

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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Scotland Neck Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Church, Bryan, Cherry, Roanoke, and Fifth and Eighteenth Streets

not for publication N/A

city or town Scotland Neck

vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Halifax code 083 zip code 27874

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey A. Crow SHPO 10/31/02
Signature of certifying official 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>249</u>	<u>63</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> objects
		<u>250</u>	<u>69</u> 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
1 -

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	Sub: <u>department store</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>warehouse</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>post office</u>

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	Sub: <u>department store</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>warehouse</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>post office</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Metal
walls Brick
Weatherboard
other Brick
Wood

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1827-1952

Significant Dates

c. 1827

1867

1882

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

Archives and History, Raleigh

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approx. 155 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing
1 18 282300 4002040
2 18 282380 4002040

Zone Easting Northing
3 18 282440 4001840
4 18 281260 4001760
X 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 Beth Keane, Preservation Consultant

Organization Retrospective date August, 2002

street & number 2001 Metts Avenue telephone 910-815-1096

city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28403

12. 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name more than 50

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Scotland Neck Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina**

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Scotland Neck Historic District is situated in the heart of Scotland Neck, a small town located in the southeast quadrant of Halifax County. The town was formed after the Civil War and was the result of joining together two earlier communities, Greenwood to the south and Clarksville to the north. The first streets, laid out in 1867, comprise twelve blocks north and south and four blocks east and west. Three rows of trees were planted down the center of Main Street dividing it into two separate roads, running in a north-south direction. A commercial district gradually developed along Main Street in the center of town, while residential areas formed along Church and Roanoke streets, situated on either side of Main Street. Several of the older homes are located north and south of the commercial district in the former Clarksville and Greenwood communities.

The Scotland Neck Historic District incorporates a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century commercial district which stretches south to north between the 900 and 1200 blocks of Main Street, and encompasses approximately 155 acres. It also includes domestic architecture with an approximate one-hundred-and-fifty-year age span, ranging from the early nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century. Several churches and government buildings also fall within the boundaries of the district.

Halifax County encompasses 722 square miles in the northeastern region of North Carolina. The irregularly shaped county is bounded on the north by the Roanoke River, which was vitally important to the settlement and development of the county. Situated at the junction of the relatively flat coastal plain and the more hilly Piedmont, the western and eastern halves of the county display a distinct topographical contrast. To the northwest can be found rolling hills and red sandy loam soils, while the eastern half of the county is more gently sloped and is characterized by large cultivated fields. Agriculture and forestry remain the predominant land uses of the county today. The incorporated towns are sparsely distributed geographically (Taves, p. 1). The closest town to Scotland Neck is Halifax, the county seat, located approximately ten miles to the northwest.

The topography of Scotland Neck is relatively flat. The streets are laid out in a grid pattern with Church, Main, and Roanoke streets running south and north. The east-west streets are numbered and the historic district begins at the south at Eighth Street and extends beyond Seventeenth Street on the north. The island of trees which previously divided Main Street was removed from the commercial area in the early 1920s and replaced with a parking area down the middle of the street. The primarily residential northern section of Main Street between the 1300 and 1600 blocks retains the landscaped

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island in the middle of the road. Mature trees line sections of Roanoke and Church streets, as well as West Twelfth Street.

The heart of the Scotland Neck Historic District can be found in the central commercial area located between the 900 and 1200 blocks of Main Street. The town's business district underwent a renaissance at the turn of the twentieth century. One by one, earlier wood buildings, susceptible to damage or destruction from fire and environmental factors, were replaced by more sturdy brick structures. Dating from the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century, the one- and two-story brick commercial buildings display simple vernacular brick details such as corbelled string courses, cornices, recessed panels in the parapets, and in some cases, segmentally- or round-arched second-floor windows.

The four-block business sector retains a number of significant turn-of-the-twentieth century commercial buildings, including a number rendered in the Neoclassical Revival style. The earliest intact commercial building in Scotland Neck is the c. 1882 D. Edmondson Building (#68) located at 1008 Main Street. A distinctive wooden cornice embellished with two sizes of eaves brackets in alternating pairs is the most notable feature of this building.

A number of important buildings were erected or remodeled in the central business district during the first decade of the twentieth century. Pharmacist, E. T. Whitehead, moved into his new two-story brick drug store (#66) in 1901. The building, located at 1004 Main Street, has been in continuous use as a drug store since its construction. In 1903, Noah Biggs raised his building (#64) on the northwest corner of Main and Tenth streets to three stories, remodeling its facade to its present handsome Neoclassical Revival appearance. In 1909, J. W. Madry completed a substantial two-story brick building to house his department store (#63), which continued in operation at 928 Main Street for more than sixty years. The building exhibits typical vernacular detail including a stepped parapet with three horizontal recessed panels, brick lintels over the windows, and brick pilasters.

Possibly the most unusual building constructed in Scotland Neck's business district is the c. 1920 two-story rusticated concrete-block structure at 114 East Tenth Street built for Dr. Joseph Wimberly in 1920 (#190).

The 1914 Neoclassical Revival-style Scotland Neck Bank (#94) anchors the southeast corner of the intersection of Main and Tenth streets. The most striking element of the two-story, pressed brick building is the northwest-facing corner elevation which

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exhibits an elegant classical frontispiece consisting of a limestone Tuscan order entrance below a balcony which projects in front of a large window with arched architrave surround.

The increasing popularity of the automobile in the early years of the twentieth century inspired the construction of buildings dedicated to their sale, service, and repair. A two-story brick building with a parapet facade and limestone detailing was constructed in 1915 at 919 Main Street (#92) to serve as an automobile sales and service building.

Several buildings constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) are located within the boundaries of the historic district. A one-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style building was constructed in 1939 on East Eleventh Street through the cooperative efforts of the Town of Scotland Neck and the WPA to serve as the town hall and fire station (#198). The building was utilized in this capacity until the early 1980s. A brick gymnasium and vocational building constructed on the grounds of the no longer extant 1923 Scotland Neck High School in the 1300 block of Main Street was built by the WPA in 1940 (#49). The building was renovated in 1996 for use as a Senior Citizen Center. In the Clarksville area, on the east side of Main Street in the 1700 block, a one-story, elongated brick multiple housing unit (#124) was constructed by the WPA in 1943. Set on several acres, the buildings originally housed military personnel during World War II. Near the end of the war, it was utilized as a prisoner-of-war camp. After the war, the building was converted to apartments.

Religion has played an important role in the history of Scotland Neck. In and adjacent to the residential areas are a number of churches, which serve as focal points for community life. In 1917, the Baptist congregation replaced an 1882 frame Gothic Revival style building located on the corner of Church and Tenth streets with an ambitious Neoclassical Revival-style brick building (#42) with monumental porticoes on two elevations. A brick arcade connects the church to a two-story Colonial Revival-style brick Educational Building (#42a) erected in 1963.

Three Gothic Revival-style churches are located within the district. The Tudor Revival-style Trinity Episcopal Church (#110), located at the northeast corner of Main and Thirteenth streets, was constructed after a 1924 fire destroyed an 1886 church at the same location. North of the church building is a two-story brick parish house (#110a), erected in 1955, built in a restrained Tudor Revival style. The Catholics also built a small brick building near the northern edge of town on Main Street in the Gothic Revival style in the late 1920s. North of the building stands a stone grotto with a statue in its recessed niche (#125). A simple brick Gothic Revival-style church (#149) with a corner crenellated

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entrance tower and pointed arched windows was built for the Scotland Neck Pentecostal Holiness congregation on Roanoke Street in 1948.

On the northeast corner of Ninth and Church streets can be found the 1971 United Methodist Church (#186) and the 1955 Methodist Church Education Building (#186a). The church replaced an earlier frame church which had been standing at the time the town was incorporated in 1867.

A variety of house types and styles are intermingled within the historic district. Many of the dwellings in the district retain significant outbuildings, including carriage houses, smokehouses, and early frame garages. The earliest houses date from the early to mid 1800s and, for the most part, are located in the section of town originally known as Clarksville, north of the commercial sector. The larger and more sophisticated houses, built by the town's prominent businessmen during the last several decades of the nineteenth century, are situated along Church Street, West Twelfth Street, and the northern end of Main Street. Many of these two-story-with-attic frame houses, built in the Queen Anne, Italianate, or Queen Anne/Colonial Revival transitional styles, sit on large lots and are surrounded by mature landscaping. Roanoke Street houses, mostly constructed c. 1900 to c. 1940 sit on smaller lots, are built closer together, and are smaller with less architectural detail, although there are a few exceptions. A number of these one- to one-and-half-story frame bungalows were built for rental purposes for both black and white tenants.

Several of the town's earlier dwellings have been overbuilt and remodeled several times during their history. The Fenner-Shields-Lamb House (#34), dating from about 1827, stands near the northern end of Church Street on a site to which it was moved about 1918. William Fenner operated a hotel in the house for approximately fifteen years. Although the house retains some Federal-era details, it also exhibits evidence of alterations made by its various owners. The house was moved approximately fifty west to its current site at the end of World War I. At the same time, the chimneys were changed from exterior end to interior locations, four rooms were added, and the front porch was rebuilt. One- and two-story porches on the rear elevation have also been enclosed, while several windows were replaced in the mid-twentieth century. A 1960s door replaced the original double-leaf doors.

The frame Gilliam-Pritchard-Leggett House (#79) at 1508 Main Street is another residence which was overbuilt and remodeled between the late 1880s and the turn of the twentieth century. Local tradition holds that its oldest section was built for Nancy Hannon in 1812, although no easily visible physical evidence survives to confirm this

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tradition. Its current two-story, lavishly ornamented Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-transitional appearance evidently dates to a c. 1900 remodeling when a second story was added. The interior was extensively remodeled in the Colonial Revival style by the Leggett family during the 1930s.

Both the A. B. Hill House (#89) at 1728 Main Street and the W. O. McDowell House (#7) at 904 Church Street, apparently constructed in the late 1870s, demonstrate the continued acceptance of the Greek Revival style for the residences of prominent members of the community, as well as a reliance on traditional house forms. Both dwellings are two-story, single-pile frame houses with a center hall plan and a symmetrical three-bay facade. The front entrance of each house is enframed with sidelights and a transom. A low hipped roof caps the A. B. Hill House, while the W. O. McDowell House is topped by a side-gable roof with a central dormer.

In marked contrast with these two houses is the residence built in 1882 for N. B. Josey, Jr. (#14) at 1104 Church Street. The builder adopted a different form--a front-ell or T-plan--for Josey's house and lavished a profusion of decorative millwork on the exterior of the large frame house, making it the finest surviving local example of a combination of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles (Black, p. 13).

One of the more flamboyant houses in town, the Hoffman-Bowers-Josey-Riddick House (NR 1988) (#43), located at 1103 Church Street, was built by H. G. Jones, a builder who moved to Scotland Neck in the 1880s. Called the "finest house in Scotland Neck" by an 1889 issue of *The Democrat*, a local newspaper, the splendid elaborately detailed Victorian-era eclectic house is the town's only surviving building exhibiting features distinctive to the Stick Style of architecture.

The district is punctuated with one- and two-story Queen Anne-style dwellings. With multiple projecting gables, sawnwork trim, and spacious wrap around porches, these charming dwellings housed the town's prospering merchant class near the end of the nineteenth century. The c. 1895 Brinkley-Kitchin House (#131) at the northern end of Main Street remains Scotland Neck's most sophisticated example of the Queen Anne style with its characteristic irregular configuration, the combination of textures, and the excess of decorative accents. Several additional examples can be found on the east side of town along Roanoke Street and East Tenth Street.

Several Neoclassical Revival-style dwellings were constructed in Scotland Neck by 1910. The Claude Kitchin House (#128), located at 1723 Main Street, was the result of an overbuilding and remodeling of a c. 1840s house. Both Kitchin's redone residence and

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Gerson Hoffman's elegant 1910 house (#113) at 1403 Main Street feature the monumental portico which epitomized the style and symbolized the prosperity of their owners (Black, p. 24).

By the 1920s, popular Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style houses began to appear in Scotland Neck. Brick-veneered American foursquares with influences from both styles were built in several locations, including the c. 1925 Moore House (#78) at 1502 Main Street, the c. 1920 (second) W. L. Harrell House (#45) at 1113 Church Street, and the 1925 Lizzie L. Whitehead House (#218) at 209 W. 12th Street. Bungalows, with their various embellishments, are scattered throughout the district, with a good sampling along Roanoke and West Twelfth streets.

The Cape Cod house was a popular style during the 1930s and early 1940s. The Cape Cods exhibit steeply-pitched roofs with gabled dormers and Colonial Revival-style elements such as modillioned cornices and elaborate door surrounds. A good example is the 1936 house located at 1739 Main Street (#133). With three gabled dormers, a symmetrical five-bay facade and a Colonial Revival-style door surround, the frame house epitomizes the classic Cape Cod.

Minimal traditional and ranch houses were favored by builders just prior to and in the years following World War II. Several of these houses were built as infill along sections of Church and Roanoke streets. The minimal traditional house was a simplified form loosely based on the Tudor Revival style of the 1920s and 30s. The modest ranch houses built in Scotland Neck are one-story houses with very low-pitched roofs and with little decorative detailing. Very little residential construction has taken place in the historic district since the early 1950s.

Outside the perimeters of the historic district but within the town limits are residential areas developed after World War II, several modern apartment complexes, the railroad depot, and the remnants of the cotton and peanut mills with their associated storage buildings and mill worker housing.

The 1100 to 1400 blocks of the west side of Main Street and the 1300 block of the east side of Main Street have been excluded from the district due to the loss of integrity to a majority of the buildings, rendering them non-contributing. The majority of the buildings are in the commercial area and have undergone significant alterations to their exteriors incompatible with their original character, including replacement of windows and window sash and the use of inappropriate cladding material. In some cases, the entire original facades of the buildings have been disguised or removed with replacement siding. Several

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of the commercial buildings in the 1100 block have been demolished and the vacant space between the buildings filled in with a solid masonry wall. The majority of the buildings in the 1200 and 1300 blocks are non-contributing because they were constructed after the end of the period of significance.

Scotland Neck still retains a significant assemblage of nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings through which its history has been recorded. Taken as a whole, the architecture of Scotland Neck, together with the setting, feeling, and association present in the historic district, conveys a sense of its development as a mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century railroad town and industrial center. There are 250 contributing resources and sixty-nine non-contributing resources in the district, including 185 contributing primary buildings, sixty-four contributing outbuildings, and one contributing object.

Notes:

Scotland Neck Historic District Inventory List

The inventory list is organized on a street-by-street basis. The streets were surveyed in the following order: Church Street, Main Street, Roanoke Street, Eighth Street, Ninth Street, Tenth Street, Eleventh Street, Twelfth Street, Fifteenth Street, and Sixteenth Street. North-south oriented streets are listed west side first, then east side. East-west oriented streets are listed south side first, then north side. Buildings are listed either by their historic name or by the name of the original owner, when available. A combination of documentary sources was utilized to determine the original date and owners of the buildings including deeds, secondary sources, tax records, survey files, Sanborn Maps, and interviews. All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or N (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Any building built after the end of the ca. 1827 to 1952 period of significance is noncontributing due to its age. Buildings built before 1952 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial non-historic additions and/or alterations (less than fifty years) are also categorized as noncontributing.

- C = Contributing resource
- N = Noncontributing resource
- B = Building
- OB = Outbuilding
- O = Object
- S = Structure

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800 block of Church Street, west side

1. Whitehurst House C/B 1949 800 Church Street

One-story brick minimal traditional house; steeply-pitched side-gable roof; gable-front projecting wing on south side of facade; three bays wide; central door; eight-over-eight sash windows; interior chimney.

2. House C/B 1950 802 Church Street

One-story frame minimal traditional house; cement block foundation; asbestos shingle siding; steeply-pitched, side-gable roof; asymmetrical three-bay facade; paired eight-over-eight sash window east of door; single six-over-six sash window west of door; aluminum awnings over windows; gable-front portico with wrought iron supports; south-side exterior end chimney; south-side sun porch.

2a. Garage C/OB 1950

Cinderblock, gable-front, one-car garage; exposed rafters;

3. House C/B 1947 806 Church Street

One-story brick minimal traditional house; side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing on north side of facade; engaged portico with arches; south-side wing with own entrance; paired and single six-over-six sash windows; aluminum awnings; interior chimney; attached rear carport.

4. Wheeler House C/B 1907 808 Church Street

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house with weatherboard siding; high hipped slate roof; shallow two-story gable-front bay on facade; semi-octagonal, two-story wing on south elevation; semi-hexagonal, two-story bay on north elevation, each with pedimented gable; two rear one-story hipped-roof ells linked by an enclosed porch; south-side porte cochere; one-story wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, curvilinear balusters, and dentil cornice extend to porte cochere; half-glazed door with side lights and transom; one-over-one sash windows; two interior corbelled chimneys; built for Tyler Wheeler, chief executive office of Burroughs, Pittman, and Wheeler, general mercantile firm; also operator of a cotton gin and fertilizer manufacturing plant; moved to Scotland Neck from Wadesboro at age of six; died in 1960.

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4a. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Two-car frame garage with incorporated storage room; side-gable standing-seam metal roof; weatherboard siding.

5. Camp-Biggs House C/B c. 1860/1888 814 Church Street

Two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-style house; weatherboard siding; high-hipped roof with pedimented two-story, large gable dormer with Palladian-influenced windows and dentil cornice, bracketed by smaller, hipped-roof dormers, also with dentil cornices and decorative windows with large diamond panes surrounded by colored glass panes; semi-hexagonal bays on the side elevations; rear two-story shed wing extended by a one-story rear ell; south-side, two-story enclosed porch; three bays wide; elaborately ornamented porch whose right and left sections bow out, mimicking the semi-hexagonal bay windows on facade; central door with tabernacle glass panes and etched-glass side lights and transom, door surmounted by a frieze of pierced-work; six-over-six and one-over-one sash windows; four tall, interior, corbelled chimneys; built for James O. Camp, local farmer; acquired by Noah Biggs (1842-1914) in 1872, Civil War veteran; one of the founders of the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills in 1889, and co-owner of Burroughs, Pittman, and Wheeler Company, one of the largest mercantile establishments in Halifax County; also assisted in establishing the Thomasville Orphanage and on the board of trustees of Wake Forest and Meredith colleges.

5a. Carriage House/Storage Shed C/OB c. 1860

Frame (former) carriage house; weatherboard siding; gable-front; attached open shed on north side.

900 block of Church Street, west side

6. McDowell, W. H., House C/B c. 1920 900 Church Street

One-and-one-half story frame Craftsman bungalow-style house with weatherboard siding; side-gable shingle roof; central gable dormer with a quartet of windows and a trio of key brackets; three bays wide; symmetrical facade; central door with wide side lights flanked by triple windows with crossette-patterned upper window sash; engaged porch spans width of house and extends beyond both side elevations, creating a north-side porte cochere; porch supported by heavy, full-height brick piers; interior chimney; built for

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W. H. McDowell, one of the founders of the Roanoke Hosiery Company and an incorporator of the Halifax County Hosiery Mills.

7. McDowell, W. O., House C/B c. 1879 904 Church Street

Two-story frame I-house; vinyl siding; side-gable slate roof with central cross gable; square gable vent changed to circular vent with addition of vinyl siding; three bays wide; symmetrical facade; central double-leaf door with tabernacle panels, side lights, and transom; one-story, full-facade, hipped-roof porch supported by slightly tapered, square paneled posts, wraps around south elevation; two rear interior chimneys; several rear wings and additions; built for Dr. W. O. McDowell; a physician in Scotland Neck from 1876 until his death in 1900 from typhoid.

8. Burroughs House C/B 1902 906 Church Street

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house with vinyl siding; gable-on-hipped roof main block with a large pediment on north elevation and two-story, semi-octagonal, pedimented bays on the narrow facade and both side elevations; north side projecting triangular two-story, early twentieth-century bathroom addition; one-story rear ell addition; one-story porch supported by turned posts; tall one-over-one (previously jib) windows on first level; interior corbelled chimney; built for C. F. Burroughs, a partner in Burroughs-Pitman-Wheeler Company, a general retail and undertaking business, located in the Biggs Building on Main Street.

8a. Garden Shed C/OB c. 1920

Frame garden shed with standing-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding.

9. Bryan House C/B 1941 908 Church Street

Two-story frame and brick New England Colonial Revival-style house; steeply-pitched side-gable shingle roof; lower half of house is brick, upper half is vinyl; upper level has pronounced jetty; symmetrical three-bay facade; Colonial Revival-style door surround with fluted pilasters and entablature; six-over-nine sash windows on lower level; six-over-six sash windows on upper level; south-side, exterior-end, double-shoulder chimney.

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9a. Garage C/OB 1941

Brick two-car, gable-front garage.

10. McDowell House N/B 1960 914 Church Street

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable shingle roof; asymmetrical four-bay facade; eight-over-eight sash windows; two-bay, gable-front portico supported by classical columns; wrought iron balustrade; south-side, exterior-end chimney; small one-room addition on south side.

10a. Garage N/OB c. 1960

Two-car, gable-front garage sheathed with metal.

10b. Carport N/OB c. 1960

Free-standing gable-front carport supported with square posts.

10c. Storage Shed N/OB c. 1960

Brick gable-front storage shed.

1000 block of Church Street, west side

11. Clark-Lawrence-Edwards C/B c. 1850/
House c. 1917 1002 Church Street

Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with weatherboard siding; high, hipped, slate roof with a central gable dormer on front and side elevations; Palladian-influenced attic window in front dormer; three-bay symmetrical facade; box cornice; central half-glazed door with side lights surmounted by a bracketed rainbow hood; large one-over-one sash windows; rear, central, two-story gable wing with a one-story addition; south-side, one-story, hipped-roof screen porch with square-section posts; an interior and an interior-end chimney; built for William R. Clark, a local planter; purchased in the late 1860s by James H. Lawrence, farmer and later insurance agent; acquired in 1912 by local businessman, J. B. Edwards and his wife, Ella D. Edwards, who extensively remodeled the house, including the addition of the front two rooms added c. 1917.

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11a. Garage C/OB c. 1940

Frame, gable-front, one-car garage with weatherboard siding.

12. House N/B 1966 1006 Church Street

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical five-bay facade; Colonial Revival-style door surround with multi-light transom; nine-over-nine sash windows on lower level; six-over-nine sash windows on upper level; interior chimney; south side garage with vinyl siding and cupola attached to house by hyphen with engaged porch; north-side, one-story addition; rear sun porch.

12a. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Frame two-car, gable-front, garage with weatherboard siding.

12b. Guest House C/OB c. 1920

Small frame guest house; side-gable roof; weatherboard siding; central six-panel door; eight-over-eight sash windows; north-side exterior-end chimney.

12c. Garden Shed C/OB c. 1920

Small brick, gable front storage shed with standing-seam metal roof.

1100 block of Church Street, west side

13. Josey, D. E., House C/B 1920 1100 Church Street

Two-story brick with stucco Tudor Revival-influenced house with a jerkin-head gable shingle roof and a shed wall dormer rising over the central entrance bay; asymmetrical facade; Craftsman-style door surmounted by a bracketed gable hood; bay window left (south) of door; diamond-pane casement windows; south-side enclosed one-story porch; rear exterior chimney; modeled after "The Brentwood" from Aladdin homes; built for Danford Edmonson Josey, partner with his brother, R. C. Josey, Jr., in Josey Hardware Company, incorporated in 1918.

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14. Josey, N. B., House C/B 1882 1104 Church Street

Two-story frame Italianate-influenced house with early Queen Anne accents; vinyl siding; poly-chrome slate roof with intersecting gables and a decorative gable centered over the left two bays of the three-bay facade; gables embellished with elaborate ornaments with turned and sawn elements, including a spindle sunburst; T-plan house; projecting front wing with a semi-hexagonal projecting bay; several rear one-story ells and additions; Eastlake door framed by side lights; variety of one-over-one, two-over-two and four-over-four sash windows; attached one-room structure with a parapet, said to have been a law office moved to the site; wrap-around, one-story porch embellished with turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze, fancy brackets, and jig-sawn pieces below the frieze; three tall, interior, corbelled chimneys; built for Napoleon Bonaparte Josey (1858-1929), a well-known local business leader, engaged in the general mercantile business through the 1880s and 1890s; business incorporated in 1905 with Noah Biggs, Tyler Wheeler, C. F. Burroughs, and Albion Dunn, engaged in a variety of business activities, both wholesale and retail, as well as industrial and agricultural-based enterprises; also president of the N. B. Josey Guano Company.

15. Hall, J.D., House C/B 1935 1110 Church Street

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable asbestos tile roof; modillion cornice; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door protected by a flat roof portico supported by Tuscan columns; six-over-six sash windows; north- and south-side one-story wings, each surmounted by a balustrade; south-side interior-end chimney; one-story rear addition; built for J. D. Hall, pharmacist and one of the incorporators of the E. T. Whitehead Company, a drug store and jewelry business in 1917 and later owned Hall's Drug Store.

Vacant lot

1200 block of Church Street, west side

Vacant lot

16. Livermon House C/B 1902 1210 Church Street

Two-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with weatherboard siding; high hipped slate roof; central gable dormer sheathed in patterned slate flanked by smaller hipped-roof dormers; Palladian-inspired window in central dormer; third hipped

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19a. Barn C/OB c. 1940 1312 Church Street

Small frame, two-story, gable-front barn with a steeply-pitched roof and weatherboard siding; central door; attached shed-roof garage.

19b. Workshop C/OB c. 1945

Frame one-story, gable-front workshop with weatherboard siding.

19c. Garage C/OB c. 1940

Frame, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding; double-leaf doors; attached shed addition with double-leaf doors.

1400 block of Church Street, west side

20. Allsbrook House C/B 1910 1402 Church Street

One-story, frame, multi-gable, L-plan house with aluminum siding; gable returns on side and front gables; three-bay facade with two-over-two windows; partial-width, bungalow-influenced, front porch supported by splayed columns resting on brick piers and enclosed by picket balustrade; north-side, exterior-end chimney.

21. Pittman House C/B c. 1900 1404 Church Street

One-story frame traditional house with asbestos siding; boxy hip- and front-gable roof; box cornice with cornice returns; three bays wide; central front entrance with side lights; attached partial-width porch supported by square posts; interior chimney.

22. Howell House C/B c. 1900 1406 Church Street

Two-story frame I-house with aluminum siding; side-gable metal roof; box cornice with returns; symmetrical three-bay facade; front entrance with side lights; gable-front portico with cornice returns; two-over-two and six-over-six sash windows.

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at southwest corner; two tall, interior, corbelled brick chimneys; built by S. A. and R. C. Dunn for Mrs. Bettie M. Dunn; purchased by Charles H. Smith in 1936.

26a. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Frame one-car, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding and double-leaf doors with panels; shed-roof addition on one side.

26b. Storage building C/OB c. 1930

One-story frame building with a hipped roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; two-over-two sash windows; central portico with flat roof supported by slender posts.

Vacant Lot

27. Leggett House C/B c. 1900 1504 Church Street

One-story frame Queen Anne-influenced house with weatherboard siding (missing some weatherboards); high hipped roof with south-side and front gables; gable pedimented dormer; semi-hexagonal bays on three-bay facade and south elevation; Queen Anne attic windows in gable ends; central entrance with side lights and transom; porch and chimneys have been removed; house currently raised on cinderblocks; interior has been gutted; built for Helen H. Leggett.

28. Leggett House N/B 1958 1508 Church Street

One-story minimal traditional house; weatherboard siding; side-gable shingle roof; main entrance in shorter, south-side wing; paired six-over-six, triple four-over-four, and a single six-over-six sash windows; engaged porch on south-side wing supported by square posts; north-side, exterior-end chimney; rear chimney.

29. House C/B c. 1950 1512 Church Street

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house; vinyl siding; side-gable, shingle roof; projecting gable-front wing on south side of facade; small cross gable over north-side bay; three-bay facade; central door with Colonial Revival-style door surround with channeled pilasters and a swan's neck pediment; eight-over-eight sash windows; triple four-pane window over entrance; north-side, one-story wing; north-side,

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exterior-end, corbelled chimney; south-side, open, hipped-roof porch supported by classical columns.

30. Elks House C/B 1950 1516 Church Street

One-and-one-half-story brick Cape Cod house; side-gable slate roof with two gabled dormers; slightly projecting gable-front wing with a bay window on south side of three-bay facade; recessed central door with narrow side lights and Colonial Revival-style door surround; eight-over-eight sash windows; north- and south-side, one-story wings; south-side, exterior-end chimney; rear cinderblock one-car garage and carport attached to house by breezeway.

1600 block of Church Street, west side

31. Clark House C/B 1939 1600 Church Street

One-story brick minimal traditional house; side-gable shingle roof; slightly projecting gable-front wing on south side of facade; six-panel door; two paired six-over-six sash windows north of door; south-side open porch which extends along front of facade to include entrance; porch supported by tapered columns resting on brick piers; picket balustrade; south-side, exterior-end chimney; rear ell.

31a. Garage C/OB c. 1939

Frame, one-car, gable-front garage with storage area; weatherboard siding.

32. Alexander House C/B 1922 1604 Church Street

One-story frame bungalow; aluminum siding; steeply-pitched, side-gable, shingle roof with decorative supporting brackets; three-bay facade; central door flanked by fifteen-pane, fixed-sash window on south side and six-over-six sash window on north side; two-bay, gable-front portico supported by square-section posts resting on large stuccoed brick piers; north- and south-side square bays; north-side, exterior-end chimney; south-side, interior-end chimney.

32a. Garage C/OB c. 1945

Two-car, cinderblock, gable-front garage; weatherboard siding in gable.

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33. White House C/B c. 1944 1608 Church Street

One-and-one-half-story brick bungalow/minimal traditional house; steeply-pitched, side-gable, shingle roof with exposed rafters and two gabled dormers; central, slightly projecting, gable-front wing with semi-elliptical window in gable; entrance door in gable-front wing with a small four-over-four sash window north side of door; aluminum awning over door; paired six-over-six sash windows north and south of door; south-side sun porch; rear shed wing; south-side, interior-end chimney.

34. Fenner-Shields-Lamb House C/B c. 1827/
c. 1900 1612 Church Street

Two-story frame Federal-style house with beaded weatherboard siding on facade; aluminum siding on side and rear elevations; side-gable shingle roof; box cornice; raking eaves on side elevations; paneled corner boards; three-bays wide on first level; five bays on second level; central replacement front door with side panels and pointed arched panel over the door; entrance flanked by jib windows; nine-over-nine, nine-over-six-, and six-over-six sash windows; molded and mitered three-part window surrounds; two-story shed wing across rear; also two-story rear ell; full-width, one-story porch with hipped roof supported by chamfered posts; teardrop-pattern balustrade has been partially removed; early history of house is unknown; used as a hotel by William Fenner (d. 1884); purchased in 1875 by William H. Shields; general store proprietor; inherited by his daughter, Olivia, wife of Gideon Lamb (1845-1923), farmer and commercial traveler in dry goods; employed as a boarding house during the 1920s and 30s; house moved by Lamb approximately 50 feet west to its current location; Lamb also changed chimneys from exterior end to interior locations, added four rooms, and rebuilt front porch; lower level of five-bay facade changed to three-bays.

34a. Storage Outbuilding N/OB c. 1990

Large, frame, triangular-shaped outbuilding with diagonal wood siding; paneled door with side lights and transom; variety of windows; upper level door; building moved to this location within last ten years.

800 block of Church Street, east side

35. House N/B 1920 801 Church Street

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One-story traditional house with modern brick veneer; side-gable shingle roof; central cross gable; symmetrical three-bay facade; six-over-six sash windows; full-width porch supported by bracketed turned columns; several rear additions; non-contributing due to alterations.

36. House C/B 1947 805 Church Street

One-story brick minimal traditional house; side-gable shingle roof; projecting gable-front wing on south-side of facade; engaged porch with arched openings encompassed by roof of gable-front wing; three vertical panes in upper sash of windows; north-side, exterior-end chimney.

37. Savage House C/B c. 1890 809 Church Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Victorian Gothic cottage with weatherboard siding; steeply-pitched, side-gable, tin shingle roof with diagonal cut-out gable bargeboards; central gable dormer; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with side lights and transom flanked by two diminutive, gable-front bay windows, each with a two-over-two sash window, vertical tongue-and-groove siding, and a cut-out gable ornament; partial-width front porch supported by replacement posts; picket balustrade; interior chimney; rear one-story addition; new rear deck; built for J. Y. Savage, coach manufacturer; originally stood farther north on Church Street; moved to this location in the mid-1920s by C. S. and Mattie J. Alexander.

38. Hancock-Blackwell House C/B c. 1903 815 Church Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house with weatherboard siding; high hipped shingle roof with a large gable dormer with dentils, cornice returns, and a triple four-over-one sash window; projecting bays with pedimented gables on facade and both side elevations; dormer and gabled bays sheathed with fish-scale shingles; semi-octagonal, front-facade bay; south elevation bay is extended by a semi-hexagonal bay window; front entrance with side lights and transom; wrap-around porch extends on south elevation as a porte cochere; porch supported by groups of Tuscan columns resting on brick piers linked by turned balusters; tall interior corbelled chimney; built for R. E. Hancock (1850-1912), farmer and businessman; purchased in 1926 by R. P. Blackwell, a founder of the Scotland Neck Ice Company.

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900 block of Church Street, east side

39. Coughenour-Hoffman-Smith C/B c. 1898 907 Church Street
House

One-story frame transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house with aluminum siding; side-gable shingle roof; irregular triple-pile configuration with multiple semi-octagonal projecting bays surmounted with intersecting gables; three-bay facade; main entrance with side lights and a three-part transom; hipped-roof, wrap-around porch supported by groups of Tuscan columns resting on brick piers and linked by a replacement cross-pattern balustrade; tall interior corbelled chimney; built in the late 1890s on speculation by Pennsylvania native and lumberman, G. W. Coughenour; purchased in 1899 by Gerson Hoffman, a partner in the general merchandise concern, M. Hoffman & Bro.; sold in 1910 to physician, Oscar F. Smith.

40. House N/B 1969 909 Church Street

One-story frame ranch house; asbestos-shingle siding; side-gable shingle roof; asymmetrical five-bay facade with two entrance doors and three pairs of double two-over-two (horizontal panes) sash windows.

41. House N/B 1954 913 Church Street

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by eight-over-eight sash windows; entrance portico supported by slender columns and surmounted with a decorative balustrade; two six-over-six sash windows on upper level; south-side, one-story wing; south-side, exterior-end chimney attached with broad side facing street; rear screen porch surmounted with balustrade; rear attached carport.

42. First Baptist Church C/B 1917 SE corner Church &
W. 11th streets

Brick Neoclassical Revival-style church with a green ceramic pantile roof with an octagonal tiled dome in the center surmounted by an octagonal lantern; a deep sheet metal entablature and cornice adorned with dentils encircles the building; pedimented tetrastyle Ionic porticos project from the Church and 11th street elevations in front of three-bay recesses with round-arched, stained-glass windows; double-leaf doors with stained-glass panels below stained-glass transoms are located at each end of the recesses; two-tier,

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stained-glass windows below elliptical transoms flank the porticos; Neo-Classical Revival decorative trim is made up of a variety of materials, including cast concrete, metal, terra cotta and limestone; south elevation includes a slightly projecting wall with standard double-hung sash windows divided by brick pilasters and surmounted by a pedimented top, large two-story with basement brick wing with a tile roof projects from east elevation; wing contains an extension of the main sanctuary surrounded by two floors of classrooms and offices; church replaced and 1882 Gothic Revival-style structure.

42a. Educational Building N/B 1963

Open brick arcade leads from wing to a two-story Colonial Revival-style brick educational building erected in 1963; wing features a central, two-story, gable pavilion, six-over-six sash windows; and a Colonial Revival-style door surround with a swan's neck pediment.

1100 block of Church Street, east side

43. Hoffman-Bowers-Josey- C/B c. 1883 1103 Church Street
Riddick House (NR)

Two-and-one-half-story frame Victorian eclectic house with Eastlake- and Stick-style details; weatherboard siding; complex-gable, polychromed slate roof pierced by gable dormers and patterned masonry chimneys; bracketed dormers decorated with bargeboards, a simple collar-tie, and king post and topped with a finial; north-, south-, and east-side projecting cross gables with an arched gable ornament, collar-tie, and finial; bracketed second-floor cornice consists of flush vertical battens of wood, placed side by side and broken only by elaborate, cut-out patterned window heads, over the segmental-arch, one-over-one sash ribbon windows; projecting three-story central pavilion on west facade culminates in a tower with a pyramidal slate roof; Stick influence displayed on third floor of pavilion - along the cornice, diagonal flat stickwork serves as cross-ties between enlarged brackets with drop pendants, diagonal wood siding sheathes the tower on either side of the paired, arched windows; front entrance with shuttered, double-leaf doors with etched glass side lights; each door has four recessed panels with an etched-glass transom; panels are divided by an Eastlake-style pilaster; full-width front porch with sawn balustrade and restrained square-in-section posts with paneled pedestals supporting a bracketed eave and cut-out patterned frieze; north- and south-side elevations have one-story bay windows with segmental-arch one-over-one sash windows and a cut-out patterned window head; remaining first-floor windows are paired with tall, molded lintels; rear ell containing kitchen and office; L-shaped porch attached to south elevation along

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rear ell; house currently in deteriorated condition; built for Max Hoffman, successful dry goods store proprietor; sold in 1901 to James Shepard Bowes, secretary-treasurer of the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills; sold in 1915 to Mary C. Josey, whose husband, William Henry Josey, operated an insurance business in the rear of the home, while also managing farming operations; inherited by daughter, Louise Josey Riddick, whose husband, Neusom Allsbrook Riddick, founded N. A. Riddick Motor Car Company.

43a. Shed C/OB c. 1900

Frame, gable-front, garden shed with weatherboard siding and a metal roof; deteriorated condition.

Vacant lot

44. Stern-Lewis House C/B 1900 1107 Church Street

Two-story frame Victorian Eclectic house with German siding; low hipped roof with a central clipped gable dormer with diamond-pattern wood shingles and a pierced, half-circle-pattern bargeboard; pendant brackets under eaves; three-bay symmetrical facade; central double-leaf doors with tabernacle glazed panels and side lights and transom flanked by paired tall, one-over-one sash windows; round-arched upper sash over second-floor windows, bracketed pediment frieze with arch over windows; triangular pediments over windows on side elevations; full-width front porch with projecting central bay supported by chamfered posts with cut-out brackets; cut-out frieze and sawnwork balustrade; two-story central rear wing flanked by one-story wings of different depths; two tall, interior chimneys; built for Joe Stern, saloon keeper and native of Germany; purchased in 1914 by Mattie Lewis, widow of John H. Lewis; inherited by daughter, Fannie Lewis.

Vacant lot

45. Harrell, W. L., House (2nd) C/B c. 1920 1113 Church Street

Two-story brick American foursquare house; high hipped roof with four hipped roof dormers, one on each slope; two-bay facade; side-hall entrance; glazed door with crossette-pattern side lights and three-part transom; four-over-one-sash windows; one-story, hipped-roof porch supported by tapered, square-section posts on brick piers; porch extends on north side to include a porte-cochere; north- and south-side,

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gable marking the central entrance bay; conical-roofed, polygonal pavilion accentuates the northwest corner of porch; interior chimney; rear one-story addition; Charles T. Lawrence, local merchant; rebuilt an earlier house owned by John Boyette by adding second story and Victorian trim.

1400 block of Church Street, east side

Two Vacant lots

49. Scotland Neck High School C/B 1940 1403 Church Street
Agriculture Building. & Gymnasium

One-story stuccoed brick school building; side-gable shingle roof; seventeen bays wide and seven bays deep; six-over-six single and paired sash windows; gabled entrance portico; central entrance with double-leaf doors; facade divided into seventeen bays by brick pilasters; filled-in windows; built by the Works Progress Administration as an agricultural classroom building for the high school which was formerly located on the same block; the former high school gymnasium is attached to the rear of the building; building renovated in 1996-97 for use as a Senior Center.

50. Cross House C/B 1947 1407 Church Street

One-story stuccoed brick minimal traditional house; gable-front shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; large eight-over-eight sash windows flank central door; hipped roof, full-width porch supported by square posts; north-side, exterior-end chimney; rear addition; house previously owned by Halifax County Board of Education.

50a. Garage C/OB c. 1947

Frame, one-car, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding.

Vacant lot

1500 block of Church Street, east side

51. Dunn, J. L., House C/B 1930 1511 Church Street

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house with aluminum siding; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; paired six-over-one sash windows flank central

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door with a painted-over fanlight; gable-front portico with arched roof supported by square-section posts; south-side porch with picket balustrade; north-side, one-story addition with bay window; rear one-story wing; interior-end chimney; built for J. L. Dunn in 1930.

52. Pittman, Julian A., House C/B 1924 1515 Church Street

Two-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival-style house with aluminum siding; high hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer; modillion cornice; north-side, two-story, pedimented bay; symmetrical three-bay facade; central fifteen-light door with ten-light side lights flanked by triple windows; full-width front porch supported by tapered, square-section posts on brick piers, porch extends on south side as a porte cochere; rear one-story ell; original weatherboard on facade sheltered by porch and on the rear ell; interior and interior-end chimneys; built for merchant Julian A. Pittman and his wife, Rebecca.

52a. Garage C/OB 1924

Two-car frame garage with weatherboard siding; hipped roof.

1600 block of Church Street, east side

53. House N/B 1960 1601 Church Street

One-story frame ranch house; vinyl siding; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; upper-glazed entrance door flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; gabled entrance portico supported by slender posts; north- and south-side wings; north-side, exterior-end chimney; central chimney.

53a. Storage Shed N/OB c. 1960

Two-story frame storage shed/shop; gambrel roof with overhanging eaves; engaged first-level porch supported by square posts.

54. House N/B 1960 1605 Church Street

One-story frame ranch house; German siding; side-gable shingle roof; five-bay facade; central door flanked by six-over-six sash windows; three-bay, gable-front entrance

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63. Madry's, J. W., Department Store	C/B	1909	928 Main Street
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Two-story, two-unit, brick Commercial-style building; six bays wide; stepped parapet on side and front elevations; three recessed brick panels; segmental-arch one-over-one sash, second-story, windows, separated by brick pilasters; brick corbelling marks the top of each window bay; segmental arches over doors and loading bays on north and rear elevations; angled, recessed entrances with double-leaf doors flanked by wood and plate-glass display windows; Madry's Department Store operated out of this building for more than sixty years, from 1916 until 1977; suffered fire damage in 2001.

1000 block of Main Street, west side

64. Biggs Building	C/B	1903	1000 Main Street
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Three-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style commercial building; raised from two to three stories and remodeled in 1903; three bays wide; elaborate sheet metal cornice adorned with dentils, brackets, and corner consoles; center panel contains the name, "BIGGS BLDG"; garlands bracketing medallions carry the date, 1903; trio of large arcaded windows below cornice, currently covered with plywood, with torch-like keystones at the center of rounded hoods; three recessed panels between second and third floors; three pairs of one-over-one sash windows in flat openings on second level; brick quoins and pilasters on corners of facade and between window bays; suspended flat metal canopy over shop front; recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; segmentally arched window and door openings on south elevation; portion of painted wall sign, "Burroughs-Pittman" visible on south elevation wall; stuccoed rear elevation with segmental-arched openings; rear shed-roofed, wooden, two-story porch with a two-flight stair and square section supports; building housed Burroughs-Pittman-Wheeler, a general mercantile firm, for more than twenty years; building's name derives from original owner, Noah Biggs, whose adopted sons, James Pittman and Tyler Wheeler, were two of the principals in the company; building to the north served as an annex for the business for many years, housing its clothing and grocery departments; dry goods and furniture divisions were located on first two floors, funeral parlor was on the third floor.

65. Biggs Building Annex	C/B	1903/ c. 1930	1002 Main Street
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Two-story brick Commercial-style building; three bays wide; corbelled brick and sheet metal cornice with dentils and corner consoles; boarded-up, second-story,

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one-over-one sash windows with granite sills and flat-arched openings; modern aluminum and glass shop front with a tile base; recessed door flanked by plate-glass display windows; transom covered with corrugated metal sheets; flat metal canopy over shop front; from 1903 until early 1920s, building served as the clothing and grocery departments for Burroughs-Pittman-Wheeler, a general mercantile firm, located in adjacent Biggs Building; second floor was added after 1930.

66. Whitehead, E. T., Drug Store C/B 1893 1004 Main Street

Two-story brick Commercial-style building; three bays wide; parapet facade framed by brick pilasters (quoins at first level); sheet metal cornice above a row of dentils; decorative frieze with alternating small panels and bosses situated over a course of two sizes of corbelled stops; narrow string course links the three windows bays; one-over-one sash windows with segmental-arch openings; opaque panels cover a wide transom; replacement metal and glass shop front with recessed entrance and flanking plate-glass display windows; flat metal canopy over shop front; built for E. T. Whitehead (1860-1915), a pharmacist, who moved to Scotland Neck in the late 1880s, building has been in continuous use as a drug store since its construction.

67. Kitchin-Strickland Building C/B 1910 1006 Main Street

Two-story brick Commercial-style building; three bays wide; parapet facade; corbelled brickwork along cornice; segmental-arch window openings; boarded-up windows; shop front replaced with modern aluminum and plate-glass display windows; recessed glass door on north side of facade; panel covers transom; flat metal canopy suspended over shop front; 1912 deed transferring property from Claude Kitchin to J. E. Bowers refers to building as the "Old Drug Store; confectionery dealer, W. B. Strickland purchased the building from Bowers in 1918.

68. Edmondson, D., Building C/B 1882 1008 Main Street

Two-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style building, three bays wide; parapeted facade; distinctive wooden cornice embellished with two different size eaves brackets in alternating pairs; textured stucco veneer below cornice; segmental-arched, second-floor windows covered with plywood; modern aluminum and glass shop front with central glass door flanked by plate-glass windows; flat metal canopy suspended over shop front; built for Danford Edmondson, who operated a general store at this location; various other businesses have included a drug store, a dry goods establishment and a clothing store; Idle House Restaurant, a local landmark, was located here for many years;

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69. Josey, R. C., Bldg. (first)	C/B	c. 1882/ c. 1904	1010 Main Street
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Two-story brick Italianate-influenced commercial building; hipped roof; stepped parapet; two courses of red brick below parapet; central step of parapet flanked by sheet metal cornices; brick panel outlined in red brick in central parapet; three-bay facade, with paired central windows; shouldered and footed, red brick window surrounds and a continuous sill for second-floor windows; one-over-one sash windows; building bracketed with brick pilasters, quoined at the first floor; transom covered with paneling; modern aluminum and glass shop front with a central recessed double-leaf door flanked by plate-glass display windows; metal awning suspended over shop front; built for prominent local businessman, R. C. Josey (1855-1951); new facade added c. 1904; location of Josey's hardware and general merchandise establishment; Peoples Department Store, incorporated in 1932, occupied the building for many years.

70. Commercial Building	C/B	1910	1012 Main Street
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One-story brick Commercial-style building with parapet; modern aluminum and glass shop front; recessed central double-leaf glass doors flanked by plate-glass display windows; metal awning suspended over shop front.

71. Josey, R. C., Bldg. (second)	C/B	1904	1014 Main Street
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Two-story tan brick Neoclassical Revival-style commercial building; four bays wide; parapet facade with a central semi-circular projection with a keystone finial, embossed with "1904" and the name, "R. C. Josey Bldg."; intricately-designed brick and terra cotta ornament, including dentils, egg-and-dart, and recessed and raised panels, extends across upper portion of facade with two identical sections flanking an oculus window with four red terra cotta keystones; four large arcaded second-story windows, framed in red brick surrounds with red terra cotta keystones in tan label molds; windows separated by brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals; first floor bracketed by tan brick quoins with terra cotta capitals; modern aluminum and glass shop front with a central double-leaf glass door flanked by plate-glass display windows; transom covered with plywood; flat metal canopy suspended over shop front; built for R. C. Josey for his hardware business, succeeded in 1930 by Farmers Hardware Company; building is presently vacant.

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gable-roof entrance portico with a round-arched opening topped by two courses of soldier bricks; portico supported by full-height brick piers; porch deck extends along south portion of facade and continues on south elevation; rear gabled ell and screen porch; interior chimney; built for Percy Johnson; purchased in 1930 by Wade H. Dickens, local incorporator of Scotland Neck Ice Company; remained in Dickens family for many years.

1600 block of Main Street, west side

82. Scotland Neck Memorial N/B 1974 1600 Main Street
Library

One-story brick Colonial Revival-style library; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical seven-bay facade; six-panel door with side lights and paneled transom; twenty-light fixed-sash windows; north-side addition currently under construction.

Vacant Lot

83. House C/B 1940 1614 Main Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Cape Cod house; aluminum siding; steeply-pitched side-gable roof with three gabled dormers; modillion cornice; symmetrical three-bay facade; Colonial Revival-style door surround; eight-over-eight sash windows; north- and south-side wings; interior chimney in north wing; south-side, exterior-end chimney; south-side sun porch; attached rear one-story wing with two gabled dormers.

1700 block of Main Street, west side

84. House C/B c. 1945 1700 Main Street

One-story frame and brick minimal traditional house; side-gable shingle roof; two shed roof dormers on north elevation; several projecting gable-front wings faced with brick; remainder of house sheathed with German siding; eight-over-eight sash windows; front chimney; rear one-story wing with interior chimney.

84a Shed C/OB c. 1945

Frame, side-gable shed with weatherboard siding; exposed rafters; two windows on gable elevations; central door.

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88a. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Frame, gable-front, one-car garage; metal roof; weatherboard siding.

88b. Garage N/OB 1960

Frame, side-gable, one-car garage, vinyl siding.

88c. Shed N/OB 1960

Frame, side-gable storage building, vinyl siding.

Vacant Lot

89. Hill, A. B., House C/B c. 1878 1728 Main Street

Two-story, single-pile, frame Greek Revival-style house with aluminum siding; low-hipped roof covered with standing-seam metal roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central double-leaf, four-panel doors with transom and side lights over wood panels; six-over-six sash windows; one-story porch with hipped, standing-seam metal roof supported by chamfered posts on chamfered pedestals; interior rear chimney; elongated one-story rear ell; built for Atherton B. Hill (1834-1906), listed in the 1900 United States Census as an insurance agent.

90. Suiter, L. B., House C/B 1920 1732 Main Street

Two-story stuccoed brick Italian Renaissance Revival-style house; broad high-hipped roof with overhanging eaves; hip roof dormers on side elevations; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with side lights and elliptical transom; triple windows with multiple panes surmounted with elliptical transom and a larger arched panel; large, hipped-roof entrance portico supported by Tuscan columns; north- and south-side one-story wings with round-arched transoms over double pairs of casement windows and pergola roofs supported by classical columns; exterior-end chimney; house featured in the Aladdin Homes Catalogue for 1918-1919 as "*The Villa*"; built for Lewis B. Suiter, an incorporator of the Scotland Neck Hotel.

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office and later a wholesale grocery business; north unit was a grocery store in the early twentieth century with a local telephone exchange on second level.

94. Scotland Neck Bank Building C/B 1914 SE corner Main &
10th streets

Two-story pressed brick Neoclassical Revival-style building; northwest-facing corner entrance elevation with elegant classical frontispiece consisting of a limestone Tuscan order entrance below a balcony which projects in front of a large window with arched architrave surround; originally divided into three sections: printing plant in south portion; professional offices in the rear portion; remainder occupied by the bank; bank portion includes round-arched windows surmounted with radiating decorative brick work; printing plant portion on the west elevation and the office portion on the north elevation include large plate-glass windows surmounted with a sheet metal classical cornice with consoles and dentils; the two principal elevations (facing Main and East 10th streets) are divided into bays by quoin-like pilasters; a limestone panel tops each bay; second-floor windows are flat-arched with limestone sills; rear (east side) windows have segmental-arch openings with rows of soldier bricks below projecting headers; replacement windows and doors on the two main elevations; building erected in 1914 for the Scotland Neck Bank by contractors Peyton Keel and R. J. Mauney; bank organized in 1891 as Halifax County's first banking institution; operated out of the Scotland Neck Hotel on the northeast corner of Main and 10th streets until construction of its new building; A. McDowell, Gerson Hoffman, and Frank P. Shields founded the bank; bank merged with the local Planters and Commercial Bank in 1927; shortly thereafter, it was succeeded by the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company; in the 1930s, the Bank of Halifax took over banking operations in Scotland Neck, remaining in the corner building until 1969 when Branch Banking and Trust Company (BB&T) purchased the Bank of Halifax.

1000 block of Main Street, east side

95. BB&T Bank Building N/B 1972 1001 Main Street

One-story modern brick bank building; flat roof; facade divided into four bays by cement columns; walk-up service window covered by awning; large plate-glass windows on south elevation.

Vacant lot

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96. U.S. Post Office N/B 1959 1015 Main Street

One-story brick and concrete post office; facade is poured concrete; remainder of building is brick; horizontal band of windows across facade with aluminum panels above and below; glass door entrance on south side of facade; flat awning over entrance; north-side service bay with flat awning; large rear parking lot.
Vacant - parking lot

97. Josey Brothers Building C/B 1930 1025 Main Street

One-story brick commercial-style building; stuccoed facade; recessed panels in upper facade; recessed store front on south half of building; central glass door flanked by large picture windows; shingled awning over entrance and windows; north half of facade has two ten-pane, ground-level, fixed sash windows; above windows is a sign that reads, "Josey, Brothers, est. 1930."

98. Gulf Service Station C/B 1935 1031 Main Street

One-story brick service station; corner office area with a large front awning supported by a single square post; two original service bays adjoining south side of office; two additional service bays attached to south side of original service bays; currently occupied by Colemans's Auto Shop.

1100 block of Main Street, east side

99. Planters & Commercial C/B 1907 1101 Main Street
 Bank Building

Two-story brick Commercial-style building; four bay openings on second level of Main Street facade; full-height brick pilasters divide the bays; one-over-one sash windows with segmental-arch openings composed of stepped brick courses; a brick panel composed of four alternating rows of sawtooth bricks is located over each window; cornice composed of corbelled brick modillions above a course of sawtooth brick; recessed, corner entrance behind arcaded openings surmounted by stepped courses of header bricks with keystones; entrance flanked by two large display windows on either side of the corner entrance with similar window treatment; a former entrance on north side of facade has been bricked up; building constructed for the Planters and Commercial Bank, a financial institution incorporated in 1907 as Scotland Neck's second bank; president was Claude Kitchin, a local attorney and U. S. congressman; bank cashier was O. J. Moore, who had

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previously been the local railroad and express agent; bank consolidated with Scotland Neck Bank in 1927; building is currently vacant.

100. Kitchin-Moore Commercial C/B c. 1910/ 1103-1111 Main St.
Block c. 1915

Two-story tan brick Commercial-style building constructed in two phases; south section was built between 1908 and 1913 for local attorney, A. Paul Kitchin; northern section was built between 1913 and 1922 for O. J. Moore, cashier of the Planters Commercial Bank; both sections display similar decorative elements typical of the second decade of the twentieth century; second level includes one-over-one sash windows (four in the north section and five in the south section) set in segmental-arch surrounds with rusticated granite sills; a narrow brick string course follows the arch above the windows; corbelled cornice with dentil courses; first-level shop fronts have replacement aluminum and glass doors and display windows; flat metal canopy suspended by wires shades first level; two shops and a central stair in the south section; Scotland Neck's post office was located in the southernmost unit for many years; the North End Drugstore occupied the adjoining unit to the north; the Dixie Cafe and Penders Grocery Company occupied the Moore section during the 1920s and 1930s.

101. Kitchin-Hoffman Building C/B c. 1912 1113 Main Street

Two-story brick Italianate-style building; two bays wide; upper level divided into two bays by brick pilasters; corbelled cornice with dentils; two-over-two sash windows with granite sills in segmental arches composed of soldier bricks and a narrow string course; two unpainted recessed panels located between cornice and windows; corbelled sill beneath windows; modern shop front consisting of large display windows and a replacement door with transom on the north side of facade; early history of building is unclear; deeds suggest that it was standing by 1912 when it was known as the mayor's office building and was received by A. Paul Kitchin in the division of his father's estate; later it was referred to as the Hoffman Building; a 1923 Sanborn map indicates a lodge had a meeting room on the second floor and a store occupied the first floor.

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1200 block of Main Street, east side

102. Commercial Building C/B c. 1905 1201-1211 Main Street

One-story brick multi-unit Italianate-style building; cornice embellished with brick corbel table; two-over-two sash windows in segmental arch openings; many of the doors and windows have been boarded over; Mutts Funeral Homes, established in 1922, was a long-time occupant of the building; currently, the sole occupant of one of the central units is Jones Barber Shop.

103. House C/B 1950 1215 Main Street

One-story ranch house; asbestos shingle siding; side-gable shingle roof with projecting cross gable; asymmetrical five-bay facade; single and paired six-over-six sash windows; aluminum awnings over windows; three-bay, gabled, entrance portico supported by tapered square posts on wood piers; two interior chimneys;

104. House C/B 1930 1221 Main Street

One-story frame house with vinyl siding; side-gable standing-seam metal roof; three bay facade; full-width porch supported by square section posts resting on brick piers; replacement interior-end chimney.

105. Commercial Building N/B 1955 1223 Main Street

One-story brick commercial building; flat roof; two-bay facade; entrance on north side of facade flanked on south by picture window; rear chimney; currently occupied by a hair salon.

106. Historical Marker N/O c. 1998 1200 block Main St.

Historical marker positioned in front of 1223 Main Street in DOT right-of-way; dedicated to Professor Madison James, "Born September 1, 1862, publisher of the first and only black newspaper in Scotland Neck called *The News Reporter* from 1919 to 1925. Secretary of the Halifax County Emancipation Association; one of the founders of the North Carolina State Fair; a member of the Association operating a high school in Martin County, North Carolina; died June 24, 1946."

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107. House C/B c. 1930 1225 Main Street

One-story frame house with vinyl siding; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; six-over-six sash windows; shed-roof entrance portico supported by square posts; rear ell addition; interior chimney.

108. House N/B 1920 1229 Main Street

One-story frame bungalow with vinyl siding; side-gable shingle roof; three-bay symmetrical facade; paired six-over-six sash windows; hipped roof entrance portico supported by posts resting on brick piers; interior chimneys; non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

109. House N/B c. 1900 1231 Main Street

One-story frame traditional house with vinyl siding; side-gable shingle roof; three-bay symmetrical facade; central front entrance with side lights; six-over-six sash windows; small hipped-roof porch supported by square posts; rear ell addition; interior chimneys; non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

1300 block of Main Street, east side

110. Trinity Episcopal Church C/B 1925 NE corner Main & E. 13th streets

Brick Tudor-style church; gable-front main block with gabled wings; three-stage corner entrance and bell tower; gabled chancel projects from rear of main block; concrete-capped, brick buttresses on side elevations separate the Art Deco-influenced stained-glass windows; windows set in Tudor Arch openings topped by heavy header-brick label molds; each opening on the side elevations has three windows below a six-part transom; larger, four-window with identical label mold in facade; three-stage crenellated tower with corner buttresses and entrances on the west and north elevations; principal entrance (west) has Tudor-arched, double-leaf, vertical board doors with large strap hinges; door set in a cast concrete surround topped by an eared label molding; double-leaf paneled north door enframed like the windows; interior has white plaster walls and a dark arched, beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling with chamfered bracing; paneled wainscot covers the lower portion of rear chancel wall; Gothic-inspired altar rail divides chancel from auditorium; two rows of pews flank a central aisle; church built after a 1924 fire destroyed an earlier church (1886) on the site.

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112a. Converted Garage/
Guesthouse N/OB c. 1920

Former garage; now a frame gable-front guesthouse/rental unit; weatherboard siding; three-bay facade; entrance on north side of facade; four-over-four sash windows; small addition attached to northeast corner of building; interior chimney.

Two Vacant lots

1400 block of Main Street, east side

113. Hoffman, Gerson, House C/B 1911 1403 Main Street

Two-story, double-pile, frame Neo-Classical Revival-style house; vinyl siding; hipped slate roof; entablature topped by a row of dentils and a modillion cornice; central gable dormer with arched window; three-bay symmetrical facade; central, flat-roofed, projecting vestibule with Doric pilasters, surmounted with a balcony with a bowed balustrade of turned members; glazed door surrounded by side lights and an elliptical fanlight, both with beveled and leaded glass; large double-hung sash windows with side lights flank entrance; monumental, flat-roofed, portico supported by four Corinthian columns and surmounted by a balustrade; north- and south-side, two-story projecting bays with pedimented gables; elliptical first-floor bay on north-side elevation; rear, one-story wing extends across the back; several small second-story additions on the south and rear elevations; two tall, interior, corbelled chimneys; house built for Gerson Hoffman (1859-1939), native of Germany; operated a large dry goods business in Scotland Neck with his brother, Max; also owned a cotton gin and a peanut brokerage, had extensive farming interests, and was involved in numerous industrial and commercial enterprises in Scotland Neck in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

113a. Garage C/OB c. 1940

Frame two-car gable-front garage, weatherboard siding.

114. Dunn, S. F., House C/B c. 1894 1409 Main Street

One-story frame traditional house with German siding on facade and rear ell, weatherboard siding on north- and south-side elevations; side-gable shingle roof; three-bay symmetrical facade; central entrance with side lights and three-light transom; one-over-one sash windows; shed-roof porch over main entrance supported by square-section fluted

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posts; rear ell addition with enclosed porch; two interior chimneys; built for Sidney F. Dunn (1855-1920), a native of Virginia and a lumber dealer responsible for the construction of housing for workers at the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills.

115. Hancock, Walter, House C/B c. 1905 1415 Main Street

Two-story frame I-house with Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Craftsman details on interior; vinyl siding; side-gable tin shingle roof; central cross gable; two-story rear shed wing; one-story rear ell, rear one-story screen porch; three-bay facade; central door with side lights and transom; semi-hexagonal bay window north of entrance; two-over-two sash windows; full-width front porch with central cross gable supported by Tuscan columns; turned balustrades; south-side, exterior-end chimney; interior chimney; house built for farmer Walter M. Hancock.

115a. Garage C/OB c. 1940

Two-car, gable-front, frame garage with weatherboard siding, no doors.

115b. Animal Shed C/OB c. 1940

Frame, gable front shed with an elongated roof; weatherboard siding; middle section of shed is enclosed; two open bays with a swing gate flank middle section on either side.

115c. Shed C/OB c. 1910

Frame, gable-front shed with weatherboard siding, vertical board door.

1500 block of Main Street, east side

116. Edwards-Hancock-Moore C/B c. 1893 1501 Main Street
House

One-story frame Queen-Anne-style house with vinyl siding; clipped-gable roof with a clipped-central-gable centered over the three-bay facade; gable ends sheathed with diamond-pattern wood shingles; sawn brackets beneath the eaves; three-bay symmetrical facade; central paneled double-leaf door with side lights and two-part transom; two-over-two sash windows; full-width front porch supported by chamfered posts with open brackets; replacement balustrade; eaves brackets; solid frieze with applied sawn

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119a. Garage C/OB c. 1915

One-car, gable-front frame garage sheathed with metal siding.

120. House N/B c. 1960 1525 Main Street

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable shingle roof; asymmetrical five-bay facade; engaged porch supported by square posts; six-over-six sash windows; north side, exterior-end chimney; rear ell.

120a. Shed C/OB c. 1940

Frame gable-front storage shed; vertical board cladding; standing-seam metal roof; exposed rafters; south-side shed-roof addition.

120b. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Frame gable-front, one-car garage; vertical board cladding; standing seam metal roof; no door.

1600 block of Main Street, east side

121. House N/B 1963 1601 Main Street

One-story brick ranch house; hipped shingle roof; overhanging eaves; partial-width engaged porch supported by metal posts; asymmetrical four-bay facade; interior chimney.

122. House N/B 1964 1605 Main Street

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable shingle roof; overhanging eaves; asymmetrical three-bay facade; partial-width gable-front portico supported by metal posts; two-over-two windows; interior chimney.

123. House C/B 1949 1609 Main Street

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable shingle roof; asymmetrical four-bay facade; two six-over-six sash windows north of door; one six-over-six sash window south of door; gabled entrance portico supported by square

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posts; north- and south-side, exterior-end chimneys; north-side, one-story, two-bay wing; south-side, one-story wing with weatherboard siding and bay window; rear chimney; one-story, rear addition.

1700 block of Main Street, east side

124. Military Housing, C/B c. 1943 1705 Main Street
World War II

Cinderblock building built by the Works Progress Administration; used during World War II for military housing; later used for prisoner of war camp; large horizontal chimneys; building currently divided into individual apartments.

124a. Military Housing, C/B c. 1943
World War II

A second cinderblock building situated north of and at right angles to the first building (#136); connected to first building by an open breezeway; side-gable roof; large exterior-end chimney on gable ends; currently divided into apartments.

124b. Military Housing, C/B c. 1943
World War II

One-story, side-gable cinderblock building, exposed rafters; two exterior chimneys on east gable side; west-side attached two-bay garage; situated near rear of property.

125. St. Anne's Catholic Church C/B c. 1927 1715 Main Street

Small, brick, gable-front Gothic Revival-style church; exterior sheathed with brickwork in a running bond with extruded mortar oozing from between the bricks; pyramidal-roofed square cupola surmounts the roof; three-bay facade; four-bays deep; central vertical-board door sheltered by a gable-front hood supported by large triangular brackets; triangle-topped window openings on either side of door; small brick chimney on south elevation.

125a. Grotto C/O c. 1927

Stone grotto of random coursed ashlar with a statue of the Virgin Mary in a recessed niche stands north of chapel.

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126. House N/B c. 1900 1719 Main Street

One-story Queen Anne-style house with brick veneer siding; side-gable shingle roof with cross gable; semi-hexagonal wing with conical roof on north side of facade; partial-width front porch with shed roof supported by brick piers; metal balustrade; north-side, exterior end chimney; non-contributing due to brick-veneer exterior.

126a. Garage/Apartment C/OB 1950

Two-story cinderblock and frame garage/house; cinderblock garage lower level; frame upper level; original house may have been elevated onto cinderblock garage addition; side-gable roof; exposed rafters; weatherboard siding; central entrance flanked by paired six-over-six windows; upper level entrance porch with shed roof.

127. House C/B c. 1900 1721 Main Street

One-story frame Queen Anne-style cottage; hipped shingle roof; north-side polygonal bay with conical roof; partial-width porch covers right two bays; shed roof supported by square posts; transom over door; four-over-four sash windows; three interior chimneys. rear ell.

127a. Garage C/OB c. 1945

Model AAA Truck Garage; metal hanger type building with two old gasoline pumps in front of it.

Vacant lot

128. Kitchin, Claude, House C/B c. 1840s/
c. 1902 1723 Main Street

Earlier 1840s house remodeled in c. 1902 into a two-and-one-half-story Neoclassical Revival-style house with weatherboard siding; high-hipped shingle roof; with overhanging eaves and decorative brackets; large central pedimented dormer flanked smaller pedimented dormers; rear two-story wing terminating in two-story pedimented wings jutting from each side elevation; three-bay symmetrical facade; monumental tetrastyle Ionic portico; central entrance with a massive paneled door with glazed upper half, enframed by beveled and leaded glass side lights and three-part transom in a molded surround; one-story wrap-around porch supported by Ionic columns; surmounted by a

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plan; high-hipped shingle roof on main block of house; gabled, projecting, two-story bays on facade and side elevations; small, decorative gable projects from roof on south elevation; gable ends clad with diamond-butt wood shingles and paneled cornices; cut-out vergeboard and gable ornament in front gable; south gable includes a stick sunburst above a paneled horizontal crosspiece; tiny brackets support small molded hoods atop one-over-one sash windows; overhanging second floor clad in fishscale shingles; Stick-style details accent the windows and front gable end; shallow bay window on southwest corner of the two-bay facade; entrance door with transom; one-story wrap-around porch with a polygonal pavilion on the southwest corner; pavilion topped with a shingled tent roof and a metal finial; decorative elements on porch include corner brackets with pendants, a paneled cornice, sunburst stick gable ornament; and square-section, paneled posts at the entrance bay; turned balustrade; tall brick corbelled chimneys; one-story rear ell; house built c. 1895 for Julia Brinkley and her husband, J. Frank Brinkley, Registrar of Deeds for Halifax County; purchased in 1909 by Sam B. Kitchin, owner and operator of a saw mill, and active in the development of Scotland Neck through the construction of rental and speculative housing.

132. Trinity Episcopal Church N/B c. 1956 1737 Main Street
Parsonage

One-story Tudor Revival-style brick house; steeply-pitched side-gable shingle roof; projecting front-gable wing on north side of three-bay facade; central arched door; triple six-over-six sash window in gable-front wing; front-facade chimney; eight-over-eight sash window south of chimney; south-side screened porch.

133. House C/B 1936 1739 Main Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Cape Cod house; vinyl siding; steeply-pitched, side-gable, shingle roof; three gabled dormers; symmetrical five-bay facade; Colonial Revival-style door surround and multi-light transom; six-over-six sash windows; north-side, one-story wing; south-side screened porch, north- and south-side, exterior-end chimneys; rear ell with interior chimney.

1800 block Main Street, east side

134. House C/B 1935 1805 Main Street

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable shingle roof; dentiled cornice; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with side panels flanked by paired

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139. House C/B 1925 512 Roanoke Street

One-story frame bungalow; shingled siding; gable-front roof with overhanging eaves; symmetrical three-bay facade; nine-over-one sash windows; attached porch with flat roof supported by square posts resting on brick piers; new picket balustrade; mail order house known as *The Stanhope* in the Aladdin Homes catalogue of 1918-19.

600 block Roanoke Street, west side

140. House C/B c. 1940 600 Roanoke Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow; weatherboard siding; side-gable, standing-seam metal roof; exposed rafters; large central hipped-roof dormer with a triple sash window; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by paired four-over-one sash windows; engaged wrap-around front porch supported by square posts on brick piers; two chimneys.

141. House C/B 1928 604 Roanoke Street

One-story frame bungalow; asbestos shingle siding; side-gable shingle roof; central gabled dormer with exposed rafters and a triple window; asymmetrical three-bay facade; engaged front porch supported by square posts on brick piers and enclosed with a picket balustrade; south side of porch enclosed with plywood; two interior chimneys.

142. House C/B 1923 606 Roanoke Street

One-story frame bungalow; vinyl siding; hipped standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafters; central hipped dormer with metal roof, exposed rafters, and three small windows; symmetrical three-bay facade; porch protected by shed extension roof and supported by square posts on brick piers; two interior chimneys.

143. House N/B 1920 610 Roanoke Street

One-story traditional frame house; vinyl siding; side-gable shingle roof; asymmetrical three-bay facade; replacement two-over-two windows; gable-front entrance portico supported with tapered posts on brick piers; non-contributing due to alterations.

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144. (2nd) Kitchin-Staten House C/B c. 1890 614 Roanoke Street

One-story frame traditional house with Greek/Classical Revival influence; weatherboard siding; hipped standing-seam metal roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central double-leaf paneled door with side lights and transom; six-over-six sash windows; attached porch with hipped metal roof supported by square posts; rear ell addition with enclosed porch and two-over-two sash windows; interior chimney; apparently one of many rental and speculative houses built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by members of the W. H. Kitchin family; purchased in 1912 by W. F. Staten, one year after he purchased another Kitchin house at 704 Roanoke Street.

700 block Roanoke Street, west side

145. House C/B 1932 700 Roanoke Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow; aluminum siding; side-gable roof with central shed dormer on front and rear; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by paired three-over-one sash windows; engaged porch supported by tapered square-section posts resting on brick piers; south-side porte-cochere; north-side square bay window and exterior-end chimney.

145a. Garage C/OB 1932

Two-car, frame, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding; crossbuck sliding doors; attached shed.

145b. Storage Building/Barn C/OB c. 1932

Large frame gable-front outbuilding with weatherboard siding; garage-type doors on the south and east elevations.

145c. Shed C/OB c. 1932

Frame, gable-front shed with standing seam metal roof; weatherboard siding; attached shed-roof addition.

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146. (1st) Kitchin-Staten House C/B c. 1888 708 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame traditional I-house; side-gable standing-seam metal roof; box cornice returns; asbestos-shingle siding covers the original weatherboards; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with side lights and transom flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; attached shed-roof porch supported by groups of square-section posts resting on brick piers; replacement exterior-end chimneys; shed wing spans the rear elevation; constructed by S. B. Kitchin, saw mill owner/operator; purchased by W. F. Staten in 1911.

147. Taylor-Weeks House C/B 1889 714 Roanoke Street

One-story frame Queen Anne-style house; side-gable roof with several cross gables; weatherboard siding; irregularly-configured house with diamond-butt wood shingles sheathing the gable ends; tent-roof, semi-hexagonal bays on three elevations; wrap-around hipped-roof porch supported by chamfered posts on pedestals, three-bay facade (Roanoke Street elevation) is sheathed in diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove siding and features a jib window north of entrance; side lights and transom enframe the double-leaf, four-panel doors; projecting wing terminating in a semi-hexagonal bay south (left) of entrance; south-side enclosed porch; similar entrance on East 10th Street elevation; two rear enclosed porches; three interior chimneys; built in 1889 for grocery-store owner O. K. Taylor; purchased in 1905 by G. C. Weeks, a partner in Josey Hardware Company and remained in his family for many years; house currently vacant and in deteriorated condition.

800 block Roanoke Street, west side

148. House C/B c. 1948 812 Roanoke Street

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by eight-over-eight sash windows; gable-front entrance portico supported by wrought-iron posts; interior and exterior chimney; north-side attached carport.

148a. Shed N/OB c. 1980

Frame gable-front shed with weatherboard siding.

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149. Scotland Neck Pentecostal C/B c. 1948 814 Roanoke Street
Holiness Church

Brick Gothic-style church; gable-front with corner crenellated entrance tower; pointed arched windows; three-bay facade; rear attached classroom addition.

900 block Roanoke Street, west side

150. Biggs-Hopkins House C/B c. 1900 900 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house; steeply-pitched gable-on-hip roof; triple-pile, side-hall plan with a narrow two-bay facade facing Roanoke Street; pedimented gables with sawn gable ornament surmounting semi-hexagonal, two-story projecting bays on facade and both side elevations; one-over-one sash windows; distinctive corner brackets with central pendants on the eaves of the front bay; one-story, hipped-roof wrap-around porch with slender turned posts, spindle frieze, and square-section balusters; interior chimney; rear one-story, hipped-roof ell with screen porch; interior includes both Colonial Revival and late Victorian mantels, beaded tongue-and-groove ceilings, and molded surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks; house divided into apartments; built on speculations for prominent businessman, Noah Biggs; purchased in 1902 by J. H. Hopkins.

150a. Shed C/OB c. 1940

Frame, gable-front garden shed with weatherboard siding.

151. Biggs-Edwards-Hancock C/B 1901 906 Roanoke Street
House

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house with weatherboard siding; high hipped roof on central block; pedimented gables over right (north) bay of three bay facade and on the south elevation; octagonal tower on left (south) bay of facade with a conical roof; windows separated by diagonal, beaded tongue-and-groove panels; similar panels beneath each window; two-over-two sash windows; recessed door with side lights over panels and an arched transom following the segmental arch of the molded surround; wrap-around porch with bracketed turned posts, a spindle frieze, and turned balusters; one-story wing across rear elevation; two interior chimneys; pressed tin ceiling and beaded tongue-and-groove wainscot in central entrance hall; built on speculation for Noah Biggs, purchased in 1901 by O. A. Snipes, barber; purchased in 1904 by J. B. Edwards, a dry

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goods merchant and who in 1920 incorporated Edwards and Company to deal in general merchandise, livestock, and real estate; purchased in 1912 by A. F. Hancock.

151a. Garage C/OB c. 1905

Large metal-clad, gable-front building; possibly first used as a carriage house and later as a garage.

152. House C/B c. 1900 910 Roanoke Street

One-story frame pyramidal cottage; aluminum siding; high hipped roof with gabled bays on side elevations; cross gables on front slopes and rear ell; three-bay facade; two-over-two sash windows; attached screened porch; rear ell; three interior chimneys.

153. House C/B 1910 912 Roanoke Street

One-story frame bungalow; weatherboard siding; hipped roof with exposed rafters; three-bay facade; two-over-two sash windows; recessed two-bay corner porch with square posts resting on brick piers; rear shed addition; two interior chimneys.

1000 block Roanoke Street, west side

154. House C/B 1939 1004 Roanoke Street

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable shingle roof; five-bay facade; gabled entrance portico supported by wood posts; central chimney; south-side carport.

155. House C/B 1920 1006 Roanoke Street

One-story brick veneer bungalow with Classical Revival details; three-bays wide; triple-pile; central entrance with side lights and transom flanked by paired two-over-two sash windows; shed-roof porch supported by columns on battered brick piers.

156. House C/B 1918 1008 Roanoke Street

One-story frame bungalow with Classical Revival details; vinyl siding; double-pile; hipped roof; shallow hipped roof bays on side elevations; three bays wide; central door with transom and side lights flanked by two large replacement windows; remaining windows are two-over-two sash; engaged front porch screened on one end; porch

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supported by square posts on brick piers; square balusters; three interior chimneys; rear ell.

156a. Garage C/OB c. 1920

Frame, gable-front, two-car garage with weatherboard siding and shed addition.

Vacant lot

500 block Roanoke Street, east side

157. House C/B c. 1915 503 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame I-house with central rear one-story ell; weatherboard siding; side-gable tin shingle; exposed rafters; symmetrical three-bay facade; six-over-six sash windows; bungalow porch supported by square posts resting on brick piers; standing-seam metal roof on porch; two interior chimneys; rear shed addition.

158. House C/B c. 1900 505 Roanoke Street

One-story frame traditional house; vinyl siding; side-gable, standing-seam metal roof; cross-gable on north side of facade; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with sidelights; six-over-six sash windows; full-width porch supported by square posts.

159. House C/B c. 1900 507 Roanoke Street

One-story frame bungalow; weatherboard siding; gable-front roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; two-over-two sash windows; bungalow porch supported by square posts resting on brick piers; interior chimney.

160. House C/B c. 1900 509 Roanoke Street

One-story frame triple-A house with rear wing; vinyl siding; symmetrical three-bay facade; two-over-two sash windows; attached front porch supported by square posts; central chimney.

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161. House C/B c. 1900 511 Roanoke Street

One-story frame triple-A house with rear wing; weatherboard siding; standing seam metal roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central entrance with side lights; two-over-two sash windows; attached front porch supported by turned porch posts; two interior chimneys.

162. House N/B c. 1940 513 Roanoke Street

One-story, gable-front bungalow; vinyl siding; asymmetrical three-bay facade; large picture window and a two-over-two sash window flank front door; gable-front porch supported by square posts on brick piers; house may have been moved to this location.

163. House C/B 1912 515 Roanoke Street

One-story frame bungalow; asbestos siding; gable-front, standing-seam metal roof; two bays wide; two-over-two sash windows; side-hall; five-panel doors; simple post and lintel surrounds with molded backband; metal porch supports.

163a. Carport N/OB c. 1970

Frame gable-front carport supported by square posts south side of house.

163b. Shed C/OB c. 1920

Frame gable-front shed; board and batten siding.

Vacant lot

600 block Roanoke Street, east side

164. House C/B c. 1900 603 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame gable-front traditional house; vinyl siding; two-bay facade; double-pile with rear one-story ell; transom at entrance; six-over-six sash windows; replacement bungalow porch with square posts resting on brick piers; interior chimney.

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165. House C/B c. 1900 605 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame gable-front traditional house; German siding; two-bay facade; double pile with rear one-story ell; replacement entrance with one-bay portico supported by square posts; six-over-six sash windows; interior chimney.

166. House C/B c. 1900 607 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame gable-front traditional house; asbestos siding; two-bay facade; double-pile with rear one-story ell; six-over-six sash windows; screened front porch; interior chimney.

2 Vacant lots

167. House C/B c. 1900 613 Roanoke Street

One-story frame traditional house; vinyl siding; side-gable roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; rear ell; replacement entrance bay porch with barrel-vault ceiling supported by slender posts on brick piers; exterior-end chimney.

167a. Garage C/OB c. 1935

Frame, gable-front, one-car garage with shed additions on either side; weatherboard siding.

168. House C/B c. 1900 615 Roanoke Street

One-story frame gable-front bungalow; vinyl siding; standing-seam metal roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; two-over-two sash windows; hipped standing-seam metal porch roof with exposed rafters supported by square posts resting on brick piers; interior chimney.

700 block Roanoke Street, east side

169. Allsbrook, J. H., House C/B c. 1900 701 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame traditional I-house; side-gable standing-seam metal roof; central cross gable; aluminum siding; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with side lights; six-over-six sash windows; hipped porch roof supported by tapered posts resting on brick

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piers; several rear shed additions and a gabled rear ell; exterior-end chimneys; interior extensively remodeled; built for J. H. Allsbrook, house carpenter.

169a. Garage C/OB c. 1920

Frame, gable-front, two-car garage with weatherboard siding and attached storage shed.

Vacant lot

170. Vaughan-Peterson House C/B 1905 711 Roanoke Street

Frame one-story traditional Triple-A house with Classical Revival details; weatherboard siding; side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with central cross gable; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with side lights and transom; single pile with rear ell; six-over-six sash windows; full-facade porch supported by square-section classical posts; south-side, stepped, single-shoulder, exterior-end chimney; several rear additions; built for local merchant, Clee Vaughan; sold to Mrs. Mollie Peterson in 1907.

171. House C/B c. 1920 713 Roanoke Street

Frame one-story traditional house; hipped standing-seam metal roof; projecting gable-front wing south of main block; jib window with six-over-six sash below a molded cornice in front facade of wing; symmetrical three-bay facade in main block with six-over-six sash windows; three-bay porch with Tudor-influenced arched and square-section posts with cut-out panels; cut-out balustrade; several rear additions; interior chimneys.

171a. Smokehouse C/OB c. 1920

Frame gable-front smokehouse with weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof; overhang supported by brackets; attached shed-roof equipment shelter.

800 block Roanoke Street, east side

Vacant lot

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175. Dunn, Sam, House C/B c. 1902 905 Roanoke Street

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house; German siding; high hipped slate roof caps central block of house; pedimented gables surmount the right projecting two-story hexagonal bay and the left bay of the three-bay facade; north elevation projecting, two-story, hexagonal bay capped by a hipped roof; two rear, one-story, ells; central entrance with transom flanked by two-over-two sash windows; full-facade porch with a projecting, pedimented bay at entrance; porch supported by bracketed turned posts; second-story entrance covered by plywood; two tall interior corbelled chimneys; house constructed for Samuel Arrington Dunn (1880-1935), a well-known local attorney; house currently vacant and in deteriorated condition.

176. House C/B 1930 907 Roanoke Street

One-story frame traditional triple-A house; German siding; side-gable roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central entrance with side lights; two-over-two sash windows; replacement entrance-bay, gabled portico; rear ell, interior chimney; house is currently vacant and in deteriorated condition.

177. House C/B 1947 909 Roanoke Street

One-story cinderblock minimal traditional house; side-gable single roof; three-bay facade; gable-front wing on north side of facade with a single six-over-six sash windows; picture window south side of entrance; south-side, exterior-end chimney; interior chimney.

177a. Garage C/OB c. 1947

One-story cinderblock, side-gable, two-car garage.

1000 block of Roanoke Street, east side

178. House N/B 1997 1003 Roanoke Street

One-story brick ranch house; central block slightly higher than south wing and north-side carport; side-gable roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; one-over-one sash windows; three-bay porch supported by slender posts.

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179. Suiter, L. B., Rental House C/B 1927 1007 Roanoke Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow; wood shingles sheath the exterior; side-gable roof with front shed dormer, exposed rafters, and large elaborate knee braces; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by triple one-over-one windows; engaged porch supported by square-section posts on pedestals; shallow gabled bay projects from north elevation; north-side exterior-end chimney; built as rental property for Lewis B. Suiter; *The Marsden* home ordered from the Aladdin Homes catalogue (1918-19).

180. House C/B c. 1946 1011 Roanoke Street

One-story frame minimal traditional house; asbestos shingle siding; side-gable shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central entrance flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; gable-front entrance portico supported by metal supports resting on brick piers; south-side, exterior-end chimney; interior chimney.

100 block of West 8th Street, south side

181. House C/B 1920 106 W. 8th Street

One-story frame traditional house; weatherboard siding; side-gable, tin shingle roof with cornice returns; cross gable over west bay; three-bay facade with two entrance doors; seven-panel central front door with side lights; one-over-one sash windows; front porch supported by chamfered posts; interior chimney.

Vacant lot

182. House C/B 1917 110 W. 8th Street

One-story frame traditional house; aluminum siding; side-gable roof with cross gable over east bay; cornice returns; symmetrical three-bay facade; seven-panel front door with side lights; six-over-six sash windows; front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers; interior chimney.

182a. Garage C/OB c. 1935

Frame, one-car garage, weatherboard siding; shed addition on west side.

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183. House C/B c. 1900 114 W. 8th Street

One-story frame traditional house; vinyl siding; side-gable roof with cornice returns; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with side lights; six-over-six sash windows; hipped roof porch supported by turned posts; east- and west-side, exterior-end, single-shoulder chimney; rear ell with an additional chimney.

100 block of West 8th Street, north side

Vacant lot

184. House C/B c. 1900/
c. 1942 107 W. 8th Street

One-story frame traditional house; weatherboard siding; side-gable standing-seam metal roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; projecting gable-front portico with cornice returns and diamond-shaped attic window; rear shed addition with interior chimney; house remodeled c. 1942.

185. House C/B 1951 111 W. 8th Street

One-story frame minimal traditional house; asbestos shingle siding; side-gable shingle roof; projecting front-gable wing on west side of three-bay facade; six-over-six sash windows; screen porch.

100 block of West 9th Street, north side

Vacant lot

186. United Methodist Church N/B 1971 110 W. 9th Street

Modern contemporary brick church designed by Rocky Mount architect, William Dove; sweeping gable-front eaves supported by curved wood posts on the front; brick on the sides; diamond-shaped stained-glass window in gable; large wood cross on facade; interior chimney near northeast corner of church; entrance on west side.

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186a. Methodist Church Education N/B 1955 108 W. 9th Street
Building

Two-story brick building on a raised basement; central stepped pediment; symmetrical five-bay facade; nine bays deep; pointed-arched entrance pavilion with a recessed double-leaf door with strap hinges set in a Gothic arch entrance; six-over-six sash windows; round stained-glass window over entrance pavilion; poured cement coat of arms in raised central pediment; low brick wall across front of property; large open area east side of building; used for worship services before the 1970 church was completed.

200 block East 10th Street, south side

187. Kitchin-Bowers House N/B c. 1905 220 E. 10th Street

One-story frame traditional house with Classical Revival details; vinyl siding; side-gable shingle; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by lozenge-pattern, leaded-glass windows; projecting, semi-hexagonal bay on west elevation; rear elongated ell; full-facade front porch supported by Tuscan columns; thought to have been constructed by the Kitchin family as rental property; purchased in 1912 by J. E. Bowers, owner of a wholesale grocery business; non-contributing due to recent alterations including removing the central cross gable, covering the transom and removal of the chimneys.

188. Scotland Neck Funeral C/B c. 1860s/ 202 E. 10th Street
Home c. 1913

Two-story frame Colonial Revival house with Greek Revival architectural details; low, standing-seam metal, hipped roof; single-pile, center-hall-plan main section with a symmetrical three-bay facade; central double-leaf door with a glazed upper half and side lights flanked by six-over-six sash windows; similar configuration found on second level where doors open to a small balcony; full-height porch supported by monumental square-section posts; west-side, rear, two-story wing with a shorter two-story wing at right angles stretching toward Roanoke Street; west-side porte cochere supported by tapered posts resting on brick piers; an interior chimney, an exterior rear chimney, and a west-side exterior chimney; Greek Revival mantels and window and door surrounds on interior; operated as a hotel throughout the late nineteenth century and early twentieth center; Scotland Neck Funeral Home since the later 1930s.

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188a. Brick Chapel N/B 1961

Brick Colonial Revival-style chapel associated with the funeral home; gable-front shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central double-leaf, six-panel doors with Colonial Revival-style door surround flanked by six-over-nine sash windows; gable-front pedimented portico with modillions supported by square posts; connected to adjacent funeral home.

188b. Parking area & Garage N/OB 1970

Four-bay cinderblock garage (twenty-eight by sixty-two feet) with side-gable shingle roof; garage associated with funeral home.

100 block of East 10th Street, south side

189. House C/B 1922 130 E. 10th Street

Two-story frame Craftsman/Colonial Revival-style house; double-pile house with a side-hall plan; high-hipped roof with a gable over the left bay of the two-bay facade; exposed rafters; projecting, two-story gabled bay on west elevation; modern picture window east of entrance; two-over-two sash windows on remainder of house; wrap-around porch supported by tapered square-section posts; rear, one-story, gable ell with a shed-roofed, latticed porch on east side; typical Colonial Revival interior.

189a. Garage C/OB c. 1922

Frame, gable-front, two-car garage with weatherboard siding.

Two vacant lots

190. Dr. Joseph P. Wimberly C/B 1903 114 E. 10th Street
Office Building

Two-story cast concrete block office building; faced with rock-faced blocks; ashlar-finish concrete forms a continuous window sill and string course on three-bay facade and other elevations, foliate-pattern concrete course lintels and additional string courses; simple sheet metal cornice; original door in right (west) bay of facade replaced with an aluminum and glass door with side lights; metal awning over door; rear small

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block addition; constructed for physician, Joseph P. Wimberly; only building of its type in Scotland Neck.

191. Telephone Exchange Building C/B 1912 110 E. 10th Street

Two-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style commercial building; sheet-metal cornice with modillions above a recessed brick panel; trio of second-story windows with a continuous limestone lintel and a narrower sill which extends across the facade as a string course; three-bays wide on first level; recessed entrance on west-side of facade with double-leaf glazed and paneled doors; two one-over-one sash windows with limestone sills and lintels east of entrance; segmental-arch opening with three rows of header bricks visible at ground level; similar treatment for windows and doors on the side and rear elevations; erected by Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company of Tarboro as the first local building constructed for sole use as a telephone exchange.

200 block East 10th Street, north side

192. Gray House C/B 1915 207 E. 10th Street

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house; weatherboard siding; high-hipped, standing-seam metal roof with cross gable on west side of facade and two-story, semi-octagonal, pedimented wing on east side of three-bay facade; unusual sawn gable ornament in cross gable; west-side, two-story, pedimented, semi-hexagonal bay; gables sheathed with decorative wood shingles; square attic window in each gable; one-story door bracketed by chamfered pilasters with bull's eye corner blocks; door also enframed by a deep transom and side lights; two-over-two sash windows; porch follows contours of facade; spindle frieze, bracketed turned posts, and spindle balusters on porch; rear one-story ell with attached porch supported by heavy turned posts; house built for John Gray, farmer; occupied in 1908 by C. W. Dunn, who in later 1890s had been Scotland Neck's police chief, tax collector, and deputy sheriff; Gray moved to the house in 1923.

192a. Barn C/OB c. 1930

Two-story, gable-roofed frame barn with one-story shed automobile shelters on each side.

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100 block East 10th Street, north side

193. Commercial Building N/B 1966 117 E. 10th Street

One-story brick office building; flat roof with wide overhanging eaves; large glass walls on facade of building with a central stone wall; drive up window on west facade; occupied by Halifax County Farm Bureau.

194. Commercial Building C/B 1950 115 E. 10th Street

One-story brick office building; flat roof with wide overhanging eaves; building divided into two office units; three entrances along the eight bay facade; two-over-two sash window; occupied by Allstate Insurance Company and McCoy-Hackney Insurance Agency.

Parking lot

100 block West 10th Street, north side

Vacant lot

195. First Baptist Church C/B 1926 111 W. 10th Street
 Parsonage

Two-story brick American foursquare; high-hipped shingle roof with shed dormers on facade and side elevations; symmetrical three-bay facade; central entrance with side lights and three-part transom with beveled glass; wrap-around porch supported by full-height brick piers; porch continues on east elevation as a two-car porte cochere; one-story frame and brick-veneered wing extends across rear of house; rear exterior chimney; house stands on the site of the congregation's second building, an 1882 frame Gothic Revival-influenced structure, replaced in 1918.

200 block of East 11th Street, south side

196. House C/B 1890 212 E. 11th Street

Two-story frame I-house; vinyl siding; side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with central cross gable with a square attic window; symmetrical three-bay facade; central entrance with transom and side lights; two-over-two sash windows; hipped-roof porch

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199. Commercial Building C/B 1945 110 W. 11th Street

One-story cinderblock commercial building; stepped parapet sides; three commercial units, each with a recessed door flanked by plate-glass display windows.

100 block West 11th street, north side

200. Commercial Building C/B c. 1940 105/107 W. 11th Street

One-story cinderblock commercial building, stepped parapet sides, three commercial units, each with its own entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows.

100 block West 12th Street, south side

201. Nicholls-Watson House C/B c. 1883/
c. 1930 108 W. 12th Street

One-story frame house with bungalow-influenced additions; hipped standing-seam metal roof; aluminum siding; symmetrical three-bay facade; center-hall plan; wide Craftsman door with side lights flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; hipped-roof porch supported by tapered, square-section posts resting on brick piers; rear ell; two interior chimneys; thought to have been built for Mrs. Fannie Nicholls (1826-1897), widow of Jehu Nicholls (1822-1872), one of the first merchants in Scotland Neck; rental property for many years; remodeled by Carlton Walston, a local merchant, who purchased the house in 1937.

201a. Shed/carport C/OB c. 1930

Small frame garden shed with open attached carport.

200 block of West 12th Street, south side

Vacant lot

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202. House C/B 1940 210/212 W. 12th Street

One-story frame bungalow; gable-front roof; asbestos shingle siding; four-bay facade with two entrances; six-over-six sash windows; gable-front entrance portico supported by square posts; interior chimney.

203. House C/B 1940 214/216 W. 12th Street

One-story frame bungalow duplex; gable-front roof; asbestos shingle siding; four-bay facade with two entrances; six-over-six sash windows; gable-front entrance portico supported by square posts; interior chimney.

204. Madry, J. W., House C/B 1906 218 W. 12th Street

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house; vinyl siding; high hipped roof of Dutch-lap asbestos shingles; several cross gables on front slope of roof with semi-circular windows; shallow, pedimented, semi-octagonal, two-story bays on each side elevation with round windows in gables; scalloped wood shingles sheath each gable end; half-glazed entrance door with diamond-pattern side lights and transom and molded surround with pilasters; door flanked by a pair of semi-octagonal bay one-over-one sash windows; second-story triple window centered over entrance; wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns on pedestals; east-side sun room; two tall interior corbelled chimneys; may have been built by W. R. Wood, purchased in 1921 by department store owner, J. W. Madry; remained in Madry family many years.

204a. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Brick, gable-front, one-car garage with east-side attached shed-roof brick storage shed.

205. Madry-Shields House C/B c. 1925 222 W. 12th Street

One-and-one-half-story brick Craftsman bungalow; side-gable roof with exposed rafters and supporting knee braces; central gabled dormer with triple window; vertical pane upper sashes in windows; two-stage brick piers support the full-facade porch which extends on west elevation as a porte-cochere and on the east elevation as a sun room; interior chimney; built for J. T. and Frances White Madry; house ordered from the Aladdin

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Homes Company; purchased in 1944 by Robert C. Shields, in whose ownership it remained for more than forty years.

205a. Garage C/OB c. 1925

Two-story, gable-roofed garage and storage building with X-pattern rolling doors.

205b. Shed C/OB c. 1950

Frame, side-gable garden shed with standing-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding.

300 block of West 12th Street, south side

206. House N/B 1957 300 W. 12th Street

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable shingle roof; projecting front-gable wing on west side of facade; asymmetrical five-bay facade; west-side, exterior-end chimney; west-side sun porch.

206a. Shed N/OB c. 1960

Frame, side-gable garden shed; central door and T-111 siding.

207. House N/B 1957 304 W. 12th Street

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable shingle roof; projecting front-gable wing on west side of facade; front of wing sheathed with weatherboards; asymmetrical six-bay facade; east-side carport.

208. Tillery, Mary C., House C/B 1908 306 W. 12th Street

One-story frame traditional house; very steeply-pitched, shingle, hipped roof; square, double-pile, center-hall plan, three-bay facade; semi-hexagonal projecting bay east side of door; two-over-two sash windows; rear ell; replacement, one-bay, gabled portico; two tall interior corbelled chimneys; built for Mary C. Tillery.

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209. Mullen, C. J., House C/B 1898 310 W. 12th Street

One-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-style house with Neoclassical Revival-style details; steeply-pitched, shingle, hipped roof; central gabled dormer; double-pile, central-hall plan; three-bay facade; pedimented, semi-octagonal bay with decorative attic window and diamond-shaped shingles east side of entrance; pedimented, semi-hexagonal bays on each side elevation; side lighted entrance; one-over-one sash windows; replacement wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns resting on brick piers; two interior chimneys; built for John C. Mullen, listed in the 1910 U. S. Census as having his "own income"; purchased in 1919 by local businessman, Charles J. Shields.

210. Lewis, John E., House C/B 1910 312 W. 12th Street

Two-story brick American foursquare; hipped shingle roof with central hipped gable with three windows; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door enframed with side lights and transom; paired one-over-one sash windows; full-facade porch supported by two-stage brick piers extends on west elevation as a porte cochere; shallow two-story bay on east elevation; two tall exterior-end chimneys on west side; one east-side, exterior-end chimney; built for John Lewis, operator of a general brokerage and later owner of Lewis & Co., a wholesale grocery concern.

211. (1st) Harrell, W. L., House C/B 1910 316 W. 12th Street

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house; vinyl siding; slate hipped roof; irregular configuration; two-story, pedimented bays on front and side elevations with demi-lune attic windows; one-over-one sash windows; transoms over front and side entrances; original porch removed; one-story, shed-roof porch on east elevation supported by a single classically-influenced column; one interior chimney; built for local businessman, W. L. Harrell, Sr. (1871-1937) and his wife, Mary Salisbury Harrell.

211a. Garage C/OB c. 1940

Two-story garage on a raised cinderblock foundation; garage on first level; room on second level; vinyl siding.

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212. House C/B c. 1900 320 W. 12th Street

One-story frame bungalow; vinyl siding; hipped roof; asymmetrical three-bay facade; paired one-over-one sash windows; wrap-around porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers; west-side, stepped-shoulder, exterior-end chimney.

213. House C/B 1923 322 W. 12th Street

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow; vinyl siding; side-gable roof with large central gabled dormer with triple one-over-one sash window; symmetrical three-bay facade; central entrance with side lights flanked by paired one-over-one sash windows; wrap-around porch supported by chunky square posts on brick piers; two interior chimneys; one west-side exterior-end chimney.

100 block West 12th Street, north side

214. Nehi Bottling Plant Building. C/B c. 1920 N. side W. 12th St.
between Main and
Church streets

One-story brick commercial building with a gable roof and a stepped parapet facade on south elevation; two windows, a door, and a large loading bay with double-leaf wooden doors on south elevation; large windows in flat-arched openings on side elevations; built between 1913 and 1923 as an automobile storage and repair facility; converted for use as a Nehi Bottling Plant prior to 1930; later in the century, an International Harvester dealership was located in the building.

Vacant lot

215. Morrissette-Byrd House C/B c. 1888/
1920 111 W. 12th Street

One-and-one-half-story Craftsman bungalow; vinyl siding; hipped shingle roof; large hipped-roof dormer on each elevation; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with narrow side lights flanked by a paired and a single window; vertical panes in upper sash of windows; hipped-roof porch supported by square posts; three interior chimneys; late Greek Revival mantels and several four-panel doors on interior; originally built for livery stable owner, John Morrissette; remodeled to current appearance by R. P. Byrd, a

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bookkeeper for a wholesale establishment and later manager of Bowers and Company; operated for many years as a rooming house by Byrd's widow.

200 block West 12th Street, north side

216. House C/B 1936 205 W. 12th Street

One-and-one-half-story Craftsman bungalow; aluminum siding; side-gable shingle roof with central gabled dormer with triple windows; exposed rafters; three bay facade; full-facade porch supported by square posts; east-side, exterior-end chimney; small square bay on west side.

217. Parks, C. B., House C/B 1928 207 W. 12th Street

One-and-one-half-story brick Craftsman bungalow; side-gable shingle roof with exposed rafters and decorative brackets; gabled dormer with Palladian-influenced window; three-bay facade; projecting gabled section on west side of facade with a Palladian-influenced window; stuccoed gable ends and dormer; crossette-patterned side lights, six-over-one sash windows; full-facade engaged porch supported by full-height brick piers; porch extends on east side to form a porte cochere; two east-side, exterior-end chimneys; built for dry goods merchant, C. B. Parks.

218. Whitehead, Lizzie L., House C/B 1925 209 W. 12th Street

Two-story brick American foursquare; hipped shingle roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with beveled glass side lights and transom; six-over-one sash windows; full-facade, hipped-roof porch supported on ends by full-height brick piers with vertical concrete accent strips; square-section posts on short brick piers flank entrance; three exterior chimneys; built for Mrs. Lizzie L. Whitehead approximately eleven years after the 1915 death of her husband, prominent local druggist, E. T. Whitehead.

219. Shields, James G., House C/B 1930 213 W. 12th Street

Two-story brick Craftsman/Colonial Revival-style house; hipped shingle roof with overhanging eaves; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door with beveled-glass, crossette-patterned side lights; triple windows on first and second levels with flat arches of soldier and header courses; hipped-roof porch supported by full-height brick piers shelters the east two bays of facade; west-side porte cochere supported by full-height brick piers;

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Scotland Neck Historic District is locally significant for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of commerce and Criterion C for architecture. Scotland Neck's intact late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century brick commercial buildings reflect the town's economic growth during this time period. The needs of an increasing population were met with a mix of businesses, shops, industry, and banking institutions. Growth in the town was spurred by the formation of a number of textile mills in the early decades of the twentieth century. Several major businesses were also established to process the agricultural harvest of neighboring farms. The industrial expansion in Scotland Neck encouraged development of the town's business district along Main Street. Many wood buildings were replaced with more durable two-story brick structures embellished with raised parapets, metal cornices, brick pilasters and detailing. In addition to the business district, the town retains a diverse mix of modest and sophisticated domestic architecture from the early- to mid-nineteenth century up to the mid-twentieth century. The town's prosperity is reflected in many handsome Federal-, Greek Revival-, Queen Anne- Italianate-, and Neoclassical Revival-style houses from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries scattered throughout the district. The district also embraces a striking collection of houses from the first half of the twentieth century indicative of the popularity of period revival styles, including the Cape Cod house, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. Impressive church edifices built in the Neoclassical Revival, Tudor Revival, and Gothic Revival styles are also in the district. The period of significance for the district begins in c. 1827, the date of the oldest extant house in Scotland Neck, and extends to 1952, after which no significant development occurred within the district. The post-1952 period has been evaluated, and it does not possess exceptional significance, therefore the fifty-year cut-off date for Criterion A is appropriate.

Although Scotland Neck did not officially incorporate until 1867, the area was settled by groups of colonists of English descent migrating from northern states and Scots Highlanders who reached the section via Virginia as early as the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Numerous families whose descendants played important roles in the later development of the town of Scotland Neck had put down roots in the region by the middle of the eighteenth century.

Early in the nineteenth century, two small settlements, Clarksville to the north and Greenwood to the south, were developing about one mile from each other, separated by pine forest and swampy terrain. The formation of the town of Scotland Neck was the brainchild of John H. Hyman of Clarksville who conceived the idea of organizing a town between the two villages and consolidating the three to form one town, called Scotland

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Neck. The outbreak of the Civil War caused a delay in his plans but at the close of the war, a surveyor was hired to lay off the streets and in 1867 the North Carolina General Assembly passed an act of incorporation for the town of Scotland Neck.

In the first ten years of its existence, Scotland Neck established a pattern of steady growth which was to continue well into the twentieth century. A thriving commercial district developed along Main Street. The arrival of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1882 provided easier access to markets for the growing town and the farms and plantations which surrounded it. The number of mercantile and other commercial establishments increased significantly with the coming of the railroad. Added to this mix by the turn of the twentieth century were several small manufacturing enterprises, six grain mills, several cotton mills, and a new financial institution.

Scotland Neck continued to prosper through the mid-twentieth century as a center of transportation and commerce. The citizens of the town worked cooperatively in promoting educational opportunities, building religious edifices, and establishing social institutions. Today, Scotland Neck's tree-lined streets, numerous historic homes and churches, and intact commercial district reflect the long history of the town as a center of population, commerce, and industry in Halifax County for almost two centuries.

Historical Background and Commerce Context

The name Scotland Neck was applied to an area of present-day Halifax County long before the town of that designation was incorporated in 1867. Groups of colonists had begun arriving in the area, then a part of Bertie Precinct, in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. They included families of English descent who came from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and Scots Highlanders who reached the section via Virginia. One of the districts in which they established settlements was a "neck" of land created by an eastward bend in the Roanoke River: the Scots called the region "Scotland Neck," a designation which survived long after the group had migrated onward.

Many of the English settlers stayed on, establishing large plantations and farms which were scattered across the southern portion of the county, particularly along the creeks feeding into the Roanoke River. Numerous families whose descendants played important roles in the later development of the town of Scotland Neck had put down roots in the region by the middle of the eighteenth century.

By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, two small settlements were beginning to develop about one mile from each other, separated by pine forest and swampy terrain. The northernmost of these communities was known as Clarksville

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because much of the land was owned by the Clark family, principally David McKenzie Clark, whose plantation house "Albin" is said to have been built in 1808. To the south was Greenwood, which was the name of a house said to have been built in 1796 and later owned by the Ferrall family (Black, p. 2)

A major impetus for the growth of Clarksville and Greenwood was the need for commercial centers for the farms and plantations of the surrounding region. At Greenwood were several houses, two general stores, a buggy shop, two saloons, and a post office for the Scotland Neck area. Clarksville, apparently slightly larger than Greenwood, also had a general store, a drug store, and blacksmith shop, and an inn, as well as numerous residences (Black, p. 2)

The most notable venture at Clarksville was the Vine Hill Academy, established in 1810 as a private boarding school for boys. With a seminary for girls added in the 1830s, the institution continued in operation for nearly 100 years, achieving an excellent reputation in the educational field. Marmaduke Norfleet provided the land for the school, some forty acres at the southern end of Clarksville. None of the various buildings associated with Vine Hill Academy survives (Black, p. 2-3).

In addition to a small Methodist church, only a handful of houses was standing in the area between Clarksville and Greenwood prior to the Civil War. It was about this time that John H. Hyman (1830-1860) of Clarksville conceived the idea of organizing a town between the two villages and consolidating the three to form one town, called Scotland Neck. Already a property owner in Clarksville, Hyman acquired a 140-acre tract from N. B. Josey, Sr. Hyman had begun making a variety of improvements when the war broke out, forcing a hiatus in his activities (Black, p. 6).

At the close of the war, Hyman recommenced his endeavors to develop the town of Scotland Neck, hiring a survey team from Petersburg, Virginia, to lay off the streets. In the original plan, there were four north-south streets--Church, Main, Roanoke, and Greenwood--and twelve numbered cross streets which ran east to west. Hyman had three rows of trees planted along Main Street and began grading lots in preparation for building construction. The North Carolina General Assembly passed an act of incorporation for the town of Scotland Neck in February, 1867, naming Jehu Nicholls, Eli C. Biggs, and N. B. Josey, Sr., as the board of alderman. Hyman did not live to see the fruits of his efforts, as he died in 1868 (Black, p. 7)

In the first ten years of its existence as an incorporated town, Scotland Neck established a pattern of steady growth which was to continue well into the twentieth century. This early growth was evidenced in the proliferation of commercial ventures

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and the growing number of professionals recorded in Levi Branson's North Carolina business directories. The 1867-68 volume listed six general merchants and one drug store, one hotel, one lawyer, three mills, and five physicians. By 1877-78, the number of mercantile establishments had increased to twenty-six; the majority of these were general stores, although there were four bars, two dry goods stores, and one grocer. Five grist mills and one corn mill were in operation, while Peter Smith was manufacturing agricultural implements, and John C. Williams was engaged in building and contracting. Finally, the town had five physicians and seven attorneys, including one black lawyer.

The earliest commercial buildings, located along Main Street between present-day Ninth and Thirteenth streets, were of frame construction. Some continued in use until the early twentieth century, but were gradually replaced by more substantial brick buildings. Many of the individuals involved in these businesses were not natives of the immediate area. They arrived in Scotland Neck from various parts of the state, and from other states as well, to participate in the founding of a new town and to take advantage of new opportunities after the hardships of the Civil War. For example, Jehu Nicholls, one of the town's original incorporators, was born and reared in Plymouth, but moved with his family to Scotland Neck shortly after the Civil War and was the first merchant to open a general store in the new town (Black, p. 8).

Scotland Neck made advances on several fronts during the brief period between 1878 and 1884. The year 1882 was of particular significance as a branch line for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was constructed to Scotland Neck, thus giving the growing town and the surrounding farms and plantations easier access to markets. It also simplified the task of local merchants in acquiring a broader line of goods for sale. The number of mercantile and other commercial establishments listed in Branson's business directory had increased from twenty-six to thirty-four; although the majority were still categorized as general stores, also listed were a railroad agent and postmaster, five saloons, two drug stores, and two dry goods stores (Black, p. 10).

Also during 1882, the town's first newspaper was established by W. H. Kitchin (1837-1901), a Civil War veteran who had settled in Scotland Neck after the war and engaged in farming. The newspaper, known at various times as *The Democrat* or *The Commonwealth*, its present name; continues in publication. After a short time, Kitchin took up the study of law, passed the bar, and became active in politics as a member of the Democratic party. In 1878, he was elected to the United States Congress, serving only one term. After his term ended, he returned to Scotland Neck, practiced law, edited *The Democrat* for several years, participated in numerous business and industrial enterprises, was active in the development of Scotland Neck, and raised a large family (nine sons and two daughters) (Black, p. 11).

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In addition to this increased number of commercial operations, Scotland Neck by 1884 had several small manufacturing enterprises. Peter Smith was still making agricultural implements, but he had been joined by C. Clark, an African-American who did iron and wood work, and J. T. Savage and W. M. Crump, coach- and carriage builders. The industrious W. H. Kitchin had entered the building and contracting field, so that the town now had two companies to provide the buildings necessary to its growth. Six mills were engaged in processing corn from Scotland Neck's agricultural environs (Black, 11).

On the professional front, the number of physicians and attorneys had gone into a temporary decline. In 1884, Branson listed only three of each in Scotland Neck. Two hotels were operating to serve the traveling public, one of which was located near the rail line running through the eastern section of town (Black, p. 12).

Two of the local churches moved to more central locations during this period. First, Zion Baptist Church acquired a tract of land on the northeast corner of Church and present-day Tenth Street in 1882 and built a frame Gothic Revival church and an adjacent parsonage. Renamed Scotland Neck Baptist Church, the congregation sold its earlier building to Vine Hill Academy. The local Episcopal parish also built a church in town after the building which became known as Old Trinity Church, located north of town, was extensively damaged by fire (Black, p. 12).

During the years between 1884 and 1890 the town's first major industry (the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills), its first bank, and a building and loan association were established. Branson's gave Scotland Neck's population as 1,250, although they may have included Clarksville and Greenwood, which remained outside Scotland Neck's town limits, in arriving at this number. The town's growing influence in county affairs was reflected in the fact that local physician, W. R. Wood, was chairman of the county commissioners, W. H. Kitchin was chairman of the county board of education, and chief of police, B. I. Allsbrook, was also the county sheriff (Black, p. 14).

In 1889, it was announced that the Scotland Neck branch line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which previously had its terminus in the new town, would be extended to Kinston, part of a general expansion effort by that company in the late 1880s and early 1890s. By 1890, Scotland Neck had four hotels, five lawyers, and five physicians, including one dentist. One of the lawyers, E. E. Hilliard, was also editor of the local newspaper. In addition to Vine Hill Male and Female academies, five other schools--the Nahal Academy, an academy for black children, and three small private schools--were accepting students in Scotland Neck (Black, pp. 14-15).

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Three building contractors used brick manufactured by D. A. Madry in the construction of houses, commercial buildings, and factories. There were five coach and buggy builders. C. Clark still worked in iron and wood, and Peter Smith remained engaged in the production of agricultural implements. Moses Pitt operated a machine shop, and Rufus Gardner manufactured peanut planters. Three standard water-powered mills were processing corn, while three others had changed over to steam. Of the latter three, one also operated a cotton gin, and another, owned by W. H. Kitchin, added a cotton gin, a flour mill, a saw mill, and a planing mill (Black, p. 15).

Scotland Neck Cotton Mills was organized in 1889, the town's first major foray into the state's industrial revolution. A group of prominent local businessmen saw a cotton mill as a way of pulling the town out of a slump which naturally followed the first euphoric years after its creation. A long list of individuals participated in its formation by buying shares in the company, but the names of the eight incorporators resound with the New South entrepreneurial spirit: D. Edmondson, Noah Biggs, M. Hoffman, N. B. Josey, R. C. Josey, A. McDowell, G. S. White, and W. H. Kitchin. Many of these names recur again and again in association with nearly every new venture undertaken in Scotland Neck in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century.

With an increasingly active manufacturing sector in its economy and a large mercantile contingent, Scotland Neck needed financial institutions. In 1890, several of the same individuals mentioned above were active in the establishment of the first bank in Halifax County, the Scotland Neck Bank, which opened in January 1891, with A. McDowell as its president and F. P. Shields as its cashier. To assist local residents in financing home construction, a building and loan association was also organized in 1890: the latter institution incorporated in 1912 (Black, p. 17)

The final decade of the nineteenth century was a period of sustained growth and progress in Scotland Neck. By 1900, the population had officially increased to 1,348. The 1896 edition of Branson's recorded thirty-six merchants and tradesmen in the town, with increasing specialization in the types of establishments offering goods and services for sale. While the majority were still offering general merchandise, there were several livery stables, a butcher, three shoemakers, and two milliners. Most of the numerous milling operations--corn, saw, gin, and planing--had converted to steam power. Added to the manufacturing component were a saddle and harness shop, a cabinet maker and upholsterer, and the Southern Sweet Gum Company (Black, pp. 19-20).

The Scotland Neck Military Academy opened in 1891 in a large brick structure

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between Main and Church streets north of present-day Fifth Street. It was intended as a modern replacement for the Vine Hill Male Academy whose buildings were given to the Female Academy so the latter institution would have larger and better facilities. The military school did not achieve the renown or popularity of the earlier schools and closed after less than three years of operation. Vine Hill Male Academy re-opened its doors for a few years in the military school's building. This structure was used for many years as a storage facility before its post-1930 conversion to apartments (Black, p. 20).

With the arrival of the twentieth century, Scotland Neck became an even more active participant in the state's industrial expansion and began providing a variety of amenities for its citizens. The North Carolina Yearbook for 1902 shows that the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills had been joined by the Scotland Neck Shirt Manufacturing Company, Lockland Knitting Mills, and the J. E. Shields Knitting Mills. Other manufactured items included bricks, carriages, and mattresses. The combination of rail accessibility and the continued prominence of cotton cultivation in the surrounding area resulted in the cotton buying and brokering business having three local entrants. Finally, the 1901 Sanborn maps for Scotland Neck show that, for a brief time, the town engaged in the tobacco business. Near the cotton mill were two warehouses and two prizeeries, where Halifax County farmers could bring their tobacco for sale and preparation for shipment to factories. (Black, p. 21).

Scotland Neck's first telephones were installed in 1901 after A. McDowell, Dr. R. M. Johnson, and Frank P. Shields formed a small company and purchased the equipment necessary for a simple system. Until 1912, the exchange was located in one of the units of the two-story brick 1880s building on Main Street just south of Tenth Street. In 1904, the town built an electric plant near the railroad station to provide electricity to residents on a commercial basis. A local committee acquired the buildings and land of the Vine Hill Academy located between Main and Church streets north of present-day Thirteenth Street, opening the town's first public school for white students in 1903 (no longer extant) (Black, p. 22).

The growth of population, business, and industry in Scotland Neck convinced several local businessmen and professionals that there was room for a second banking institution, and in 1907 Claude Kitchin became the first president of the Planters and Commercial Bank (#99), of which former railroad agent, O. J. Moore, was the cashier (Black, p. 22).

Several major building projects were undertaken locally in the first decade of the twentieth century, including the 1903 construction of a two-story brick addition to the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills (Sanborn maps). In the central business district a number of

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important buildings were erected or remodeled, producing a significant group of architecturally distinguished commercial buildings. The 1903 Classical Revival-style Biggs Building (#64) at 1000 Main Street operated as a general mercantile firm for over twenty years. The building derives its name from the original owner, Noah Biggs, whose adopted sons, James Pittman and Tyler Wheeler were two of the principals in the company. To the north, the 1903 Biggs Building Annex (#65) housed the clothing and grocery departments, as well as the dry goods and furniture divisions. A funeral parlor was located on the third floor of the building. The second R. C. Josey Building (#71), erected in 1904 at 1014 Main Street, is an impressive two-story Neoclassical Revival-style building built for Josey's hardware business. The business was succeeded in 1930 by Farmers Hardware Company, which remained in the building for many years. A 1906 two-story brick commercial building erected at 916 Main Street (#60) was originally occupied by J. W. Madry's Department Store. Additional early businesses in the store included several grocery stores and Hall's Drug Store. A meeting hall occupied the second level. Madry's Department Store moved into a new building in 1909 at 928 Main Street. They remained in this two-story brick building for over sixty years.

Scotland Neck entered the second decade of the twentieth century with a population of 1,726, a public school system, a broad array of business establishments, a solid industrial base, and a substantial group of builders, painters, plumbers, lumber and wallpaper dealers, etc., who would be needed during the boom years that followed (Black, p. 25).

In 1911, J. W. Madry completed a substantial two-story brick building to house his department store (#63), which continued in operation there for more than sixty years. The following years saw the construction of a handsome Classical Revival, pressed brick building for the local telephone exchange (#191), which had been taken over by Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company of Tarboro. On the southeast corner of the intersection of Main and Tenth streets is the impressive Classical Revival structure which was the new home of the Scotland Neck Bank (#94). Local contractors Peyton Keel and R. J. Mauney were hired in 1914 to construct the edifice for the bank, which had previously been quartered in the Scotland Neck Hotel (Black, p. 25). Members of the Kitchin family were also involved in the construction of several buildings in the commercial district during this period including the Kitchin-Strickland Building (#67) at 1006 Main Street and the Kitchin-Moore Commercial Block (#100) at 1103-1111 Main Street.

Advances in technology in the first decades of the twentieth century resulted in new construction in the town. Built in 1915, the two-story brick building with decorative

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limestone detailing at 919 Main Street (#92) was designed for the sale, service, and storage of automobiles. A frame passenger depot went up north of the freight depot, constructed by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which had absorbed the Wilmington and Weldon in 1900. Agitation began as early as 1914 for a town water and sewer system, resulting in 1916 additions to the electric plant in the eastern part of town. Scotland Neck's only movie theater, the Dixie, was built about 1917 on the west side of the 900 block of Main Street (no longer extant). It was also during this period that the town began paving its streets (Grill, p. 19).

On the industrial front, the processing of the yield of neighboring farm land continued to be the principal undertaking. Several cotton gins operated in town, also dealing in byproducts such as cotton and seed oil. Peanuts had become the county's third largest farm product, based on the number of acres in peanut cultivation. Scotland Neck's businessmen quickly took advantage of this change, organizing the American Spanish Peanut Company in 1914 to process some of the county's output (Black, p. 26). Lumber mills remained an important component of the local economy, making use of the expanses of forest still in existence in the area. At the end of the decade, a new textile mill, the Roanoke Hosiery Company, became a part of Scotland Neck's industrial base. Its organizers included A. McDowell, president of the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills, two of his nephews, and H. T. Clark (Black, p. 26).

One of the most ambitious building projects of the second decade of the twentieth century was the 1917-18 construction of a new edifice for the Scotland Neck Baptist Church (#42) on Church Street. Local contractors were kept busy building a broad range of houses during the second decade of the twentieth century, from modest frame worker houses to near-mansions of solid masonry construction, from familiar vernacular types to relatively high-style Craftsman, Classical and Colonial Revival residences.

Scotland Neck's population increased by about fifteen percent during the 1920s, from slightly more than 2,000 in 1920 to 2,339 in 1930 (U.S. Census cumulative statistics). When fire struck Trinity Episcopal Church (#110) in 1924, it was quickly replaced with a brick church built in the Tudor Revival style. In 1927, the Catholic community built a small Catholic chapel, St. Anne's (#125) in the Clarkesville area. In the commercial district, D. E. and R. C. Josey built a two-story brick building with a restrained decorative treatment at 1016-1018 Main Street (#72). The Scotland Neck Bank and the Planters and Commercial Bank merged in 1927, continuing to occupy the former's building (#95). A local Nehi Bottling Company was organized in 1928 and moved into a former automobile repair building on West 12th Street (#214) (Black, p. 30).

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On the industrial front, small additions were made to the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills plant, and a variety of agriculturally-related businesses were organized, including the Scotland Neck Peanut Company, the Scotland Neck Sweet Potato Growers Co-operative Association, and the Scotland Neck Mutual Exchange. The latter two groups were intended to assist farmers to more profitable operations through group marketing of products and group buying of supplies and equipment (Black, p. 30).

During the Depression years, Scotland Neck's population increased by 220 inhabitants, but business, industry, and construction took a downward turn. In 1932, the Scotland Neck Bank was taken over by the more stable Bank of Halifax, but the latter retained the 1914 building as its local branch. Four years later, the Scotland Neck Cotton Mills merged with the Roanoke Hosiery Company and re-organized as the Halifax County Hosiery Mills (Black, p. 31).

The largest building projects of the period were carried out with the assistance of the federal government, co-operative efforts of the town and the Works Progress Administration. The first of these buildings was the 1939 Scotland Neck Town Hall and Fire Station (#198), a Colonial Revival-influenced stuccoed building on East Eleventh Street. The following year saw the construction of a vocational education building and gymnasium (#49) as part of the complex of the Scotland Neck public schools. The 1940 brick building is the only one of the pre-World War II school structures surviving on the site that had once been occupied by the Vine Hill Academy.

Scotland Neck's development in the years since World War II has been typical of North Carolina's small towns. Many of the buildings in the commercial district received new aluminum and glass shopfronts, while the upper facades of about one-fourth of the buildings were covered with metal panels. Modern gasoline and service stations were built at several locations in the commercial district. At the southern end of the central business district, residences were replaced with modern commercial establishments with large parking areas.

Infill and replacement construction in the established residential neighborhoods followed typical patterns, with Cape Cods, Colonial Revivals, and brick ranch houses dominating. As the older neighborhoods became relatively densely developed, construction spread westward into previously undeveloped areas around the town's perimeter. The transition from town to farmland, however, is still strongly marked.

Architecture Context

Much of the information for the architectural context was garnered from individual survey files located in the State Historic Preservation Office which were compiled by Allison Black during a 1989 architectural survey of Scotland Neck.

Scotland Neck's oldest houses, dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, are located in the sections of the town which were previously known as Clarksville (to the north) and Greenwood (to the south), initially separated by approximately one mile. Modern development at the southern end of town has prevented the inclusion of the Greenwood area in the Scotland Neck Historic District.

A complicated mix of architectural styles and construction technologies reflects the long and complex history of the Fenner-Shields-Lamb House (#34), one of the two oldest surviving houses within the corporate limits of Scotland Neck and the one most clearly revealing its early nineteenth century origins. The earliest section of the house, believed to be the four front rooms (two up and two down), is said to have been standing by 1827. The house was altered and enlarged in the 1920s with the addition of four rooms, the relocation of the chimneys, and rebuilding the porch. Today, the house is a two-story, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling with a two-story shed wing across the rear and a two-story rear ell. On the interior, paneled wainscoting, a mantel, and several six-panel doors with their original cast-iron hinges survive from the 1820s. Surviving Greek Revival elements include several post-and-lintel mantels and Asher Benjamin-style molded surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks. A Colonial Revival mantel with columns and several doors with six horizontal panels remain on the second level.

A few houses built during the middle decades of the nineteenth century also survive in Scotland Neck. The enduring popularity of the Greek Revival style in North Carolina resulted in many of its characteristic features appearing in buildings as early as the 1830s and as late as the turn of the twentieth century. The appropriate forms and details for the Greek Revival style became familiar throughout the country by way of patternbooks published in the 1820s and 1830s, which many carpenters and contractors owned or were familiar with. The less direct the access to these patternbooks, the more naive and unsophisticated were the interpretations of the style (Black, p. 5).

Greek Revival elements, such as mantels, doors, and moldings can be found in several overbuilt and remodeled houses in Scotland Neck. Among the most significant of these are the John P. Futrell (#221) and Claude Kitchin houses (#128), both said to date to the 1840s and the Noah Biggs House (#5), whose earliest sections were built c. 1860 (Black, p. 5). Surviving physical evidence of the mid-nineteenth century portion of the

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Futrell House include several Greek Revival mantels, one of which has a double-curved opening and frieze, and some original hardware. The Claude Kitchin House (#128), located in the Clarksville section, is thought to have been constructed in the 1840s, although it has been overbuilt and remodeled in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and now appears as a Neoclassical Revival-style house. Evidence of an early construction date includes unusual carved eave brackets, molded surrounds with flat corner blocks, and a paved, single-shoulder rear chimney. Interior finish includes richly molded door and window surrounds with square molded corner blocks, a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling with intersecting molded beams and heavy crown molding, and a number of four-panel doors. The c. 1860 Noah Biggs House (#5) also retains several Greek Revival mantels, a rear double-leaf door in a molded surround with corner blocks, and cast-iron lift hinges on some of the doors. This house, remodeled in c. 1888, received additional refinements in the early twentieth century.

One of several traditional Greek Revival houses erected in Scotland Neck in the late 1870s, the c. 1878 A. B. Hill House (#89) also illustrates the continuing use of traditional residential building forms. The two-story, single-pile frame house features a center-hall plan with an elongated one-story rear ell and a low hipped roof. A one-story porch supported by chamfered posts on chamfered pedestals spans the symmetrical three-bay facade. The entrance consists of double-leaf, four-panel doors enframed by a transom and side lights above wooden panels.

The c. 1879 W. O. McDowell House (#7) also displays a traditional house form with transitional Greek Revival/Italianate finish details. The main block of the house features a three-bay facade and a center-hall, single-pile plan. A one-story, full-facade, hip-roofed porch is supported by slightly tapered, square paneled posts. The entrance consists of a broad door with molded tabernacle panels enframed by sidelights and a deep transom. The interior includes a graceful curving open-string staircase with molded handrail and slender turned balusters anchored by a bold turned newel post. Paired windows and molded four-panel doors are set in post-and-lintel surrounds with mitered, beveled backbands. Mantels exhibit the late Greek Revival post-and-lintel form with simple molded shelf.

The second style to influence Halifax County's architecture in the mid-nineteenth century was the Italianate, a style which signaled a new appreciation of the picturesque. Popularized Italianate elements include semicircular-arched openings, paired windows with emphasized surrounds, chamfered porch posts, and heavy cornice brackets. The Italianate style was one of several modes, sometimes referred to as "Picturesque" or "Romantic", labels that may be applied to the architectural mainstream between 1860 and 1900. These modes, including the Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and

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some miscellaneous revival styles, combined fancy or even lavish ornamentation with new asymmetrical house forms. Design books of Ranlett, A. J. Downing, Calvert Vaux, and others showed a great variety of ways to shun the box-like house--one with a rectangular floor plan and simple gable-roof form--in favor of one containing towers, turrets, dormers, bays, intersecting gables, mansard roofs, and other devices. The balloon frame, invented in the 1830s, but still considered a novel building method in the 1860s, enabled complex house shapes to be built easily. The gabled-ell house in which the plan resembles a sideways T with an asymmetrical central hall, was a basic way to avoid the rectangular box and was adopted into the local vernacular (Taves, pp. 31-32). Although fully developed examples of the Italianate style do not exist in Scotland Neck, several elements appear on a few of the dwellings.

The profusion of decorative millwork on the exterior of the large T-plan frame N. B. Josey House (#14) makes it the finest surviving local example of a combination of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. Capping the house is a patterned, polychrome slate roof with intersecting gables. Each of the gables has an elaborate ornament with turned and sawn elements, including a spindle sunburst. The graceful, one-story porch is embellished with turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze, fancy brackets, and jig-sawn pieces below the frieze. A variety of styles can be found on the interior finish, including the still- serviceable Greek Revival and Italianate modes for several mantels.

The period from 1880 to 1915 brought about the perfection of mass production of wooden building materials. Technological advances made the manufacture of all kinds of decorative trim much easier and more economical, allowing factories to turn out balusters, moldings, mantels, and other elements in large quantities. Distribution systems also improved, enabling local contractors to offer a wide range of decorative detail available to them through wholesale catalogs. Turned elements in particular rose in popularity, and late nineteenth-century houses often displayed turned balusters, newels, rosettes, porch posts, and finials. Spindles were incorporated into porch brackets. Tongue-and- groove sheathing, another new mass-produced material, became a standard interior finish, particularly for wainscots and ceilings (Taves, pp. 50-51).

One of the more flamboyant houses in town, the 1889 Hoffman-Bowers-Josey-Riddick House (NR 1988) (#43) is a splendid elaborately detailed eclectic house and is the town's only surviving building exhibiting features distinctive to the Stick Style of architecture. The rectangular two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling features a complex poly-chromed, slate, gable roof and a three-story tower. Gable ornaments, collar-ties, and finials can be found in the numerous gables. All cornices are handsomely bracketed. The first floor contains a front porch with sawn balustrade and restrained square-in-section posts with paneled pedestals supporting a bracketed eave and cut-out patterned

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frieze. Interior finish includes a straight-run stair in the central hall with a turned spindle balustrade and a heavy Eastlake newel post with various applied and incised ornaments. A spindle screen divides the front and back hall. Four-panel doors and windows have heavily raised Eastlake surround with chamfered edges and lambs-tongue motifs, while roundels mark the surrounds at baseboard, chair rail and lintel levels (Taves, NR nomination).

The 1889 remodeling of the Noah Biggs House (#5) at 814 Church Street demonstrates the profuse use of applied ornamentation during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The entablature of the one-story porch is embellished with dentiled panels, small curvilinear brackets, and pendant brackets which extend downward to the turned posts linked by a turned balustrade. Other decorative millwork on the porch includes a spindle frieze whose running, scalloped bottom strip forms brackets at the sides of the posts and has pendants at the center of each section. A similar porch frieze can be found on the Gilliam-Pritchard-Leggett House (#79) at 1508 Main Street, overbuilt and remodeled in 1900, and the Stern-Lewis House (#44), built in 1900, two doors north of the Hoffman-Bowers-Josey-Riddick House (Black, p. 19).

The ready availability of decorative millwork led to its appearance on some of the town's more modest dwellings as well. A substantially intact example of an 1890s Queen Anne cottage can be found in the c. 1893 Edwards-Hancock-Moore House (#116) located at 1501 Main Street. Decorative elements include gable-end diamond-pattern wood shingles, sawn brackets in the eaves, and a full-facade porch with chamfered posts with open brackets filled by modified spindle sunbursts, eaves brackets, and a solid frieze with applied sawn ornament.

Scotland Neck's most sophisticated remaining example of the Queen Anne style is the c. 1895 Brinkley-Kitchin House (#131) at the north end of Main Street. It exhibits the characteristic irregular configuration, the combination of textures, and the excess of decorative accents, epitomizing the exuberance of the Gilded Age evident in its flamboyant architecture (Black, p. 21). Decorative elements and elaborate finishes include corner brackets with pendants, a sunburst stick gable ornament, spindle friezes and balusters on the porch, and diamond-butt wood shingles and cut-out vergeboard and ornaments in the gables.

The influence of the Queen Anne style on residential design persisted in Scotland Neck well into the new century. Four large houses, apparently built between 1900 and 1905, survive in the first two blocks east of Main Street. In the 900 block of Roanoke Street are two houses evidently built on speculation by Noah Biggs, the Biggs-Hopkins House (#152) and the Biggs-Edwards-Hancock House (#151) and exhibiting decorative

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features and architectural forms characteristic of the style. Facing them is another example, the Sam Dunn House (#175), while just around the corner on Tenth Street is the Gray House (#192). Both have the polygonal bays and wings, the fanciful porch treatments, and the applied ornament which help to define the style (Black, p. 23).

Nationally, the ornate novelty of the Queen Anne and other Victorian-era styles eventually fell into disfavor. At about the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival was becoming one of the most popular modes, corresponding to a rising interest in early America's history. In theory, the style was based on Georgian and early Federal precedents but more often it appeared in simplified, interpreted, or stylized versions. Colonial Revival details replaced Victorian-era ones in millwork catalogs, and gradually trickled into rural regions.

One example of an accomplished Colonial Revival house apparently under construction during 1911 is the (former) Baptist parsonage (#18) on Church Street. The c. 1919 Kitchin-Hill House (#187) at 1718 Main Street, one of four notable brick masonry houses constructed in Scotland Neck between 1910 and 1920, owes its stylistic accents to the Colonial Revival style. The ample, two-story, double-pile house is capped by a low-hipped roof with exposed rafters. The focus of a symmetrical three-bay facade is a central door with beveled-glass panes and sidelights. A gable-front entrance portico with a tin roof is supported by full-height brick piers.

By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, two magnificent and academically correct examples of the Neoclassical Revival style in residential construction had been completed. One, the imposing Claude Kitchin House (#128) at 1723 Main Street, was the result of an overbuilding and remodeling of a c. 1840s house. Both Kitchin's redone residence and Gerson Hoffman's elegant 1910 house (#113) at 1403 Main Street feature the monumental portico which epitomized the style and symbolized the prosperity of those for whom such houses were built (Black, p. 24).

The second decade of the twentieth century brought growth and prosperity to Scotland Neck. Local contractors erected a broad range of houses during this period from modest frame worker houses to near mansions of solid masonry construction, from familiar vernacular types to relatively high-style Craftsman bungalows, Classical and Colonial Revival-style residences. Several owners turned to one or more mail-order companies that shipped disassembled houses by rail. L. B. Suiter chose two houses from the 1918-19 Aladdin Homes catalogue, *The Marsden* at 1007 Roanoke Street (#179), a charming shingled Craftsman bungalow, and *The Villa*, a larger stuccoed house at 1732 Main Street (#90) in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, to build on speculation and as his own residence (Black, p. 28).

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By the 1920s, Scotland Neck's housing industry was clearly in the mainstream of popular architectural styles, particularly the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. Rectangular brick-veneered American foursquares with influences from both styles rose in several locations. Bungalows of various sizes and degrees of sophistication were the choice of many local residents, with mail-order houses remaining a part of the picture.

Construction slowed in Scotland Neck during the Depression years of the 1930s. In the years since World War II, infill and replacement construction in the established residential neighborhoods followed typical patterns, with characteristic modest Cape Cods, larger Colonial Revival houses, minimal traditional, and brick ranch houses dominating. Very little residential construction has taken place in the historic district since the early 1950s.

Commercial Buildings

Several brick buildings along Main Street, dating from the early 1880s, include the D. Edmondson Building (#68) and the (first) R. C. Josey Building (#69), which received a new facade in the early twentieth century. The Neoclassical Revival-style Edmondson Building, located at 1008 Main Street, retains the original distinctive wooden cornice embellished with two sizes of eaves brackets in alternating pairs. Below this cornice, the three-bay facade is veneered with textured stucco. Still visible are the simple curving hoods above the trio of segmental-arched, second-floor windows. The early construction date of the (first) R. C. Josey Building is evident on the visible portions of the side and rear elevations, where the flat-arched window openings have been bricked up and the walls have been stuccoed. The most striking feature of the attractive three-bay, Italianate-influenced, c. 1904 facade, is the red brick used to form shouldered and footed surrounds and a continuous sill for the second-floor windows. Brick pilasters, quoined at the first floor, bracket the building, rising to a stepped parapet, which is accented at the top by two courses of red brick. Sheetmetal cornices flank the projecting central section of the parapet, which has a brick panel outlined in red.

A number of important buildings were erected or remodeled in the central business district during the first decade of the twentieth century. The E. T. Whitehead Drugstore (#66), built in 1901, features ornamental adornments in the upper portion of the parapet facade, which is framed by brick pilasters. Topping the arrangement is a simple sheet metal cornice above a row of dentils. A decorative frieze with alternating small panels and bosses extends across the facade over a course of two sizes of corbelled stops. A narrow string course links the three window bays, which have one-over-one windows in decorative segmental-arch openings.

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In 1903, Noah Biggs raised his building (#64) on the northwest corner of Main and Tenth streets to three stories, remodeling its facade to its present handsome Neoclassical Revival appearance. Topping the three-bay facade is an elaborate sheet metal cornice adorned with dentils, brackets, and corner consoles. To each side of the central name panel are garlands bracketing medallions carrying the date, 1903. Below the cornice is a trio of large arcaded windows with torch-like keystones at the center of rounded hoods. Brick quoins and pilasters mark the corners of the facade and separate the window bays.

The elaborate brickwork and elegant metal parapet monogram sign which embellish the upper portion of the facade of the two-story 1904 (second) R. C. Josey Building (#71) make it one of the most striking buildings in Scotland Neck's business district. A simple metal cornice tops the tan brick, parapet facade: at its center is a semi-circular projection with a keystone finial, having the numbers 904 (a "1" is missing) and the name "R. C. Josey Bldg." embossed. Intricately-designed brick and terra cotta ornament, including dentils, egg-and-dart, and recessed and raised panels, extends across the upper portion of the facade, with two identical sections flanking an oculus window with four red terra cotta keystones. Below this brickwork are four large arcaded windows framed in red brick surrounds with red terra cotta keystones in tan labelmolds. Brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals separate the window bays.

Possibly the most unusual building constructed in Scotland Neck's business district during this period is the two-story rusticated concrete-block structure on East Tenth Street for Dr. Joseph Wimberly (#190). The two-story building is faced with rock-faced blocks. Ashlar-finish concrete forms continuous window sills and stringcourses on the three-bay facade and other elevations, while a foliate-pattern concrete course constitutes the lintels and additional string courses. A simple sheet metal cornice is attached above the parapet facade's second-floor windows.

In 1909, J. W. Madry completed a substantial two-story brick building to house his department store (#63), which continued in operation at this location for more than sixty years. The upper portion of the stepped parapet facade is divided into three sections, each having horizontal recessed panels. Below these panels are windows set in segmental-arch openings, two in each section, separated by brick pilasters. Brick corbelling marks the top of each window bay.

The following year, 1912, saw the construction of a handsome Neoclassical Revival, pressed brick building for the local telephone exchange (#191). Located at 110 East Tenth Street, the building exhibits a sheet metal cornice with modillions above a

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recessed brick panel. Below the panel can be found a trio of windows with a continuous limestone lintel and a narrower sill which extends across the facade as a string course. Two windows to the left of the round arched entrance bay also have limestone sills and lintels. This was the first local building constructed for the sole use as a telephone exchange.

On the southeast corner of the intersection of Main and Tenth streets can be found an impressive Neoclassical Revival building, which was the new home of the Scotland Neck Bank (#94). The most striking element of the two-story, pressed brick building is the northwest-facing corner elevation which exhibits an elegant classical frontispiece consisting of a limestone Tuscan order entrance below a balcony which projects in front of a large window with arched architrave surround. The building, originally divided into three sections, housed a printing plant in the south portion, professional offices in the north section, while the remainder was occupied by the bank. Round-arched first-floor openings of the bank section display radiating decorative brick work. A sheetmetal classical cornice with consoles and dentils tops openings on the west and north elevations.

Several buildings in the historic district were dedicated to the sale, servicing, and repairing of automobiles, which were becoming a familiar part of the local scene in the second decade of the twentieth century. A two-story brick building was constructed in 1915 at 919 Main Street (#92) to serve as an automobile sales and service building. The four-bay building features a parapet facade with four paired six-over-nine sash windows with brick sills and limestone lintels. Limestone corner blocks decorate recessed brick panels located above the window openings. Several early service stations are also located along Main Street.

A majority of the buildings in the commercial district can be classified as early twentieth century Commercial Style. The Commercial Style developed in the early 1900s as a reaction to the ornate styles of the late nineteenth century. It was a popular style because of its adaptability to a variety of building types, especially the new one-story, flat-roofed commercial building. The character of the early twentieth century Commercial Style structures is determined by the use of patterned masonry wall surfaces, shaped parapets at the roofline, and large rectangular windows arranged in groups. Many of the buildings feature panels with patterned brick or inset accents of tile, concrete, limestone, or terra cotta. The building at 916-918 Main Street (#60) is a good example of a two-story early twentieth century Commercial Style. Built in 1906, the building expanded to two stories c. 1913. It features a stepped parapet with recessed panels and segmentally-arched windows at the second level. The 1915 automobile sales and service building (#92) at 919 Main Street, also a two-story example, features decorative

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limestone lintels and recessed brick panels with limestone corner blocks. .

Ecclesiastical Buildings

One of the most ambitious building projects of the second decade of the twentieth century was the 1917-18 construction of a new edifice for the Scotland Neck Baptist Church (#42). The Neoclassical Revival style, so popular in ecclesiastical design at this time, is represented in this handsome building with its monumental porticoes on two elevations. The building replaced an 1882 frame Gothic Revival structure, built on the northeast corner of Church and Tenth streets. The current building, known as First Baptist Church, is a substantial brick structure topped by a green ceramic pantile roof at the center of which is an octagonal tiled dome surmounted by an octagonal lantern. Pedimented Ionic porticoes project from the Church and Eleventh Street elevations, in front of three-bay recesses having round-arched, stained-glass windows. Encircling the building is a deep sheetmetal entablature and cornice adorned with dentils. Characteristic Neoclassical Revival decorative trim is made of a variety of materials, including cast concrete, metal, terra cotta, and limestone. A large two-story with basement brick wing projects from the east elevation. A brick arcade leads from this part of the building to a two-story Colonial Revival-style brick educational building erected in 1963.

Trinity Episcopal Church (#110), located at the northeast corner of Main and Thirteenth streets, was constructed after a 1924 fire destroyed an earlier 1886 church. It is a well-crafted example of 1920s small-town Tudor Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The handsome brick edifice exhibits the characteristic gable-front main block with gabled wings and a three-stage corner entrance and bell tower. A gabled chancel projects from the rear of the main block. North of the church building is a two-story brick parish house, erected in 1955, which continues, in a more restrained fashion, the Gothic Revival motif.

In the late 1920s, a small brick building was built for the Catholic community at 1715 Main Street. St. Anne's Catholic Church (#125) expresses the influence of the Gothic style in the triangle-topped window openings on the three-bay facade and four-bay side elevations. The exterior is sheathed with brickwork in a running bond with weeping mortar. A pyramidal-roofed square cupola surmounts the front-gable roof.

A fifth church (#149) is located within the Scotland Neck Historic District at the southwest corner of Ninth and Roanoke streets. Erected for the Scotland Neck Pentecostal Holiness congregation in 1948, the simple brick Gothic-style church features a corner crenellated entrance tower and pointed arched windows.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Scotland Neck Historic District
Halifax County, North Carolina**

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Scotland Neck Historic District are as shown by the solid line on the accompanying Scotland Neck map (scale of 1 inch equals 300 feet).

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Scotland Neck Historic District are drawn to include as much as possible of the original area of the town and of contiguous areas of development up to 1952, while eliminating non-contributing properties wherever possible. Non-contributing properties include buildings which were built after the end of the c. 1827 to 1952 period of significance or those which have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial non-historic additions and/or alterations.

UTM References (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	18	281960	4000000
6.	18	281860	4000040
7.	18	281460	4001080
8.	18	281480	4001180

