920.

511 W. Main – House – c. 1900

C – Building

This one-story, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a high, hipped roof and a hip-roofed dormer on the façade. It has a brick veneer with header-course windowsills that extends around the building as a belt course. The house has two-over-two, wood-sash windows and a three-light window in the front dormer. The double-leaf, two-panel front door has one-light-over-two-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on round columns. There is wood siding on the dormer and decorative brackets along the soffit. It has a wide fascia and brick pilasters on the façade. A one-story, shed-roofed wing at the right (west) end of the rear (south) elevation is covered with wood weatherboards and has an attached, shed-roofed carport on square posts. County tax records date the building to 1900.

520 W. Main – Hess Station – 1993

NC – Building

This modern, flat-roofed gas station is a one-story, concrete-block building with glass display windows and entrances on the north and south elevations. A flat-roofed metal canopy extends above and beyond the building to the north and south; supported by metal poles, it shelters gas pumps on each side of the station.

605 W. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, commercial building has a deck roof concealed behind a stepped brick parapet. The building is three bays wide, divided by brick pilasters and an interior brick chimney. It has a single entrance with boarded transom and two shuttered windows on the first-floor level and a single, shuttered

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window on the second-floor level of each end bay. The center bay has two windows at the second-floor level and a garage bay on the first-floor level has been enclosed with brick and has a double-leaf entrance. There are two windows near the front of each side elevation. A storage area with carport along its front is located at the right (west) end of the rear (south) elevation and is attached to the main building by a one-story, concrete-block rear ell. It has a gabled metal roof on bracketed square posts and the storage area has five sets of paired, plywood doors. County tax records date the building to 1950 and it is currently occupied by the Ahoskie Kiwanis.

609 W. Main – Ahoskie Rural Fire Department – 1994

NC – Building

This one-story building has vertical metal sheathing and a low, side-gabled metal roof. There is a pedestrian entrance on the left (east) end of the façade with a metal-framed commercial door and two fixed metal-frame windows. The right (west) end of the façade has three large auto bays with overhead garage doors.

Southwest corner of W. Main and S. Colony – Ahoskie School Band Building – 1955

C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is three bays wide and six bays deep. It has a brick veneer and brick parapet with terra cotta coping. Windows on the façade are three-light, metal casement windows with concrete windowsills. There are three-light, metal awning windows on the left (east) elevation. A recessed entrance on the right (west) end of the façade has a glass-block transom and has been modified with a modern double-leaf entry. The building was erected in 1955 as a band building for the Ahoskie School across the street.

705 W. Main – Ahoskie Police Department – 2008

NC – Building

This one-story, brick building features a side-gabled metal roof and a commercial entrance centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled entry with an arched brick opening. It has fixed windows with brick soldier-course lintels and header-course sills that extend as a belt course around the building. A recessed, side-gabled wing extends from the right (west) elevation. The building was erected in 2008.

800-802 W. Main – Duplex – c. 1942

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style duplex is six bays wide and double-pile with two gabled wall dormers on the façade and a near-full-width, shed-roofed dormer across the rear (north). The building has asbestos siding, two interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including paired windows in the front dormers and two windows in each gable. The two-light-over-four-panel front doors are each sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on decorative metal supports with asbestos in the gable. There is a one-story, shed-roofed bay at the rear. County tax records date the building to 1942.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1942 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with asbestos siding and exposed rafter tails.

801 W. Main – House – c. 1956

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, generally paired. The middle bays of

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the façade are recessed slightly, creating a shallow, inset porch supported by square columns. High windows at the inset porch have a brick planter below them. A side-gabled attached carport on the right (west) elevation has an enclosed, brick-veneered storage area with single window on the right (west) end. There is an inset sun porch with jalousie windows at the right (west) end of the rear (south) elevation. A gabled rear ell extends from the center of the house and a side-gabled wing extends left (east) from the rear ell creating a small courtyard on the left (east) elevation of the ell. County tax records date the building to 1956.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1960 – One-story, side-gabled shed with vertical wood sheathing above a brick knee wall, exposed rafter tails on the wide eaves, paired doors on the front (east) elevation, and a window and door on the right (north) elevation.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with T-111 sheathing.

810 W. Main – House – c. 1952**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house has a projecting, front-gabled wing at the right (east) end of the façade and an original higher, gabled rear wing on the right (east) side. The house has wood siding and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. There is a hip-roofed bay window on the left (west) side of the façade and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. The four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a small, shed-roofed porch on a square post. There is a decorative gable on the right (east) elevation of the rear wing. County tax records date the building to 1952.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1952 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed has wood weatherboards matching those on the house, a window on the elevation facing the street, and a shed-roofed, partially-enclosed bay on the right (east) elevation.

811 W. Main – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

The one-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with an original, one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed ell at the rear, creating a front-to-back split-level house. The house has wood weatherboards, mitered at the corners, an interior brick chimney on the main block, and an exterior brick chimney on the rear ell. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the left (east) side of the façade. The slightly projecting right bay of the façade has a solid wood door with three diagonally-arranged lights flanked by double-hung windows. The entrance bay is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on square posts. It has a brick porch floor and stair accessing the right (west) bay and a brick planter in front of the left (east) bay. The rear wing extends the full width of the house and is two bays deep with siding and windows matching those on the front block, as well as windows at the exposed basement level. A brick stoop on the right (west) elevation marks the location of a door that has been removed. A one-story, side-gabled outbuilding with unpainted wood weatherboards and windows on the façade and in each gable end is connected to the rear of the house by a flat-roofed carport. County tax records date the building to 1950.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**812 W. Main – House – c. 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and four bays deep with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the façade. The building has a brick veneer with wood weatherboards in the gables and at the inset porch on the right (east) two bays of the façade. The house has an interior brick chimney and a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. It has a twenty-light picture window on the right (east) end of the façade and a louvered wood storm door centered on the façade with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The inset porch across the right (east) two bays of the façade is supported by square posts and a modern, unpainted wood ramp has been installed over the front walk. At the right (east) end of the rear (north) elevation of the house are two side-gabled, brick-veneered wings with a flat-roofed carport between them. Both rear wings have windows and doors matching those on the main block of the house. A modern flat-roofed carport has been added across all three rear bays and is supported by square posts with brackets. County tax records date the building to 1952.

817 W. Main – House – c. 1955**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled bay on the right (west) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney in the right (west) gable. It has replacement windows throughout and a six-panel door sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends over the left (east) three bays of the façade, supported by square posts. There is vinyl siding in the front gable and a paired window in each side gable. A wide, shed-roofed dormer extends across the rear (south) elevation and there is a modern, one-story, brick addition at the rear with an inset porch at the right rear (southwest) corner. County tax records date the building to 1955.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1955 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage is one bay wide with a modern overhead garage door on the front (west) elevation and a single two-over-two, wood-sash window on the rear (east) elevation.

North Maple Street**103 N. Maple – Commercial Building – c. 1950****NC – Building**

This two-story, parapet-roofed commercial building is three bays wide at the second floor. It has a brick veneer, laid in a running bond, and an inset storefront on the right (north) end of the façade. The storefront door has been boarded-up and the storefront windows covered with vinyl siding. A replacement door on the left (south) end of the façade has an original transom and leads to the second floor. There are three replacement windows with brick windowsills at the second-floor level. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

109 N. Maple – Commercial Building – c. 1950**C – Building**

This two-story, flat-roofed commercial building is two bays wide and five bays deep. It has a painted brick veneer, laid in a six-to-one common bond and a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. It has a recessed storefront on the left (south) end of the façade with a one-light door centered on the storefront and replacement fixed windows on each side with vertical wood paneling below the windows. A replacement door on the right

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(north) end of the façade has a boarded transom and accesses the second floor, which has two replacement windows with brick windowsills on the façade. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

VACANT LOT

119 N. Maple – Medical Office Building – c. 1960

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed Modern office building is four bays wide and nine bays deep at the second floor. It is of painted concrete-block construction with a light-colored, variegated brick veneer on the façade. The flat roof has wide overhangs and is trimmed with aluminum. A flat-roofed canopy with similar detailing extends around the building between the first and second floors. The building has metal-framed slider windows at the rear and second floor with double-hung windows on the side elevations and fixed metal-frame storefront windows on the first-floor façade. There are two metal doors on the facade, each with a single vertical light and original transom. Each is accessed by a terra cotta-covered stoop and has an original brick planter to its left (south). The rear (west) portion of the right (north) elevation has vinyl siding on the second floor and may be an enclosed balcony. County tax records date the building to 1960.

TWO VACANT LOTS

131 N. Maple – Commercial Building – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is two bays wide and double-pile. It is of concrete-block construction and has a brick veneer on the façade. The building has metal-frame casement windows, though the glass is missing. Door openings have been covered with metal sheathing and the roof is failing. The building may have been erected as a small office. County tax records date the building to 1945.

East side of N. Maple, just south of the railroad tracks – Ansley Building – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block warehouse has a parapet with terra cotta coping. A loading bay and window on the façade have been enclosed with plywood and a pedestrian entrance has been installed in the former loading bay. A six-panel door with uncovered, concrete-block stoop remains on the right (south) end of the façade. There is a shed-roofed, frame wing on the rear of the right (south) elevation and a modern stair and ramp along the right (south) elevation lead to an entrance near the intersection of the main block and side wing. County tax records date the building to 1950.

203 N. Maple – Commercial Building – c. 1945

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block commercial building is five bays wide and four bays deep. It has a flat roof behind a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down along the side elevation. It retains six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the second floor, but most first-floor window openings have been boarded-up. There are three replacement doors on the façade, each with a narrow transom. A picture window near the right (north) end of the façade may be a later replacement. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map; it is currently apartments.

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205 N. Maple – Commercial Building – c. 1945

NC – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block commercial building is two bays wide and seven bays deep, though nearly all of the bays have been modified. All windows on the side elevations have been filled in with concrete block. The building features a stepped parapet with an upper-level space at the front right (northeast) corner, where the parapet is the highest; it has three vinyl windows on the second-floor façade to light this space, one of which has been covered with vinyl shutters. The building has an infilled garage bay on the left (south) end of the façade with a pair of metal-framed glass doors and an enclosed storefront bay on the right (north) end of the façade. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

VACANT LOT

212 N. Maple – Commercial Building – c. 1950

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed commercial building is three bays wide and seven bays deep. The building has a brick veneer with stepped parapet along the left (north) elevation concealing the partially-collapsed metal roof. It has original metal casement windows, most missing their glass panes and several missing their frames as well, with stone windowsills and cornerblocks on the façade. There is a brick sign panel at the top of the façade that is outlined with a projecting brick soldier-course and has stone cornerblocks. The first-floor façade has a stone veneer and inset storefront that has been fully boarded. It is sheltered by a metal awning hung from the façade by metal cables. County tax records date the building to 1950.

214 N. Maple – Koldee Club Building – c. 1945

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building is two bays wide and six bays deep. It has a parapet, stepped down along the side elevations, with terra cotta coping and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the second floor. First-floor windows on the left (north) elevation have been boarded. The storefront features a replacement door flanked by large, plate-glass windows and is sheltered by a metal awning hung from the façade on metal cables. An exterior wood stair on the right (south) elevation accesses the second floor. There is a one-story, brick section at the rear with a second-story, shed-roofed frame addition. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map. The sign projecting from the building reads “Koldee Club” and neighbors confirm that the building was a café.

VACANT LOT

218 N. Maple – Commercial Building – c. 1945

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block commercial building is two bays wide and four bays deep. The building has a parapet, stepped down along the side elevations, with terra cotta coping. There is a fixed, storefront window centered on the façade and flanked by replacement doors. The building has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows on the second-floor façade and a combination of two-over-two and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. There is a one-story, concrete-block rear addition with a shed-roofed,

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frame porch above it. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map. According to neighbors, the building was a pool room.

220-222 N. Maple – Duplex – c. 1960**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-form duplex is four bays wide and four bays deep with a brick veneer on the façade and vinyl siding on the side elevations. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior chimney on the right (south) elevation. The house has replacement front doors and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. There is a picture window, flanked by two-over-two windows on the left (north) end of the façade and a picture window flanked by replacement windows on the right (south) end of the façade. The left (north) three bays of the façade are recessed slightly, creating an inset porch supported by decorative metal posts. An inset porch at the left rear (northeast) corner has been enclosed with asbestos siding and storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1960.

Southwest corner of N. Maple and E. First – Commercial Building – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block commercial building is four bays wide and three bays deep with a stepped parapet concealing the roof and a one-bay-deep, concrete-block addition to the rear. It has two storefronts on the façade, the one to the left (south) with a replacement door with boarded transom and twelve-light picture window to its right (north). The right (north) storefront has a recessed entrance with a boarded entrance and windows with exposed transom. Window openings on the side elevations have been covered with metal grates. According to neighbors, the building was originally a café. It does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

306 N. Maple – Public Cleaners – c. 1958**C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is two bays wide and three bays deep. It has concrete-block construction with a buff-brick veneer on the façade and a stepped side parapet with terra cotta coping. The building has multi-light metal hopper windows with concrete sills. There is an aluminum awning over the window on the façade and a brick planter below the window. There is a replacement door on the right (south) end of the façade and a metal sign with an incorporated clock that reads “Public Cleaners” centered on the parapet. County tax records date the building to 1958.

308 N. Maple – House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, gambrel-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with its gambrel end oriented toward the street and a one-story, gabled rear ell at the rear. The house has vinyl siding, an interior concrete-block chimney, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. Windows on the left (north) elevation have been shortened. It has exposed rafter tails throughout, including on the paired gabled dormers on the left (north) and right (south) elevations. An inset porch on the right (south) end of the façade is supported by a square post and has been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1940 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

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312 N. Maple – House – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell at the right (south). It has vinyl siding and a metal roof with decorative gable centered on the façade. It has replacement windows throughout, included on all three sides of the two-story, canted bay on the left (north) gable end. The replacement door and sidelight are sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch on round columns with a low decorative gable over the entrance. There is a low, hip-roofed porte-cochere on the left (north) elevation supported by full-height brick piers. There is a two-story, shed-roofed addition to the right (north) of the rear ell with a one-story, shed-roofed block to its right (north) and a modern deck behind it. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

313 N. Maple – White Way Dry Cleaner and Florist – c. 1929

NC – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building is three bays wide and two bays deep. The brick veneer is laid in a six-to-one common bond and the flat roof is concealed behind a stepped side brick parapet. The storefronts have been covered with vinyl siding and have replacement doors and a small fixed window on the right (north) bay. The building retains a mousetooth detail in a brick panel in the parapet and a faded painted sign on the left (south) elevation that reads “White Way”. Neighbors confirm that the building was home to a dry cleaner and florist. County tax records date the building to 1929 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map. There is currently a barber shop in the right bay.

317 N. Maple – House – c. 1932

NC – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house has been highly altered, with little historic fabric remaining. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, shed-roofed rear section. The house has an original interior brick chimney and metal roof. It has vinyl siding and windows with vinyl shingles in the front gable and a stone veneer on the first-floor façade. The modern front door is sheltered by hip-roofed porch on replacement square posts with stone veneer covering the foundation and front stairs. County tax records date the building to 1932 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and a metal roof.

320 N. Maple – A. Andrew Newsome House – 1899, 1948

C – Building

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell on the left (north) end. The house has a painted, concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, has had the sidelights covered with vinyl siding. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by square wood posts on an at-grade, poured-concrete floor. There is an exterior wood stair at the right rear (southeast) that leads to a second-floor apartment. The house was built in 1899 for A. Andrew Newsome, custodian of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad depot. The second floor was added in 1948.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**321 N. Maple – Reynolds Funeral Home – 1949****C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled commercial building is two bays wide and five bays deep. It has a brick veneer, laid in a running bond on the façade and extending up as an arched parapet to conceal the gabled roof, with several interior brick chimneys along the side elevations. The façade features a stone veneer at the first-floor level, limestone pilasters at each end of the façade and a limestone lintel above, framing the stone veneer. It has inset, arched entrances on each end of the façade that lead to recessed, stone-veneered entrance bays. A group of four double-hung windows with an arched fanlight is centered on the façade. The stone veneer continues as stone knee walls framing each entrance and low stone planters across the façade and along the sidewalks. The second-floor façade has two replacement windows, each with soldier-course lintels with limestone cornerblocks and windowsills. There is a limestone panel just below the parapet with “1949 Reynolds” inscribed in it. Side elevations are covered with brick in a six-to-one common bond and have six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is a one-story, concrete-block addition at the rear with a frame second floor, covered with asbestos siding. A modern metal awning has been installed over the sidewalk leading to the left (south) entrance to the building. According to the current owner, the Reynolds Funeral Home was started by Brode Reynolds who was one of the Hertford County undertakers in Winton and came to Ahoskie in 1926, opening his funeral home in the Trummel Store building at 321 ½ North Maple Street before erecting this building in 1949.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, side-gabled, four-bay garage is of concrete-block construction with a metal roof. It is visible and accessible from Hayes Street.

321b N. Maple – House – c. 1920, c. 1949**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled frame house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding and replacement windows throughout. The hip-roofed front porch has been enclosed and covered with a brick veneer; it has a modern front door and paired windows on the façade. The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. A wrap-around porch on the left (south) elevation was likely removed and the asbestos siding added in 1949 when the Reynolds Funeral Home was constructed next door.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – Front-gabled metal carport on metal posts.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with vertical wood sheathing.

321½ N. Maple – Trummel Store – c. 1910**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled building is two bays wide and triple pile. It has vinyl siding, a metal roof, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows, paired on the left (south) end of the façade. There is a five-panel door on the right (north) end of the façade and a shed-roofed porch, supported by square posts. The building was erected as a general store, operated by Addison Trummel, who lived next door at 323 North Maple Street. Beginning in 1926, it was used by the Reynolds Funeral Home until they erected their new building in 1949. It is currently a residence.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**323 N. Maple – Addison Trummel House – 1903****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled, canted bay on the left (south) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the right (north) end. The building has vinyl siding and a corbelled brick chimney in the right (north) gable. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows with four-over-four windows flanking the chimney and replacement windows in the canted bay. The original front door features an arched pane over two panels and has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The replacement shed-roofed porch is supported by square posts. Queen Anne-style details include sawtooth shingles and a diamond-shaped, multi-light window in the front gable. The house was built in 1903 for Addison Trummel who operated a general store in the small building next door at 321½ North Maple Street.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1910 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1910 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

401 N. Maple – White Lily Elks Lodge No. 326 – c. 1935**C – Building**

This large, two-story, front-gabled building is four bays wide and five bays deep, standing prominently at the northwest corner of North Maple and East Hayes streets. The building is covered with vinyl siding and has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, paired on the street-facing elevations. It has two doors centered on the North Maple Street (east) elevation, a six-light-over-two-panel door on the left (south) and a two-light-over-two-panel door on the right (north). A single two-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the East Hayes Street (south) elevation and there are two additional doors on the rear (west) elevation. The most prominent feature of the building is the two-story porch that extends across the (south) three bays of the North Maple Street (east) elevation and wraps around to the East Hayes Street (south) elevation. The shed-roofed porch is supported by tall, wood posts on brick piers. A second-floor balcony, the full width and depth of the porch, is supported by tapered wood posts on the same brick piers, aligned directly behind the two-story posts. Organized by Willie Garrett and Brode Reynolds of Ahoskie and Will Brown of Winton, the White Lily Elks Lodge No. 326 erected this building in 1935, having met in the Love and Charity Hall prior to its construction. The lodge was built by Carey Newsome and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. It remains the meeting site of the White Lily Elks Lodge No. 326 and the Eureka Temple No. 521.

South Maple Street**112 S. Maple – Livery Stable – c. 1923****C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is three bays wide and three bays deep. It has a painted brick veneer with corbelling in the parapet. Window openings and a wide, loading bay on the entrance have been covered with wood sheathing, but retain original wood lintels and brick windowsills. A modern door has been installed in the loading bay. Arched window openings on the left (south) elevation have been infilled with brick, but the brick has been set back into the opening to reveal the original profile. County tax records date the

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building to 1923 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as “from plans, to be livery stable.” It was likely Ahoskie’s last livery stable to be built.

231 S. Maple – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, and boxed eaves with a wood cornice. The six-panel door has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on decorative metal posts. It has a scalloped detail in the fascia and a metal railing around the roof with a decorative “V” centered on the railing. The building does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map and is typical of post-World War II construction.

234 S. Maple – David L. Myers House – c. 1890

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell at the left (south). It has been significantly altered with the addition of one-story wings along the left (south) elevation and to the right rear (northwest) and the enclosure of the front porch. It has a metal roof and vinyl siding with a replacement brick chimney in the left (south) gable end and an original brick chimney in the right (north) gable end. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the four-panel, double-leaf front doors retain two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom, though they are partially obscured by the enclosed porch. The front-gabled porch has vinyl siding and a vinyl window in the gable; it is supported by square posts and has been enclosed with glass panels, creating a sunroom. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends the full-depth of the left (south) elevation, with a shed-roofed carport with vinyl siding at the rear (southwest). A flat-roofed wing to the right (north) of the rear ell extends beyond the house on the right (north) elevation. The house was built around 1890 for David L. Myers who came to Ahoskie in 1889 to manage the Cockey & Powell commissary.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, shed-roofed garage has T-111 sheathing and two vehicular bays on the left (south) elevation.

North McGlohon Street

110 N. McGlohon – Carolina Telephone & Telegraph – c. 1962

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed, commercial building is nine bays wide and four bays deep with a recessed, flat-roofed wing on the left (north) end and a series of windowless brick additions at the rear. The building has a brick veneer in a six-to-one common bond with two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and limestone windowsills and headers that continue as limestone courses around the main block and left (north) wing. Window openings on the right (south) and left (north) elevations have glass block. The entrance is centered on the façade in a slightly projecting bay; it has a limestone surround with a modern, metal-framed glass entry. There are concrete planters flanking the steps to the entrance. The left (north) wing is two bays wide and has a slightly lower roofline and parapet than the main block, but matches in detail. Brick volumes to the rear are higher than the main building and front on North Mitchell Street; they have a solid brick veneer

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with no fenestration. County tax records date the building to 1962; it replaced an earlier telephone exchange building that had stood on the site since at least 1930.

112 N. McGlohon – Stephen Henry Leary House – c. 1907**NC – Building**

This two-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide and double-pile with a two-story gabled rear wing on the right (north) end, extending the main, front-gabled wing and an altered, full-width porch. The house has vinyl siding, a metal roof with interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. Centered on the façade, just left (south) of the front gable, is a one-light-over-two-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The hip-roofed porch extends across the entire façade, following the gable-and-wing form, and wraps around the left (south) facing gable. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and there is a decorative gable on the right (north) end of the porch façade. The porch at the left (south) end of the facade has been extended forward, squaring the form, and enclosed with vinyl siding and banks of six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The porch on the right (north) end of the façade and the left (south) end of the side-gabled wing has been enclosed with screens. The house was erected by Stephen Henry Leary shortly after he moved to Ahoskie in 1899 to work for the Branning Mill. County tax records date the house to 1907 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1942 – Two-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage has a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation, and six-over-one, wood-sash windows on the second floor. According to the current owner, it was built in 1942.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1965 – One-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block garage is three bays wide with open garage bays and exposed rafter tails.

115 N. McGlohon – McGlohon Street Beauty Shop – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, commercial building is three bays wide with a brick veneer and flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. There is an arched brick door lintel with a four-light fanlight over a replacement door. Glass-block windows flank the entrance. Even though the building is freestanding, there are no windows on the side elevations. County tax records date the building to 1950.

116 N. McGlohon – Hertford County Herald Building – 1937**C – Building**

This one-story, commercial building features a deck roof behind a stepped brick parapet that wraps around the front corners of the building. The building is five bays wide and six bays deep with a tapestry brick veneer and brick pilasters dividing the bays. The façade features a wide, vinyl picture window in the center bay that may be a former loading bay. There is a modern entrance to its right (south), sheltered by a flat, metal canopy; a corresponding entrance to the left (north) of the center bay has been shortened for a window. There is a pair of metal casement windows in the right (south) bay and windows on the right (south) elevation are metal casement windows, paired in each bay. Windows have soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. Door and window openings in the left (north) two bays of the façade and the front two bays of the left (north) elevation have been enclosed with plywood. Metal windows at the rear of the left (north) elevation remain, some covered with wood shutters. There are five, decorative recessed panels in the parapet on the façade and a

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modern plywood sign centered on the parapet. There is a shed-roofed bay projecting from the rear of the left (north) elevation and a modern, flat-roofed addition that extends from the rear of the right (south) elevation. The right (south) wing has a metal picture window and single entrance on the front elevation.

The building was erected in 1937 by the Parker Brothers (J. Mayon and J. Roy) as the Herald Printing House, the publishing house that printed the *Hertford County Herald* newspaper, as well as other newspapers, and did commercial printing. The building was designed for straight-line production all on one floor and remained in use into the 1980s. The building is now home to the American Legion Post #102.

125 N. McGlohon – Office Building – c. 1965**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled office building is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with dentil molding along the cornice on the façade and a small louvered cupola with a weathervane on the roof. There is a thirty-light picture window, flanked by four-over-six wood-sash windows on each end of the façade with double-leaf, six-panel doors centered on the façade in a recessed, paneled entry. A flat-roofed portico shelters the entrance, supported by slender round columns on a slate stoop. County tax records date the building to 1965.

205-211 N. McGlohon – Apartment Building – c. 1978**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled apartment building is four units wide and double-pile, facing West North Street, but accessed from North McGlohon Street. The building has unpainted board-and-batten sheathing with stained wood weatherboards in the gables and a single interior brick chimney. Each unit has a modern, metal door flanked by vinyl windows on the façade. The side-gabled roof overhangs the façade and rear elevations, sheltering the entrances. County tax records date the building to 1978.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1978 – One-story, side-gabled garage with vertical wood sheathing, wood siding in the gables, an interior brick chimney, and single-sash windows.

NC-Structure – Carport – c. 1980 – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

208 N. McGlohon – Bailey Vaughan House – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a brick veneer with basketweave brick watertable and soldier-course brick lintels and stacked brick jambs in contrasting brick. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows throughout with paired windows on the façade and on a projecting, side-gabled bay on the right (south) elevation. There are knee brackets in the gables and an arched window with arched brick surround in the front gable. The three-light-over-five-panel front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement wood railing. The house appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with plywood sheathing and double-leaf, plywood door on the front elevation.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**212 N. McGlohon – John Askew Rental House I – c. 1938****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage with full-width, hip-roofed rear ell is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable, and a projecting, gabled bay on the right (south) elevation. There is a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade, with an engaged, catslide-roofed porch to its left (north), extending across the left (north) two bays of the façade. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and the six-panel door is centered on the façade. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers with arched openings. The house was built in 1938 by John Askew as a rental property and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1938 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay, brick garage is located between and shared by the houses at 212 and 216 North McGlohon Street.

216 N. McGlohon – John Askew Rental House II – c. 1938**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage has a full-width, hip-roofed rear ell and is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable end. The three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows are paired on the façade and on a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left (north) elevation. The six-panel front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a projecting, front-gabled porch with full gable return on square, full-height brick piers. The porch floor extends as an uncovered patio on both side of the porch. There is an inset porch at the left rear (northeast) corner of the house that is supported by a full-height brick pier and has been enclosed with screens. The house was built in 1938 by John Askew as a rental property and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. (Note: The house shares a one-story, front-gabled brick garage with the house at 212 North McGlohon Street.)

218 N. McGlohon – Lee T. Sumner House – c. 1910, c. 1930**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing projecting from the right (north) elevation, flush with the façade, and gabled, canted bays projecting from the left (south) side of the façade and the rear of the left (south) elevation. The entire exterior was covered with stucco around 1930 and vinyl siding has been applied over the stucco on the side and rear elevations; vinyl extends around the right (north) corner of the façade. The house has two-over-two, wood-sash windows throughout with multi-light round windows in the gables and a pair of two-over-two windows in a front-gabled dormer on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has two interior brick chimneys and decorative brackets along the eaves. The front door, on the right (north) bay of the main block, is a fifteen-light French door with decorative, lozenge-paned sidelights and transom. The hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and the front of the right (north) wing and wraps around the left (south) elevation, terminating just before the canted bay. It is supported by stucco-covered, tapered posts with arched spandrels and there is a decorative gable on the left (south) end, framing the canted bay. A portion of the porch on the left (south) elevation was enclosed with nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows with a fifteen-light French door on the front elevation; however, the windows on the left (south) elevation of the porch were replaced with two small windows when vinyl siding was applied. There is a two-story, gabled ell on the left (south) end of the rear elevation with a two-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch along its right (north) elevation. There is also a one-

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story, gabled wing extending from the rear of the right (north) side-gabled wing. The house was built c. 1910 for Lee T. Sumner, a postmaster and trustee for the Ahoskie Graded School, and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. It was extensively remodeled and stucco was applied to the exterior by Howard Seaton Basnight when he purchased the house around 1930.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with stuccoed exterior, metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and shed-roofed vehicular bays on each side.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage with metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gable. The garage has eight-light-over-one-panel carriage doors and a nine-light window in the front gable.

220 N. McGlohon – John Askew Rental House III – c. 1938**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage has a full-width, hip-roofed rear ell and is two bays wide and four-pile. It has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney with curved shoulder on the façade. The six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows are generally paired and the eight-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is located on the left (north) end of the façade. A asymmetrical, catslide, front-gabled porch extends from the left (north) end of the façade and wraps around the left (north) elevation under an extension of the main, side-gabled roof. The porch has arched brick openings and a concrete floor. There is an inset porch at the left rear (northeast) corner that is supported by a full-height brick pier and has been enclosed with screens. The house was built in 1938 by John Askew as a rental property and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing and a single door on the front elevation.

304 N. McGlohon – R. Jacob White House – c. 1920, c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile, with a three-bay-deep, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has aluminum siding and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows from a 1950s remodeling. The front door, a single-light-over-five-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that continues as an inset porch along the right (south) elevation. The porch is supported by turned posts with “derby hat” brackets and has an original wood railing. The rear bay on the right (south) elevation projects slightly under a hipped roof. Additional entrances on each side of the hip-roofed rear ell are sheltered by aluminum awnings. The house was built c. 1920 for R. J. White and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. It was constructed as a two-story house, but the second floor was removed in the mid-1900s after it caught fire.

305 N. McGlohon – Ernest Hayes House – c. 1906, c. 1925**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, front-gabled wing projecting from the center of the façade, a two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) and a one-story gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has vinyl siding, three interior corbelled-brick chimneys, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows throughout. There are round, quatrefoil windows in the gables and on each

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end of the façade at the first-floor level. The front door, a six-panel door with two-light transom, is located on the left (south) end of the façade. The front-gabled wing has a pair of windows at the first-floor level with a round pane centered on the upper sash with muntins extending to the square frame creating a starburst pattern and a single-pane lower sash. The one-story, hip-roofed porch dates to the 1920s. It extends from the left (south) end of the façade to the right (north) end of the projecting front bay and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a pierced brick balustrade between the piers. There is a hip-roofed side porch at the right (north) end of the façade with matching porch supports. Both porches retain metal roofs. County tax records date the building to 1906 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. It was built for Ernest Hayes on the site of his father's house, which had burned. Hayes was a merchant, operating the Hayes-Curtis Company, a general merchandise store, from 1910 to 1951.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1925 – One-story, hip-roofed, two-bay garage with wood weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets along the roofline. It has a gabled addition at the rear (west), facing West First Street and connected to the main block by a small, gabled entrance bay.

313 N. McGlohon – Sam E. Vaughan House I – c. 1915, c. 1949**C – building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with a decorative gable on the right (north) end of the façade a canted, gabled wing projecting from the rear of the left (south) elevation and a projecting, gabled bay on the right (north) elevation. It retains wood weatherboards with vinyl siding in the gables and an interior brick chimney. Window openings have all been boarded, but the one-light-over-one-panel door with matching sidelights and two-part transom is visible on the left (south) end of the façade. An original, one-story porch was removed c. 1949 and a two-story, shed-roofed wing added to the left (south) elevation, flush with the facade and abutting the projecting, gabled wing. The c. 1949, two-story, hip-roofed porch is supported by tapered wood columns with a low projecting gable over the entrance. There is a weatherboard-covered knee wall at the second-floor level. At the rear of the house, a one-story, gable wing extends from the right (north) end and a one-story, shed-roofed wing has been constructed on the left (south) end. The house was built c. 1915 for Sam E. Vaughan, one of the organizers of the Farmers-Atlantic Bank, and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1949 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, three-bay, frame garage has wood siding and two, asphalt-covered, front-gabled dormers with two-over-two, wood-sash windows. The roof has partially collapsed.

314-316 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the right (south) side and a shed-roofed wing to the left (north) of the ell. The house has asbestos siding, a metal roof with two interior brick chimneys, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. There is a decorative gable on the façade with wood weatherboards and a diamond-shaped, Queen Anne-style window. A pair of six-over-six, wood-sash windows are centered on the façade with a modern door on the left (north) end and a fifteen-light French door on the right (south) end of the façade. A hip-roofed porch extends across all three bays of the façade, supported by round, Tuscan columns. A shed-roofed porch at the left rear (northeast) has been enclosed

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with plywood. The house was likely built in the mid- to late-1910s and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map; it has been a duplex since at least the mid-1980s.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, shed-roofed, two-bay garage with wood weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

318 N. McGlohon – Russell P. Slaughter House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell at the right (south) side. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows throughout, but retains a metal roof and a multi-light, diamond-shaped window in the front gable. The replacement door, centered on the façade, retains oval sidelights, now painted. The hip-roofed front porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has an aluminum awning across the front. There is a shed-roofed addition to the left (north) of the rear ell and a modern deck at the rear. The house was likely built in the mid- to late 1910s, the house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. Russell P. Slaughter is the earliest known occupant.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, gambrel-roofed, pre-fabricated metal shed.

323 N. McGlohon – William W. Rogers House – c. 1910**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a two-story, projecting, gabled bay on the left (south) side of the façade and a two-story, canted bay at the rear of the left (south) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, a metal roof with decorative brackets along the cornice, and replacement windows throughout. A pair of original geometric-light casement windows remain on the second-floor, right (north) elevation. The entrance is centered on the façade and there is a one-story, canted bay to the right (north) of the front door. The hip-roofed front porch extends across the façade and wraps around the right (north) elevation, continuing along the right (north) elevation of the one-story, gabled rear ell. The porch is supported by square posts and has a replacement lattice railing and decorative brackets along the roofline. There are wide, brick stairs centered on the façade and at the rear of the right (north) elevation. A small, gabled wing extends from the rear (north) of the rear ell. The house was built c. 1910 by William W. Rogers, the first lawyer in Ahoskie. Rogers was active in local, county, and state government, serving as mayor of Ahoskie in the 1910s and 1930s and as a representative for Hertford County in the North Carolina General Assembly in the 1920s. The house was later owned by prominent businessman, N. S. Godwin.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1910 – One-story, clipped-front-gabled, two-bay frame garage with metal roof, wood weatherboards, and plywood-covered bays.

404 N. McGlohon – Cabbage Row I – c. 1920**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing with canted bay projecting from the right (south) elevation and a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, cornice returns, and a combination of six-over-six, wood-sash windows and replacement windows. The fenestration has been altered significantly. Windows on the front of the projecting, side-gabled wing and on two sides of the canted bay and have been removed. Additionally, a paired window to the left (north) of the door has been replaced with a single window and the small windows in the main front

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gable have been removed. The replacement front door, on the right (south) side of the façade is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch on Tuscan columns that extends around the right (south) elevation, terminating at the side-gabled wing. There is a two-story block with four-over-four windows behind the side-gabled wing and a hip-roofed porch on square posts along the right (south) side of the rear ell. The building is one of five remaining homes on this block that were built speculatively by Duncan L. Thomas Jr. and his brothers in the 1910s. The buildings appear on the 1923 Sanborn map and were named Cabbage Row for their resemblance to a row of cabbage heads in a garden.

Northwest corner of N. McGlohon and W. Hayes – VACANT LOT

407 N. McGlohon – Reverend J. L. Smith House – 1935

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled wing at the rear of the right (north) elevation. The building has a painted brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and has three interior brick chimneys. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired, with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. There are rectangular vents and knee brackets in the gables. The front door, a four-light-over-three-panel door on the right (north) end of the façade, is sheltered by a low, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; the porch wraps around the right (north) elevation, terminating at the side-gabled wing where there is another four-light-over-three-panel door. There is an inset porch at the left rear (southwest) that has been enclosed with plywood sheathing and metal storm windows. The building was built in 1935 and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. It was built for Reverend J. L. Smith, minister of the Ahoskie Methodist Church from 1933 to 1938.

408-410 N. McGlohon – Cabbage Row II – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including a paired window on the left (north) side of the first floor façade and a single window in the front gable. It has a metal roof, cornice returns, and two interior brick chimneys. The main entrance on the right (south) end of the façade has a replacement door and an additional door was added to its right (south) when the building was converted into two units. The one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the width of the façade and is supported by Tuscan columns. The building is one of five remaining homes on this block that were built speculatively by Duncan L. Thomas Jr. and his brothers in the 1910s. The buildings appear on the 1923 Sanborn map and were named Cabbage Row for their resemblance to a row of cabbage heads in a garden.

412-414 N. McGlohon – Cabbage Row III – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding, cornice returns, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows, including a paired window on the left (north) side of the first floor façade. The single window in the front gable has been replaced with a solid panel over a louvered vent. The house has two interior brick chimneys and the main entrance on the right (south) end of the façade has been boarded. An entrance on the right (south) elevation has a small,

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shed roof on brackets. The one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and is supported by Tuscan columns. There is a shed-roofed, screened porch on the right (south) side of the rear ell. The building is one of five remaining homes on this block that were built speculatively by Duncan L. Thomas Jr. and his brothers in the 1910s. The buildings appear on the 1923 Sanborn map and were named Cabbage Row for their resemblance to a row of cabbage heads in a garden.

413 N. McGlohon – Sam E. Vaughan House II – c. 1936

C - Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation. Windows are three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and there is a single three-over-three window in the front gable. The replacement front door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers. The sawn brackets and turned railing are not original. The house has a projecting, gabled bay on the right (north) elevation, knee brackets in the gables, and exposed rafter tails throughout. There is an attached, shed-roofed garage at the left rear (southwest) with asbestos siding over a brick knee wall. A one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with a metal roof and wood weatherboards in the gable is attached to the rear of the shed-roofed garage. County tax records date the house to 1936 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. It was built by Charles Bozeman for Sam E. Vaughan, a farmer and merchant.

416 N. McGlohon – Cabbage Row IV – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including a paired window on the left (north) side of the first floor façade. The single window in the front gable has been sided over. The house has two interior brick chimneys and a later, exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. The main entrance on the right (south) end of the façade has a one-light-over-two-panel door. The one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the façade and is supported by replacement square posts. There are one-story, shed-roofed bays on the right (south) and rear (east) elevations of the rear ell. An exterior, unpainted wood stair on the left (north) side of the rear ell accessed a second-floor unit. The building is one of five remaining homes on this block that were built speculatively by Duncan L. Thomas, Jr. and his brothers in the 1910s. The buildings appear on the 1923 Sanborn map and were named Cabbage Row for their resemblance to a row of cabbage heads in a garden.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, open garage bay on the left (north), and a six-panel door on the right (south) side of the front elevation.

418 N. McGlohon – Cabbage Row V – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell. The house has aluminum siding and replacement one-over-one, wood-sash windows, including a paired window on the left (north) side of the first floor façade. The single window in the front gable has been replaced with a small vent and two-over-two, wood-sash windows remain at the rear of the right (south) and left (north) elevations. The main entrance on the right (south) end of the façade has a replacement door and an additional door was added to its right (south) when the building was converted into two units. The one-story, hip-roofed

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porch extends the full width of the façade and is supported by wood posts on brick piers. The two-story rear ell has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a door at the second-floor level of the left (north) elevation, though there are no stairs remaining to access this door. The building is one of five remaining homes on this block that were built speculatively by Duncan L. Thomas Jr. and his brothers in the 1910s. The buildings appear on the 1923 Sanborn map and were named Cabbage Row for their resemblance to a row of cabbage heads in a garden.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing.

VACANT LOT

500 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation, flush with the façade. The building has asbestos siding, an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation flanked by four-over-four wood windows, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the rest of the house. The four-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door on the right (south) end of the façade is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that extends around the right (south) elevation, supported by slender square posts. There is a shed-roofed porch on square posts on the rear (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1940, though it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with asbestos siding has a gabled bay on the left (west) elevation that serves as a garage for the house at 504 North McGlohon. There is a shed-roofed bay on the left (west) elevation, where the two gables meet.

501 N. McGlohon – C. B. “Buck” Coggins House – c. 1926**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left (south) elevation, a gabled dormer at the rear of the left (south) elevation, and two gabled dormers on the right (north) elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer with a soldier-course brick watertable, an interior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation, and stucco in the gables and dormers. It has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with concrete windowsills throughout the first floor with replacement windows in the gables and dormers. The house has been divided into apartments and has two replacement doors on the façade, sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with a projecting, gabled bay centered on the façade. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has an open frieze. There are sawn rakeboards, molded rafters, and knee brackets in the dormers and gables. There is a projecting, flat-roofed addition at the rear of the right (north) elevation and an inset porch at the rear of the left (south) elevation has been enclosed. County tax records date the building to 1926 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map. It was built by C. B. “Buck” Coggins, the Chevrolet dealer in Ahoskie.

VACANT LOT

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504 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and a wide, gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation, flanked by four-over-four, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is sheltered by an engaged porch that extends across the right (south) two bays of the façade and is supported by tapered wood posts. There is a shed-roofed screened porch at the rear (east) of the rear ell. County tax records date the building to 1940, though it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map. (Note: This house shares a garage with the house at 500 North McGlohon Street.)

510 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows and a six-light-over-three-panel door on the façade. An engaged, shed-roofed porch extends across the left (north) three bays of the façade, supported by a decorative metal post at the outer corner. County tax records date the building to 1940, though it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with asbestos siding and an open, shed-roofed bay on the right (south) elevation.

516 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is a twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four, wood-sash windows on the right (south) end of the façade. The louvered wood storm door, centered on the façade is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts with asbestos siding in the gable. There are several awning windows at the right rear (southeast) corner of the house and an attached, flat-roofed, metal carport on metal poles at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1953.

VACANT LOT

517 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation and a shed-roofed extension of the main roof across the rear. The house has asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. The six-panel door is located under an inset porch on the left (south) end of the façade. A shed-roofed porch in front of the side-gabled bay aligns with the inset porch and both are supported by square posts with a modern

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wood railing. This house is older in form and detail than the mid-century houses on the east side of the street; it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

521 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed section at the rear. The house has an interior brick chimney, asbestos siding, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The replacement front door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on the left (south) end of the façade. The porch is supported by square posts and has asbestos siding in the gable. This house is older in form and detail than the mid-century houses on the east side of the street; it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with wood weatherboards and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

522 N. McGlohon – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has asbestos siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (south) elevation. The house has a two-light-over-four-panel door centered on the façade that is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on replacement square posts with a later open frieze and a louvered vent and wood siding in the gable. The house does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map, but is typical of 1930s and 1940s architecture.

North Mitchell Street**101 N. Mitchell – Barber Shop – c. 1945****C – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building was built immediate adjacent to, and shares a wall with, the gas station at the intersection of West Main and North Mitchell street. The building has been painted but the colored brickwork is still faintly visible; it featured a brick parapet with alternating yellow and red brick at the top, simulating dentils. There were also light-colored brick diamonds on the façade and yellow-brick, soldier-course lintels above the storefront windows. The storefront has a central entrance flanked by display windows with a window on the front of the left (south) elevation as well. The knee wall below the windows had alternating red and yellow brick creating a striped effect. The building was erected in 1945 as a barber shop by Talmadge Baker who also developed the two buildings to the west.

110-122 N. Mitchell – E. L. Garrett Building (NRHD) – 1938**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled commercial building is ten bays wide at the second floor with seven storefronts on the ground level. It has a skintled brick veneer, an asphalt-shingled roof, and replacement windows at the second-floor level. The first-floor storefronts have all been altered with replacement doors and covered transoms, though most retain a center entrance arrangement with display windows on each side and decorative brick knee walls below. A soldier-course in contrasting-colored brick runs the width of the building just above the storefronts. The first-floor spaces house a variety of commercial spaces and there was a roller

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skating rink on the second floor with the entrance at the left (north) end of the façade. E. L. Garrett built this utilitarian commercial building in 1938 as Ahoskie recovered from the depression and expanded its retail, wholesale, and service businesses. After the roller skating rink was closed in the 1940s, the upper floor was used as warehouse space.

North of 122 N. Mitchell – M. H. Mitchell Furniture Company Annex (NRHD) – c. 1940

C – Building

This two-story commercial building was constructed in a seven-to-one common bond and has terra cotta coping on the parapet roof, which is highest at the rear, where it connects to the commercial buildings facing North Railroad Street. The building currently has no roof, but retains three metal hopper windows with concrete sills at the second-floor level and the words “M. H. Mitchell Furniture Co.” painted at the top of the parapet. The first floor has been painted and has a storefront, with recessed entrance flanked by display windows on the left (north) end and an original garage bay on the right (south) end. The display windows (now covered with plywood) have soldier-course lintels and the recessed entry has a one-light door with sidelights, but has been boarded. The building appears on the 1940 Sanborn map; it was built by M. H. Mitchell as an annex to his furniture store which fronts on North Railroad Street.

Southwest corner of N. Mitchell and W. North – Ahoskie Lodge #684 – c. 1945

C – Building

This two-story, brick building is three bays wide and five bays deep with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The building has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows with limestone windowsills on the façade and right (north) elevation, facing West North Street. The main entrance, centered on the façade has a pair of replacement doors in a wide limestone surround with the words “Ahoskie Lodge No. 684, A. F. & A. M.” and the Mason’s symbol carved into the limestone above the door. A second entrance on the right (west) end of the West North Street elevation has a wide limestone surround as well. Window pattern on the rear (west) elevation is irregular and indicates that the entrance on West North Street accessed a stairway to the second-floor space. County tax records date the building to 1945. It is currently the Davie Lodge #39 and the Ahoskie O. E. S. #291.

218 N. Mitchell – Brick Warehouse – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed concrete-block warehouse has a brick façade and parapet with concrete cap. The building has a wide loading bay centered on the façade and a shed-roofed open bay on the right (south) elevation is supported by wood posts and shelters additional loading bays. The building was likely erected in the 1950s.

220 N. Mitchell – North Carolina Division of Highways – c. 1950

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Neo-Georgian-style building is five bays wide and double-pile with projecting hip-roofed bays on each end of the façade. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the rear (east) elevation, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. The main entrance is centered on the façade and recessed slightly in an arched brick opening with concrete keystone. It has a modern, metal-framed door and

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sidelights with an original, multi-light arched transom. There is a decorative front gable centered on the façade and two gables on the rear, each with a single six-light window surrounded by louvers. The building was erected around 1950 for the North Carolina Division of Highways; it currently houses the Hertford County Department of Social Services.

313 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear wing. The house has vinyl siding and windows and a stuccoed foundation. The front door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on the right (north) end of the façade; the porch is supported by square posts and has a replacement, unpainted wood railing. County tax records date the building to 1946.

321 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1910**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and three bays deep with a gabled wing projecting from the rear of the left (south) elevation. The house has wood weatherboards and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. There are decorative gables on the façade and right (north) elevations, each with a plywood covered diamond-shaped window opening. A replacement door centered on the façade and a one-light-over-three-panel door on the right (north) elevation each have a metal awning and modern stoop; an original wrap-around porch, visible on the 1923 Sanborn map, has been removed. There is an interior chimney on the side-gabled wing and a shed-roofed enclosed porch across the front of the side-gabled wing. A small, hip-roofed bay projects from the rear (west) of the main block. County tax records date the building to 1910.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1910 – This one-story, front-gabled shed has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and open shed-roofed bays on the right and left elevations.

403 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, including a group of three windows on the right (north) end of the façade. The six-panel door is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. County tax records date the building to 1956.

404 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer laid in a seven-to-one common bond, two interior brick chimneys, and four-over-two windows, generally paired. There are wood shingles in the main front gable and on the front-gabled porch, which is supported by decorative metal posts on low brick piers and shelters a replacement front door centered on the façade. The house appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

412 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell and a shed-roofed addition on the left (north) elevation, flush with the facade. The house has a metal roof, asbestos siding,

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three interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The replacement front door is located on the right (south) end of the façade and there is a six-light-over-three panel door and single replacement window on the shed-roofed addition on the left (north) end of the façade. The shed-roofed front porch extends across the façade and wraps around the left (north) elevation, forming the roof of the shed-roofed side wing; it is supported by decorative metal posts. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

416 N. Mitchell – Charles L. Hoggard Rental House – c. 1915

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the left (north) side and an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on the right (south) side of the rear ell. The house has vinyl siding, but retains a metal roof and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. It has interior brick chimneys on the main block and rear ell. There is a decorative gable centered on the façade and the hip-roofed front porch extends nearly the full width of the façade, supported by turned posts. The house was built around 1915 by Charles L. Hoggard and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. Hoggard lived in an identical house next door at 420 North Mitchell Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1930 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood siding and a double-leaf plywood door.

417 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1930

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has wood weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and knee brackets in the dormer and gables. Windows have a large diamond center pane with muntins at the points, dividing the upper sash into five panes over a single-light bottom sash; they are paired on the façade and first-floor side elevations with a group of three in the dormer and two windows in each side gable. The front door, centered on the façade, is a three-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door. The house has been divided into two units and a second door, a six-light-over-three-panel door, has been installed on the façade, immediately to the right (north) of the main door. The full-width engaged porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a partially-inset, shed-roofed porch on the left rear (southwest) corner that has been enclosed with plywood. The house appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

420 N. Mitchell – Charles L. Hoggard House – c. 1915

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed rear ell on the left (north) side and an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on the right (south) side of the rear ell. The house has vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows. It has two interior brick chimneys on the main block and one interior brick chimney on the rear ell. There is a decorative gable centered on the façade and the hip-roofed front porch extends nearly the full width of the façade, supported by replacement decorative metal posts. Likely built around 1915, the house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. It was occupied by Charles L. Hoggard who built an identical house next door at 416 North Mitchell Street.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**421 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1923****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (north) end. The house has a metal roof, interior brick chimney, wood weatherboards on the first floor, and wood shingles in the gables and on the two gabled dormers. Craftsman-style elements include exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, generally paired. The front door is a fifteen-light French door and is sheltered by an engaged porch on grouped wood posts on brick piers. There is a gabled dormer centered over the entrance with a six-light-over-three-panel door flanked by narrow two-over-one windows; the door opens to an inset porch with square posts on a shingle-covered knee wall with original railing across the front. Another dormer on the left (south) end of the façade has a pair of four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood windows and a matching inset porch. Both dormers have exposed trusses and rafter tails. There is a small room on the left (south) end of the main porch with windows on all three sides. An inset porch at the left rear (southwest) has been enclosed and has a two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash window. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

502 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the left (north) end. The house has a stuccoed foundation, two interior brick chimneys, wood weatherboards on the first floor, and wood shingles in the gables. It has two-over-two, wood-sash windows and a fifteen-light French door centered on the façade. The wide, front-gabled porch is supported by round wood columns and has wood shingles in the gable. Other Craftsman-style features include knee brackets in the gables. The building appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1930 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with wood weatherboards, a metal roof, a five-panel door on the left (west) end of the front elevation and two six-light windows on the right (east) end of the front elevation. It has a shed-roofed garage bay added to the left (west) elevation.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – Five-bay-wide open shed with a metal shed roof on wood posts.

503 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1960**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and louvered vents in the gables. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay, partially-inset, shed-roofed porch on the left (south) end of the façade; the porch is supported by a single metal post on the outer corner and has a decorative metal railing. There is a wide, shed-roofed attached carport at the left rear (southwest) that is supported by grouped square posts on a concrete-block knee wall; it has an enclosed storage space at the right (north). The house is a mirror image of the neighboring house at 509 North Mitchell Street and was likely built around 1960.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated metal shed with shed-roofed frame bay on the left (west) elevation.

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506 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear section. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and three interior brick chimneys. It has six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and stucco in the front gable. There is a partially inset, front-gabled porch on the right (south) end of the façade, supported by square full-height brick piers and with stucco in the gable. The shed-roofed rear section has vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1927 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map; it is very similar to the neighboring house at 510 North Mitchell Street.

509 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1960

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, and louvered vents in the gables. The six-panel door is sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roofed porch on the right (north) end of the façade; the porch is supported by square posts and has modern wood railing. There is a gabled attached carport at the right rear (northwest) that is supported by wood posts. The house is similar to the neighboring house at 503 North Mitchell Street and was likely built around 1960.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, three-bay-wide frame shed with wide, low front-gabled roof and plywood sheathing.

510 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1927

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear section. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and three interior brick chimneys. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and stucco in the front gable. There is a partially inset, front-gabled porch on the right (south) end of the façade, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and with stucco in the gable. The shed-roofed rear section has vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1927 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map; it is very similar to the neighboring house at 506 North Mitchell Street.

513 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1946

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, and replacement windows throughout, paired on the façade. The three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch on square posts on brick piers with a louvered vent in the gable. There is a shed-roofed porch at the rear and a shed-roofed carport has been attached to the left (south) elevation. The carport is supported by wood posts on a brick knee wall with louvered vertical wood sheathing between the posts. County tax records date the building to 1946.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1946 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing.

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514 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1941

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile. It has wood weatherboards, two interior brick chimneys, and a combination of six-over-one wood and six-over-six vinyl sash windows, paired on the façade. It has exposed rafter tails and a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable. The front door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch on the left (north) end of the façade, supported by wood columns. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on a single square post. An inset porch at the right rear (southeast) has been enclosed with plywood. County tax records date the building to 1941.

516 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding on the façade, and asbestos siding on the side and rear elevations. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a replacement picture window, flanked by fixed windows on the right (south) end of the façade. The solid wood door is sheltered by an aluminum awning over a concrete-block stoop. There is a second entrance with aluminum awning centered on the left (north) elevation, accessed by a modern wood ramp. The house is typical of post-World War II housing.

517 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1946

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell and two gabled dormers on the façade. The house has an exterior, painted-brick chimney on the left (south) elevation, vinyl siding, and replacement vinyl windows throughout. There is a single window in each dormer and a single window in each gable. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts on brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1946.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with concrete-block construction and wood siding in the front gable; the garage faces Alton Street.

520 N. Mitchell – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and rear (east) elevations. The house has vinyl siding on the façade, asbestos siding on the side and rear elevations and projecting wings, and an interior brick chimney. It has a combination of six-over-six, six-over-one, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows. The nine-light-over-decorative-paneled door is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. There are rectangular louvered vents in the gables and a shed-roofed rear section extends across the right (south) side of the east elevation. There is an attached, shed-roofed carport at the rear with exposed rafter tails and square post supports. The building is typical of post-World War II housing.

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South Mitchell Street

111 S. Mitchell – Warehouse – 1994

NC – Building

One-story, frame warehouse with vertical metal sheathing and shed roof. It has a single, overhead garage door on the left (north) end of the façade. County tax records date the building to 1994; it replaced a historic home on the site.

113 S. Mitchell – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has asbestos siding, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. The nine-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by an aluminum awning over a concrete stoop. County tax records date the building to 1945.

West side of 100-block of S. Mitchell – VACANT LOT

West North Street

North side 100-block W. North – VACANT LOT

Northeast corner of W. North and N. Mitchell – Frame Warehouse – c. 1980

NC – Building

This one-story, shed-roofed open storage area has wood supports and plywood sheathing. It is accessed from West North Street and extends along North Mitchell Street. The site was a residential site in the 1920s and 1930s, but by 1940 was a coal yard. This building was likely erected in the 1980s.

206 W. North – Lizzie Whedbee House – c. 1932

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and four-pile. It has a brick veneer laid in a one-to-six common bond, an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, and an interior brick chimney. The metal roof has exposed rafter tails and there are knee brackets in the gables. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and a replacement vent in the front gable. The left (west) bay projects slightly from the façade under a gabled roof, with a three-light, Craftsman-style window in the gable. The three-light-over-two-panel door is located on the right (east) elevation of this projecting bay. There is a hip-roofed porch on the right (east) end of the façade with a metal roof supported by a full-height brick pier at the outer corner and with a solid brick knee wall. The house is very similar form and detail to the houses at 210 and 216 West North Street. The four brick houses on the north side of this block were constructed in the early 1930s for the sons of Clarence Whedbee. County tax records date each building to 1932 and the four appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1932 – This one-story, three-bay garage has a brick veneer and a flat roof with parapet. There are brick pilasters dividing the bays that extend above the parapet and concrete caps on the parapet and pilasters. The garage is located between, and shared by, the homes at 206 and 210 West North Street.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**210 W. North – Elmer Whedbee House – c. 1932****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and four-pile. It has a brick veneer laid in a one-to-six common bond, an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, and an interior brick chimney. The roof has exposed rafter tails and there are knee brackets in the gables. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and a replacement vent in the front gable. The left (west) bay projects slightly from the façade under a gabled roof, with a boarded window in the gable. The hip-roofed porch on the right (east) side of the façade is supported by a full-height brick pier at the outer corner and with a solid brick knee wall; it has been enclosed with brick and has paired windows and a six-light door on the façade with a classical surround with fluted pilasters and detinculated lintel. The house is very similar in form and detail to the houses at 206 and 216 West North Street. The four brick houses on the north side of this block were constructed in the early 1930s for the sons of Clarence Whedbee. County tax records date each building to 1932 and the four appear on the 1940 Sanborn map. (Note: The house shares a one-story, brick garage with the house at 206 West North Street.)

211 W. North – Commercial Building – c. 1948**C – Building**

This one-story, concrete-block commercial building features a brick veneer on the façade and a flat roof behind a parapet with terra cotta coping. There are two, high windows on the left (east) end of the façade and three matching windows on the right (west) elevation. A recessed entrance on the right (west) end of the façade has a six-panel door with transom. There is a gabled rear addition with vinyl siding. County tax records date the commercial building to 1948 and it is currently the Greater Faith Outreach Center.

214 W. North – Ruby Whedbee House – c. 1932**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear wing extending from the right (east) side, a side-gabled wing projecting from the rear ell, parallel to the main block, and a rear, gabled wing extending from the left (northwest) corner. The house has a brick veneer laid in a five-to-one common bond and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end of the main block. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows with painted concrete windowsills, paired on the façade, and a six-panel door with classical, pedimented surround centered on the façade. The door is accessed by a modern wood stoop with both wood steps and a wood ramp. There are smaller six-over-one, wood-sash windows on the left (west) elevation, flanking the chimney, and a small vent in the right (east) gable. The four brick houses on the north side of this block were constructed in the early 1930s for the sons of Clarence Whedbee. County tax records date each building to 1932 and the four appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1932 – This one-story, three-bay garage has a brick veneer and a flat roof with parapet. There are brick pilasters dividing the bays that extend above the parapet and concrete caps on the parapet and pilasters. The garage is located between, and shared by, the homes at 214 and 216 West North Street.

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216 W. North – W. F. Whedbee House – c. 1932

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and four-pile with a gabled addition at the rear. It has a brick veneer laid in a one-to-six common bond with a contrasting, header-course watertable, an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, and an interior brick chimney. There is a projecting gabled bay on the left (west) elevation, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows with concrete windowsills and a vent in the main front gable. The left (west) bay projects slightly from the façade under a gabled roof, with a fanlight in the gable. Windows on the projecting bay, the fanlight, and the vent in the main gable all have decorative, contrasting brick surrounds. The six-light-over-two-panel door is located on the right (east) elevation of this projecting bay and has a stacked brick jamb. There is a hip-roofed porch on the right (east) end of the façade supported by a full-height brick pier at the outer corner and with a solid brick knee wall. The gabled rear addition is an extension of the main roofline and is sheathed in asbestos siding. The house is nearly identical in form but more detailed than the houses at 206 and 210 West North Street. The four brick houses on the north side of this block were constructed in the early 1930s for the sons of Clarence Whedbee. County tax records date each building to 1932 and the four appear on the 1940 Sanborn map. (Note: The house shares a one-story, brick garage with the house at 214 West North Street.)

Northeast corner of W. North and N. McGlohon – VACANT LOT

302 W. North – Dr. Paul H. Mitchell House – c. 1915

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a two-story wing projecting from the rear of the right (east) elevation. It has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows throughout and two interior brick chimneys. The fifteen-light French door on the right (east) end of the elevation retains two-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. A projecting, canted bay on the left (west) side of the elevation has a gabled roof with replacement fanlight and windows on each side of the canted bay; the right (east) window on the first floor was replaced with a modern door when the house was converted to apartments. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the façade and wraps around the right (east) elevation, abutting the projecting two-story wing; it is supported by replacement square posts. There is a one-story, gabled rear wing at the left (west) side and a hip-roofed porch to the right (east) of the wing has been enclosed with four-light windows. The house was built around 1915 by Dr. Paul H. Mitchell, son of Dr. J. H. Mitchell, who returned to Ahoskie in 1907 after attending medical school.

313 W. North – W. H. Basnight Company Employee House II – c. 1937

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, triple-pile, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end, and two decorative gables on the façade. It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, and a centered, six-light-over-two-panel door. It has a hip-roofed porch with metal roof supported by vinyl-covered, tapered wood posts on brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1937 and it

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appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. It was built by W. H. Basnight as employee housing for the W. H. Basnight Company.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with wood weatherboards and a double-leaf plywood door on the front elevation.

314 W. North – House – c. 1952**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (west) end and a side-gabled hyphen on the right (east) elevation that connects to a front-gabled garage. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, and louvered vents in the gables. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including a bank of three windows on the left (west) end of the façade and a single window in each gable. The right two bays of the façade project slightly under a gabled roof with a four-over-four, wood-sash window in the gable. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment; to its right (east) in the projecting front gable is an eight-over-eight, wood-sash window. The side-gabled hyphen has vinyl siding below with awning windows above. The front-gabled, attached garage has a brick veneer with vertical wood sheathing enclosing the opening. County tax records date the building to 1952.

317 W. North – George J. Newbern Sr. House – c. 1911**C – Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, side-gabled wing projecting from the left (east) elevation. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement windows throughout, but retains a metal roof and two interior, corbelled-brick chimneys. There is a decorative gable on the left (east) side of the façade with a single-light, diamond-paned window. A six-panel door on the left (east) side of the elevation has five-light sidelights. It is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends across the facade and wraps around the left (east) elevation and across the front of the side-gabled wing and has been fully screened. There are two one-story gabled wings at the rear with a smaller, gabled wing projecting from the right (west) side of the right wing. A shed-roofed carport on square posts has been attached to the left (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1911; it was built for George J. Newbern Sr., an Ahoskie Ford Dealer who built a commercial brick building on East Main Street.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1920 – One-story, asymmetrical-side-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards is four bays wide with two garage bays in the center and a single, six-panel door at each end of the front elevation. The asymmetrical gabled roof gives the allusion of a pent roof from the front.

320 W. North – Jesse D. Bozeman House – c. 1910, c. 1952**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear wing at the left (west). The house has wood siding, mitered at the corners, with vinyl in the eaves. It has a metal roof with two interior brick chimneys, and a decorative gable centered on the façade with a replacement octagonal window. It has replacement windows throughout and the front door, centered on the façade, has a louvered wood storm door; it is sheltered by a half-round roof on small knee brackets and accessed by a half-round brick stoop and

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stair with decorative metal railing. There is a shed-roofed screened porch on the right (east) elevation and a flat-roofed addition at the right rear (northeast). The house was likely built around 1910 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. County tax records date changes to the house, including the current porch, to 1952.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – Large, pyramidal-roofed carport with metal roof on square posts with brackets.

321 W. North – W. H. Basnight Company Employee House I – 1936 **C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear section. The house has a painted brick veneer with a soldier-course brick watertable, interior brick chimney, and exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows throughout with soldier-course brick lintels, including a group of three windows on a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) side of the façade. There are three-light, Craftsman-style wood windows flanking the chimney and a projecting gabled bay on the right (west) elevation with a pair of windows. An inset porch on the left (east) end of the façade is supported by a full-height brick pier with solid brick knee wall and has been enclosed with storm windows. The house was built in 1936 and appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. It was built as employee housing for the W. H. Basnight Company.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame carport with vinyl siding in the gable and enclosed storage at the rear.

400-404 W. North and 203 N. West – Duplex – c. 1935 **C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled duplex is six bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, gabled wings on each side of the façade and rear elevations creating an H-shaped plan. It has a brick veneer, three interior brick chimneys, an asbestos-sided gabled dormer centered on the façade, and six-over-one, Craftsman-style windows throughout. The facade is symmetrical with the right (east) unit having a front-gabled wing, flush with the right (east) elevation, that has paired windows on the first floor and in the gable with an inset porch on the left (west) side of the gable with brick arches and a solid brick knee wall defining the inset porch and sheltering the six-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door. Each side has a concrete stair with brick knee wall leading to the porch. It has a projecting bay on the right (east) elevation with a hipped roof, a door with original fanlight in an arched surround accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop, and a single smaller window. There are paired windows and a single, smaller window in the side gable. A gabled rear wing has an asbestos-sided, shed-roofed dormer on the left (west) elevation, paired windows in the gable, and a hip-roofed porch with brick supports at the rear of the gabled wing; it has been enclosed with screens and plywood. The unit on the left (west) end of the building is a mirror image of the right unit with an exterior metal fire stair leading to an entrance in the shed-roofed dormer centered on the rear elevation. One of the first multi-family homes building in Ahoskie, county tax records date the building to 1935; it currently has four units.

403 W. North – House – c. 1910, c. 1965, c. 1987 **NC – Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing house has been greatly altered. A wide projecting front gable has been added to the right (west) side of the façade and a shed-roofed porch, now enclosed, was added to the left (east)

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side of the façade, in front of the main front-gable. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has diagonally-applied vinyl siding in the gables. The replacement vinyl windows are smaller than the original windows. There is an attached carport at the left rear (southeast). The house was likely constructed around 1910 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. County tax records date the alterations to 1965 and 1987.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage has vinyl siding, including diagonally-applied vinyl siding in the gable and vinyl siding enclosing the main garage bay.

405-407 W. North – Duplex – c. 1991**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled duplex is two bays wide and one bay deep. It has vinyl siding and windows. An entrance on the right (west) end of the façade has a single door sheltered by a gabled roof with brackets and vertical wood sheathing in the gable. A two-story, inset porch on the left (east) end of the façade has been enclosed at the first-floor level and has a modern, unpainted wood railing at the second-floor level. County tax records date the building to 1991.

410 W. North – Irving Preston Newsome House – c. 1905**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (west) side and an enclosed, hip-roofed porch to the right (east) of the rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and replacement windows throughout. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch on turned posts with “derby hat” brackets. There is a hip-roofed wing projecting from the left (west) side of the rear ell and a gabled wing projecting from the right (east) side of the enclosed porch. The c. 1905 house was built by Irving Preston Newsome and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with vinyl siding.

NC-Building – Playhouse, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled frame playhouse with vertical plywood sheathing and six-light windows. It has a cupola and a shed-roofed porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by square posts.

411 W. North – House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed rear ell at the right (west) side. The house has wood weatherboards, three interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A hip-roofed dormer, centered on the façade has a six-over-one, wood-sash window flanked by shorter, single-light, fixed windows. The front door is a one-light-over-one-panel door flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch on square posts with a modern wood railing. The building first appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, hip-roofed garage with wood weatherboards has a garage bay and single door on the front elevation.

416 W. North – Graham L. Newsome House – 1937**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is two bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, exterior brick chimney with

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decorative arched brick panel on the left (west) elevation, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood windows throughout. The front door is located in a projecting, steeply-gabled bay on the right (east) side of the façade. It has a six-panel door with an arched brick surround with a concrete keystone and basketweave brick in the arch. There is a gabled dormer on the left (west) side of the façade with a Palladian window. A side-gabled porch on the right (east) elevation is supported by tapered full-height brick piers with concrete detailing and has been enclosed with screens. There is a projecting, gabled bay at the rear of the left (west) elevation and a modern, vinyl-sided gabled ell at the rear (north). The house has paired windows in the gables and exposed rafter tails throughout. The house was built in 1937 by T. S. Overton for Graham L. Newsome, owner of the Ahoskie Machine Works, which was also an Oldsmobile dealership at one time.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1937 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay, frame garage with wood weatherboards and a six-panel door on the right (east) side of the front elevation.

417 W. North – Jesse Grey Camp House – 1924**C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style American Foursquare is two bays wide and double-pile with a one-story gabled rear ell at the left (east) side and a shed-roofed enclosed porch at the right rear (southwest). It has wood weatherboards on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor and in the gables. The house has a combination of nine-over-one, wood-sash windows flanked by six-over-one windows on the first and second floor of the façade with a combination of nine-over-one and six-over-one windows throughout the house. The fifteen-light French door on the right (west) end of the façade has five-light sidelights. The full-width shed-roofed front porch has a projecting gable on the right (west) end of the façade, marking the entrance. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There are exposed rafter tails throughout and knee brackets in the gables. There is a one-story, projecting shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. The house was built in 1924 for Jesse Grey Camp, an employee of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1924 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood weatherboards and a single, overhead door on the front elevation.

420 W. North – Dr. J. G. Matheson House – 1934**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Georgian Revival-style house is five bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney on the left (west) elevation, modillions at the roofline, and three pedimented-gabled dormers on the façade, each with a single window and wood siding. The house has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and an eight-panel front door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a multi-pane fanlight, all in an arched brick opening. The single-bay, hip-roofed front porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a Chippendale-style wood railing at the roofline. There is a low, hip-roofed, one-story porch on the left (west) elevation; it has full-height brick piers and has been enclosed with four-over-four and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows above wood panels. A low, gabled porte-cochere on the right (east) elevation is supported by Tuscan columns on a brick knee wall. There is a modern, one-story sunroom and deck at the rear. The house was built in 1934 by Dr. J. G. Matheson.

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C-Building – Garage, c. 1934 – One-story, side-gabled, two-bay garage with brick veneer, paired four-over-four, wood-sash windows in the gables, exposed rafter tails, and modern overhead doors.

421 W. North – Russell Harrell House – c. 1923, c. 1940**NC – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear wing at the left (east) and a large, flat-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest). The house has a buff-colored brick veneer with a soldier-course brick watertable, two interior brick chimneys, and wood trim with dentils along the roofline. It has a slate roof with gables on the front and side elevations, each with wood shingles and dentils along the roofline. The house has replacement windows on the main level but retains a pair of four-over-four, wood-sash windows in the front gable, a three-over-one window in the left (east) gable, and a single, four-light window in the right (west) gable. The six-panel front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. The hip-roofed porch extends across the facade and wraps around the right (west) elevation; it is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a brick knee wall. The left (east) bay of the porch may have always been enclosed; it has one-over-one, wood-sash windows above the brick knee wall. The right (west) bay of the porch, extending along the right (west) elevation, has been enclosed and covered with stucco. There is a projecting hip-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map and was built by Russell Harrell who only occupied the house for a few years. Harrell operated a grocery store in Ahoskie and farmed. Alex Lipsitz bought the house in 1926. The brick additions at the rear were made around 1940.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

500 W. North – J. S. Deans House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell. The house has a stuccoed foundation, an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and replacement windows throughout. It has a replacement front door centered on the façade that is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch on round columns on stuccoed brick piers. A front-gabled dormer on the façade has brackets in the gable and a fifteen-light French door with five-light sidelights that accesses an inset porch supported by square posts on a vinyl-sided knee wall. There is a one-story, shed-roofed projecting bay on the right (east) elevation. The building was built c. 1920 for J. S. Deans and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, two-car carport on square posts with brackets has exposed eaves and vinyl in the front gable.

501 W. North – House – c. 1924**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and six-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, has five-light sidelights. To the right (west) of the door is a three-part wood window, with multiple, lozenge-shaped upper panes over a single-light sash. Knee brackets and a window in the front gable have been removed. The flat-roofed front porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The left (east) end of the porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-

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sash windows. The right (west) bay of the porch was originally an open patio but the roof was extended since 1984 and an unpainted wood ramp added. There is a projecting, side-gabled bay on the left (east) elevation, flush with the façade. County tax record date the building to 1924 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, shed-roofed, frame garage with vinyl siding and an overhead door on the front elevation.

504 W. North – Dr. W. C. Mercer House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow has a full-width, front-gabled projecting wing and is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a gabled rear ell on the right (east) side and a shed-roofed block to the left (west) of the ell. The house has vinyl siding and eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the first floor. There are two, single-light fixed windows in the front gable and two eight-over-one windows in each side gable. The replacement front door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on tapered wood posts on brick piers with a replacement railing. The house was built c. 1920 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map; it was home to Dr. W. C. Mercer, a dentist, and his wife.

509 W. North – W. T. Brown House – c. 1918**NC – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story wing projecting from the right (west) elevation with a canted bay at the right (west) end, and a one-story, gabled wing at the rear. The house has lost much of its original detail and currently has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. A pair of windows on the left (east) end of the façade has been replaced with a smaller picture window flanked by double-hung windows and windows on the left (east) elevation are shorter than the original windows. The replacement front door, on the right (west) end of the façade retains a transom and there is evidence of a classical surround that has been removed. The full-façade porch was removed mid-century but a hip-roofed porch extends from the right (east) elevation, across the two-story wing; it is supported by a Tuscan column and has a replacement railing. There is an additional entrance from the porch to the side-gabled wing. The house is one of two identical houses in this block built by George Newbern. It was occupied by W. T. Brown, a Hertford County Commissioner at the turn of the twentieth century. County tax records date the building to 1918 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

510 W. North – House – c. 1920**C – Building**

This two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story wing projecting from the right (east) elevation with a canted bay at the right (east) end, and a one-story gabled wing at the rear. The house has a stuccoed foundation, interior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows, but retains a metal roof and a five-light, Craftsman-style window in the front gable. The replacement front door, on the right (east) end of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full-width of the façade and wraps around the right (east) elevation, terminating in the side-gabled wing; it is supported by Tuscan columns and has a metal roof. There is an additional entrance from the porch to the side-gabled wing and a two-story, shed-roofed block at the rear (north) of the two-story wing. The house is one of two identical houses in this block built by George Newbern that appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

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NC-Building – Shed, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with plywood sheathing.

513 W. North – House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, front-gabled dormer on the façade and a shed-roofed wing at the rear. The building has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, stucco in the side gables, and vinyl siding on the front dormer. The house has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with concrete windowsills. Windows are paired on the façade and on the left (east) elevation with three windows in the right (west) gable. There is a group of four windows in the dormer and knee brackets in the dormer and side gables. The six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is located on the left (west) end of the façade and is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch on turned posts with a replacement railing. The shed-roofed rear wing has vinyl siding and an inset porch at the right rear (southwest). County tax records date the building to 1927 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1927 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage has vertical wood sheathing in the gable. A side-gabled brick wing on the right (west) elevation serves as a garage for the house at 517 West North Street; it is accessed by North Academy Street and its garage bay has been enclosed with wood siding and a pedestrian door.

517 W. North – House – c. 1930**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled rear wing at the left (east) end of the rear elevation. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, an interior brick chimney, and vinyl siding in the gable. It has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with concrete windowsills. The house has been altered with the enclosure of the two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch with vinyl siding and windows. There is a projecting, gable bay on the right (west) elevation. The house appears on the 1930 Sanborn map. (Note: The house shares a brick garage with the house at 513 West North Street.)

524 W. North – House – c. 1932**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, hip-roofed rear ell on the right (east) end. The house has a brick veneer with a double-header-course brick watertable and an exterior brick chimney on the façade with darker brick construction, a diamond pattern near the base, and concrete shoulders. The house has nine-over-one, wood-sash windows, including a group of four windows on the left (west) gable end. The right (east) two bays of the façade are faced with stucco and the louvered wood storm door is sheltered by a steeply-pitched, front-gabled porch on square columns with stucco in the gable. A portion of the side-gabled roof extends from the front right (southeast) corner, nearly reaching the ground and forming a brick wall along the right (east) side of the front porch. The porch itself continues as a patio across the middle bay of the façade. The hip-roofed rear wing has exposed rafter tails and an inset porch at the left rear (northwest) that has been enclosed with asphalt siding and storm windows. There is a low,

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gabled rear ell at the right rear (northeast) with an entrance on the rear (north) elevation and an interior brick chimney. County tax records date the building to 1932 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1932 – One-story, hip-roofed, two-bay brick garage with exposed rafter tails and plywood doors on the right (south) bay. It has asbestos siding, a two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash window, and a single door in the left (north) bay.

Parker Street

113 Parker – House – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. There are two-over-two, wood-sash windows and projecting one-story bays on the right (east) side of the façade and on the right (east) elevation with paired windows on the front bay and single windows elsewhere. The full-width, hip-roofed porch shelters a one-light-over-two-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade and extends beyond the right (east) elevation, where it used to wrap around the southeast corner of the house; it is supported by round columns with a replacement railing. An attached, flat-roofed metal carport on the left (west) elevation has a metal stair and access to a second-floor apartment with a lattice railing around the roofline. The building was likely constructed between 1915 and 1920 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

708-710 Parker – Duplex – c. 1993

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is eight bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, one-over-one windows, and six-panel front doors accessed by uncovered brick stoops and stairs. There are louvered vents in the gable and a single nine-light-over-two-panel door in each gable end. County tax records date the building to 1993.

712 Parker – J. Roy Parker House – c. 1928

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide and double-pile. It has been covered with vinyl siding and the foundation has been stuccoed, but the house retains eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade and in the side gables. It has a six-panel front door and a prominent front-gabled porch over the left (east) three bays of the façade with later dentils applied along the roofline and a tripartite window in the gable. The porch is supported by wide, tapered full-height brick posts on brick piers and the porch floor continues as an uncovered terrace in front of the right (west) bay. A modern railing extends around the porch and terrace. A flat-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation is recessed slightly from the façade; it has a decorative brick chimney on the front elevation and three windows on the left (east) elevation. A side-gabled, two-bay garage on the right (west) elevation is flush with the façade and has vinyl siding and a single window in the right (west) gable end.

County tax records date the building to 1928 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map. It was built by J. Roy Parker who worked as an apprentice for the Hertford Herald Shop in high school and college, purchasing half interest in the paper after finishing school in 1915. Later he and his brother, Mayon, established a

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publishing house for area papers and Parker eventually wrote and published The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County in 1955.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled frame garage has concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and two vehicular bays on the right (west) elevation.

VACANT LOT

721 Parker – Joseph Thomas Parker House – c. 1910, c. 1935**C – Building**

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the right (east) side. The house has vinyl siding, a metal roof, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end. The house retains two-over-two, wood-sash windows, a paired window centered on the second floor, and a multi-light, diamond-paned window in the front gable. The one-light-over-three-panel, double-leaf door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on square columns. There is an enclosed porch on the left (west) side of the rear ell.

Joseph Thomas Parker built this house on the southeast corner of Parker Street and Catherine Creek Road around 1910; he moved the house to its current location around 1935. Parker built a store on West Main Street and his son, J. Roy Parker lived across the street from this house.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1935 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with wood weatherboards, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and two double-leaf doors on the façade.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1970 – Front-gabled metal carport on metal posts.

VACANT LOT

802 Parker – House – c. 1947**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) side of the façade. The building has vinyl siding and windows and an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. There is a single window in each gable and a six-panel wood door. An inset porch on the right (west) side of the projecting front-gable is supported by a decorative metal post with an aluminum awning. It is identical in form to the house at 810 Parker Street and county tax records date the house to 1947.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1947 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with shed-roofed bays on the left (east) and right (west) elevations.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1980 – Front-gabled, two-car metal carport on metal pole supports.

805 Parker – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, one-bay-deep, gabled rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and windows, paired on the façade, with a single window in each gable. The six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. County tax records date the house to 1945.

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NC-Building - Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, gambrel-roofed, prefabricated shed with T-111 sheathing.
NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1980 – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

809 Parker – House – c. 1947

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has vinyl siding and an interior brick chimney. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and a four-light-over-four-panel door centered on the façade in a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay. There is a single window in each gable and an inset porch at the front of the side-gabled wing, supported by a decorative metal post and with aluminum awnings on the front and right (east) elevations. An inset porch at the rear of the right (east) wing has been enclosed with vinyl siding and storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1947.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled prefabricated shed with vinyl siding and a double-leaf door on the front elevation.

810 Parker – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) side of the façade. The building has vinyl siding, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including a single window in each gable, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. An inset porch on the right (west) side of the projecting front-gable is supported by a decorative metal post with an aluminum awning. It has a shed-roofed rear section on the rear (south) elevation. It is nearly identical in form to the house at 802 Parker Street and county tax records date the house to 1950.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding, a double-leaf door, and a shed-roofed bay on the left (east) elevation.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1980 – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

South Pembroke Street

102 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1960

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimneys on the left (south) gable end and at the right rear (northwest). It has louvered vents in the gables and six-over-six vinyl windows throughout. The front door is centered on the façade in a recessed, paneled entrance with a classical surround on the façade with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. A one-story, side-gabled garage on the right (north) elevation has two six-over-six windows on the façade and two overhead garage doors on the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1960.

320 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1954

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is seven bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade and a rear gabled carport at the left (south) end. The house has a brick veneer with wood weatherboards in the gables and two interior brick chimneys. It has wood casement

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windows throughout, generally grouped into two or three windows per unit. The third bay from the left (south) end is recessed slightly and has three jalousie windows. To its immediate right (north) is a five-part bow window. The entrance, a solid door with reeded-glass sidelights, is located to the right (north) of the bow window. It is sheltered by an inset porch on the left (south) side of the projecting front-gabled wing. The porch has vertical wood paneling, is supported by decorative metal posts, and has a brick planter in the right rear (northwest) corner. Windows on the left (south) elevation are double-height wood casement windows. The gabled rear carport has an enclosed storage area at the rear (west) end and a brick, lattice-work wall on the right (north) end. County tax records date the building to 1954.

321 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1965**NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the left (northeast). The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and wood casement windows. The center bay on the façade has a bay window with paired casement windows on each side. To the left (north) of the bay window is the solid wood door in a recessed, paneled bay with fluted pilasters defining the bay on the façade. There is a side-gabled, two-bay garage (likely an enclosed carport) on the right (south) elevation with vinyl siding on the façade and in the center bay of the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1965.

401 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing at the right (south) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) gable end. The solid wood door has three diagonally-arranged lights and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the left (north) two bays of the façade, supported by square posts. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the building to 1950.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1950 – One-story, side-gabled frame shed with beaded wood siding and wide roof overhangs.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled carport on metal pole supports with vinyl in the gable.

406 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1954**C – Building**

This two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations. The house has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the right (north) gable end, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor façade. The six-panel front door is centered on the façade with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights separated by thin pilasters; it is sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on square columns with a decorative metal railing around the roofline. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the right (north) elevation is supported by square columns and accessed by a six-light-over-two-panel door on the right (north) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed

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wing on the left (south) elevation has a pair of windows on the façade and an attached, hip-roofed carport on full-height brick piers at the rear (west). County tax records date the building to 1954.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1954 – One-story, front-gabled, frame garage with wood siding and a metal roof.

407 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1947**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and triple-pile with projecting front-gabled bays on each end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows, including paired windows on the front-gabled bays, and an interior brick chimney. The front door is a solid wood door with three diagonally-arranged lights and is accessed by a curved brick stair. To the right (south) of the door is a picture window flanked by one-over-one replacement windows. A shed roof extends across the middle two bays and is supported by a single metal post. There is a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) and an enclosed porch at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1947.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1980 – Flat-roofed carport on metal pole supports.

410 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1961**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is six bays wide and three bays deep with a projecting, hip-roofed wing at the left (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer and six-over-six, wood-sash windows, grouped on the façade with paneled aprons below. The six-panel door has a fluted surround and is sheltered by an inset porch at the right (north) end of the projecting, hip-roofed wing; the porch is supported by decorative metal posts. An inset carport on the right front (northeast) corner is supported by decorative metal posts on a brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1961.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1961 – One-story, hip-roofed brick garage with paired windows on the façade.

415 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1956**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and wood siding in the gables. The two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows are grouped on the façade. The middle two bays of the façade are recessed slightly with a louvered wood storm door on the right (south) and a group of three windows on the left (north). There are square posts supporting the roof at the entrance and a low brick planter extends in front of the windows at the inset bays. The left (north) bay is a garage with an original thirty-two-panel, overhead door and a small, glass-block window under a decorative gable with a small pent roof across the façade. There is an inset porch at the left rear (northeast) that has been enclosed with two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1956.

421 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation and a gabled rear ell. The house has asbestos siding on the main block and vinyl siding on the side-gabled wing. The brick chimney on the left (north) elevation is

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partially obscured by the side-gabled wing, which may be an enclosed porch. It retains six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. The solid-wood door has three diagonally-arranged lights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with decorative brackets on the posts and wood shingles in the gable. There is a gabled dormer on the rear elevation and a covered breezeway on full-height brick piers extends from the gabled rear ell, connecting to a side-gabled, brick garage with an overhead door on the right (south) elevation, facing Myers Street. County tax records date the building to 1945.

503 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1955

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear wing at the left rear (northeast). The house has a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable end. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, grouped on the façade, with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. The six-panel door is in a recessed, paneled entry with fluted pilasters and a denticulated cornice on the façade. There is a flat-roofed carport on full-height brick piers on the right (south) elevation with a Chippendale-inspired wood railing at the roof. A flat-roofed screened porch on the left (north) elevation has square full-height brick piers and a matching railing at the roofline. There are paired windows in the gables. County tax records date the building to 1955.

508 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1959

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the façade. The house has a brick veneer and an exterior brick chimney centered on the projecting bay. It has replacement windows throughout. The six-panel front door is located in a recessed bay with vertical wood sheathing; the wood sheathing extends across a part of the façade to the left (south) of the entry. A carport on the right (north) end of the house is sheltered by an extension of the main roofline and is supported by a lattice-brick wall on the north elevation; it has an enclosed storage space at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1959.

510 S. Pembroke – House – c. 1958

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear wing at the right rear (northwest). The house has a brick veneer and an interior brick chimney. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, including a group of three windows on the façade. The replacement front door is in a recessed entrance bay sheathed with vertical wood and with fluted pilasters flanking the bay on the façade. There are louvered vents in the gables and a carport on the right (north) elevation is covered by an extension of the main gabled roof supported by square full-height brick piers; it has an enclosed brick storage area at the right rear (northwest). County tax records date the building to 1958.

NC-Structure - Carport, c. 1980 – One-story, front-gabled metal carport on metal posts.

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Hertford County, North Carolina**North Railroad Street****101 N. Railroad – Bank of Ahoskie (NRHD) – 1925-1926****C – Building**

The two-story, flat-roofed commercial building stands prominently at the northwest corner of North Railroad and West Main streets. It is three bays wide and seven bays deep on the Main Street elevation. It is designed in the Beaux-Arts style with cut limestone walls set on a simple base at the sill height of the first floor windows. There is a simple belt course at the windowsill level of the second-floor windows, and a full entablature and balustrade at the top of the parapet with a plaque on the Railroad Street elevation that reads, "Bank of Ahoskie." The main entrance of the building faces North Railroad Street and has three, one-over-one, wood-sash windows at the second floor and a recessed opening under a tall arch at the first floor. The entrance has replacement commercial doors with transom, but retains a metal surround with molded cornice and a multi-light arched metal transom above the doors. There are small, eight-light windows flanking the entrance with limestone rosettes above the windows. The Main Street elevation has one-over-one, wood-sash windows at the second-floor level with five rounded-arched windows on the first-floor level that light the double-height banking room. There is an entrance to the second-floor offices at the left (west) end of the Main Street elevation; the replacement doors retain a limestone surround and a limestone rosette above. A small, eight-light window on the right (east) end of the Main Street elevation matches those on the Railroad Street façade with a limestone rosette above.

The Bank of Ahoskie, the oldest bank in Ahoskie, was founded in 1905, beginning operations in a small, one-story frame building on East Main Street. This elegant Beaux Arts-style building was completed in July of 1926. Part of the mid-1920s construction boom, the new Bank of Ahoskie building was the cornerstone of the newly built business block on West Main and North Railroad streets. The Bank of Ahoskie closed for nine months in 1932 due to the Depression and for eighteen days in 1933 following the federal bank holiday declared by President Roosevelt. The bank merged with Wachovia Bank in the third quarter of the twentieth century.

107-111 N. Railroad – Garrett Hotel (NRHD) – 1925-1926**C - Building**

See entry for 118-124 W. Main.

115 N. Railroad – W. D. Newsome Building (NRHD) – c. 1905**NC – Building**

This two-story, commercial building is three bays wide, with two storefronts on the first floor. The building has been significantly altered with the application of stucco over the brick veneer on the façade, through a corbelled brick parapet with pilasters remains visible on each end of the façade and extends above the parapet. There are smaller replacement windows at the second floor in segmental-arched openings topped with decorative arched brickwork. The first floor features a modern door at each end of the façade and two fixed-pane display windows centered on the façade. On the left (south) elevation, first-floor windows have been boarded and second-floor windows have been replaced. The entrance to the upper floor is on the left (south) side of the building, accessed by a narrow alley.

W. D. Newsome, the original owner of this building was an African American educator in Hertford County and served in the North Carolina House of Representatives from 1870 to 1872. Jim Odom and Jim Hill

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had a store in the building c. 1910 and the Masons began using the upstairs for their lodge meetings at that time. The upper floor was later used as Ahoskie's first movie theatre.

117-131 N. Railroad – M. H. Mitchell Furniture Company Buildings (NRHD) – 1926-1930 **C – Building**

These three one-story buildings containing eight storefronts were built over a period of four years. Each bay has a brick parapet, separated by brick pilasters that extend above the parapet, and an applied cornice over the storefront. The earliest completed building on the left (south) end is two bays wide with plain brick parapets over each storefront and recessed horizontal panels between the brick pilasters. Both storefronts have been altered with vertical sheathing covering the transoms and modern doors and storefront windows installed. The right (north) six storefronts have a slightly more ornate corbelled brick cornice between the brick pilasters with recessed sign panels in each parapet. The leftmost (southernmost) bay in this section retains its original storefront configuration with a recessed one-light-over-one-panel door with transom flanked by display windows with copper trim on brick knee walls. However, the transom has been removed or covered. The middle two bays of this section have had their storefronts covered entirely with plywood and the right (north) two bays have new, flush storefronts with small vinyl windows.

The buildings were erected following a 1925 fire and completed by 1930. A photograph taken in the late 1920s shows the southern building, containing two storefronts, occupied while the four adjacent storefronts to the north were still under construction. The northernmost building containing two storefronts was not yet under construction when the photograph was taken, but was completed before 1930. These commercial buildings have served a variety of retail, service, and office use and the M. H. Mitchell Furniture Company has operated continuously in the middle bays of this building from 1928 through the 1980s.

201 N. Railroad – Commercial Building – c. 1951 **C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building is three bays wide and two bays deep (along West North Street). It has a brick veneer laid in a seven-to-one common bond and a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The main storefront at the intersection of North Railroad and West North streets is inset slightly with vinyl siding covering the display windows facing the street, but uncovered windows flanking the recessed entrance. The wall over the inset entrance is supported by a metal post at the corner and aluminum awnings shelter the storefront. A second storefront at the right (north) end of the façade has a replacement door and fixed window surrounded by vinyl siding and sheltered by an aluminum awning. County tax records date the building to 1951.

209 N. Railroad – Commercial Building – c. 1944 **C – Building**

This narrow, two-story, commercial building has a tapestry brick veneer laid in a six-to-one common bond with a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The building has a single one-over-one, wood-sash window on the second-floor and a replacement storefront with a single door and two vinyl windows in a wood-sided storefront opening. It appears that a second entry has been removed and infilled with brick below the replacement window to the north. County tax records date the building to 1944.

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209 N. Railroad – Myers Building Supply – c. 1951

C – Building

This wide, one-story, commercial building has a painted brick veneer laid in a six-to-one common bond with a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The building is four bays wide with a pair of fixed, one-light windows on the left (south) end of the façade and a modern, metal storefront with an asphalt-shingled awning in the second bay. The third bay is a paneled overhead garage door and there is a single boarded window on the right (north) end of the façade. County tax records date the building to 1951 and it is currently occupied by Resolutions for Care.

217 N. Railroad – Commercial Building – c. 1948

C – Building

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is one bay wide. It has a brick veneer laid in a running bond and a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. There are brick pilasters on each end of the façade that extend slightly above the parapet. There is a brick soldier-course lintel across the storefront and a basketweave brick panel in the parapet. The modern, metal-frame glass door is centered on the façade and flanked by display windows above brick knee walls. There is plywood covering the transom and an aluminum awning across the entire storefront. County tax records date the building to 1948.

South of 220 N. Railroad – VACANT LOT

220 N. Railroad – N. S. Godwin Storage Feed & Fertilizer – c. 1920

C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed, metal warehouse is five bays wide and five bays deep. It has a stuccoed foundation and is covered with corrugated metal, making it more resistant to fire. The parapet steps down toward the rear (east) and features faded “N. S. Godwin Storage Feed and Fertilizer” signs painted on the façade and right (south) elevation. The left (north) three bays of the façade, consisting of a pedestrian door flanked by two wide, loading bays, are sheltered by an aluminum awning. On the right (south) end of the façade are a pedestrian entrance accessed by a concrete stair and a six-over-six, wood-sash window with metal bars applied to the exterior. There are several remaining six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the left (north) and right (south) elevations and a metal hip-roofed open bay at the right rear (southeast). The building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. Godwin operated a wholesale hay and feed store here.

Northeast corner of N. Railroad and W. First – VACANT LOT

Northwest corner of N. Railroad and W. First – VACANT LOT (parking)

310 N. Railroad – Barnes and Sawyer Grocery Company – c. 1940

C – Building

This two-story, painted-brick warehouse is five bays wide with brick laid in a six-to-one common bond, a raised first floor, and a flat roof behind a brick parapet. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the façade, protected by metal bars. There are two loading bays on the first-floor level, each enclosed with plywood and sheltered by a metal shed roof. A first-floor window opening on the right (south) end of the façade has been altered as a door opening and is accessed by an unpainted wood stair. The building first appears on the 1940

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Sanborn map and was occupied by Barnes and Sawyer in 1946; it was later home to Ahoskie Wholesale Company.

311 N. Railroad – Warehouse – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, frame warehouse has corrugated metal sheathing and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has a single loading bay on the façade with a metal door and a metal-covered opening in the gable that may have been a window or an opening through which to hoist goods into the warehouse. It has two additional loading bays on the right (north) elevation, each enclosed with plywood, and a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). The warehouse appears on the 1923 Sanborn map with a 311 North Railroad Street address.

314 N. Railroad – Barnes and Sawyer Warehouse – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, concrete-block warehouse is four bays wide and has a flat roof with concrete-block parapet and terra cotta coping. Each bay has a window, door, and loading dock. Windows are six-over-six, wood-sash windows and one six-panel wood door remains. The loading bays have been enclosed with plywood. County tax records date the building to 1946; it was originally owned and occupied by Barnes & Sawyer, but has been operated by the W. H. Basnight Company for many years.

Northwest corner of N. Railroad and W. Hayes – VACANT LOT**400 N. Railroad – North State Provision Company – c. 1910, c. 1984****NC – Building**

This two-story, brick commercial building has stucco covering the exterior, including the parapet, which steps down toward the rear (east). The building is eight bays wide and five bays deep, featuring segmental arches over the doors and windows that are still evident through the stucco. Second-floor windows on the right (south) end of the building do not have arched openings. The building has been altered significantly with the enclosure of most of the door and window openings, though three loading bays on the façade are still in use and sheltered by flat, metal awnings suspended from the façade. A one-story, flat-roofed modern addition at the left (north) end of the building is recessed from the street; it has a concrete-block foundation, metal sheathing, and a single loading bay at the left (north) end of the façade. A projecting, flat-roofed bay at the right (south) end of the addition has a second loading bay. County tax records date the main building to 1910 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map as a one-story structure occupied by a farm implement dealer. It has been the North State Provision Company since 1934. Tax records date the addition to 1984.

423 N. Railroad – Claude Greene Building Supplies – 1926**C – Building**

This one-story brick warehouse is ten bays wide and four bays deep. It has a three-course brick sawtooth frieze below a double-corbelled dentil course in the parapet and pilasters on each corner that extend above the parapet. Several two-over-two, wood-sash windows remain, though many of the window openings have been boarded. There is an original double-leaf, six-light-over-three-panel wood door on the right (north) loading bay on the façade and a two-panel pedestrian entrance to its right (north). All of the window and door

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openings have hooded segmental brick arches and brick in the upper arches offset to form a dentil course over these openings. "Ahoskie Building Supplies" is painted over the left (south) loading bay. A modern brick addition on the left (south) elevation has a garage bay on the left (south) end of the façade and all of the windows have been bricked in. This finely detailed warehouse was built c. 1926 for Claude Greene who operated a building supply business at that time. An advertisement related to the opening of the Richard Theater in 1928 noted that C. Greene provided the building supplies for the construction of the theater.

500 N. Railroad (East side) – C. S. Godwin and Son Cement & Feed Building – c. 1940, c. 1950
C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, frame building has wood weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has a single window in the front gable and six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the right (south) end of the façade and on each end of the right (south) elevation. A loading bay and pedestrian entrance on the façade are sheltered by a metal shed roof. A second loading bay on the right (south) elevation also has a metal shed roof. A c. 1950 four-bay-wide, one-story, brick addition on the left (north) end has a metal roof with brick firewall extending above the roofline separating the second and third bays. The brick exterior has been painted and the windows have all been boarded. Loading bays are enclosed with plywood. A one-bay-wide concrete-block addition is located on the left (north) end of the building. The front-gabled building first appears on the 1940 Sanborn map as the C. S. Godwin & Son Cement and Feed.

500 N. Railroad (West side) – C. S. Godwin and Son Cement & Feed Warehouse – c. 1950 C – Building

This one-story, nine-bay-wide, concrete-block warehouse features a flat roof behind a concrete-block parapet that steps down toward the rear (west). Several door and window openings have been enclosed, but eight loading bays remain on the façade. The building was erected as additional warehouse space for the C. S. Godwin and Son Cement and Feed Company across the street and was likely completed in the 1950s. Larry's Garage is currently operating out of the left (south) bays.

South Railroad Street

102-104 S. Railroad – Hertford Herald Building (NRHD) – c. 1915 C – Building

This two-story, flat-roofed, commercial building is four bays wide, with two storefronts on the first floor. The building has a brick veneer applied in a five-to-one common bond and a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The second-floor windows on the facade and left (south) elevation are six-over-six, wood-sash windows and there are four-over-four, wood-sash windows with arched transoms on the first-floor level of the left (south) elevation. The left (south) storefront is original with a single-light wood door recessed slightly between two large, plate-glass windows, each with a wood bulkhead below. The right (north) storefront has been altered; it has a deeply recessed French door and a three-part transom, but the rest of the storefront opening has been filled with brick. There is a modern door on the right (north) end of the façade that leads to the second floor; it has a plywood surround, but original prism-glass transom.

The *Hertford Herald*, started in 1910 by W. Glen Smith, was purchased c. 1915 by J. Roy Parker and James A. Vinson. In 1915, the *Hertford Herald* printing shop was moved from a frame building at the northeast

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corner of Main and Mitchell streets to this two-story brick building, which was new at the time. The *Hertford Herald* remained here until the late 1920s when Parker and Vinson bought the J. W. Powell Building on West Main Street and moved the printing shop there. This building was then divided into two storefronts and has been used for a variety of offices and retail stores.

113 S. Railroad – Garrett Funeral Home – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building is six bays wide and six bays deep with a symmetrical façade with stepped parapet. The building has a brick veneer with stacked brick jambs at the doors, soldier-course brick lintels over the windows, and a decorative soldier course between the first floor and parapet. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. The middle two bays of the façade and front (west) bay of the right (south) elevation each have a three-over-one, Craftsman-style window flanked by two-over-one windows with an arched, multi-light transom over the entire assembly and an arched brick surround with concrete keystone. The entrance on the left (north) end of the façade has a replacement door, but the right (south) door is original with a round, geometrically-divided pane above a single panel; both doors have modern hooded awnings. County tax records indicate the building was the Garrett Funeral Home.

South Rhue Street**102 S. Rhue – House – c. 2005****NC – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a six-panel front door accessed by an unpainted wood stoop. There is an inset screened porch on the right (north) end of the façade. County tax records date the building to 2005.

107 S. Rhue – E. R. Evans Rental House I – c. 1935**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels. The left (north) bay of the façade projects slightly under a gabled roof with three windows centered on the bay. A hip-roofed porch to the right (south) of the projecting bay is supported by a full-height brick pier and shelters a three-light-over-two-panel door on the right (south) elevation of the projecting bay. There are exposed rafter tails throughout, decorative purlins in the gables, and a rectangular vent in the main front gable. A gabled bay on the left (north) elevation projects slightly. It is nearly identical in form to the house at 109-111 South Rhue and county tax records date both buildings to 1935.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1935 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage has brick veneer and stucco in the front gable. It is shared by the houses at 107 and 109-111 South Rhue Street.

109-111 S. Rhue – E. R. Evans Rental House II – c. 1935**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, an exterior brick chimney on the left (north) elevation, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels. The left (north) bay of the

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façade projects slightly under a gabled roof with three windows centered on the bay. A hip-roofed porch to the right (south) of the projecting bay is supported by a full-height brick pier; it shelters two three-light-over-two-panel doors and has been enclosed with lattice. There are exposed rafter tails throughout, decorative purlins in the gables, a rectangular vent in the main front gable, and a decorative gable on the left (north) elevation. It is very similar form to the house at 109-111 South Rhue and county tax records date both building to 1935. (Note: The house shares a one-story brick garage with the house at 107 South Rhue Street.)

West Side S. Rhue – VACANT LOT

115-117 S. Rhue – Duplex – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is four bays wide and four-pile. It has asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, and three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. There is a single six-over-six wood window in the front gable. The two three-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style doors are centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. County tax records date the building to 1950.

East Richard Street

107 E. Richard – Duplex – c. 1935

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and four-pile. It has wood weatherboards throughout, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and two interior brick chimneys. The building retains four-over-four, wood-sash windows in the front gable and on the side (east and west) elevations. The first-floor façade features six-over-six, wood-sash windows and six-panel doors sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on simple square posts. Six-panel doors on each side elevation are sheltered by metal shed roofs. A shallow rear addition continues the main roofline. The building does not appear on the 1930 Sanborn map.

201 E. Richard – House – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (east) side and a shed-roofed block to the left (east) of the rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows. It retains a single, two-over-two vertical-pane wood window on the left (west) end of the façade. The three-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends nearly the full width of the façade, supported by square posts. The porch has exposed rafter tails, but the main house has boxed eaves. There are two exterior concrete-block chimneys. County tax records date the building to 1920 and the building appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

West Richard Street

201 W. Richard – House – c. 1900

C – Building

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled rear ell on the right (west) end and a shed-roofed wing on the left (east) side of the rear ell. The house has aluminum siding, two interior brick chimneys, partial cornice returns, and two-over-two, wood-sash windows. It has a diamond-shaped window in the front gable and a one-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade. The

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one-story, hip-roofed porch is supported by turned posts; it extends across the façade and wraps around the left (east) elevation continuing along the rear (south) elevation where it abuts the rear ell. An attached carport on the right (west) elevation is supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1922 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map. However, the architecture is consistent with turn-of-the-twentieth-century styles.

C- Building - Shed, c. 1922 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with shed-roofed open vehicular bay on the left (east) elevation. The building has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and exposed rafter tails.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated shed with T-111 sheathing.

205 W. Richard – House – c. 1912**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a double-pile, gabled rear ell on the left (east) side and a shed-roofed block to the right (west) of the rear ell. The house has wood weatherboards, a metal roof, six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the main block, and four-over-four, wood-sash windows on the rear ell. The four-light-over-three-panel front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts. The house has boxed eaves and rectangular vents in the gables. County tax records date the building to 1912 and it appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1912 – One-story, front-gabled frame shed with shed-roofed bays on the right (west) and left (east) elevations. The building has board-and-batten sheathing with a metal roof and a door with transom centered on the front elevation.

209 W. Richard – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed wing on the left (east) elevation. The house has a metal roof, two interior brick chimneys, and wood weatherboards. It has one-over-one replacement windows and two picture windows on the façade. The replacement front door is sheltered by an engaged front-gabled porch with a king-post truss and shingles in the gable, under the porch roof. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; the posts have vertically-applied wood molding and unusual capitals with projecting wood pieces. The house has exposed eaves and a six-light-over-three-panel door on the front elevation of the left (east) shed-roofed wing. The building first appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

303-305 W. Richard – Duplex – c. 1993**NC – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex is three bays wide and triple-pile with a side-gabled rear (south) section that is three bays deep and extends slightly beyond the right (west) elevation. The building has a brick veneer, one-over-one windows, and vinyl doors. There are deep overhangs on the side elevations, but flush eaves on the gable ends. County tax records date the building to 1993.

307 W. Richard – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear section. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable, three interior brick

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chimneys, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, with concrete windowsills. The replacement front door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts with wood shingles and a pair of eight-light, Craftsman-style wood windows in the gable. It has a replacement railing. The porch has an asphalt-shingled roof and the rear wing has vinyl siding. The house appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building - Shed, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled shed with plywood sheathing and wood weatherboards in the gable.

308-310 W. Richard – Duplex – c. 1939

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a lower, gabled rear ell on the right (east) end. The house has wood weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, and replacement one-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout. There is a rectangular vent and knee brackets in the front gable. The duplex has two front doors, a three-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door and a modern six-panel wood door, sheltered by a two-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch on tapered wood columns with a decorative metal railing around the roofline. The gabled rear ell has asbestos siding and one-over-one windows. County tax records date the building to 1939 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C- Building - Shed, c. 1939 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed faces McGlohon Street. It has wood weatherboards and a metal roof.

315 W. Richard – House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (east) side. The house has wood weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally paired, and a fifteen-light French door with sidelights. An engaged porch extends the full-width of the façade and wraps around the left (west) elevation as a side-gabled and hip-roofed porch with a six-panel door flanked by four-over-one windows on the left (west) elevation. The porch is supported by grouped, tapered wood posts on brick piers. The left rear (northwest) corner of the porch has been enclosed with wood weatherboards on the lower half, three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood windows above, and a French door on the south elevation, accessing the porch. A front-gabled dormer on the façade has an inset porch supported by grouped posts on a weatherboard-covered knee wall. A one-light-over-two-panel door accesses the porch from the second floor; the door is flanked by four-over-one windows and there is a rectangular vent and knee brackets in the gable. There is a one-story, shed-roofed, projecting bay at the rear of the right (east) elevation, a shed-roofed dormer on the rear (north) elevation, and paired windows in the main gables. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

East South Street

204 E. South – John William Godwin House – c. 1912

C – Building

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a two-story, gabled rear ell on the right (west) and a one-story, gabled rear ell on the left (east). The house has been covered with vinyl

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siding and has vinyl windows, but retains wood cornerboards, two interior brick chimneys, and a metal roof with boxed eaves. The replacement front door retains original one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width shed-roofed porch on turned posts. There is a diamond-shaped window in the front gable and diamond-shaped vents in the side gables. There are partially-enclosed, shed-roofed porches on the right (west) and left (east) elevations of the one-story rear wing. John William Godwin moved to Ahoskie in the early 1900s to establish a mercantile business. In 1913, the town board authorized Godwin to install a private telephone system and he went on to operate the New Era Telephone Company. County tax records date the building to 1912.

C-Building - Shed, c. 1950 – One-story, side-gabled, frame shed with aluminum siding, a metal roof with deep overhangs, and a single window and entrance on the front elevation.

NC-Building - Guesthouse, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, frame guesthouse with aluminum siding and one-over-one windows. The small building is five bays wide and single-pile.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1980 – One-story, side-gabled, concrete-block garage with a metal roof, two open bays on the left (east) end, and two enclosed bays on the right (west) end.

NC-Structure - Gazebo, c. 1990 – One-story, hip-roofed, unpainted frame gazebo.

208 E. South – Will F. Whedbee Rental House I – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and four-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (west) side of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. It retains a metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, with a single, six-light window in the projecting front gable and a replacement vent in the main front gable. The six-light-over-two-panel door is located on the left (east) side of the projecting, front-gabled bay and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by a full-height brick pier with a solid brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1940 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. It is a mirror image of the neighboring house at 212 East South Street. Both houses were erected by Will Whedbee as rental units.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1940 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay frame garage has wood siding and a metal roof. The left (east) bay has been enclosed and a single door installed. The garage is located between, and shared by, the houses at 208 and 212 East South Street.

212 E. South – Will F. Whedbee Rental House II – c. 1940**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and four-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (east) side of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and exterior brick chimney on the left (east) elevation. It retains a metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, with a single, six-light window in both the projecting front gable and the main front gable. The six-light-over-two-panel door is located on the right (west) side of the projecting, front-gabled bay and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by a full-height brick pier with a solid brick knee wall. County tax records date the building to 1940 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map. It is a mirror image of the neighboring house at 208 East South

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Street. Both houses were erected by Will Whedbee as rental units. (Note: The house shares a one-story garage with the house at 208 East South Street.)

West South Street**100 W. South – Duplex – c. 1952****C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and four-pile. It has asbestos siding, replacement windows throughout, and triangular vents in the gables. The six-panel doors are centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square posts on brick piers. There is plywood sheathing on the façade under the porch. County tax records date the building to 1952.

233 W. South – McGlohon-Mitchell House – c. 1830, 1966**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Greek Revival-style house is five bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, one-story, shed-roofed section. The building has wood weatherboards with molded cornerboards and exterior, stepped brick chimneys in the gable ends. It has nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first floor and nine-over-six windows on the second floor. Narrow, six-over-six, wood-sash windows flank the chimney in each gable end. The six-panel front door, centered on the façade, has a four-light transom and molded surround. The three-bay-wide porch has tapered, fluted square columns supporting the pedimented, front-gabled roof and an original wood railing.

A one-story, flat-roofed ell extends from the right rear (southwest) of the rear, shed-roofed section; it is four bays deep and has a railing along the roofline. Wood siding matches that on the main house and it has two eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows and an entrance with a hip-roofed porch on square posts on the right (west) elevation. The flat-roofed wing connects to a two-story, side-gabled section that is two bays wide and double-pile. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and patio doors on the rear (south) elevation that open to a fenced pool space. A side-gabled carport on fluted posts was added to the right (west) elevation of this two-story section. This large addition is set to the rear and does not obstruct the 1830s portion of the house, which remains remarkably intact.

The house was likely built c. 1830 for Luke McGlohon on his farmland. McGlohon had two daughters, Nancy and Martha, who married Tom Vann and Colonel George Mitchell, respectively. Upon the deaths of Tom Vann and Martha McGlohon in the early 1860s, Nancy and Colonel George Mitchell married and lived in the house. The property was eventually passed to George and Martha's son, Dr. Jesse Mitchell, the first mayor of Ahoskie. It remained in the Mitchell family until 1966. The rear wing of the home was added in 1966 by the new owner.

C-Building – Smokehouse, c. 1850 – One-story, side-gabled building with wood weatherboards, a metal roof, and a single entrance on the front (west) elevation, facing the house.

C-Building – Dairy, c. 1850 - One-story, pyramid-roofed building with wood weatherboards with vents at the top of the walls, a metal roof, and a single entrance on the front (west) elevation, facing the house.

C-Site – Cemetery, 1904-1934 – Family cemetery at the rear (south) of the house includes a small marble grave marker for Colonel George H. Mitchell (1828-1912) and a shared marble marker for Dr. Jesse H. Mitchell (1857-1934) and his wife Rosa Harrell Mitchell (1856-1904) on a concrete slab.

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NC-Building – Guesthouse, c. 1989 – This two-story, mansard-roofed building is four bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding and six-over-six windows. The second floor overhangs the first floor slightly and there is a shed-roofed, frame carport with aluminum siding on the east elevation and wood lattice on the south elevation. County tax records date the building to 1989.

703 W. South – House – c. 1946

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (east) end and a side-gabled wing extending from the right (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with German-profile wood weatherboards in the gables and exterior brick chimneys in each gable end. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows, including a single window on a projecting front-gabled bay centered on the façade. There is a twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows on the right (west) end of the façade, a twenty-four-light picture window on the left (east) end of the façade, and a twenty-seven light picture window on the side-gabled wing. The four-light-over-four-panel door is located to the left (east) of the projecting bay on the façade; it is sheltered by a shed roof that extends across the left (east) two bays of the façade, supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1946.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1946 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with asbestos siding.

720 W. South – House – c. 1947

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled porch on the left (west) elevation and a side-gabled hyphen on the right (east) elevation that connects to a front-gabled block. The house has a brick veneer, an exterior brick chimney on the left (west) gable end, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout. The six-panel front door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a cornice with triglyphs. Modillions extend along the roofline of the façade and there are louvered vents in the gables. The side-gabled porch on the left (west) elevation is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. The hyphen on the right (east) elevation is enclosed with glass and the front-gabled bay on the right (east) end matches the main house in detail. There is a small, gabled ell at the rear (north) of the building. County tax records date the building to 1947.

721 W. South – House – c. 1948

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a pair of gabled dormers on the façade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer across the rear (south) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with wood siding on the dormers and an exterior brick chimney in the left (east) gable end. It has replacement windows throughout, paired on the façade and in the front-gabled dormers. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and there is a denticulated cornice at the roofline. The house has a one-story, hip-roofed, brick wing on the left (east) elevation. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has a bay window on the façade with a copper roof, installed over what appears to be and enclosed breezeway. It has an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) gable end and a cupola on the side-gabled roof. An original gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest). An original front-gabled brick garage faces South Curtis Street, but is obscured by a front-gabled, vinyl-sided

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garage and a series of vinyl-sided additions that connect the garages to the main house; however, none of these additions are visible from South Street. County tax records date the building to 1948.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing.

801 W. South – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with side-gabled wings on the left (east) and right (west) elevations and a rear gabled ell that includes a garage. The house has stone veneer on the left (east) three bays, a prominent stone chimney on the façade, and stone planter between the chimney and the entrance. The right (west) bay and the side wings are covered with wood weatherboards and there are exposed rafter tails throughout. The house has grouped four- or five-light wood casement windows with a twenty-five-light bow window to the right (west) of the entrance. The recessed entrance has a stone veneer and a six-panel wood door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom accessed by a stone stoop and stair. The left (east) wing has corner casement windows and a single, fixed window in the gable. The gabled rear ell has a recessed entrance, now enclosed with glass block, which connects to a three-bay wide garage with brick veneer and an interior brick chimney. County tax records date the building to 1950.

808 W. South – House – c. 1946**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the left (west) end. The house has wood weatherboards and an interior brick chimney. It has vinyl windows throughout and louvered vents in the gables. The two-light-over-four-panel door is recessed slightly in a paneled entry and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1946.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1946 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with wood weatherboards and two overhead doors on the right (east) elevation, facing South Curtis Street.

812 W. South – House – c. 1950**C – Building**

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and exterior brick chimney in the right (east) gable end. The house has six-over-six vinyl windows with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills and quarter-round louvered vents in the gables. The modern front door and sidelights are sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on round columns with a decorative metal railing at the roofline. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (west) elevation has windows on all three sides. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch on the right (east) elevation makes the building symmetrical. County tax records date the building to 1950.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1950 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with single, overhead door on the front elevation, facing Pembroke Street.

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815 W. South – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (east) side of the façade and a side-gabled garage wing on the right (west) elevation. The house has mitered wood weatherboards and an exterior brick chimney on the right (west) elevation. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows on the façade and garage wing with six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the side elevations. There is a thirty-six-light picture window on the right (west) end of the façade and the front door, a louvered wood storm door, is centered on the façade, sheltered by an inset porch cut out of the front-gabled wing and supported by a square post. There is a single, overhead door on the right (west) elevation of the garage wing that is accessed from Pembroke Street. County tax records date the building to 1950.

900 W. South – House – c. 1959

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile and has a side-gabled wing on the right (east) elevation that connects to a side-gabled garage. The house has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows, arranged in groups of three on the façade. A projecting front-gabled bay on the left (west) end of the façade has an inset porch on its right (east) end. The porch is supported by paired metal poles on a brick knee wall and shelters a solid wood door with three diagonally-arranged lights. The façade under the inset porch is covered with vertical wood sheathing. There is a large, six-part picture window to the right (east) of the entrance. There is a wide, overhead door on the garage bay and a pair of two-over-two windows on the garage's right (east) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1959.

905 W. South – House – c. 1952

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled brick Ranch features a central three-bay-wide, double-pile block with side-gabled wings on the left (east) and right (west) elevations that project slightly from the façade and have lower, side-gabled roofs. The main block has a prominent brick chimney in the ridgeline, two windows, each four sashes wide, and a two-panel door on the right (west) end with a wide sidelight. The door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by a metal pole on a brick planter. The left (east) gabled wing has a six-part bow window on the façade and a high ribbon window on the left (east) elevation. The right (west) gabled wing has an interior brick chimney, a high ribbon window across the façade and corner windows at the gable end. A small, shed-roofed projection on the façade has a window on each side elevation. There is a gabled ell extending from the rear of the right (west) block. A low, gabled ell at the rear of the main block connects to a side-gabled, two-car garage with cupola attached to the left rear (southeast) corner of the house and facing Pembroke Street. County tax records date the building to 1952.

West Sunset Street

710 W. Sunset – House – c. 1945

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled wing on the left (west) side of the façade and two gabled dormers on the right (east) end

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of the facade. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, an exterior brick chimney in the left (west) gable end, and vinyl siding on the dormers. It has replacement windows throughout with soldier-course brick lintels and brick windowsills. There is a single window in each dormer and in each gable. The four-light-over-four-panel door is located on the right (east) end of the front-gabled wing and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a metal awning. A flat-roofed porch to the right (east) of the front-gabled bay is supported by a square full-height brick pier and has been enclosed with storm windows and doors; it has a railing around the roofline. There is a small, projecting gabled bay on the left (west) elevation and a gabled ell at the rear (north). A flat-roofed metal carport on decorative metal posts has been attached to the rear of the gabled rear wing. County tax records date the building to 1945.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1945 – One-story, side-gabled shed with vinyl siding is partially obscured by a high wood fence.

North West Street**110 N. West – House – c. 1958****C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing extending from the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and an unadorned brick chimney between the main block and left (north) wing. It has a combination of six-over-six and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows throughout, including a six-over-six window and triangular louvered vent in each gable. The six-panel front door is centered on the façade and accessed by a brick stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. An inset porch on the front left (northwest) corner of the wing has been enclosed with glass. A side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation connects to the rear of a front-gabled carport. The wing has a six-panel door, six-over-six window, and vinyl in the gable end. The carport has brick supports, vinyl siding in the front gable, an enclosed storage area at the rear, and an attached brick planter on the right (south) elevation; it has been enclosed to form a screened porch. County tax records date the building to 1958.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1910 – One-story, side-gabled shed has a metal roof and wood weatherboards. An entrance centered on the front elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on turned posts. It may have been moved from another location.

113 N. West – House – c. 1910**NC – Building**

This one-story, pyramidal-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (north) end. It has asbestos siding and replacement windows, paired on the façade. There is a decorative gable on each elevation with an octagonal window in the front gable and a two-light-over-four-panel front door centered on the façade. The house has been altered with the construction of a replacement, flat-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts and accessed by a brick stoop and stair. A matching replacement porch shelters an entrance on the left (south) elevation. The building was likely constructed around 1910 and appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1910 – One-story, front-gabled shed with wood weatherboards and a single batten door on the front elevation.

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207 N. West – House – c. 1935

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style brick house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and exposed rafter tails throughout. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a front-gabled, two-bay-wide porch supported by decorative metal posts on a solid brick knee wall; it has board-and-batten in the gable. The house is very similar to the neighboring house at 209 N. West Street and was constructed in the 1930s, appearing on the 1940 Sanborn map.

209 N. West – House – c. 1935

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style brick house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has four-over-one, wood-sash windows, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and exposed rafter tails throughout. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a hip-roofed, two-bay-wide porch supported by decorative metal posts on a brick knee wall. The house is very similar to the neighboring house at 207 N. West Street and was constructed in the 1930s, appearing on the 1940 Sanborn map.

218 N. West – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with slightly smaller side-gabled wings on each side elevation. The house has a brick veneer, vertical sheathing in the gable ends with a scalloped bottom edge, and a wide, interior brick chimney. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows throughout and the six-panel door is located in a paneled, recessed entry flanked by fluted pilasters on the façade. There is a small, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation and a flat-roofed carport attached to the left (north) elevation and supported by slender full-height brick piers. County tax records date the building to 1950.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1970 – One-story, shed-roofed shed with plywood sheathing and a plywood door on the front (west) elevation.

219 N. West – House – c. 1990

NC – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled screened porch extending from the left (south) elevation. It has vinyl siding and windows and rectangular vents in the gable ends. The front door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on square supports with a modern railing. According to the owner of 207 and 209 N. West Street, the home was constructed by her family in the 1980s; county tax records date the building to 1990.

302 N. West – House – c. 1942

C – Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (north) corner. The house has a brick veneer and exterior end brick chimneys in both gables. It has replacement windows throughout with vinyl-sided aprons below the first-floor windows on the façade. The six-panel door is centered on the facade and recessed slightly in a paneled entry; it has a four-light transom and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment on the façade. A shed-roofed

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porch on the right rear (southeast) corner has arched openings that have been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the building to 1940, though it does not appear on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1942 – One-story, front-gabled, brick-veneered garage is two-bays wide and has a six-light window in the front gable. It is located to the northeast of the house and is accessed from First Street.

310 N. West – Wallace T. Gray House – c. 1948**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and brick chimney on the façade. The house has six-over-one, wood-sash windows throughout with pairs of diamond-paned, double-hung wood-sash windows on either side of the brick chimney on the façade. It has a front gable over the middle two bays with a pair of six-over-one, wood-sash windows and a louvered vent in the gable. At the right (south) end of the front gable is a smaller, slightly-projecting, front-gabled entry with an arched brick opening that accesses an inset porch on the right front (southwest) corner of the house. The porch has brick supports and arched openings on the front and right (south) elevation. A side-gabled wing at the left (north) rear has an inset porch that has been enclosed with metal casement windows. The house was built in the late 1940s for Wallace T. Gray and his wife.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1948 – One-story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile wood weatherboards and a six-over-one window in the front gable.

312 N. West – House – c. 1953**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile, with a projecting front-gabled wing at the right (south) end of the façade. The building has a brick veneer, exterior brick chimney in the left (north) gable, and eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows. There is a twenty-eight-light picture window on the left (north) end of the façade, flanked by six-over-six windows. The projecting wing on the right (south) end of the façade has a twenty-light picture window flanked by four-over-four windows and a round, multi-light window in the gable. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that extends across the left (north) two bays of the façade, supported by square columns. The side-gable is asymmetrical and the roofline higher at the rear, resulting in a second-floor at the rear of the house only. There are a series of one-story, vinyl-sided gabled additions at the right rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1953.

317 N. West – House – c. 1945**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation and a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest). The building has a metal roof and a brick veneer with asbestos siding in the side gable. It has replacement windows throughout, generally paired, and a replacement front door. The door is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch on full-height brick piers with asbestos siding in the gable. The shed-roofed rear section has brick veneer on the lower half of the elevations and plywood above. The house was likely constructed in the mid-1940s.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled brick garage with a metal roof and paired, plywood doors.

320 N. West – Sid P. Watson House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell. The house has wood weatherboards and wood shingles in the gables. It has nine-over-one wood-sash windows with a single fourteen-light window on the left (north) end of the façade and a twelve-over-one window on the right (south) end of the façade. Between these windows is a fifteen-light French door with ten-light sidelights. It is sheltered by a large, front-gabled porch that spans the left (north) two bays of the façade, supported by stout tapered brick posts on brick piers with lozenge detail. There is a group of three, geometric-pane-over-single-light wood-sash window in the front gable. There is a gabled dormer on the right (south) end of the façade with a single-light window. The side-gabled roof extends beyond the left (north) elevation to form a side-porch, supported by stout tapered brick posts on brick piers with lozenge detail. It has shingles and three windows in the gable, matching those on the façade and shelters a fifteen-light French door. The house has Craftsman features including exposed rafter tails and purlins in the gables. A bank of modern windows has been added to the front (west) of the right (south) elevation and there is an inset, screened porch at the right rear (southeast). The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map and was built for Sid P. Watson, tobacco warehouser.

321 N. West – House – c. 1930**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a shed-roofed rear section and a side-gabled porte-cochere on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer with a brick soldier-course watertable and a second soldier course above the first-floor windows. It has an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation and vinyl siding in the gables and on a wide, front gable on the façade. It has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, in groups of three on the façade and in the front gable. The six-panel door on the right (north) end of the façade has five-light, beveled sidelights. There are stacked brick jambs around the door and windows on the façade. The engaged porch is supported by tapered wood posts on tapered brick piers and a modern ramp has been installed over the brick stairs; it extends beyond the left (south) elevation as a side-gabled screened porch with a single window in the gable. Other Craftsman-style features include exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. A side-gabled porte-cochere extends from the right (north) elevation, supported by brick posts. The shed-roofed rear section has German-profile wood siding. The house first appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building – Storage Building, c. 2000 – Two-story, side-gabled building with vinyl siding and vinyl windows on the first- and second-floor levels.

323 N. West – House – c. 1923**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, gabled bays on the façade and side elevations in addition to the full-height projecting cross-gable at the rear of the house. It has a painted brick veneer on the first floor with wood shingles in the second-

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floor gables and one-story gabled bays. It has exterior brick chimneys on the right (north) elevation and on the left (south) elevation. The house has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows, generally grouped, with paired windows in the second-floor gables and Palladian windows in the one-story gabled bays. There is a gabled dormer on the left (south) elevation with a Palladian window. An inset porch extends across the façade and wraps around the right (north) elevation; it is supported by tapered brick piers on square brick piers. The house has exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. There is a shed dormer on the rear elevation and an inset porch on the right rear (northwest) corner. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map.

Northeast corner of N. West and W. Hayes – TWO VACANT LOTS

403 N. West – Samuel J. Boyette House – 1918

C – Building

This one-and-a-half story, pyramidal-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (south) end of house, a projecting gabled bay on the left (south) elevation, and gabled dormers on the façade and right (north) elevation. The house has wood weatherboards; an interior brick chimney; nine-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the façade; and exposed sawn rafter tails. There are replacement windows in the front dormer and a replacement door on the façade. A shed-roofed porch extends across the left (south) two bays of the house and wraps around the left (south) elevation, terminating at the projecting, gabled bay. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A window has been removed from the right (north) elevation and an unpainted exterior stair on the right (north) elevation leads to a door in a dormer addition on that side of the house. There is an inset porch on the left (south) side of the rear ell, supported by square posts. The house was built in 1918 for Samuel J. Boyette, a merchant who operated a grocery store on East Main Street. His wife, Lillian Boyette, a public school teacher, designed the house.

411 N. West – Kenneth T. Raynor House – c. 1923

C – Building

This one-story, flat-topped hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the right (north) side and a decorative, clipped gable on the façade. The house has vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, two-over-two, wood-sash windows, and a single-light, diamond-shaped window in the front gable. The original front door with a large, oval light is centered on the façade and has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The hip-roofed porch is supported by round columns. The house appears on the 1923 Sanborn map and the earliest known occupant is Kenneth T. Raynor, principal of Ahoskie High School, who lived here in the early 1920s.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1923 – One-story, side-gabled, two-bay, frame garage has a metal roof and plywood sheathing.

412 N. West – A. M. Archie Browne Rental House – c. 1925

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled brick bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a full-width, gabled wing at the rear. The house has replacement windows throughout. The replacement front door is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by full-height brick piers and featuring arched spandrels; it has wood siding and knee brackets in the front gable. The rear wing is of newer brick with a slightly lower roofline; it has

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an inset porch on the right rear (southeast) corner, supported by metal posts. There is a second, gabled brick addition at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1925; it was one of two neighboring houses built by A. M. Archie Browne as rental houses and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

NC-Building - Garage, c. 1970 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with plywood sheathing and double-leaf plywood doors on the front elevation.

415 N. West – House – c. 1927**C – Building**

This one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and four-pile with a shed-roofed dormer on the left (south) elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and wood shingles in the front gable and side dormer. It has four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six wood windows in the front dormer and left (south) dormer. The replacement front door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed front porch supported by full-height brick piers and has been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the house to 1927 and it appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1945 – One-story, front-gabled, two-car garage with asbestos siding and two double-leaf plywood doors.

416 N. West – Noah Garrett House – c. 1935**C – Building**

This one-story Period Cottage has a four-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing at the front with a wide, gabled wing at the rear that connects to another side-gabled wing, resulting in an H-shaped plan. The house has a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable and lintels, and an exterior brick chimney with decorative blind arch on the facade. It has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and arched louvered vents in the side gables. Projecting brick consoles are located below the first-floor windows on the façade. The replacement front door is located in a front-gabled bay on the left (north) end of the façade and has a fanlight in an arched brick surround. An asymmetrical cat-slide gable over the middle two bays of the façade has a nine-light, arched wood window in the gable and three, diamond-paned, casement windows on the left (north) side, adjacent to the chimney. Arched brick openings on the right (south) end of the façade and along the right (south) elevation were enclosed as early as the 1980s, creating a sunporch on this side of the house. There is a modern wood deck at the rear of the left (north) elevation and a flat-roofed carport on full-height brick piers has been attached to the rear (east) elevation. Noah Garrett came to Ahoskie in 1925 and operated the Garrett Furniture Company on West Main Street. County tax records date the building to 1935 and it appears on the 1940 Sanborn map.

C-Building - Garage, c. 1935 – One-story, front-gabled, two-bay brick garage with arched brick openings.

419 N. West – W. Howard Basnight House – c. 1930, c. 1950**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with gabled wings on the left (south) and rear (west) elevations. The house has a brick veneer with wide wood friezeboards and pedimented gables. It has twelve-over-twelve, wood-sash windows on the main block with

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nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the side and rear wings. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation of the main block. The front door, centered on the façade and protected by a louvered wood storm door, has twelve-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. A one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch has a pedimented gable and grouped Ionic columns. A side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation has a twelve-over-sixteen window flanked by nine-over-twelve, wood-sash windows and connects to a front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the house. This wing is two bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, gabled bay centered on the right (north) elevation. A large, flat-roofed brick section extends from the rear elevation, obscured by the façade and left (south) wing. The house was originally built as a five-room frame house that appears on the 1930 Sanborn map. The Basnights remodeled the building around 1950, adding wings, brick veneer, and a small portico. Basnight organized his own wholesale house, W. H. Basnight and Company in the 1920s.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1950 – One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame garage with asbestos siding and six-over-six, wood-sash windows in two gabled front dormers. The building has a two-car-wide bay on the left (east) side, a single-car bay that has been enclosed with plywood and a pedestrian door in the middle, and a narrow, pedestrian entrance on the right (west) side of the front elevation.

C-Building – Guesthouse, c. 1950 – One-story, side-gabled, frame building with exterior brick chimney, board-and-batten sheathing, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window in the left (south) gable end. A shed-roofed porch has been enclosed with jalousie windows.

NC-Building – Shed, 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, prefabricated frame shed with T-111 sheathing.

514 N. West – House – c. 1952

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a painted concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, and an interior brick chimney. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows and a picture window on the left (north) end of the façade, flanked by two-over-two windows. The front door, a solid wood door with three diagonally-arranged lights, has a classical surround with flat pilasters and lintel and is accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. There is a second entrance on the right (south) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1952.

C-Building – Garage, c. 1952 – One-story, front-gabled frame garage with asbestos siding and plywood covering the main opening.

516 N. West – House – c. 1952

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing at the right (south) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the right (south) side. It has aluminum siding, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows. There is a thirty-two-light picture window on the right (south) end of the projecting, front-gabled wing and the door, a solid door with three lights is on the left (north) end of the wing. The base of this projecting wing is flared slightly across the façade. There is a sixteen-light picture window on the right (south) elevation of the front-gabled wing. A small, side-gabled bay at the left (north) rear has a side entrance to the house. County tax records date the building to 1952.

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C-Building - Garage, c. 1952 – Large, one-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage has wood weatherboards and open bays and is likely shared with the neighboring house at 518 North West Street.

518 N. West – House – c. 1958

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding and an interior brick chimney. The house has six-over-six, wood-sash windows and the four-light-over-four-panel door is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch on square posts. County tax records date the house to 1958. (Note: The house shares a large, one-story garage with the neighboring house at 516 North West Street.)

South West Street

114 S. West – House – c. 1950

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, three-bay-deep, hip-roofed rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and five-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows on the main block, with four-over-one, Craftsman-style and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood-sash windows on the rear ell. The replacement front door is deeply recessed in a projecting, asymmetrical front-gabled bay with a four-light window on the right (north) end of the façade. There is a window in the left (south) gable and a single door in the right (north) gable, accessed by an exterior, unpainted wood stair. A pair of French doors on the left (south) elevation is accessed by a modern wood ramp. County tax records date the building to 1950 and it is currently used for commercial space.

210 S. West – House – c. 1952

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell on the left (south) side. The house has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (north) elevation. It has eight-over-eight, wood-sash windows on the façade, including on a one-story, front-gabled bay projecting from the left (south) end of the façade. The side elevations have six-over-six, wood-sash windows, including a single window in each gable. The solid-wood front door has three diagonally-arranged lights and a classical surround with fluted pilasters; it is sheltered by a small shed roof. An uncovered brick patio extends across the right (north) three bays of the façade. There is a side-gabled, two-bay garage with vinyl siding extending from the right (north) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1952.

218 S. West – House – c. 1951

C – Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has a Cape Cod form with two gabled dormers on the symmetrical façade. The house has a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the gabled dormers, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the left (south) elevation. It has replacement windows throughout and the six-panel door, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a denticulated lintel. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop and stair. There is a gabled rear ell on the left (south) side with a shed-roofed porch on square posts along its left (south) elevation. A flat-

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roofed carport on the left (south) elevation of the main block is supported by square full-height brick piers.
County tax records date the house to 1951.

NC-Building – Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, front-gabled, frame shed with T-111 sheathing.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Ahoskie Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for commerce. The largest town in Hertford County, Ahoskie numbers among the many prosperous eastern North Carolina communities that served as the major commercial and industrial centers within this predominantly agricultural region due to their link to the railroad in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Ahoskie Historic District also meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. It includes good representative examples of popular styles, including two antebellum residences, Greek Revival- and Gothic Revival-style churches, late Queen Anne-style and vernacular-form houses, early twentieth-century Beaux-Arts, Classical, and streamline commercial buildings and warehouses, early- to mid-twentieth-century Craftsman-style bungalows, Tudor Revival- and Colonial Revival-style houses, Period Cottages, and mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional-style house and Ranches.

The Ahoskie Historic District encompasses approximately eighty city blocks extending roughly from South Street north to Alton Street and from South Pembroke Street and North Colony Avenue on the west to North Maple Street and South Catherine Creek Road on the east. It includes the majority of the early twentieth-century town, as well as several mid-twentieth-century areas that extend along the main thoroughfares out of town. The 451 primary contributing buildings consist of houses, churches, commercial buildings, warehouses, and one school all erected during the period of significance from c. 1805 to 1962. The earliest building constructed in the district is the two-story Thomas Wright Hayes House (412 N. Carolina Avenue). The three-bay hall and parlor section of the house was likely constructed ca. 1805, according to family tradition. While houses continued to be erected on vacant lots and in newly platted neighborhoods at the outskirts of town, the majority of development within the district was completed by 1962 and the post-1962 construction is not of exceptional significance.

Early Settlement: 1700-1880

Situated in northeastern North Carolina, along the border with Virginia, settlement in Hertford County began in the early 1700s when Europeans from the Albemarle district to the east and from well-settled Virginia to the north moved into the area. In 1722, the North Carolina Assembly divided the Chowan Precinct along the Chowan River (east of Ahoskie), creating Bertie County west of the river and Chowan County east of the river and authorizing the establishment of a courthouse at Ahoskie. By 1760, the county was divided again with Hertford County formed from the northern part of Bertie County. At that time, the courthouse was moved to Winton, a location on the Chowan River that was more accessible via the region's navigable waterways and was located on the major road from Norfolk to Charleston.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a thriving agrarian economy of small plantations developed in the northern part of the county centered at Murfreesboro. There, a rolling terrain provided fertile

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and well-drained soils that enabled the successful culture of tobacco, and later cotton, as cash crops with toil provided by an increasing slave population. In the southern third of the county, where Ahoskie is located, the low, flat lands of the Northern Coastal Plain were poorly drained with numerous swamps. Farms in this section were smaller and some specialized in growing crops to supply plantations (mostly in the northern half of the county) on which the majority of the cultivated land was used to grow cotton.¹ The residents also utilized this section's swampier soils and vast forests for the production of naval stores. Trading in both sections was predominantly with Virginia merchants, as was the case throughout the northeastern counties bordering Virginia. Products and goods were imported and exported through Norfolk, although some residents of southern Hertford County also traded through the port at Edenton.

In 1804, neighboring Baptist congregations organized the Ahoskie Baptist Church near the intersection of Catherine Creek Road, leading northeast to the Chowan River and south to Bertie County, St. John's Road (now Church Street), and what is now NC 561, leading northwest into the county.² The settlement was named Ahoskie after "Ahotsky," a former Weyanoke Indian town about three miles east of the settlement. The crossroads at the Ahoskie Baptist Church saw little growth until after the Civil War. At that time, the economic power base of the state shifted westward to the towns and cities of the Piedmont and leaders in eastern North Carolina communities sought new industries and practices to renew their economies. "Success came most readily in the towns along the railroads where old and new entrepreneurs boosted lumbering, turpentine distilling, and cotton sales."³ For Ahoskie, concurrent improvements in agriculture and the introduction of peanuts as a cash crop during the late nineteenth century provided additional impetus for increasing mercantile and industrial development.

The other major circumstance in the development of Ahoskie was the presence of progressive individuals and families. At the end of the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, major landowners in the area included the Jernigans, Jenkins, McGlohons, Hayes, Newsomes, Copelands, Tayloes (Taylor), and Mitchells.⁴ These families, for whom many of the current streets are named, took advantage of favorable conditions in the late nineteenth century to promote and develop a new industrial and commercial center, making land available and recruiting outside capital as needed.

Logging Center and Railroad Town: 1880-1915

The lumber industry and the railroad were key components in the founding and early development of Ahoskie. Railroad construction proliferated in the 1880s and 1890s and the new routes encouraged the establishment of

¹ Letsinger, Philip S. "Inventory of Historic Architecture of Ahoskie, North Carolina." Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch, 1984, 2-3.

² Letsinger, 3-5.

³ Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996, pg. 34.

⁴ Letsinger, 3-5.

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new industries amid the fields and forests of eastern North Carolina.⁵ The ready supply of oak, gum, cypress, and pine trees made the region an important logging and milling center, though the relatively flat land around Ahoskie was not generally suitable for water mill development. In 1883, Joseph Tunis of Salisbury, Maryland, purchased land at Catherine Creek, approximately nine miles northeast of Ahoskie on the Chowan River, and built a sawmill and shipyard there. A logging rail line was built from Bertie County to Tunis's mill in 1885, extending through Ahoskie, and in 1887 that line became the Chowan and Southern Railroad, with service between Tunis's mill and Aulander.

In the late nineteenth century, steam-powered mills and a market for sawn lumber spurred development of additional and larger mills in the area. In 1888, the first large-scale mill in Ahoskie was built across the street from the Ahoskie Baptist Church. Erected by Wright Powell, a Powellsville sawmill operator, the mill was destroyed in a boiler explosion that same year. However, the following year, Powell's son, Fletcher, and W. W. Cockey rebuilt and expanded the mill to include a cotton gin and commissary. A year later, Cockey and Powell moved the commissary to the intersection of Main and Catherine streets, closer to the railroad and the forming Ahoskie community. In September 1889, James A. Copeland opened a post office and store at the corner of Main and Railroad streets. Copeland was a farmer who worked for the narrow gauge railroad that brought logs to Tunis's mill in 1888 and was later an agent for the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad. Soon shopkeepers opened general stores to supply the loggers, setting the entrepreneurial character and regional role of Ahoskie.

Extensive railroad construction took place in the late nineteenth century as the region reoriented from water to rail transportation.⁶ In 1889, A. G. M. Serpell of Norfolk, Virginia, organized the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad to provide rail service from Pinners Point in the Norfolk area to Tarboro. The right-of-way of the Chowan and Southern Railroad was purchased, straightened, and reconstructed for the new railroad with the first passenger train passing over the completed tracks in 1890. That same year, the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad purchased a tract of land from the Mitchell family, near the intersection of Main Street and the rail line, for the eventual construction of a depot.

Towns throughout northeast North Carolina experienced unprecedented growth from the 1890s to the 1920s and Ahoskie was no exception. In 1890, there were fewer than fifty people living within the present-day boundaries of Ahoskie, but the population grew quickly along the rail line with the logging and milling operations, the railroad, the post office, and the associated commercial trade forming the nucleus for the growing town. In the early 1890s, there was a mass immigration of outsiders, mostly from nearby farms in Hertford and Bertie counties, who moved to town. The agricultural and market conditions of the period, including the very poor crops of 1889 and the panic of 1893, probably encouraged movement from area farms to the new town and investment and employment in commerce. A. J. "Jack" Parker, relocated to Ahoskie in 1890 as an agent for the railroad and also promoted land sales as an agent for the area's primary land owner, Dr.

⁵ Bishir, 43.

⁶ Bishir, 43.

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J. H. Mitchell. Ahoskie was incorporated in 1893, with the corporate limits including land six-hundred yards each way from the intersection of Main Street and the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad.⁷ The Mitchells divided a portion of their farm into lots and streets and sold off the two blocks adjacent to the west side of the railroad between Church and North streets. Growth was apparently rapid, for by 1896, the first year Ahoskie is included in statewide business directories, the town had an estimated one hundred residents, eight general mercantile establishments, and one coach maker.

During the late 1890s, the town grew steadily, with people who came to town to 'make a living' and to become a part of the new settlement. Ahoskie was a service town, a meeting place for the population of surrounding areas, and a trading center for Hertford and Bertie counties. By late 1898, Ahoskie had become the railroad center of the surrounding area and a half-dozen or so merchants were doing business, profiting from the breakup of the "Big Store" operated by Dr. J. H. Mitchell and E. L. Hayes. Many of Ahoskie's leaders in the early twentieth century moved to town in the 1890s, including J. R. Garrett, a builder; A. E. Garrett, the sheriff; Jack Parker, farmer and land agent; and coach-makers Will and Claude Dukes.⁸ Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the population of Hertford County and the town of Ahoskie was approximately sixty-percent African American.⁹ African American leaders in the 1890s included W. D. Newsom, representative to the General Assembly from 1870 to 1872; Graham Holloman, a carpenter and builder; Isaac Newsom, who ran a store; and Charles Trummell, a butcher.¹⁰ Residences for white families were generally constructed on East Church Street while African American families located in the northeast section of town along Catherine Creek Road.

In 1899, Ahoskie was selected as the site of the band sawmill of the Branning Manufacturing Company, which had two large mills in Edenton and Columbia and vast tracts of forested land in Bertie County. The Brannings relocated their Edenton mill to Ahoskie since it was closer to their forest tracts and the finished lumber could be shipped directly by rail to markets. The mill was located on a six-and-a-half-acre tract north of Main Street between Catherine Creek Road and the railroad spur that ran directly to the mill and it purchased the existing Cockley and Powell store to use as its commissary.¹¹ The new mill represented the largest single manufactory in Ahoskie during the first quarter of the twentieth century with an investment of a quarter million dollars and more than one hundred employees. Additionally, the mill spurred indirect growth through the rail line built to carry logs to the mill, which also provided passenger freight services to Windsor, the adjoining county seat.

⁷ Letsinger, 10.

⁸ North Carolina Business History Website. www.historync.org/carriages.htm Accessed December 2007.

⁹ Historical Census Browser. Retrieved December 2007 from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>. Between 1890 and 1950 the percentage of the population that was classified as African American in Hertford County, according to the census, ranged from a low of 57% in 1890 to a high of 61% in 1920. In 2000, African Americans constituted 58.9% of Ahoskie's residents.

¹⁰ Letsinger, 10-11.

¹¹ Letsinger, 13-14.

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According to architectural historian Philip Letsinger, “Branning Mill continued in operation for twenty-five years and during that time much of the economic life of Ahoskie was built around the mill and railroad and was dependent upon them for its industrial payroll.”¹²

In 1900, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was formed by a consolidation of several smaller rail lines, including the Norfolk and Carolina, and came to dominate rail transportation in the coastal plain.¹³ Regularly scheduled freight service aided Ahoskie’s growth and development as a wholesale and retail center for the region and by 1900 the population had grown to 302 people. In the early 1900s, small frame structures were built along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to warehouse goods for the stores along Main Street or in other area towns. One- and two-story frame stores, offices, and warehouses lined Main Street where it intersected the railroad. However, in March 1901, a fire destroyed the block of North Railroad Street between Main and North streets and a second fire destroyed all of the building on the south side of the 100 block of West Main Street in February 1906. The result of these fires was the reconstruction in brick of nearly the entire downtown in the first decade of the twentieth century. By 1905, when the Bank of Ahoskie was founded, the town supported retail stores, hotels, livery stables, blacksmith and woodworking shops, sawmills, cotton gins, an ice plant, and a laundry.¹⁴ Most of the development was east of the railroad except for some houses on West Church Street and on North Street and Winton Road and businesses in the first block of West Main and North Railroad streets.¹⁵

By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, Ahoskie was the largest town in Hertford County with 924 residents and was the marketing and railroad center of a large surrounding territory. Raleigh James Baker moved from Harrellsville to Ahoskie in 1906 and promoted the town’s development with slogans, advertising, and land auctions. In February 1910, W. Glen Smith started the first newspaper, *The Hertford Herald*; later renamed *The Hertford County Herald*, the newspaper provided a vehicle for local news and advertising. He built the two-story brick building on the southwest corner of Main and Railroad streets c. 1910 and located his real estate and insurance office on the second floor. There was a substantial amount of construction c. 1910 on the south side of Main Street, including the Mitchell Hotel, the J. T. Parker and J. W. Powell buildings, and the E. J. Gerock Building. Dr. J. H. Mitchell tore down the small frame buildings housing his drugstore, office, ice house and livery stable, and in 1910 built the three-story brick Mitchell Hotel on the southeast corner of Main and Mitchell streets. With combined growth of rail transportation in the late 1880s and boosterism of the town, Ahoskie overtook the earlier river-oriented towns of the region by 1910 and soon became the retail trade and wholesale distribution center for the Roanoke-Chowan area, providing financial services as well as markets for the area’s major cash crops: peanuts, tobacco, and cotton.

¹² Letsinger, 13.

¹³ Letsinger, 7.

¹⁴ Letsinger, 14-15.

¹⁵ Letsinger, 16.

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Ahoskie's Boom Time: 1915-1930

Ahoskie's growth and prosperity continued with the demand World War I created for agricultural products and lumber from the area. The first tobacco market opened in 1915 and second and third tobacco warehouses were added in 1916 and 1919. A basket factory opened in 1915, making bushel baskets for produce, and the Columbian Peanut Company was established in 1917; both were major employers of the African American community.¹⁶ Standard Oil opened a gasoline distribution station in 1917, but Ahoskie really began its role as the wholesale distribution center of northeast North Carolina with the establishment of the Barnes-Sawyer Grocery Company, a major wholesale distributor, and the W. H. Basnight Company, a wholesale and retail grocer and hardware supplier. The Atlantic Coast Line's new depot and improved roads in the 1920s expanded Ahoskie's retail trade area and strengthened its role as a regional wholesale distribution and market center.

In 1919 and early 1920, Ahoskie experienced a land boom, with lots selling at an inflated rate. Post-World War I inflation ran its course and the crash came in late 1920. Lowered prices paid for 1920 farm crops made the depression come more quickly and felt more keenly in the Ahoskie area than in other communities that had not taken advantage of the boom to expand their activities and improve their facilities. Ahoskie recovered quickly from the 1920 land depression and while the town did not increase in population as rapidly as it had in previous decades, the period was one of the town's most significant in terms of public improvements, construction, commercial expansion, and social organization. According to Letsinger, the 1920s were "the period of greatest construction in the town's history. A growing population, maturing institutions, and new and growing businesses combined with the period's prosperity and optimism, resulted in construction of much of the physical environment of present-day Ahoskie."¹⁷

The town began an ambitious public works program after World War I that continued after a brief interruption by the 1920 depression. The program included the installation of water and sewer systems, the creation of a power plant and town cemetery, and street improvements throughout the town. Bond indebtedness of the town increased until some predicted that, "industry would not move in where such high tax rates prevail," or that "people would not move to a bond-ridden town."¹⁸ However, the opposite proved to be true: the town grew in size and importance, and its residents began to enjoy the comforts and conveniences provided. As in many northeastern North Carolina towns, "hundreds of new houses were built on block after block of newly platted street grids, while on the edge of the largest towns, developers laid out fashionable new suburbs."¹⁹ In 1924, Church, Main, Railroad, First, and North streets were paved with concrete and sidewalks were laid. Residential development flourished west of the railroad, along North Mitchell, West Church, West First, and North Academy streets in the 1920s.

¹⁶ Stephenson, E. Frank Jr., *Tobacco Market: Ahoskie, North Carolina*. Murfreesboro, N.C.: Meherrin River Press, 1997. The first tobacco warehouse, The Hub, had opened in 1907, but closed in 1910.

¹⁷ Letsinger, 22.

¹⁸ Letsinger, 21.

¹⁹ Bishir, 43.

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Two fires in the spring of 1925 destroyed the remaining wooden structures in the first block of north Railroad Street and cleared the prominent Main and Railroad street sites for development during the prosperous 1920s. The directors of the Bank of Ahoskie had already taken bids on their new building before the fire destroyed the old frame store on the site; their building was completed in 1926, the same year the adjoining Garrett Hotel, with facades on both Main and Railroad streets, opened to the public. Dr. Mitchell expanded his hotel on West Main and South Mitchell streets in 1925 and the Richard Theatre was expanded in 1928. The Methodist congregation built a new church in 1927 and the Baptists moved to a new location on West Main Street in 1928. Additionally, the 1917 Ahoskie School on the west end of town was enlarged in 1928 and West Main Street was extended past Academy Street.

The northeast side of town became the center of the very strong and prominent African American community of Ahoskie. With the codification of segregation through the passing of laws and social codes that legalized it, African American communities were established in almost all North Carolina towns and cities that had even a small number of black residents.²⁰ Ahoskie had a strong African American population and their residential, commercial, and social buildings extended north of East Main Street and east of the railroad, separated from the rest of town by the tracks. An unintended by-product of segregation was the rise in black-owned commercial businesses to serve the African American neighborhoods. J. Roy Parker, an early historian of Ahoskie, wrote in 1939 that, "One side of the [east] main street got to be recognized as the side for colored traffic, the other side—the shady side—was for whites. It wasn't ordained—but it was well understood."²¹ In some cases, African Americans owned land on Main Street on the "white side," and rented buildings to white owners, but were not allowed to shop or eat in the buildings on their own property.²² Additionally, located several blocks from Main Street, in the heart of the African American community were banks, shops, cafes and restaurants, beauty parlors and barber shops, insurance companies, florists, and dry cleaners.

Although not evident for many years, the appearance of autos in Ahoskie in 1908 foretold the reorientation from rail transportation, upon which Ahoskie was founded and flourished, to highway transportation. Auto dealerships and garages began to appear in the late 1910s, replacing the livery stables and coach and buggy shops. Newbern's Ford Agency on East Main Street was completed as early as 1914 and by 1923, J. C. Sessoms's Dodge Agency was completed on West Main Street. The 1920s were a period of road building throughout the state following the passage of the North Carolina Highway Act and a \$50 million bond issue in 1921. A bridge was built over the Chowan River in Winton in 1924 and the Winton-Ahoskie Highway was completed the same year, making Ahoskie a retail center for the southern end of Gates County as well.²³

²⁰ M. Ruth Little, "The Other Side of the Tracks: The Middle-Class Neighborhoods That Jim Crow Built in Early-Twentieth-Century North Carolina," in Annmarie Adams and Sally McMurry, *Exploring Everyday Landscapes: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture VII* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1997) 269.

²¹ Letsinger, 23.

²² Cecelski, David. "Marvin Tupper Jones: Point Pleasant." *The News & Observer (Raleigh)*, 8 July 2007: 6D.

²³ Letsinger, 20-22.

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Improved roads and more dependable autos and trucks increased Ahoskie's trade area and strengthened both retail and wholesale trade. However, the height of the automobile era was still to come.

The Branning Manufacturing Company closed permanently in 1925 along with the Wellington and Powellsville Railroad, the mill subsidiary. Mill operations had been interrupted for a number of years, so many employees had already found other jobs and the closing was not a great shock to the town's economic life. Ahoskie's role as a hub for wholesale distribution, which had been started by the Barnes-Sawyer Grocery Company, was continued and expanded by the formation of the W. H. Basnight Company on East Church Street in 1927. Basnight and Company dealt in wholesale groceries, automotive parts, and building materials, and by the early 1950s had more than fifty employees.²⁴

Fueled first by timber and railroads, and then by manufacturing, wholesaling, and improved roadways, Ahoskie grew to be the largest town in the county by 1930. The town grew from 924 people in 1910, to 1,429 inhabitants in 1920, to 1,940 residents in 1930. One in nine Hertford County residents resided in Ahoskie in 1930.

Great Depression and Recovery: 1930-1945

In her Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina, architectural historian Catherine Bishir writes:

For many town residents the Great Depression brought an abrupt end to an era of promise and prosperity. Gradually during the 1930s a series of New Deal federal programs bolstered the economy, providing work to the unemployed and supporting institutions that had long-lasting effects on the region, from the construction of post offices and municipal water plants to the stabilization of the tobacco economy. The advent of World War II brought full employment and renewed prosperity. Farmers raised bumper crops of cotton, tobacco, and food to meet new wartime demands.²⁵

Ahoskie's experience during the Great Depression was typical with slowed growth, failed retail establishments, and halted construction of homes and businesses from 1930 to 1933. The price of agricultural products dropped in early 1929, including those for two of Ahoskie's staples: peanuts and tobacco. The per-hundred-pound price of tobacco fell from a high of \$51.15 in 1919 to \$8.97 in 1931. Peanuts dropped to \$.60 per hundred pounds from \$5 to \$8 per hundred pounds. As a result, wholesale and retail trade dropped, businesses closed, and individuals and companies went bankrupt. The Farmers-Atlantic Bank failed in 1930, with a mountain of uncollected loans made during the easy money period of the 1920s. The Bank of Ahoskie, which voluntarily

²⁴ Basnight, Michael. Handwritten Notes on the History of the Firm, Basnight & Co., Ahoskie. 2004.

²⁵ Bishir, 60.

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closed for nine months in 1932, was able to re-open permanently in 1933 soon after the national bank holiday. The newspaper, the *Hertford County Herald*, accepted payments in peanuts, chickens, or vegetables.²⁶

Construction of new homes and businesses was almost at a complete standstill from 1930 until late 1933. St. Thomas Episcopal Church was completed in 1930-1931, but the First Baptist Church of Ahoskie on West Main Street, while started in 1928, was not completed until 1937. However, Depression-era programs had a great impact on the built environment of Ahoskie, with economic conditions showing signs of improvement by late 1933. Crop prices gradually began to rise under New Deal programs of controlled production and improved agricultural practices. By 1934, Ahoskie saw the start-up of two more tobacco warehouses, an annex to the W. H. Basnight & Company, an addition to C. C. Hoggard's store, a new doctor's clinic, and the construction of the high school for African American students.

The most noticeable result of New Deal programs in Ahoskie was the various construction projects that took place. In the early 1930s, the Ahoskie town council was faced with huge debts incurred for municipal improvements and with declining revenues because of defaulting taxpayers. The Public Works Administration and its later incarnation, the Works Progress Administration, completed a number of projects in Ahoskie, including the laying of water and sewer pipes, the construction of two sewage treatment plants, and the installation of forty blocks of curb and gutters and thirty-five blocks of sidewalks.²⁷ In addition, the Works Projects Administration, with bonds issued by the town in 1938, erected the Municipal Building on West Main Street in 1939. The following year, the Public Buildings Administration completed the United States Post Office (now the town hall) and a gymnasium for the Ahoskie School.

By the late 1930s, the economy of Ahoskie had stabilized and the town saw the greatest residential boom in its history from 1935 to 1941. In addition to single-family homes, shotgun houses were erected in the African American section of town, while rows of brick cottages housed white workers north and west of downtown. There was also a marked expansion of retail, wholesale, and service establishments with the business district expanding to the east and west along Main Street. Continued prosperity occurred during World War II, due to expanded markets for agricultural products. Retail and wholesale trade continued to expand as the local economy improved.

The Automobile Era: 1945-1962

The shortage of construction materials during World War II resulted in another building boom in the late 1940s and early 1950s, concurrent with the rise of the automobile and its related services. The business district continued to expand along East and West Main streets with gas stations being constructed as part of the commercial landscape. The automobile was also the focus of lodging as the Tomahawk and Chief motels on North Academy Street show the shift away from downtown hotels to accessible motor lodges on the outskirts of

²⁶ Letsinger, 24-25.

²⁷ Letzinger, 26.

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town. Residential growth also continued into the 1950s and early 1960s as homes were built along major thoroughfares into and out of town, including North Academy Street and South Catherine Creek Road. New neighborhoods were platted on the west side of town, in part to serve the new hospital for the Roanoke-Chowan area that was built on South Academy between 1946 and 1948.²⁸ This boom continued into the early 1960s, helped along by a strong wholesale distribution market and a healthy tobacco and peanut market.

While the automobile fostered extensive growth through the mid-twentieth century, it also signaled a firm shift from the railroad culture and economy on which Ahoskie was built. Changes in locations of retail trade and service occurred in the 1970s as they became more oriented to auto traffic. Easy auto access to convenient parking and large modern buildings were factors in the relocation to East Memorial Drive of many retail and service businesses in the 1970s and 1980s. With the increase in the dependence on the automobile and on long distance truck hauling, the decline in the importance of the railroad, and the decline in the importance of agriculture to the local economy, Ahoskie's growth stagnated during the late-twentieth century, as retail businesses moved out of the downtown area and the warehouses along the railroad emptied. "For much of eastern North Carolina, the old problems of isolation and poverty persisted" and Ahoskie, like much of eastern North Carolina, faced difficult economic times in the late-twentieth century as their economic base withered.²⁹ Despite this economic decline, Ahoskie remains the largest town and leading municipality in Hertford County and by 1990, one in five of Hertford County's 22,523 inhabitants resided in Ahoskie.

The architecture of Ahoskie includes several farmhouses that pre-date the development of the town; however, the majority of resources illustrate the residential, commercial, and industrial development of Ahoskie from the 1880s through the 1950s. Extensive growth was typical of northeastern North Carolina towns during this period, as the area refocused from a strictly agrarian economy to one based in trading and shipping. Railroad towns grew quickly, building frame downtowns that were quickly replaced with brick structures. However, the range of architectural styles and building materials used in Ahoskie is limited by this short period of development, its relative isolation from urban centers in North Carolina, and the availability of local materials. Additionally, the flourishing economy of the early twentieth century, halted only by a 1920 land depression, the Great Depression, and the eventual decline of industry in the 1960s resulted in concentrated bursts of building construction throughout this period.

Architectural Context: 1805-1880

Few buildings remain in Ahoskie that pre-date the incorporation of the town in 1893. However, two farmhouses and a church reflect the simplicity of an early nineteenth-century vernacular house Form, and a preference for the Greek Revival style in the nineteenth century. The Thomas Wright Hayes House (412 North Carolina Avenue) is the oldest structure in the district with the earliest part of the vernacular house dating to c. 1805. The north wing of the two-story, L-shaped house was erected as a three-bay, hall-and-parlor

²⁸ Letsinger, 26-27.

²⁹ Bishir, 61.

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plan, likely with a one-story porch across the front. By the mid-1800s, the south wing was added with a new entrance centered on the south elevation and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on chamfered posts. An exterior kitchen was attached to the rear of the original block by a breezeway under a gabled roof. The house evolved gradually over 150 years, and around 1948 the entire structure was moved east on the site and reoriented to accommodate the straightening of North Carolina Avenue to its west.

The c. 1830 McGlohon-Mitchell House (233 West South Street) exemplifies the Greek Revival style as employed in domestic architecture. The symmetrical house has a central-passage plan with a gabled roof and chimneys rising on each end. The front porch features a pedimented portico supported by fluted square columns and the façade is framed by similarly fluted cornerboards. While the house was enlarged at the rear in the mid-twentieth century, it retains its Greek Revival form and detail on the main block, including a fluted door surround with corner blocks. With several outbuildings and a small cemetery near the house, the property also illustrates the arrangement of dependencies common on larger-sized farms of the era. These generally “included a kitchen, a smokehouse, a laundry, and a dairy – usually clustered near the main dwelling, within a fenced house yard to keep out free-ranging animals.”³⁰

The Gothic Revival style, a popular idiom for ecclesiastical buildings in the state beginning in the nineteenth century, is characterized by pointed-arched windows and steeply-pitched gabled roofs. The Gothic Revival style was based on English and French architecture and was first adopted in North Carolina by Episcopalian congregations before spreading to other faiths. After the Civil War, the Gothic Revival style became the most popular style for churches in small town and rural North Carolina. The style was first used in Ahoskie on the Ahoskie Missionary Baptist Church (701 East Church Street), erected in 1870. It features a steep gabled roof and pointed-arched windows. A later 1930s full-width, hip-roofed portico supported by large paneled square columns now fronts the sanctuary.

Architectural Context: 1880-1920

The town began to grow in earnest in the late nineteenth century. The same railroad lines that carried raw materials and finished goods in and out of Ahoskie, making it a major commercial center for the region, carried building materials and current styles and trends to the area. Additionally, new technologies were making building cheaper, faster, and more accessible than ever before. “Beginning in the 1870s and 1880s, huge lumber mills founded throughout the region processed millions of feet of eastern North Carolina timber. Steam-powered sash-and-blind factories churned out miles of ornamental millwork as well as framing, roofing, and flooring.”³¹ Residents clung to simple, center-passage or gable-and-wing forms, but were able to add as much or as little architectural ornamentation as appropriate.

³⁰ Bishir, 24.

³¹ Bishir, 50.

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This period of Ahoskie's growth coincided with the late Victorian period when the Queen Anne style, with its irregular plans and sawn wood details, was applied to both large and small houses. The c. 1898 W. D. Downs House (214 East Church Street) has a two-story, gable-and-wing form with a two-story projecting bay on the front gable; the bay has sawtooth shingles between the first- and second-floor windows and sawn brackets supporting the hipped roof. The c. 1906 Reverend L. M. Curtis House (502 East Church Street) features a two-story, gable-and-wing plan with a canted front bay with finials and decorative bargeboards in the gable. The hip-roofed porch extends around the left (east) elevation, is supported by grouped turned posts, and has decorative low gables on the façade. The c. 1911 Thomas Miles Garrett Rental House (415 East Church Street) has a high, hipped roof, projecting, canted bay on the façade with sawtooth shingles in the gable, and a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (east) elevation, supported by slender tapered posts on brick piers. Smaller homes in the African American parts of town also employ decorative elements of the Queen Anne style, including the 1903 Addison Trummel House (323 North Maple Street), which features a one-story, gable-and-wing form with canted bay and sawtooth shingles in the front gable.

Despite the availability of mass-produced architectural embellishments and designs, many of the nineteenth-century homes built for Ahoskie's loggers and early shopkeepers still feature vernacular triple-A-roofed and hip-roofed forms without the stylized details of the Queen Anne style. The c. 1900 Miller-Casper House (810 Garrett Street) has a high, hipped roof with gabled dormers on the façade and left (east) elevation and a hip-roofed, wrap-around porch supported by round columns. The c. 1900 Whit Howard House (517 East Church Street) features a two-story, triple-A-roofed form with a one-light-over-three-panel front door with sidelights sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on turned posts with sawn brackets. The c. 1912 John William Godwin House (204 East South Street) features a two-story, I-house form with a two-story, gabled ell at the rear; decorative features include diamond-shaped vents in the gables and turned posts supporting the shed-roofed front porch.

Several homes from the 1910s reflect the shift in popularity from the Queen Anne to the Neoclassical style. Popularized by the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893, the style employs symmetrical forms with Classical details including dentils, pediments, and heavy Classically-ordered columns. The two-story, pedimented portico is the most recognizable feature of the style. The c. 1912 Jesse Richard Garrett House (210 South Catherine Creek Road) has elements of the Queen Anne style, including projecting, canted bays on the façade and right (north) elevation and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch; the building also has the nearly-symmetrical plan, half-round windows in the gables, and Ionic columns and heavy balustrades common in the Neoclassical style. The c. 1907 Raleigh James Baker House (309 West Church Street) was remodeled in 1911 with a grand, two-story Neoclassical-style portico supported by paired, paneled columns; it has a one-story, hip-roofed porch that extends across the façade, under the portico, and the French door features ten-light sidelights and a transom. One of the most prominent houses in the district is the 1918 Roberts H. Jernigan House (209 South Catherine Creek Road). The large house exemplifies the Neoclassical style with a formal, symmetrical, center-hall plan with a wide staircase. It has a prominent, two-story portico with a pedimented gable supported by paired, fluted Ionic columns with terra cotta capitals. A one-story porch extends across the façade, under the portico, and the house features boxed cornices, dentil molding, and a tripartite window in the front gable. The

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symmetry of the house is broken only by the angled bay on the left (north) side of the façade, a hold-over from the Queen Anne style.

Commercial buildings from the early twentieth century illustrate the prosperity of the newly incorporated town with decorative corbelling at the parapets and arched brick window surrounds. The c. 1910 Mitchell Hotel (131-135 West Main Street) has a simple brick cornice over a dentil brick course at the parapet; second- and third-floor windows have segmental brick arches with offset bricks simulating dentils and a projecting brick course at the arch forming a slight hood over the openings. The c. 1914 Newsome's Hall (200 East Main Street) has arched brick window openings and a corbelled brick parapet.

Architectural Context: 1915-1935

During the late 1910s and 1920s, the architecture of Ahoskie, like much of the region, was dominated by the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. It was a period of explosive growth for Ahoskie with block after block of residential development occurring during this period. While wealthier families often chose to erect substantial homes in the Colonial Revival style, the Craftsman style was more suited to the smaller homes of the middle and working class and was far more prevalent in Ahoskie.³² The most elaborate buildings in Ahoskie's downtown were constructed at this time after a series of fires destroyed the earlier frame structures. Nearly one-third of the residential and commercial buildings in the Ahoskie Historic District date from this fifteen-year period.

The Colonial Revival style repeated elements of design from the American colonial past and was generally used for substantial, two-story homes built during this period. The c. 1928 Joseph N. Vann House (300 East Church Street) is typical of the Colonial Revival-style homes erected in Ahoskie in the 1920s and 1930s. It has a symmetrical façade, grouped windows, and a central entrance with a classical surround with broken pediment and fluted pilasters; one-story wings on each end of the house reinforce the symmetry. The 1934 Dr. J. G. Matheson House (420 West North Street) features a symmetrical façade, modillions along the roofline, pedimented gables across the façade, and a front door with sidelights and fanlight sheltered by a low, hip-roofed porch on Doric columns. Less common is the Dutch Colonial style with its signature gambrel roof. The c. 1923 Ruth Baker Mitchell House (108 West Church Street) utilizes the symmetry of the Colonial Revival style with a gambrel roof and full-width, shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevations.

In the 1920s, the Craftsman style gained widespread popularity as a reaction to the applied decorative details of the Queen Anne style and formality of the Classical and Colonial revival styles. The bungalow was smaller in scale than the often two-story Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles and emphasized a simplicity that focused on the materials and the structure itself, often employing stone and brick as decorative details and retaining exposed eaves and structural supports. The bungalow was the predominant form for houses built in Ahoskie in the 1920s and 1930s. The c. 1923 house at 619 West Church Street has wood shingles in the gables and on a shed-roofed front dormer. It has an original metal roof, knee brackets and sawn rafter tails, and a

³² Bishir, 58.

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partially engaged porch with post-on-pier supports. The c. 1930 house at 417 North Mitchell Street is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow with a wide, front-gabled dormer; it has knee brackets and an engaged front porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, both typical of the Craftsman style as well as decorative geometric-pane upper window sashes. The 1935 Reverend J. L. Smith House (407 North McGlohon Street) is a typical one-story example of the bungalow form with a painted brick veneer, four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows, knee brackets in the gables, and a front-gabled porch that wraps around the front left (northeast) corner supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers.

Some of the district's earliest Craftsman bungalows are also its largest, illustrating a gradual shift to the Craftsman style from the larger hip-roofed forms and asymmetrical massing of the Victorian era. The c. 1920 Vernon Garrett House (701 West Church Street) has a high, side-gabled roof with shed-roofed dormers on the front and rear elevations and projecting bays on the side elevations, typical of the Craftsman style. However, the partially engaged, shed-roofed porch extends around the left (east) elevation as a hip-roofed porch on round columns on brick piers. The c. 1923 house at 421 North Mitchell Street features Craftsman-style windows and doors, knee brackets and wood shingles in the dormers on the façade, each with an inset balcony and exposed roof system. The c. 1923 house at 323 North West Street has a high, cross-gabled roof with brick veneer and wood shingles and knee brackets in the gables; projecting, one-story gabled bays have Palladian windows in the gables and the wrap-around porch is supported by wide, battered brick posts on brick piers. The c. 1926 Maylon Baker House (413 West Church Street) also has Palladian windows in the front porch gable and in a small gabled dormer on the façade; it has decorative windows with a diamond-shaped pane centered in the upper sash and the porch extends beyond the house to the left (east) to form a porte-cochere.

Variations on the Craftsman style and bungalow form include the 1925 J. Bailey Barnes House (504 West First Street), which combines the bungalow form with decorative elements of the Tudor Revival style including half-timbering and small-paned windows. The 1927 Thomas Edward Beasley House (516 West First Street) is Ahoskie's only example of an Airplane Bungalow, named for the gabled second-floor room that rises above the main roofline; the house has grouped windows throughout, stucco and knee brackets in the main gables, and a wrap-around porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a stout turned balustrade.

The Craftsman style was also applied to classic American Foursquare form. The c. 1927 J. D. Sessoms House (223 East Church Street) features a Foursquare form that is dominated by a metal tile roof fashioned to look like terra cotta barrel tiles with wide overhangs and exposed rafter tails; the full-width front porch and porte-cochere repeat the main roof form and are supported by wide tapered posts on brick piers. The 1924 Jesse Grey Camp House (417 West North Street) also employs a Foursquare form with Craftsman details. The house has wood weatherboards on the first floor with wood shingles on the second floor and in the gables. It has exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, a fifteen-light French door with sidelights, and a shed-roofed porch with a low gable over the entrance supported by tapered posts on brick piers.

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Several prominent churches and the Ahoskie School also employed revival styles. The c. 1927 Ahoskie United Methodist Church (212 West Church Street) was erected in the Colonial Revival style with a temple form with a projecting portico supported by simple square columns; it has brick quoins at the corners and arched windows with concrete keystones on the side elevations. The 1928-1937 First Baptist Church of Ahoskie (306 West Main Street) was built in the Gothic Revival style with four-point-arched limestone window and door surrounds and applied buttresses on the side elevations. The c. 1917 Ahoskie School (105 North Academy Street) was enlarged in 1929 and features a Classical Revival-style symmetrical façade with grouped windows and concrete detailing, including a cast concrete door surround and concrete panels between the first- and second-floor windows.

The 1910s and 1920s also saw the rebuilding of much of Ahoskie's downtown. While residential architecture during this decade was dominated by just two styles, commercial architecture utilized a variety of building styles and levels of applied decoration. The 1918 Farmers Atlantic Bank (119 West Main Street) utilizes a classic temple form with a three-story recessed entrance framed by fluted Tuscan columns. The 1924 Sawyer-Browne Furniture Company (126 West Main Street) is unusual in Ahoskie for its use of terra cotta trim. The Main Street façade combines glazed white terra cotta with cream colored brick while the secondary façade was constructed of common brick, shown in period photographs with the store's name painted on it in large letters. The 1925-26 Bank of Ahoskie (101 North Railroad Street) was built in the Beaux Arts style with the exterior covered with cut limestone and a large round arched window on the Main Street façade to light the main banking room. A balustrade above the simple entablature and cornice crowns this distinctive building.

Buildings along North Railroad and East First streets in the warehouse district and African American sections of town, respectively, were less distinctive, but still noteworthy. The 1926-1930 M. H. Mitchell Furniture Company Buildings (117-131 North Railroad Street) feature eight storefronts each with a brick parapet with some corbelling and separated by brick pilasters; while most of the storefronts have been replaced, one retains its original recessed entrance with transom. The 1926 Claude Greene Building Supplies Building (423 North Railroad Street) is the most decorative of the warehouses along North Railroad Street with a three-course sawtooth frieze below a corbelled dentil course in the parapet and segmental-arched window and door openings. The c. 1920 commercial buildings at 205 and 207 East First Street, which housed a bank and the local office for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, illustrate the paired-down architecture common in the African American community; both buildings have concrete-block construction with wide picture windows sheltered by aluminum awnings, but no architectural decoration.

Architectural Context: 1930-1950

During the Depression and World War II era, the Craftsman style remained the preferred residential style, though it was generally applied to smaller, rental housing constructed using paired-down versions of the style. In the early 1930s, Clarence Whedbee erected a series of houses at 206, 210, 214, and 216 West North Street for his four sons. Known as Whedbee Row, three of the four houses have front-gabled forms with projecting, front-gabled bays on one end of the façade and a shed- or hip-roofed porch supported by brick columns on the

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opposite end. The houses have multi-light-over-one wood windows, exposed rafter tails, decorative windows or vents in the gables, and exterior brick chimneys. Between each pair of houses is a shared brick garage, each three bays wide with a parapet roof. This form is repeated in small houses throughout Ahoskie in the 1930s and 1940s. Around 1940, Will Whedbee erected a pair of houses at 208 and 212 East South Street, using the same form and details found on the family houses, with a shared, front-gabled garage between them. The c. 1925-1932 James S. Vinson Rental Houses (603, 607, 621, and 631 West Church Street) each feature a brick-veneered, front-gabled or hip-roofed form with inset porch supported by a brick column. The homes have Craftsman-style wood sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and stucco in the front gables. Simpler in form and detail are the c. 1937 Charles Parker Rental Houses (415 and 421 West Church Street), each with a front-gabled brick form and centered single-bay frame porch sheltering the entrance; each has Craftsman-style wood sash windows and knee brackets in the gables.

Later examples of rental housing in the district incorporate a combination of Craftsman-style and Period Cottage details including multi-light, Craftsman-style windows, exposed rafter tails, prominent chimneys on the façade, steeply sloped roofs, and arched brick doorways and porch openings. The c. 1938 John Askew Rental House III at 220 North McGlohon Street has a front-gabled porch with cat-slide roof and arched brick openings. The chimney, centered on the façade, has a rounded shoulder and soldier-course detail at the top. Askew's neighboring rental houses at 212 and 216 North McGlohon Street each employ a slightly different form but similar detailing. The c. 1937 houses at 624 and 632 West Church Street have a basic, side-gabled form with a steeply-pitched, decorative front gable with applied half-timbering and stucco.

Period Cottages, often with Tudor Revival-style influences, were erected throughout the district in the 1930s and 1940s. Brick and frame examples both exist, all with prominent brick or stone chimneys and front-gabled entrances, many with steeply-pitched roofs or cat-slide roofs. The c. 1940 house at 801 West Church Street has Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows; however, the front-gabled porch with cat-slide roof and arched brick supports, as well as the brick chimney with rounded-arched shoulder are more typical of Tudor Revival-style architecture. The c. 1945 house at 505 South Catherine Creek Road has a stepped brick chimney on the left (north) end of the façade and a steeply-pitched, front-gabled entrance bay. The c. 1949 house at 421 North Carolina Avenue has a brick veneer with stepped brick chimney on the façade and a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with cat-slide roof and diamond-paned feature window.

Several houses in the district display more overt Tudor Revival-style detailing including stucco and half-timbering in the gables, diamond-paned casement windows, and stone detailing. Patterned after English manor houses, the Tudor style became popular in America after World War I, but Tudor details on smaller-scale homes continued to be used throughout the early twentieth-century. The 1929 N. Gladstone Harrell House (501 North Academy Street) was Ahoskie's first example of Tudor Revival-style architecture with a large, front-gabled bay with cat-slide roof centered on the façade, a stuccoed, front-gabled entrance with stone detailing, an eyebrow wall dormer on the right (north) end of the façade, and an inset porch with arched brick supports on the left (south) elevation. The c. 1935 Noah Garrett House (416 North West Street) has a decorative front gable

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with cat-slide roof, a brick chimney with blind arch panel, diamond-paned casement windows on the façade, an arched inset porch on the right (south) end of the façade, and a front door with fanlight in an arched brick surround. A late example of the style in Ahoskie is the c. 1946 Thomas and Ruby Parker House (321 North Academy Street) featuring a decorative, stuccoed front gable, a stepped brick chimney with blind arch panel on the façade, diamond-pane double-hung windows, and brick arches around the main entrance, porch, and attached carport.

In the early 1940s, with the continued growth of Ahoskie during World War II, a series of frame shotgun houses were erected to house the town's African American population. The small size and limited architectural detail of the shotgun house made it one of the most common forms erected in black and other working class neighborhoods. The front-gabled form with three or more rooms connected directly to each other eliminated halls and other circulations spaces, maximizing the efficiency of each square foot. Concentrated on the four- and five-hundred blocks of North Catherine Street, the frame houses have wood weatherboards, four-over-four or one-over-one wood sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and small, front-gabled, shed- or hip-roofed porches.

Commercial architecture was more streamlined and modern in the 1930s and 1940s than in earlier times. The economic climate and limited resources restricted the decorative details that were so prominent a decade earlier. The 1934 Whedbee-White Hardware Store (201 East Main Street) includes modern details including decorative concrete diamonds in the parapet, and awning windows on the second-floor façade with concrete cornerblocks and windowsills. The 1937 Hertford County Herald Building (116 North McGlohon Street) features a stepped parapet on the façade with applied pilasters separating the bays; original metal casement windows remain on the right front (southwest) corner of the building.

The Colonial Revival style remained the preferred style for public buildings throughout the 1930s and New Deal buildings in the style illustrate its popularity. "The modernist movement in North Carolina, which found its principal expression in the cities of the Piedmont, exerted less appeal in eastern North Carolina communities. For the most part public officials, developers, and individual clients show a continuing preference for a colonial flavor and classical motifs as refracted through the Williamsburg phenomenon."³³ The 1939 Municipal Building (301 West Main Street) has a symmetrical façade with a low, hipped roof with wide soffit and fascia. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment. The 1940 (former) United States Post Office (201 West Main Street) has a limestone veneer over the middle three bays of the façade with four limestone pilasters supporting a plain frieze and shallow peaked parapet. The building also has a louvered cupola centered on the side-gabled roof. Local businessmen also erected buildings in the Colonial Revival style including the c. 1931 Basnight & Company Building (117 East Church Street) with its symmetrical façade, applied wood cornice, and classical door surround with broken pediment, dentils, and fluted pilasters.

³³ Bishir, 64.

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Architectural Context: 1945-1962

The post-World War II building boom that swept the country affected Ahoskie as well. Middle- and working-class housing were erected in the Minimal Traditional style along South Catherine Creek Road and Parker Street southeast of town and along North McGlohon Street just north of downtown. While more substantial houses continued to be erected in the Colonial Revival style through the 1940s and 1950s, the Ranch form was also growing in popularity. Newly platted neighborhoods at the outskirts of town allowed for large lots suitable for Ranches and, especially southwest of downtown near the newly constructed hospital, residential areas saw Colonial Revival- and Minimal Traditional-style homes interspersed with the Ranch form.

In Ahoskie, and throughout North Carolina, the Minimal Traditional style was the most common style of post-war, middle- and working-class housing. The rectangular forms were efficient to build and could easily be adapted with the addition of gabled wings. Additionally, a modern aesthetic meant limited architectural detail, which led to lower costs and faster construction. The c. 1945 house at 600 South Catherine Creek Road is typical of the style with one-story, side-gabled massing, interior brick chimneys, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a small front-gabled porch on square posts. The c. 1945 house at 508 South Catherine Creek Road has similar massing with asbestos siding and a front-gabled entrance bay with eight-light windows flanking the door and a louvered, arched vent in the gable, examples of decorative elements that could easily be applied to the structure. Later examples retained the rectangular massing and lack of roof overhangs that characterize the Minimal Traditional style, but with Colonial Revival details. The c. 1950 house at 405 South Catherine Creek Road has small gabled dormers and a classical door surround with broken pediment in a projecting front entrance bay.

The Colonial Revival style remained popular, especially for two-story homes through the mid-twentieth century. The c. 1947 house at 815 West Church Street and the c. 1960 house at 102 South Pembroke Street both have a two-story, side-gabled massing with a symmetrical façade; the recessed, paneled entries centered on the façade have a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The c. 1950 house at 421 North Colony Street is a Colonial Revival-style house with Georgian Revival details including brick quoins at the corners and a projecting, two-story, pedimented-front-gabled entrance bay centered on the façade. The entrance is recessed slightly in a paneled entry with fluted pilasters supporting a broken-arched pediment framing the entry. The c. 1954 house at 406 South Pembroke Street is an example of the Dutch Colonial style with a symmetrical façade and gambrel roof with full-width, shed-roofed dormers. The six-panel front door has eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights separated by narrow pilasters and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on square columns with a low railing around the roofline. The c. 1930 W. H. Basnight House (419 North West Street) was renovated to its current Colonial Revival-style appearance around 1950. The house has a symmetrical, one-story, side-gabled form with lower gabled wings projecting from the side elevations. The front door has multi-light sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a pedimented portico on grouped, Ionic columns.

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By the 1950s, housing had shifted from the traditional forms and colonial details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch. The one-story Ranch with its low-pitched roofs and rambling facades originated in California in the 1930s, but by the 1950s it had become the dominant house form throughout the country.³⁴ In Ahoskie, Ranch-form houses are generally concentrated in the southwest part of the district because it was both the last area to be developed and because larger lot sizes allowed for the sprawling form. The forms are wide and low with large windows and often, multiple exterior materials and projecting bays to break up the façade. The c. 1950 Ranch at 801 West South Street features a combination of stone veneer and wood weatherboards with casement windows, generally grouped or flanking larger, multi-light picture windows. The widest Ranch in the district is the c. 1952 house at 905 West South Street, standing eight bays wide. The wooded lot contributes to the horizontality of the house with a low, side-gabled roof, a wide bow window on the left (east) bay and ribbon windows in the private spaces of the house. The c. 1952 Ranch at 315 North Colony Street features wood weatherboards with a stone veneer between projecting, front-gabled bays; a two-bay garage on the right (north) end extends the house beyond the five-bay-wide façade. The c. 1961 house at 410 South Pembroke Street is a rare example of a hip-roofed, Ranch-form house in the district. It has an inset carport on the right (north) end of the façade and a hip-roofed projecting wing on the left (south) end of the façade with an inset porch.

Commercial building during the post-World War II years echoed the simplicity of the Minimal Traditional-style residential architecture and, in some cases, the low horizontality of the Ranch form. The 1955 Mary S. Hall Building (203 East Main Street) is typical of downtown commercial building in the post-war era. It has a brick veneer without ornamentation except for the concrete panel centered in the parapet. The c. 1945 Davie Lodge (100-block of North Mitchell Street) is a similarly austere two-story brick building with limestone window sills and limestone door surrounds carved with the name of the lodge. The c. 1945 Koldee Club Building (214 North Maple Street) illustrates the type of structures built in the African American commercial district during this period, with an unadorned brick veneer with parapet roof, double-hung windows on the second floor and a single storefront on the first floor. The c. 1960 Medical Office Building (119 North Maple Street) is more overtly modern than most commercial buildings of the time in Ahoskie. The flat roof has wide overhanging eaves and a flat-roofed canopy trimmed with aluminum extending between the first and second floors. Plate-glass windows on the left (south) end of the façade wrap around the corner of the building and attached brick planters are similar to those found on Ranch-form houses of the era.

Two motels on North Academy represent the impact of the automobile on Ahoskie's suburban landscape. The c. 1953-54 Chief Motel (700 North Academy Street) has a Ranch-like form with the main building extending twenty-units wide with a low, side gabled roof, decorative gables across the façade, and an overhanging roof that shelters the entrances. A front-gabled wing, centered on the façade and separated from the main building by a breezeway initially contained the hotel offices and has an attached brick planter on the gable end. A slightly later, but similarly-styled building was erected just southwest of the main building to house the motel

³⁴ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, pg. 479.

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office. It has a combination of brick veneer and vertical wood sheathing and grouped two-over-two wood sash windows typical of Ranch-form houses of the era. Across the street, the c. 1959-1960 Tomahawk Motel (601 North Academy Street) has low, hipped roofs on each of the main buildings, each with a wide overhang that is supported by angled metal poles, giving it a tent-like appearance. A brick parapet extends above the south wall of the entrance, separating it from the neighboring units and creating a dramatic modern entrance as approached from downtown.

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Section 10: Boundary Description

Additional UTM References –

5. 18 / 322030 / 4017350
6. 18 / 321880 / 4017140
7. 18 / 322160 / 4016865
8. 18 / 322300 / 4016835
9. 18 / 322465 / 4016675
10. 18 / 322225 / 4016290
11. 18 / 322160 / 4016280
12. 18 / 322100 / 4016700
13. 18 / 321740 / 4016930
14. 18 / 321545 / 4016890
15. 18 / 321340 / 4017080
16. 18 / 321100 / 4017320
17. 18 / 320905 / 4017320
18. 18 / 320700 / 4017290
19. 18 / 320565 / 4017330
20. 18 / 320660 / 4017560
21. 18 / 320850 / 4017750
22. 18 / 321220 / 4017835
23. 18 / 321325 / 4018030

Verbal Boundary Description –

The district boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1:200 scale.

Boundary Justification –

The Ahoskie Historic District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the c. 1805 to 1962 period of development. Properties to the north, west, south, and southeast of the district were generally constructed after the period of significance. Properties along the railroad corridor have been altered significantly as Ahoskie's industry changed through the twentieth

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century. Northeast of the district buildings do not retain sufficient architectural integrity to be included in the district.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name: Ahoskie Historic District

County and State: Hertford County, North Carolina

Photographer: Heather Wagner

Date: March 2011

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

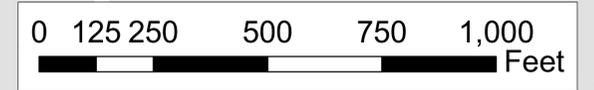
1. 200-234 E. Main Street, Ahoskie Historic District; facing southeast
2. 201-301 W. Main Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
3. 101 N. Railroad Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
4. 212-222 N. Maple Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing southeast
5. 412 N. Carolina Avenue, Ahoskie Historic District, facing southeast
6. 403-421 W. Main Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
7. 309 W. Church Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing southeast
8. 404-418 N. McGlohon Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northeast
9. 505 N. Catherine Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
10. 306 W. Main Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northeast
11. 413 W. Church Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
12. 223 E. Church Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing north
13. 206-214 W. North Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
14. 501 N. Academy Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
15. 805-809 W. Church Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing southwest
16. 501-519 S. Catherine Creek Road, Ahoskie Historic District, facing southeast
17. 420 W. North Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northeast
18. 410 S. Pembroke Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing northwest
19. 700 N. Academy Street, Ahoskie Historic District, facing southeast

Ahoskie National Register Historic District Map Ahoskie, Hertford County, North Carolina

- 100 Address
- VL Vacant Lot
- < 1 - Photo view

- Contributing resource
- Noncontributing resource
- National Register Historic District boundary

Note: Contributing status for outbuildings are in the Section 7 inventory.



1 inch = 200 feet

