

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 Jackson Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Atherton Street, Picard Street, Buxton Street,  
street & number and northern town limit line not for publication N/A  
city or town Jackson vicinity N/A  
state North Carolina code NC county Northampton code 131 zip code 27845

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 Crow SHPO 4/30/04  
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

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

Jackson Historic District  
Name of Property

Northampton County, NC  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
168	51	buildings
2	1	sites
1	3	structures
2	1	objects
173	56	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**

7

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	Sub: <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>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>courthouse</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>cemetery</u>

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	Sub: <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>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>courthouse</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>cemetery</u>

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal  
Greek Revival  
Gothic Revival

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
roof Brick  
walls Weatherboard  
Metal  
other 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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

c. 1810-1954

**Significant Dates**

c. 1810

1826

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Bragg, Thomas, Sr., builder

Bauer, Adolphus B., architect

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Jackson Historic District  
Name of Property

Northampton County, NC  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property approx. 110 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing  
1 18 282002 4030300  
2 18 282460 4030600

Zone Easting Northing  
3 18 283340 4029880  
4 18 282960 4029400  
\_\_\_ 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 December, 2003

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

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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**Section 6: Function or Use (Continued):**

Historic Functions	Current Functions
RECREATION/CULTURE/marker	RECREATION/CULTURE/marker
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary dwelling	DOMESTIC/secondary dwelling
SOCIAL/meeting hall	SOCIAL/meeting hall
EDUCATION/school	EDUCATION/school
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Processing	AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ processing

**Section 7: Architectural Classification (Continued):**

Queen Anne  
Colonial Revival  
Late Gothic Revival  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
Modern Movement

**Section 7: Materials (Continued):**

Foundation: stone  
Walls: concrete, asphalt  
Roof: asphalt

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Jackson Historic District is located in Jackson, the county seat of Northampton County. Northampton County was formed from Bertie County in 1741 and named for the Earl of Northampton. Located in the northeastern portion of North Carolina, Northampton County is bounded on the east by Hertford and Bertie counties and the Meherrin River, on the south by Halifax County, on the west by Warren County and the Roanoke River, and on the north by the State of Virginia. Elevations range from a low of about ten feet above sea level where the Meherrin and Roanoke Rivers leave the county to a high of 350 feet in the vicinity of Vulture. The surface area is generally quite flat in the eastern portion, becoming rolling and hilly in the west. The county is drained primarily by the Roanoke and Meherrin Rivers. Soils are predominantly sandy loam and red clay. Municipalities in Northampton County include the towns of Conway, Garysburg, Gaston, Jackson, Lasker, Rich Square, Seaboard, Severn, and Woodland. Garysburg is the largest municipality with a population of

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approximately 1500, followed by Rich Square with approximately 1300, Gaston with approximately 1,150, and Jackson and Woodlawn with approximately 800 residents each.

Jackson is situated near the center of Northampton County with Gaston, Garysburg, Seaboard, Severn, and Conway located north of the county seat and Lasker, Woodland, and Rich Square located to its south. Major arteries serving the town include U.S. Highway 158 (Jefferson Street), bisecting the town in an east-west direction and N.C. State Highway 305 (Church Street), running in a north-south direction through the town. The town boundaries form a square, one-mile long on each side.

The town of Jackson was founded as the county seat of Northampton County in 1741. Jackson features buildings dating from the early nineteenth century through the mid twentieth century, although the majority of buildings date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. As the county seat and center for public and commercial life of the region, the types of buildings found in Jackson include formal public buildings, brick commercial buildings, agricultural processing structures, ecclesiastical architecture, and dwellings. The Jackson Historic District includes 132 primary buildings and 75 outbuildings and encompasses approximately 110 acres.

The topography of Jackson is relatively flat. The streets are laid out in a grid pattern with Picard, Jefferson, Calhoun, Moore, and Long streets running east to west. The north-south oriented streets include Atherton, Depot, Thomas Bragg, Church, Buxton, and Bagley streets. The district extends along North Church Street in a northwest direction to the edge of town.

The Jackson Historic District incorporates an early-twentieth-century commercial district which stretches three blocks east to west on the 100 block of East Jefferson and the 200 block of West Jefferson. It also includes a small industrial area, positioned south of the business area along Depot and Picard streets. Domestic architecture, located primarily north of the business district, includes dwellings with an approximate 150-year age span, ranging from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Several churches and government buildings also are located within the boundaries of the district.

The town of Jackson was originally laid out around the courthouse square. The current 1858 Greek Revival-style brick courthouse (NR 1977, #19) serves as the focal point of Jackson's townscape. The distinguished courthouse is one of the few surviving temple-form public buildings in North Carolina. Several modest one-story brick auxiliary buildings are clustered around the courthouse. These smaller structures include the 1831 (former) Clerk's and Register Office (#19B), a Federal-style building with a rectangular, three-room plan with bricks laid in Flemish bond and a side-gable roof with corbiesteps. The courthouse

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is also flanked on its west by the 1900 (former) Clerk of Courts and Register of Deeds Office (#19A), a one-story brick building with a hipped metal roof and an engaged porch, and on its east by the 1936 Agricultural Extension Building (#19D). A one-story brick and concrete block 1990 Public Health Building (#19C) is connected to the courthouse on the west side by a open covered walkway supported by classical columns. North of the courthouse lies a parking lot, centrally located within the courthouse square. Behind (north of) the parking lot, an expansive manicured lawn shaded by a stately Live Oak provides a bucolic site to enjoy summer concerts and movies around the centrally positioned bandstand.

Jackson's three-block, early-twentieth-century commercial district stretches along Jefferson Street, immediately east and west of the county courthouse. The business district underwent a major rebuilding after a 1925 fire destroyed many wood structures. The one- and two-story brick commercial buildings display simple brick details such as corbelled string courses, embellished cornices, recessed panels in the parapets, and segmental- or round-arched second-floor windows. The storefronts of many of the commercial buildings are presently being restored as part of a town revitalization program.

Notable buildings include the 1930 Lewis Drug Store (#20) on the northeast corner of West Jefferson and Thomas Bragg streets. The two-story Commercial Style building features decorative brick work at the cornice, windows with arched transoms, and a heavy carved wooden cornice over the lower level. Immediately west of the Lewis Drug Store is Kennedy's Five Cents to Five Dollars Store (#21). Built c. 1930, the one-story brick building features a raised central stepped parapet and three recessed panels in the upper facade. Occupied by the same family and business since its inception, the old-fashioned store carries a variety of store merchandise including gifts, toys, souvenirs, candy, and food staples.

The 1928 Bank of Northampton (#18) is situated east of the courthouse square, on the northeast corner of Atherton and East Jefferson streets. The two-story brick building is five bays wide at the second level and features decorative brick work at the cornice, a segmental arch over the windows surmounted with dentils, and a corner entrance with double-leaf wood doors surmounted by a wide transom. The building, occupied by the Bank of Northampton for many years, currently serves as Jackson's government offices.

The 1927 White Star Building (#7) is another Jackson landmark. Located at 109 West Jefferson, west of the courthouse and on the opposite side of the street, the modest one-story brick building features a raised parapet, two recessed entrances, a glass transom, and a wood cornice over the lower level. The store began as Stedman's Store and changed shortly thereafter to White Star.

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The c. 1927 Jackson Hardware Store (#8), another modest one-story brick building located at 119 W. Jefferson, initially housed a Chevrolet dealership. By the 1930s, it became known as Bowers Hardware Store and has remained a hardware store to this day. The building features decorative brick work at the cornice, two recessed brick panels in the upper facade, and double-leaf glass doors.

The Britton Store (#11) at 125 West Jefferson can be considered the most impressive building on the street. The two-story brick building is six bays wide at the second level and features a central stepped parapet and arched windows with keystones. Three recessed bull's eye windows are located in the upper facade, each encircled by a double arched frame with voussoirs. A wood cornice with dentils surmounts the lower level. The building was formerly occupied by Leggett's Department Store.

Two gasoline stations are situated on the western edge of the business district. The Atlas Oil Company Building (#26) at 136 West Jefferson was built c. 1925. The brick and concrete block building features a corner office with a recessed door surmounted by a transom and a two-bay service area. Constructed by Atlas Oil Company of Roanoke Rapids, the former Texaco service station was acquired by James Odom in 1972. An Amoco Station (#27) is located across the street from Odom's on the northwest corner of West Jefferson and North Church streets. Built in 1935, the one-story concrete block building with a corner office and two service bays is clad with enameled metal panels.

To the south of Jefferson Street, along Picard and Depot streets, is the industrial district of Jackson. The industry of the area is predominantly based on agricultural processing, as represented in the Farmer's Cotton Gin Complex (#30) located between South Church, Depot and Picard streets. The complex includes brick and frame buildings and machinery dating to the early twentieth century. A large brick warehouse (#31) is located on the north side of Picard Street, across from the Cotton Gin.

The residential area is found at the east end of Jefferson Street and along the streets north of Jefferson Street. The majority of houses are frame or brick one- and two-story dwellings constructed c. 1825 through 1950. The older houses in the district tend to be clustered near the courthouse. Jackson features many outstanding examples of late nineteenth-century domestic architecture, including some well-preserved vernacular interpretations of Victorian era pattern-book styles. The town also includes some excellent examples of late nineteenth-century remodeling of early dwellings. Well-preserved early-twentieth-century frame bungalows and Colonial Revival-style houses are also in the district.

The c. 1825 Faison House (#42) at 104 East Calhoun Street may be one of the town's oldest residential buildings. The two-story, single-pile dwelling with rear one- and two-story

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Several of the more significant houses in the Jackson Historic District face the courthouse square. Built soon after the Civil War, the one-and-one-half-story, frame Scott Bowers House (#74) at 115 Thomas Bragg Street is a rare example of Gothic Revival domestic architecture in Northampton County. The most notable features of the house are the pointed arch window surrounds. The plans for the house were taken from *Godeys Ladies Book* and was called a "Colonial Cottage" (*Footprints in Northampton*, p. 59).

The Amis-Bragg House (#75) at 203 Thomas Bragg Street was built c. 1840 by Thomas Bragg Sr., father of Governor Thomas Bragg, and a well respected builder in Warrenton and Jackson. The two-story, frame, double-pile, Greek Revival-style house features a hipped roof and a five-bay symmetrical facade. The house no longer includes the original side wings.

The house known as Saint Catherine's Hall (#46) at the northeast corner of Thomas Bragg and West Calhoun streets was built in 1848 by Dr. W. S. Copeland. The intact frame, two-story I-house with central cross gable features a front-gable wing, two one-story rear ells, and a modern sun porch addition to the front. Copeland's daughters operated a girls' school known as Saint Catherine's Hall here until the early 1870s.

One of the most significant properties in Northampton County, the Judge Robert Peebles House (#45) at 100 W. Calhoun Street, reflects the 1890s enlargement and redecoration of the early nineteenth-century residence of Jephtha Atherton. The plan of the original two-story house consisted of a broad main hall with two spacious rooms on either side. A stairway in the back of the hall led to similar rooms on the second floor. The present house is an L-shaped, Queen Anne design marked by a corner tower and a panoply of decorative sawnwork in the gables and along the expansive wraparound porch. Judge Peebles added the sawnwork ornamentation in the 1890s in preparation for the wedding of his only daughter, Annie. Peebles was born at Mowfield Plantation in 1840 and was a major figure in state politics and law during the nineteenth century.

The Jackson Historic District is punctuated with one- and two-story Queen Anne-style dwellings. With multiple projecting gables, sawnwork trim and spacious wraparound porches, these attractive dwellings housed the town's prospering merchant class near the end of the nineteenth century. The c. 1900 Selden-Boone House (#68) at 308 Atherton Street exemplifies the turn-of-the-century, one-and-one-half-story Queen Anne cottage design. The house exhibits an irregular configuration, a high hipped roof, multiple gables, wraparound porch, and tall interior corbelled chimneys.

Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style houses became a popular choice of many of Jackson's homeowners during the early decades of the twentieth century. These houses tend to display the characteristic Queen Anne form consisting of a square hipped-roof main block with pedimented front and/or side gable ells along with Colonial Revival-style details. The

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Transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style houses became a popular choice of many of Jackson's homeowners during the early decades of the twentieth century. These houses tend to display the characteristic Queen Anne form consisting of a square hipped-roof main block with pedimented front and/or side gable ends along with Colonial Revival-style details. The majority of these houses are found along North Church Street. A good example is the house at 704 North Church Street (#95). Built in 1905, the two-story frame house rests on a raised brick foundation and exhibits a high hipped roof and a two-story front-gable wing. The wraparound porch is supported by slender Tuscan columns. Two tall interior corbelled chimneys pierce the roof.

By the 1920s, popular Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style houses began to appear in Jackson. These houses tend to be intermingled with the older houses and were built on narrower lots subdivided from large lots. The 1925 Archie Gay House (#92) located at 604 North Church Street is a one-story frame bungalow with a side-gable roof and a three-bay symmetrical facade. The house was built when the adjacent Benjamin Gay property was subdivided. The Methodist Church chose a bungalow design when they built a new parsonage (#110) at 411 North Church Street in 1935.

The 1933 Eric Norfleet House (#47) at 110 W. Calhoun is a two-story Colonial Revival-style house with a side-gable slate roof and a symmetrical three-bay facade with a central door surmounted by a fanlight. Said to be the first brick house in Jackson, the residence was built for Eric Norfleet, a well-respected Jackson attorney and judge.

Jackson's housing stock expanded along Buxton and Long streets during the 1940s and early 1950s, while some infill construction took place along North Church Street. The economic depression of the 1930s, World War II, and changing postwar fashions led to a simplification of the Colonial Revival style in the 1940s and '50s. Many residents chose to build modest Cape Cods with simple stylized door surrounds, cornices, and other details. Houses based on historical precedent were largely abandoned in favor of new variations of the modern styles that had only begun to flourish before World War II. The minimal traditional was a simplified form loosely based on the previously dominant Tudor style of 1920s and '30s. Several of these houses featuring a dominant front gable and chimney, but minimal traditional detailing, were also built in Jackson. One-story brick ranch houses with low-pitched roofs also became a popular house type in Jackson. Very little construction has taken place in the Jackson Historic District since the early 1950s.

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The Jackson Historic District also includes some excellent examples of ecclesiastical architecture such as the 1898 Episcopal Church of the Saviour (NR 2002, #100) at the northwest corner of North Church and West Calhoun streets. The church was designed by Adolphus Gustavus Bauer, well-known for his design work on Raleigh's Executive Mansion, the North Carolina School for the Deaf, and the Baptist Female University (no longer extant). Built in the Gothic Revival-style, the church is composed of rusticated granite building stones with brownstone trim and features a three-tiered corner entrance tower. The stone church replaced an earlier frame church. A cemetery (#100A) designed by Frederick FitzGerald in 1853 is situated north and west of the church. The property is enclosed on the south and east by a modern granite wall.

The 1937 Jackson United Methodist Church (#76) also replaced a mid-nineteenth-century frame church. Located on the north side of Thomas Bragg Street, the church is a brick Gothic Revival-style structure with a bracketed cross-gable roof with a Tudor-arched stained-glass gable window; pointed-arch stained-glass windows along the side elevations, and a corner entrance porch. A frame 1906 church on the site was extensively renovated and enlarged and clad with brick veneer in 1937. Several graves are located west of the church with headstones dating from 1845. A modern 1974 education hall is situated northwest of the church.

The c. 1881 Jackson Baptist Church (#81) is located on a large lot along the east side of North Church Street. The temple form church bears little resemblance to the original frame church. The early frame church was enlarged and received a brick veneer updating in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The current composition features a gable-front pedimented portico supported by four square columns. A c. 1960s three-story brick education building is attached to the northeast corner of the church.

Jackson retains a significant assemblage of nineteenth- and early- to mid-twentieth-century buildings through which its history has been recorded. Expansive agricultural fields continue to embrace the environs of the town, as they did in the nineteenth century. Taken as a whole, the architecture of Jackson, together with the setting, feeling, and association present in the historic district, conveys a sense of its two centuries of development as Northampton's county seat. There are 170 contributing resources and 55 non-contributing resources in the district, including 115 contributing primary buildings, 51 contributing outbuildings, two contributing objects, and two contributing sites.

**Jackson Historic District Inventory List**

The inventory list is organized on a street-by-street basis. The streets were surveyed in the following order: Jefferson Street, Picard Street, Calhoun Street, Moore Street, Long

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Street, Atherton Street, Thomas Bragg Street, Church Street, Buxton Street, and Bagley Drive. East-west oriented streets are listed south side first, then north side. North-south oriented streets are listed east side first, then west side. Buildings are listed either by their historic name or by the name of the original owner or a significant subsequent 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, and interviews. All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or N (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. A contributing building was built within the period of significance and retains its architectural integrity. Any building built after the end of the c. 1825 to 1953 period of significance is noncontributing due to its age. Buildings built before 1953 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial nonhistoric 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
- Si = Site

**100 block East Jefferson Street, south side**

1. Calvert, Samuel, House                      C/B                      c. 1870                      117 E. Jefferson

One-story frame Victorian-era cottage with side-gable roof, L-shaped plan and rear ell; weatherboard siding; four bays wide; central door; original four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows; five-sided bays on front and west elevations with scrolled brackets and wood shingle siding; central gable with cut-out ornamentation; attached front porch supported by chamfered, flat board posts; built for Samuel Calvert, who also owned a large home on the opposite side of Jefferson Street known as "The Elms" (no longer extant).

- 1A. Shed    C/OB                      c. 1890

Frame shed with gable-front roof, weatherboard siding, central door opening.

2. Garris, Garland, House                      C/B                      1920                      115 E. Jefferson

One-and-one-half-story frame bungalow with Colonial Revival elements; vinyl siding; gable-front roof; gabled dormers on east and west elevations; cornice returns; molded

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cornices; three bays wide; single, double, and triple three-over-one sash windows; wraparound porch supported by battered columns on brick piers; porch forms porte cochere on east side; west-side exterior-end chimney; rear shed addition.

2A. Boat Storage Shed                      N/OB                      c. 1970

Frame shed with vertical board siding and shed roof.

3. House                                      C/B                      c. 1940                      113 E. Jefferson

One-story frame gable-front house; wood siding; two-bay facade with door on west-side of facade flanked by a one-over-one sash window; small east-side addition; attached deck on front of house.

4. House                                      C/B                      1940                      111 E. Jefferson

One-story frame bungalow; weatherboard siding; gable-front roof; three-bay facade with central front door flanked on east side with a six-over-six sash window and on west side by a paired six-over-six sash window; two-bay gable-front porch supported by simple posts resting on brick piers; west-side exterior-end chimney.

5. Gay, Ballard S. Judge, House              C/B                      1904                      109 E. Jefferson

Two-story frame gable-front Queen Anne-style house with a cutaway front gable, east-side, one-story, gable-front wing, wraparound porch and one-story rear ell; vinyl siding; vernacular picturesque detailing in cutaway front gable; two bays wide; double-leaf door with sidelights and transom; two-over-two sash windows; porch supported by turned posts with decorative braces and enclosed with a turned post balustrade; spindlework frieze; rear one-story addition.

**100 block West Jefferson Street, south side**

6. Sheriff's Office/Jail                      N/B                      1931/1964/  
1995                      105 W. Jefferson

One-story brick Post-War Modern-style building built in 1964 occupied by the sheriff's office; flat roof with overhanging eaves; formerly occupied by Department of Social Services; adjoins the massive two-story brick 1931 jail; the L-shaped jail sits on a raised brick foundation; has corbelled brick stringcourses near the cornice and a central pediment

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on the east elevation; also connects to 1995 jail, a one-story brick building with a recessed double-leaf glass door, a peaked parapet over the door, and an attached garage.

7. White Star Building                      C/B                      1927                      109 W. Jefferson

One-story brick Commercial Style building; raised parapet; stepped parapets on east and west elevations; two recessed entrances flanked by plate glass display windows; glass transom; wood cornice over lower level; retains interior tin ceiling; business began as Stedman's Store and changed shortly thereafter to White Star; owned by same family for three generations; continuously operated as a small town grocery store and butcher shop.

Parking lot/vacant lot

8. Jackson Hardware Store                      C/B                      c. 1920                      119 W. Jefferson

One-story brick Commercial Style building; raised parapet; stepped parapets on east and west elevations; decorative brick work at cornice; two recessed brick panels in upper facade; replaced entrance with double-leaf glass stores surrounded by large expanse of glass; building occupied by a Chevrolet dealership in the 1920s; became a hardware store shortly thereafter (Bowers, Inc.) and has remained one since.

9. G. H. Tyler Mercantile Store                      C/B                      c. 1920                      121 W. Jefferson

Two-story brick Commercial Style building; high false parapet (front); three bays wide at second level; two-over-two sash windows with semi-circular transoms and hood molds; three recessed panels above windows; recessed entrance; windows and transoms have been covered over; also housed Boden's Department Store; currently occupied by Holy Tabernacle Church.

10. D. L. Boone & Company                      C/B                      c. 1920                      123 W. Jefferson

One-story brick commercial building raised parapet; recessed entrance with double leaf doors surrounded by plate-glass display windows; occupied by Boone Grocery Store for many years, currently occupied by Jackson Mini Shops, an antique store.

11. Britton Store                      C/B                      1912                      125 W. Jefferson

Two-story brick commercial building with classical detailing; six bays wide at second level; raised central stepped parapet; stepped parapets on east and west side elevations; round-arched, one-over-nine sash windows; arched hood molds over windows; three recessed

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bull's eye windows in upper facade, each with four voussoirs; recessed entrance with double-leaf glass doors surrounded by plate-glass display windows and wide transoms; wood cornice with dentils over lower level; formerly occupied by a post office and Leggett's Department Store.

12. Commercial Building                      C/B                      1928                      127/129 W. Jefferson

One-story brick Commercial Style building; raised parapet; stepped parapet on side elevations; ridge coping; three recessed panels in upper part of facade; two entrances with double-leaf glass doors flanked by plate-glass windows; wood cornice over lower level; formerly L. R. Holomon's store; currently occupied by Federated Auto Shops (NAPA).

13. S. B. Rose Store                              C/B                      c. 1910                      131 W. Jefferson

One-story brick Commercial Style building; raised parapet; stepped parapet on side elevations; decorative brick corbelling at cornice; central recessed double-leaf door flanked by plate glass display windows; glass transom; wood cornice over lower level; originally the S. B. Rose Store; later occupied by G. B. Burnette; currently occupied by Tiques & Things, a thrift shop.

**100 block East Jefferson Street, north side**

14. Buxton, W. T., House                      C/B                      c. 1930                      122 E. Jefferson

Two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house; vinyl siding; side-gable roof; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door with sidelights and transom six-over-six sash windows; enclosed gable-front portico; east- and west-side interior-end chimneys; rear one-story ell; a c. 1830 house on the site was extensively overbuilt and remodeled so little evidence of the early construction date remains.

14A. Garage                                      C/OB                      c. 1950

Two-car frame garage; gable-front roof; aluminum siding; open bays.

14B. Carriage House                              C/OB                      c. 1890

Frame carriage house with side-gable metal roof; weatherboard siding; central bay.



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**100 block West Jefferson Street, north side**

19. Northampton County                      C/B                      1858/1938                      100 W. Jefferson  
    Courthouse (NR)

Two-story brick Greek Revival temple form, commonly used for governmental buildings during the antebellum period; designed by Henry King Burgwyn Sr.; building rests on a high raised basement; pedimented gable-front roof, molded entablature; giant order, Ionic portico, and a full width staircase; symmetrical facade features tall, paneled, double-leaf doors with transoms flanked by smaller doors added in 1939; side elevations include three large twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows above smaller, basement windows; forty- by eighty-foot rear T-section added in 1938-39 by the Works Progress Administration with A. Mitchell Wooten of Kinston as architect; courthouse square complex includes several additional governmental buildings.

19A. Clerk of Courts and Register    C/B                      1900  
    of Deeds Office

One-story brick building; hipped metal roof; hipped dormer; four-bay facade; engaged porch supported by four square brick pillars; two segmental-arched entrances flanked by two-over-two sash windows; roof underlined by curved rafter brackets; central chimney; four interior rooms with the northwest room being a fireproof vault with stone floor and metal ceiling; currently serves as the Data Processing Office for Northampton County.

19B. Clerk's and Register Office    C/B                      1831

One-story brick Greek Revival-style building with a rectangular, two-room plan; bricks laid in Flemish bond; side-gable roof with stepped parapets capped by stone pyramids; single, interior brick chimney; symmetrical facade with three single paneled doors with stone lintels and keystones; two gable-end nine-over-nine double hung sash windows with lintel and keystone design; interior chimney; built as a fire proof building by Captain Abraham Spencer of Oxford for \$1,400; original rooms were for the County Court Clerks and the Superior Court Clerks Office and the Registers Office; served as a haven for Jackson citizens in August, 1831, when Nat Turner's slave insurrection in neighboring Southampton County, Virginia, began; former county library and county museum; currently occupied County Managers Office, Clerk to the Board, and Human Resources.

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19C. Health Building                      N/B                      1990

One-story brick and concrete block building; flat roof; seven-bay symmetrical facade; central recessed entrance flanked by three-over-six windows; central pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns; connected to the courthouse by an arcaded walkway; dedicated to Jasper Eley, Northampton County commissioner, in 1992; formerly housed the Public Health Department for Northampton County; currently houses Land Records, Tax Records, and Register of Deeds.

19D. Agricultural Extension Building    C/B                      1936

One-story brick building with a hipped roof and projecting central gable-front wing; symmetrical facade with recessed central, double-leaf door with transom flanked by eight-over-eight sash windows; brick quoins on corners; 1964 rear section connects to original building with a short hyphen creating an "H" shape building; WPA project whereby the material and common labor were provided by the WPA and the location and skilled labor were provided by Northampton County; work began in April, 1936; office originally housed the offices of the county farm agent and home demonstration agent in addition to an auditorium for the assemblage of farmers in connection with the work of the farm and home agents.

19E. Veterans Memorial                      N/O                      1990

Granite marker which reads: "Dedicated to the honor and memory of all Northampton County Veterans who have served our Country during war and peace, December 12 1992." Three flagpoles stand behind the marker flying the North Carolina flag, the United States flag and underneath a POW-MIA flag, and the Northampton County flag. A small concrete patio flanked on either side by benches is situated in front of the marker.

19F. Highway Historical Marker          C/O                      1936

Dedicated to "Thomas Bragg, Attorney-General of Confederacy, Governor of N.C. 1855-59, U. S. Senator. Home stands one block north."

19G. Bandstand                              N/S                      1998

A frame bandstand with a pyramidal roof modeled after a bandstand (gazebo) that was on the courthouse square at the turn of the twentieth century; architect: William Shirley Vann of Murfreesboro.

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20. Lewis Drug Store                      C/B                      c. 1925                      114 W. Jefferson

Two-story brick Commercial-Style building; decorative brick corbelling at cornice; three bays wide at second level; one-over-one sash windows with semi-circular transoms; recessed central entrance with semi-circular transom flanked by one-over-one-sash windows with semi-circular transoms and lintels; heavy wooden cornice over lower level; second floor occupied by Eric Norfleet, attorney and judge, for many years.

21. Kennedy's Five Cents                      C/B                      c. 1925                      116 W. Jefferson  
    to Five Dollars Store

One-story brick Commercial-Style building; raised central-stepped parapet; stepped parapet on west-side elevation; three recessed panels in upper facade; central recessed door flanked by plate glass display windows and surmounted by wide transom; flat awning suspended over lower level; occupied by same business and family since its beginning; store carries food staples, variety store merchandise, gifts, toys, souvenirs, and much more.

22. Commercial Building                      N/B                      1965                      118 W. Jefferson

One-story brick commercial building stepped-parapet on west elevation; attached shingled shed-roof awning supported by simple columns; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door with broken pediment flanked by multi-pane windows; five six-over-six sash windows on west elevation; occupied by the Farm Bureau Insurance Agency.

23. Commercial Building                      C/B                      c. 1925                      120/122 W. Jefferson

One-story brick Commercial-Style building; raised parapet; stepped parapet on west-side elevation; multi-colored brick; two recessed brick panels in upper facade; two commercial units in building; larger west-side unit features recessed door flanked by plate glass display windows and wide transom; corner unit has separate entrance with a single door flanked on west-side with a plate-glass window.

24. Commercial Building                      C/B                      c. 1925                      124 W. Jefferson

One-story brick Commercial-Style building; raised parapet; stepped parapet on west-side elevation; decorative brick work at cornice and upper facade; central recessed door flanked by plate-glass display windows; simulated siding over door and windows.

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25. Sir Archie's Restaurant                      N/B                      1994                      128 W. Jefferson

One-story Neo-colonial building; vinyl siding; low-pitched, side-gable roof with engaged front porch supported by square columns; east- and west-side wings; central block is three bays wide; central door with sidelights and fanlight flanked by nine-over-nine sash windows; two nine-over-nine sash windows in each side wing; building recently occupied by Sir Archie's Restaurant; currently vacant.

25A. Outbuilding                                      C/OB                      c. 1890

One-story frame storage building; gable-front metal roof; weatherboard siding; side addition with flat roof; associated with former livery stable (no longer extant).

26. Atlas Oil Company Building                      C/B                      c. 1925                      136 W. Jefferson

Brick and concrete block service station; brick corner office/reception area with a recessed door with transom and segmental arch; large plate-glass window west of door; east-side cinderblock service area with two bays; building on site of former Wright Brothers Blacksmith Shop; constructed by Atlas Oil Company of Roanoke Rapids; formerly a Texaco service station; acquired by James A. Odom, Jr. in 1972.

**200 block West Jefferson, north side**

27. Amoco Station                                      C/B                      1935                      200 W. Jefferson

One-story concrete block service station clad with enamel metal panels; flat roof; two service bays and a corner office; currently owned by Pruden's Mechanical (central air conditioning/heating).

28. House    C/B                      c. 1900                      202 W. Jefferson

One-story frame traditional house; gable-front roof; vinyl siding; two-bay facade; door flanked by two-over-two sash window; full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts; four bays deep; rear ell; interior chimney, currently occupied by Roanoke Chowan News Herald newspaper.



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**100 block West Calhoun Street, south side**

32. Midyette, Buxton, House            C/B            1935            117 W. Calhoun

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable roof; modillioned and denticulated cornice; five-bay symmetrical facade; central entrance with sidelights and fanlight; semi-circular portico supported by Tuscan columns; six-over-six sash windows; east- and west-side exterior end chimneys; rear one-story addition surmounted with balustrade; built for Buxton Midyette, a Jackson attorney.

**200 block West Calhoun Street, south side**

33. Church of the Saviour Hall        N/B            1990            201 W. Calhoun

One-story Gothic-style building; side-gable roof; five-bay symmetrical facade; central door with semi-circular transom; pointed-arched windows; gable-front, three-bay portico with a central round-arched opening flanked on each side by pointed-arched openings; also east- and west-side pointed arched openings; west-side entrance protected by a gabled hood supported by large brackets; building utilized for meeting and reception hall for the Church of the Saviour Episcopal Church; architect - Shirley Vann from Murfreesboro.

34. House                                C/B            1930            205 W. Calhoun

One-and-one-half story Colonial Revival-style house; weatherboard siding; hipped roof; central in-wall gable dormer flanked on each side by hipped dormers; two hipped dormers on east elevation; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by two-over-two sash windows; rear one-story addition with interior chimney.

35. House                                C/B            c. 1900        207 W. Calhoun

One-story frame Triple-A house; asbestos shingle siding; metal roof; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked with fluted pilasters; two-over-two sash windows; rear ell with west-side attached porch; two interior chimneys.

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**300 block West Calhoun Street, south side**

36. House C/B c. 1930 305 W. Calhoun

One-story frame gable-front house; weatherboard siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; front porch supported by slender posts; east-side exterior chimney; west-side, attached, shed-roofed carport.

37. House C/B c. 1900 311 W. Calhoun

One-story frame side-gable, single-pile house; vinyl siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; hipped-roof front porch supported by turned columns; east- and west-side exterior-end chimneys; rear ell.

**100 block East Calhoun Street, north side**

38. Weaver-Burgwyn House C/B 1890 112 E. Calhoun

One-and-one-half-story frame, double-pile house; pyramid metal roof; hipped dormer with two two-over-two sash windows; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door with sidelights and transom flanked by two-over-two sash windows; semi-attached, full-facade porch supported by turned posts with delicately carved brackets; one-story rear ell with east-side screen porch; two tall interior chimneys; built for the Weaver family in 1890; purchased by the Burgwyn family in 1906; remains in Burgwyn today.

38A. Shed C/OB c. 1920

Frame shed with weatherboard siding and shed roof; central open bay.

38B. Shed C/OB c. 1900

Frame shed with steeply-pitched, side-gable roof; weatherboard siding; two doors.

39. Cochrane, William, House C/B 1950 110 E. Calhoun

One-and-one-half-story brick Cape Cod; steeply-pitched side-gable roof; three gable dormers each with a six-over-six sash windows; denticulated cornice; five-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by nine-over-nine sash windows; west-side wing; west-side, exterior-end chimney; brick walkway leads to front door.

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40. Boone, James, House                      N/B                      1958                      108 E. Calhoun

Two-story brick and frame Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable roof; lower level is brick, upper level is sheathed with vinyl; three-bay symmetrical facade; double-leaf paneled doors flanked by six-over-nine-sash windows; central semi-circular portico supported by decorative metal posts; east-side, one-story wing; built for James Boone, mayor of Jackson from 1982 to 1995.

41. House    C/B                      1938                      106 E. Calhoun

One-and-one-half-story brick house; gable-front roof; three-bay asymmetrical facade; three bays deep; two-over-two sash windows on lower level; paired six-over-six sash windows on upper level; attached front porch supported by Tuscan columns; two interior chimneys.

42. Faison, Herod, House                      C/B                      c. 1840                      104 E. Calhoun

Two-story, frame, single-pile Federal-style house with two-story and one-story rear ells; vinyl siding; side-gable roof; east- and west-side, exterior-end chimneys; asymmetrical four-bay facade; upper-story window removed when siding was added; six-over-nine, nine-over-nine, and replacement one-over-one windows; entrance with bold, fluted surrounds, corner blocks, transom, and sidelights; shed roof portico (not original) supported by square posts; Faison served as a Senator to the General Assembly from 1832-1834.

42A. Animal Shed                                      C/OB                      c. 1920

Frame shed with shed roof and weatherboard siding; open bay; may have used as a hog pen.

43. House    C/B                      1938                      102 E. Calhoun

One-and-one-half-story brick house; gable-front roof; three-bay asymmetrical facade; three bays deep; two-over-two sash windows on lower level; paired six-over-six sash windows on upper level; two interior chimneys; similar to house at 106 E. Calhoun, however this one includes a glass-enclosed front porch.

43A. Shed    C/OB                      c. 1940

Two-story outbuilding with gable-front roof, weatherboard siding, two shed additions on each side.

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44. House C/B 1935 100 E. Calhoun

One-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival-style house; vinyl siding; side-gable roof; two gable dormers; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by three-part windows; gable-front portico with vaulted ceiling supported by paired slender columns six-over-one sash windows on side and rear elevations; west-side wing; two interior chimneys; rear deck.

44A. Garage N/OB c. 1980

Frame four-car garage.

**100 block West Calhoun Street, north side**

45. Peebles House C/B c. 1890s 100 W. Calhoun

Two-story frame T-shaped Queen Anne-style house; remodeled in the 1890s to present appearance; side-gable roof with a two-story gabled rear wing and a front-gable two-story addition on the west side; patterned shingles in front gable; five bays wide with corner tower and a panoply of decorative sawnwork in the gables and along the wraparound porch; two front entrances with the original entrance flanked by sidelights and the secondary entrance surmounted by a transom; two-over-two sash windows; semi-circular arch over second-level façade windows; east-side, exterior-end chimney; north-side, exterior-end chimney; interior chimney in west-side addition; enclosed, east-side, one-story porch on rear wing; original house was a two-story, single-pile house with a central passage; house is believed to have been built by Jephtha Atherton, an Englishman who came to Northampton from Bermuda and bought extensive holdings of land in and around the county seat in the 1700s; purchased by Robert Peebles in the late 1700s; inherited by Judge Robert Bruce Peebles, who was born at Moorfield Plantation in 1840 and was a major figure in state politics and law during the late nineteenth century; remained in Peebles family until recently; interior of the house was not accessible.

45A. Dependency C/OB c. 1850

Small frame building resting on a high brick foundation; side-gable roof; rear shed room; one window and one plank door on south side; plank weatherboard siding.

45B. Garage C/OB c. 1950

Concrete block gable-front, two-car garage.

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Vacant Lot

46. Saint Catherine's Hall                      C/B                      1848                      NE cor. of W. Calhoun  
and Thomas Bragg

Two-story frame I-house with central cross gable with gable ornament and front-gable wing; two one-story rear ells, modern sunporch addition to front facade of gable-front wing; hip-roof; weatherboard siding; original nine-over-nine and six-over-six sash windows; central door with sidelights and transom; wraparound porch with polygonal roofed corner; porch supported by Ionic columns; rear ell porch has vernacular Greek Revival open work supports; west-side exterior-end chimney; house built by Dr. W. S. Copeland; Copeland's daughters, Anna and Pattie, operated a girl's finishing school known as St. Catherine's Hall until 1872.

46A. Detached Kitchen                      C/OB                      c. 1850

One-story frame outbuilding; side-gable roof; weatherboard siding; three-bay facade; east-side exterior end chimney; rear shed addition.

47. Norfleet, Eric, House                      C/B                      1933                      110 W. Calhoun

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable slate roof; symmetrical three-bay facade; central door flanked by pilasters and surmounted with fanlight and pediment; six-over-six sash windows; east-side one-story wing with arcaded front porch; rear one-story shed addition; east-side, exterior-end chimney; built for Eric Norfleet, a prominent attorney.

47A. Garden Shed                      N/OB                      1998

One-story frame garden shed; side-gable roof; engaged front and rear porches supported by square posts; three-bay symmetrical facade with six-over-one sash windows.

47B. Playhouse                      N/OB                      1985

Frame playhouse; side-gable roof; two-bay facade; engaged front porch supported by square posts.

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48. Beale, William, House                      C/B                      1922                      112 W. Calhoun

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival; high hipped metal roof; projecting east-side, two-story square wing surmounted by gabled pediment; two-bay facade; six-over-one sash windows; wraparound porch with entrance gable; porch supported by battered columns resting on brick piers and enclosed with a square picket balustrade; rear, one-story addition; interior chimney; built for William Beale, a former Registrar of Deeds; house remains in Beale family.

48A. Garage                                      C/OB                      c. 1922

Frame one-car garage with weatherboard siding; front addition and side shed.

**300 block West Calhoun Street, north side**

49. Collier House                              C/B                      1943                      300 W. Calhoun

One-story frame gable-front house; vinyl siding; gable front roof; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by one-over-one sash windows; one-over-one sash window in front gable; partial-width front porch with hip roof supported by battered posts resting on brick piers.

49A. Shed                                        C/OB                      c. 1950

Frame storage shed with vertical board siding and shed roof.

Vacant lot

50. House                                        C/B                      1920                      306 W. Calhoun

One-story brick bungalow; hipped roof with hipped roof central dormer; exposed rafters; three-bay facade; central door flanked by a paired and a single three-over-one sash window; engaged porch supported by battered posts resting on brick piers, extends to west-side porte cochere; central chimney.

50A. Shed                                        N/OB                      c. 1980

Frame garden shed with gable-front roof and weatherboard siding.

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51. Rose, Steven, House                      C/B                      c. 1910                      308 W. Calhoun

Two-story frame gable and wing house; side-gable roof with east-side front-gable wing; weatherboard siding; three-bay facade; central entrance flanked by small sidelights; two-over-two sash windows; attached front porch supported by turned posts; two interior chimneys.

51A. Shed    C/OB                      c. 1930

Frame shed with pyramid roof and vertical board siding.

51B. Garage    C/OB                      c. 1920

Frame one-car garage, gable-front metal roof; weatherboard siding; storage/workshop area on west side of garage.

52. House    C/B                      c. 1945                      310 W. Calhoun

One-story frame gable-front house; asbestos shingle siding; three-bay asymmetrical facade; front door flanked by two-over-two sash windows.

53. House    C/B                      c. 1900                      312 W. Calhoun

One-story frame Queen Anne-style cottage; side-gable metal roof; west-side projecting semi-hexagonal bay topped by a shingled pediment; half-glazed door with sidelights and transom; one-over-one sash windows; attached porch supported by simple columns.

54. House    C/B                      1951                      314 W. Calhoun

One-story frame Craftsman house; vinyl siding; side-gable roof with exposed rafters; three-bay symmetrical facade; front door flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; gable-front portico supported by square posts; two exterior chimneys; east-side screen porch.

54A. Garage    C/OB                      c. 1951

Frame gable-front one-car garage with weatherboard siding; swing doors.

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55. House C/B c. 1945 316 W. Calhoun

One-story frame minimal traditional house; side-gable roof; asbestos shingle siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by paired windows; east-side wing with engaged porch.

55A. Garage C/OB c. 1945

Frame one-car garage with gable-front roof; weatherboard siding; double-leaf doors; storage area/workshop on west side of garage with separate entrance.

56. House C/B 1949 318 W. Calhoun

One-story frame minimal traditional house; side-gable roof with west-side, gable-front wing; vinyl siding; triple two-over-two sash window in gable-front wing; front door flanked on east side by paired six-over-six sash windows; engaged porch.

56A. Garage C/OB c. 1949

Frame one-car garage; gable-front roof; vinyl siding.

56B. Carport N/OB c. 1980

Gable-front carport supported by posts.

**200 block Moore Street, south side**

57. Bowers House C/B 1951 207 Moore

One-story frame ranch house; side-gable roof; vinyl siding; seven-bay asymmetrical facade; recessed door; single, paired, and triple two-over-two sash windows; interior chimney; east-side deck.

57A. Shed C/OB c. 1951

Frame shed with shed roof and weatherboard siding.

57B. Shed N/OB c. 1980

Frame shed with side-gable roof; weatherboard siding; central door.

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**300 block Long Street, north side**

58. Price House C/B 1954 308 Long

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable roof; four-bay asymmetrical facade; picture window east side of door; paired and single two-over-two sash windows with horizontal panes; gable-front portico supported by metal posts; interior chimney.

58A. Shed N/OB c. 1954

Brick and concrete block storage shed; gable-front roof; central door; roof extended on both sides and supported by slender posts to form sheltered storage area.

59. Grant House C/B 1953 310 Long

One-story frame L-shaped ranch house with weatherboard siding; front-facade chimney; six-over-six sash windows; east-side porch supported by square columns; west-side attached garage with double-leaf doors.

60. Eley, Jasper, House C/B 1946 312 Long

One-and-one-half-story frame Cape Cod house; steeply-pitched, side-gable roof with three gable dormers; vinyl siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by eight-over-eight sash windows; gable-front central portico; east-side sun room; interior chimney.

60A. Garage C/OB 1946

Frame one-car garage with side-gable roof; vinyl siding.

61. Bass, C. W., House C/B 1947 314 Long

One-story frame Period Cottage house; weatherboard siding; steeply-pitched, side-gable roof; two gable dormers; front-facade chimney; west-side gable-front ell; front door with sidelights; eight-over-eight sash windows; front brick patio; east-side ell.

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62. Barrett, Charles, House                      C/B                      1951                      316 Long

One-story brick minimal traditional house; steeply-pitched, side-gable roof; gable-front entrance bay; eight-over-eight sash windows; east-side screen porch; east-side, exterior-end chimney; interior chimney.

Vacant lot

**300 block Bagley Drive, west side**

63. Jackson Elementary School                      C/B                      1925, 1953                      320 Bagley

One-story brick school facing east; side-gable roof with exposed rafters; two shed dormers in roof with vents; symmetrical facade; recessed central entrance (now closed) flanked on each side by quadruple nine-over-nine sash windows, a single six-over-six sash window, and sextuplet nine-over-nine sash windows; gable-front central portico supported by two columns; south-side (gable-end) entrance; north-side 1953 addition; currently utilized as administration building for Northampton County school district.

64. Jackson High School                      C/B                      1952, 1957                      320 Bagley  
    Gymnasium

One-story brick building built as the Jackson High School gymnasium; front-gable roof with tall stepped parapet; flanking wings with flat roof were added in 1957; currently utilized for storage and a Smart Start program; associated high school was built in 1928, closed in 1964, and was torn down in 1996.

**200 block North Atherton Street, east side**

65. House                      C/B                      c. 1920                      206 Atherton

One-and-one-half-story frame bungalow; side-gable roof; two gable dormers; corner brackets under eaves; vinyl siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door with sidelights flanked by triple four-over-one sash windows; engaged full-width front porch supported by slender posts resting on stone piers and stone foundation; north-side, exterior-end stone chimney.

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**300 block North Atherton Street, east side**

66. House C/B 1940 300 Atherton

One-story frame minimal traditional house; side-gable roof; asbestos shingle siding; prominent front-gable porch supported by metal posts; three-bay symmetrical facade; flanked by eight-over-one sash windows; three-sided square bay on south side; interior chimney; north-side chimney.

66A. Garage C/OB c.1940

Frame one-car garage with shed roof; tar paper with brick design over weatherboards.

66B. Shed C/OB c. 1940

Frame storage shed with shed roof and weatherboard siding.

67. House N/B 1990 302 Atherton

One-story frame ranch house with vinyl siding; side-gable roof; north-side, front-gable ell; four-bay asymmetrical facade; two bays deep; paired and single six-over-six sash windows; carport supported by brick piers attached to northeast corner of house.

68. Selden-Boone House C/B c. 1900 308 Atherton

One-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-style house; high hip roof; gable dormer on each elevation with paired round-arched windows; two gables, each with a diminutive Palladian window; weatherboard siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door enframed with sidelights, panels, and denticulated cornice; door flanked by tripartite windows with diamond panes in upper sash; wraparound porch supported by Ionic columns and enclosed with turned balusters; central porch entrance gable with sunburst design; two tall interior corbelled chimneys; rear deck.

68A. Garage N/OB c. 1980

Frame gable-front, two-car garage with south-side gable wing; weatherboard siding; workshop area in side-gable wing; storage space in attic.

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69. The Lion's Club C/B 1945 east side Atherton,  
north of 308 Atherton

One-story brick building; hip roof; nine-bay symmetrical facade; four bays deep; central double-leaf door with sidelights and transom; eight-over-eight sash windows; prominent gable-front portico supported by fluted columns; south-side entrance; rear, exterior chimney; built by members of The Lion's Club and still utilized as their meeting place.

**100 block Thomas Bragg Street, west side**

70. Office Building C/B 1947 107 Thomas Bragg

One-story brick office building; flat roof; ridge parapet coping; three-bay symmetrical facade; four bays deep; central door flanked by six-over-six sash windows; currently owned and occupied by Jentry White, certified public accountant.

71. Office Building C/B 1947 109 Thomas Bragg

One-story brick office building; flat roof with crenelated roof line and ridge coping; three-bay symmetrical facade; recessed central door with segmental-arched opening flanked by six-over-six sash windows; currently occupied by McKellar & Vick, attorneys.

72. Bridgers Building N/B 1980 111 Thomas Bragg

One-story brick office building; steeply-pitched, side-gable roof with prominent front-gable portico; three-bay symmetrical facade; two bays deep; central door with sidelights flanked by six-over-six sash windows; portico supported by fluted columns; owned and occupied by David Bridgers, attorney-at-law.

72A. Garage N/OB 1985

Two-story brick garage with a gambrel roof; six-over-six sash windows; three doors on east elevation; car entrances on west elevation.

72B. Garage C/OB c. 1940

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

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72C. Smokehouse C/OB c. 1880

Frame smokehouse gable roof and weatherboard siding.

73. Picard, W. H., House C/B c. 1865 113 Thomas Bragg

One-story L-plan house; side-gable metal roof with south-side, front-gable wing with cornice returns; brackets under eaves; semi-hexagonal bays on north side of house and on front-gable wing; three two-over-two sash windows in each bay; screened porch; weatherboard siding; rear ell with enclosed south-side porch; interior chimneys.

73A. Smokehouse C/OB c. 1880

Frame smokehouse with pyramidal roof; small interior chimney; weatherboard siding.

74. Bowers, Scott, House C/B c. 1865 115 Thomas Bragg

One-and-one-half-story frame Gothic Revival-style house; side-gable roof; prominent cross gable with shingles; two gable dormers; T-shaped plan; weatherboard siding; south-side sunroom addition; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door with sidelights and transom; six-over-six windows with pointed-arch surrounds; shutters in arches; central bay porch with flat roof supported by classical columns, turned post balustrade; flat roof of porch enclosed with balustrade; north- and south-side, exterior-end chimneys; plans for the house taken from *Godeys Ladies Book*; built for George Bowers; son, Eugene Scott Bowers, born in the house on January 1, 1874 (information from *Footsteps in Northampton*).

74A. Shed N/OB c. 1960

Brick storage shed with gable-front roof.

74B. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Frame garage with weatherboard siding and shed metal roof.

**200 block Thomas Bragg Street, west side**

75. Amis-Bragg House (NR, 2003) C/B c. 1840 203 Thomas Bragg

Two-story, single-pile frame Greek Revival-style house; hipped roof; weatherboard siding; five-bay symmetrical facade; central door with transom flanked by replacement four-



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Worrell (1839-1859); Odom (1848); Odom (1850); Scull (1850); Scull (1886); family of Faisons (1893, 1915, 1887, and 1883); Latham (1841-1885); Buffaloe (1850-1921); Buffaloe (1854-1940); and Boone (1880-1940); many headstones appear to be missing.

76B. Morris Education Hall                      N/B                      1974

One-story brick building; eight bays wide; six bays deep; central, recessed, paneled double-leaf door; two-over-two sash windows.

76C. Playground                                      N/Si                      1974

Playground equipment added to property owned by church west of churchyard.

**100 block North Church Street, east side**

Vacant lot/parking lot

77. Country Store                                      N/B                      c. 1900                      NE cor. N. Church and  
W. Jefferson

One-story frame building sits well back from the road; side-gable metal roof; weatherboard siding; three bay facade; central door flanked by one-over-one sash windows; large Coca-Cola emblem painted on south elevation; building rests on cinderblock piers; moved to this location in 1994 from outside of Jackson; originally a turn-of-the-century country store; currently utilized as an office for the Southern Land and Forest organization.

78. House    C/B                      1920                      108 N. Church

One-and-one-half-story brick Dutch Colonial Revival-style bungalow; gambrel roof; central gable dormer; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by six-over-one sash windows; engaged porch supported by truncated columns resting on brick piers; picket balustrade; north-side, exterior-end chimney; interior chimney.

78A. Shed    C/OB                      c. 1930

Frame shed with weatherboard siding, shed roof, and single large opening.

**200 block North Church Street, east side**

Vacant Lot

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79. House C/B 1938 204 N. Church

One-story frame pyramidal cottage; hipped metal roof; weatherboard siding; one-over-one and eight-over-eight sash windows; former, full-width, south-side attached porch partially enclosed, forming an open corner porch with metal supports; central chimney; rear ell addition; picket fence stretches across south-side property line.

80. House C/B 1920 206 N. Church

One-story frame bungalow; gable-front roof with clipped gable and exposed rafters; weatherboard siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; engaged porch with knee brackets supported by square columns; six-over-six sash windows; north-side, interior-end chimney; two interior chimneys.

80A. Garage C/OB 1920

Frame gable-front one car garage with metal roof and weatherboard siding.

**300 block North Church Street, east side**

Vacant lot (owned by Baptist Church)

81. Jackson Baptist Church N/B c. 1940s/  
c. 1960s 306 N. Church

Brick Colonial Revival-style church; pedimented portico supported by four square columns; three-bay facade with central door flanked by two narrow lancet windows; four-tier steeple; rear cross wing and rear side-gable addition containing classrooms and administrative space added c. 1940s; original frame church was clad with brick veneer in 1940s; orientation of church changed in 1960s from north-facing facade to west-facing facade when gable-front wing and portico were added; steeple added in 2001; attached three-story brick education building with hipped roof and Colonial Revival-style portico constructed c. 1967.

81A. Veteran's Memorial C/O c. 1946

Brick memorial with a brass plaque surmounted by an eagle dedicated to members of Jackson Baptist Church who served in the armed forces of our country in World War I and World War II; erected during the pastorship of Rev. Richard Lloyd.

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**400 block North Church Street, east side**

82. Harris, Frank, House                      C/B                      1908                      400 N. Church

Two-story brick house; gable front roof with shingles in gables; overhanging eaves supported by brackets; two-bay facade; twenty-over-one sash windows on second level; side-hall plan with door on north side of facade; south-side of facade tripartite picture window with multiple panes of glass in upper half of window; south-side porch supported by brick columns; rear two-story addition.

82A. Garage                                      C/OB                      c. 1920

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

83. House    C/B                      c. 1950                      406 N. Church

One-and-one-half-story frame Cape Cod house; steeply-pitched, side-gable roof; two gable dormers; vinyl siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; south-side engaged porch supported by slender posts and enclosed with picket balustrade; interior chimney.

83A. Garage                                      C/OB                      c. 1950

Two-story, two-car frame garage/apartment; gable-front roof; paired six-over-six sash windows at second level; weatherboard siding.

84. Price House                                  C/B                      1948                      410 N. Church

One-story frame minimal traditional house; side-gable roof with north-side, front-gable ell; weatherboard siding; engaged porch on south half of facade; paired six-over-six sash windows; large multi-pane picture window on southern half of facade; small north-side ell; two interior chimneys.

85. Holomon House                              C/B                      1943                      412 N. Church

One-and-one-half-story brick bungalow; side-gable roof with prominent front-gable porch supported by battered columns on brick piers; shingles in front gable; porch enclosed with picket balustrade; five-bay symmetrical facade; central door flanked by six-over-one sash windows; interior chimney.

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85A. Garage C/OB c. 1940

Frame two-car garage with shed roof and vertical board siding and attached storage shed.

86. House C/B 1918 414 N. Church

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house; pyramidal roof; weatherboard siding; three-bay asymmetrical facade; door with transom flanked on north side by a rectangular stained-glass window and on south side by a six-over-six sash window; attached wraparound porch forms a porte-cochere on north side; tall interior corbelled chimneys; rear picket fence encloses garden.

86A. Shed C/OB c. 1950

Small frame garden shed with vertical board siding and shed roof.

**500 block North Church Street, east side**

87. House C/B c. 1900 500 N. Church

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house; multi-gable roof; vinyl siding; one-over-one sash windows wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns; rear one-story ell.

88. Brady House N/B 1972 502 N. Church

One-and-one-half-story brick Tudor-influenced house side-gable roof with central steeply-pitched front gable ell; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door with carved semi-circular hood flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows; south-side addition with flat roof and weatherboard siding.

88A. Garage N/OB 1972

Frame two-car garage/workshop; side-gable roof, vinyl siding.

89. Boone House N/B 1969 506 N. Church

Two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable roof; three-bay symmetrical facade; central recessed paneled entrance with broken pediment flanked by paired eight-





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94A. Garage C/OB c. 1920

Frame one-car garage with hipped roof; patterned metal shingles; overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; weatherboard siding.

95. House C/B 1905 704 N. Church

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house; raised brick foundation; high hip roof with metal shingles; north-side two-story front-gable wing; central door with transom flanked on south side by one-over-one sash window with segmental-arched stained-glass transom; wraparound porch supported by slender Tuscan columns; rear one-story addition; two tall, interior corbelled chimneys.

95A. Garage C/OB c. 1930

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

95B. Pole Barn N/OB c. 1980

Frame gable-front pole barn.

96. House C/B c. 1920 706 N. Church

One-story frame Triple-A house; Palladian window in front gable; German siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; transom over central door; two-over-two sash windows; front porch with battered columns resting on brick piers; two interior corbelled chimneys; rear ell with interior chimney; house rests on a raised brick foundation.

96A. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Frame two-car garage with south-side attached shed; side-gable metal roof; exposed rafters; weatherboard siding.

97. Baptist Church Parsonage C/B c. 1904 708 N. Church

Two-story frame house; hipped metal roof; shed dormer with vents; overhanging eaves; weatherboard siding; three-bay facade; side-hall plan with entrance on north-side of facade; transom over door; two-over-two sash windows; attached porch supported by turned columns; north-side bay windows; rear one-story ell; interior chimney; originally built as a parsonage for the Baptist Church; currently a private residence.



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cemetery enlarged in 1882; many significant gravestones illustrating the evolution of religious, stylistic, and artistic funerary trends since the mid-nineteenth century; National Register nomination lists eleven contributing objects (grave markers) and two contributing structures (cast-iron fences surrounding family plots).

100B. Cemetery Wall                      N/S                      c. 1998

Granite wall, built between 1997 and 1999, encloses the church property to the south and east; replaced an earlier wooden picket fence.

101. House                                      C/B                      c. 1910                      205 N. Church

Two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style house; hipped roof with hipped roof dormer on east and south sides; two-story pedimented gable-front bay on north side of facade; main block is two bays wide with entrance with sidelights and two-over-two sash windows; stained-glass window in front gable; front porch supported by Tuscan columns, two interior chimneys.

101A. Garden Shed                      C/OB                      c. 1950

Frame garden shed with shed roof and weatherboard siding; lattice work around openings.

102. Bennett-Maiden House                      C/B                      c. 1900                      207 N. Church

One-story frame vernacular picturesque cottage; side-gable roof with a pair of gable-front wings; weatherboard siding; decorative millwork in gables; stained-glass window in principal projecting bay; front porch supported by turned posts and enclosed with turned balusters; house was originally part of adjacent house; divided and moved to current site c. 1900; decorative trim and porch balustrade added at time of move.

102A. Garage                                      C/OB                      c. 1930

Frame one-car garage; clipped-gable roof with exposed rafters, weatherboard siding.



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**400 block North Church Street, west side**

106. House C/B 1953 401 N. Church

One-story frame ranch house; side-gable roof; vinyl siding; three-bay facade; central door flanked by paired one-over-one sash windows; south-side ell; interior chimney.

106A. Swimming Pool N/S c. 1995

Above ground swimming pool surrounded by a wood deck

106B. Garage C/OB c. 1953

Frame garage with shed roof and sheathed with weatherboards.

106C. Shed N/OB c. 1990

Frame storage shed; gable front, metal roof; plywood siding; central door flanked by one-over-one sash windows.

107. Duke, B. T., House C/B 1918 403 N. Church

One-story frame Queen Anne cottage; high-hip roof with patterned metal shingles; cross gable on south side of roof; weatherboard siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central door with sidelights and transom; replacement one-pane fixed sash windows; full-width front porch supported by turned posts and enclosed with turned balusters; two tall chimneys

107A. Garage C/OB c. 1920

Frame one-car garage with shed roof and weatherboard siding.

108. Beasley House N/B 1966 407 N. Church

Two-story frame and brick Colonial Revival-style house; side-gable roof; brick on lower level; weatherboards on upper level; three-bay symmetrical facade; double-leaf front door flanked by paired six-over-nine sash windows; attached south-side garage; exterior-end chimneys.



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**600 block North Church Street, west side**

112. DeLoatche House                      C/B                      c. 1890                      601 N. Church

Two-story frame Triple-A I-house; side-gable roof with patterned metal shingles; central cross gable with gable ornamentation; brackets; vinyl siding; three-bay symmetrical facade; central double-leaf door with sidelights and transom flanked by six-over-six sash windows; full-width front porch supported by fluted Tuscan columns; two-story rear addition and one-story rear ell; two rear exterior chimneys; built for Louise M. DeLoatche.

112A. Garage                                  C/OB                      c. 1950

Frame three-car garage with shed metal roof and vertical board siding.

113. Little, Mary Jordan Gay,              N/B                      1878                      609 N. Church  
House

One-story frame Queen Anne-style cottage; side-gable roof with cornice returns; modern board and batten cedar siding; front-gable wing with fish-scale shingles in gables overhanging eaves with supporting brackets; front-gable wing with semi-hexagonal bay window; front door with sidelights and transom; six-over-nine sash windows; south-side bay window; rear two-car garage (not original) connected to house by hyphen; non-contributing due to modern siding and multiple modern additions.

**700 block North Church Street, west side**

Vacant lot

114. Spivey House                              N/B                      1978                      705 N. Church

One-story frame ranch house; side-gable roof; weatherboard siding; five-bay asymmetrical facade; two bays deep; recessed front door; paired six-over-six sash windows.

115. House                                      C/B                      c. 1900                      707 N. Church

One-story frame traditional cottage; side-gable roof with front-gable wing with semi-hexagonal bay; vinyl siding; two-over-two sash windows; front porch supported by slender posts; interior chimney; rear ell.

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115A. Shed C/OB c. 1930

Small frame, gable-front storage shed; metal roof; weatherboard siding; central door; open wood storage shed attached to north elevation.

116. Fleetwood, Paul, House C/B 1919 709 N. Church

Two-story concrete block foursquare; pyramidal metal roof; central shed dormer; two-bay facade; large double-leaf wood doors with cross braces (made by current owner); transom over door; tripartite window south of door with one-over-one lights; expansive wraparound porch with metal roof supported by square columns resting on concrete block piers; porch forms a north-side porte-cochere; south-side, interior-end chimney; house built with homemade concrete blocks with hand mold; built for Paul Fleetwood, peanut buyer and cotton grower.

116A. Garage C/OB c. 1920

Frame garage with pyramid metal roof and large double-leaf wood doors; north-side shed addition.

116B. Shed C/OB c. 1950

Frame garden shed; side-gable roof; weatherboard siding; attached porch.

116C. Shed N/OB c. 1980

Frame storage shed.

117. Wheller, Otis, House N/B 1972 715 N. Church

One-story brick ranch house; side-gable roof; paired and triple six-over-six sash windows; engaged porch enclosed with balustrade; north-side carport.

**800 block North Church Street, west side**

118. Episcopal Rectory C/B c. 1810 801 N. Church

Two-story frame Federal-style house; side-gable roof with cornice returns; vinyl siding; five-bay symmetrical facade; central pedimented door flanked by sash windows with snap-in grids to resemble six-over-six lights; north- and south-side, exterior-end chimneys;



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**100 block Buxton Street, west side**

123. Fleetwood House                      C/B                      c. 1900                      101 Buxton

Two-story frame traditional house, hip roof; weatherboard siding; three-bay asymmetrical facade; side-hall plan; transom over door; two-over-two sash windows; wrap-around porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets; interior chimney; hip roofed ell.

123A. Smokehouse                      C/OB                      c. 1900

Frame gable-front smokehouse with weatherboard siding, metal roof and west-side shed addition.

124. House                      N/B                      1958                      105 Buxton

One-story brick ranch house; low-pitched side-gable roof; four-bay asymmetrical facade; tripartite window south of front door and two paired six-over-six sash windows north of front door; south-side wing.

125. House                      C/B                      c. 1900                      107 Buxton

Two-story Queen Anne-style house; vinyl siding; side-gable roof with south-side two-story bay surmounted with pedimented gable; transom over door; one-over-one sash windows; full-width front porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets; interior chimney; rear one-story shed addition.

126. House                      N/B                      c. 1900                      111 Buxton

Frame side-gable house; vinyl siding; side-gable roof; south-side, gable-front wing with bay window; front door with sidelights; two six-over-six sash windows north of door; interior chimney; modern front porch supported by slender posts and enclosed with picket balustrade; rear ell addition; non-contributing due to non-historic alterations including vinyl siding; new windows, and modern porch.

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126A. Garage C/OB c. 1920

Frame one-car gable-front garage with weatherboard siding and double-leaf doors.

127. House C/B c.1900 113 Buxton

One-story frame traditional house; side-gable roof; weatherboard siding; three-bay facade; reconfigured front door now set at an angle in recessed central nook; two-over-two sash windows; front porch supported by slender posts and enclosed with picket balustrade; central chimney; rear addition.

**200 block Buxton Street, west side**

128. Pruden House N/B 1958 205 Buxton

One-story frame bungalow; gable-front roof; vinyl siding; three-bay asymmetrical facade; three bays deep; one-over-one sash windows; hip roof porch supported by turned posts and enclosed with decorative balustrade; rear ell addition; rear deck.

128A. Garage N/OB c. 1980

Frame gable-front garage with vinyl siding.

129. Pointer House N/B 1958 207 Buxton

One-story frame minimal traditional house; side-gable roof with north-side, front-gable ell; asbestos shingle siding; four-bay asymmetrical facade; six-over-six sash windows; interior chimney; front porch supported by decorative metal posts; rear shed addition; south-side attached carport with vinyl roof covering supported by metal posts.

130. Britton, Guy, House C/B c. 1900 209 Buxton

Two-story frame Queen Anne-style house; side-gable roof with south-side, two-story bay surmounted by front gable; weatherboard siding; transom over door; two-over-two sash windows; interior chimney; rear shed addition.

130A. Garage C/OB c. 1930

Frame one-car, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding; storage/workshop area on north side.



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**Architect/Builder (Continued):**

Burgwyn, Henry King, Sr., architect  
Wooten, A. Mitchell, architect  
Spencer, Abraham, Capt., builder

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Jackson Historic District is locally significant for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of commerce and Criterion C for architecture. Jackson's intact early- to mid-twentieth-century brick commercial buildings reflect the town's thriving business district in the first half of the twentieth century. The needs of a growing population in Jackson were met with a mix of businesses, shops, industry, and banking institutions. 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 1858 Northampton County Courthouse (NR), situated in the center of the historic district, is one of the state's finest antebellum Greek Revival-style courthouses. The 1904 Church of the Saviour (NR) is a simple example in stone of the Gothic Revival style favored by Episcopalians. The period of significance for the district begins in c. 1810, the date of the oldest extant building in Jackson and extends to 1953, after which no significant development occurred within the district. The post-1953 period has been evaluated, and it does not possess exceptional significance, therefore, the fifty-year cut-off date for Criterion A is appropriate.

Jackson is at the center of a county that supported a plantation society during the first half of the nineteenth century. The community known as Potecase Bridge became Northampton Courthouse when the county was formed in 1741. Although the name changed to Smithville in 1814, the post office remained Northampton Courthouse. In 1826, the town incorporated and was renamed Jackson in honor of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States. The town is centered upon the courthouse square located on Jefferson Street. The courthouse square contains the 1858 Northampton County Courthouse rendered in the Greek Revival style, in addition to the 1831 brick clerk's office, a small 1900 Clerk of Courts and Register of Deeds office; a 1936 (former) Agricultural Extension Building; and a 1990 (former) Health Building.

Many prominent families built their houses to face the courthouse square. One of these houses, the Amis-Bragg House, was built in c. 1840 by Thomas Bragg Sr., a prominent North Carolina builder/architect who began his career in Warrenton and moved to Jackson after 1825. Bragg's son, Thomas Bragg Jr., purchased the house in 1843. A practicing

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Jackson attorney, Bragg later became a prominent politician and governor of North Carolina (1855-1859) and United States Senator (1859-1861).

Jackson prospered during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as represented by the standing buildings of the town. The commercial district of the town was rebuilt during this era, with one- and two-story brick store structures. Most of the residences of the town also date to this era, or were substantially remodeled during these years. The county had a stable economy from 1880 to 1940 that was predominantly based on the agricultural production of peanuts, corn, cotton, and potato crops and livestock. Jackson's historic industrial buildings reflect this agricultural economy as exemplified in the Farmer's Cotton Gin complex. The types of businesses that prospered in Jackson during the first half of the twentieth century also illustrated this agricultural base--general stores, banks, food stores, hardware stores, and feed stores.

Jackson's growth continued throughout the first half of the twentieth century. The town's residential district expanded primarily north of the business sector. Several of the town's older houses were built on large pieces of land along North Church Street. As the land was divided up, lots began to fill with Queen Anne-style houses and traditional two-story Triple A I-houses, built by the town's merchants and professional businessmen. Later subdivision resulted in a striking assemblage of popular twentieth-century styles and house types, including Colonial Revival, bungalow, Cape Cod, and minimal traditional, intermixed with the older styles. Today, Jackson'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, government, and industry in Northampton County for over two centuries.

**Historic Background**

Located in the northern Coastal Plain along the Virginia border, Northampton County was formed in 1741 from a division of Bertie County after settlers migrated to this part of the Albemarle precinct in the early eighteenth century. The county took its name from George, Earl of Northampton, a British nobleman and the brother of the Earl of Wilmington. The county seat was established in roughly the center of the county and the community known as Potecase Bridge became Northampton Courthouse when the county was formed. After the courthouse square was laid off and a courthouse built in 1742, the village grew around the square. The first known published description of the village appeared in a June 4, 1798, advertisement in the *North Carolina Journal* (Halifax) that stated: "For Lease - Land and plantation at Northampton Courthouse.... (with) a gristmill... immediately at the courthouse there is a house which is now used as a tavern and is from its location well calculated for that purpose. And--a storehouse near it which is well situated for a country store".

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Following the formation of the county in 1741, the population increased rapidly and by the American Revolution, most of the county had been patented. Stagecoach routes and ferry points developed as links to communities in Virginia and to North Carolina river towns such as Halifax, Scotland Neck, and Murfreesboro. The Meherrin River Road, extending from Margarettsville to Severn and roughly following present day S. R. 1333, was one of the routes along which early farms and plantations were established. Throughout the county, the junctions of stagecoach routes and ferry terminals soon developed as small market communities with taverns, stores, gristmills, and sawmills (Mattson, Northampton County Survey Findings).

The first federal post office in the county was established in Northampton Courthouse in 1804. The name of the village was changed to Smithville around 1814. The post office remained Northampton Courthouse until 1826 when the town was incorporated and named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, pp. 5, 59).

From the mid-eighteenth century, horses were a primary source of income and sport in Northampton County. Soon after Jephtha Atherton settled at the courthouse in 1762, he acquired the imported stallion, Janus, one of the great progenitors of the American turf. The significant characteristic of the early American racehorses was their ability to run quarter-mile races. Although there were a few quarter-mile straightaway courses in Northampton, there was little evidence of organized racing in the county before 1800. With the arrival of the famous racehorse, Sir Archie, at the stables of William Amis at Mowfield plantation, interest in horses increased to a fever pitch in the county. Sir Archie's progeny made his name famous throughout the racing world. John White, one of the Jackson's early landowners, opened a racecourse at Silver Hill, a plantation adjoining the town on the south. By 1833, the year of Sir Archie's death, the flourishing Jackson Jockey Club was holding its meets at Silver Hill (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, p. 19).

As the Roanoke Valley plantation culture blossomed in the antebellum era, Jackson and the surrounding county thrived. Many prominent families built their houses facing the courthouse green. The Peebles family occupied a house north of the courthouse, facing the courthouse green (#45). Thought to have been built by Jephtha Atherton, the house was bought by Robert Peebles in the late 1700s. The house was enlarged in the late 1800s with the addition of four rooms and upper and lower bays. Captain Robert Peebles was one of the first three Northamptonians to receive commissions at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He was also one of Northampton County's representatives at the Halifax Congress in August of 1776. Another one of the surviving houses north of the courthouse was built by Thomas Bragg Sr. in c. 1840 (#75). The house was purchased by Bragg's son, Thomas Bragg Jr. in 1843. Bragg Jr. served as Governor of North Carolina from 1855 to 1859 and was a United

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States Senator from 1859 to 1861 (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, pp. 60-61).

In 1831, Captain Abraham Spencer of Oxford constructed a separate fireproof building on the courthouse square to house the offices of the clerk of court and register of deeds. Twenty-six years later, in 1857, H. K. Burgwyn, Samuel Calvert, William Barrow, Thomas J. Person, M. W. Ransom, David A. Barnes, and Dr. Winfield S. Copeland were appointed commissioners to contract for the erection of a suitable courthouse. By March Court, 1858, the commissioners, with Samuel Calvert as Superintendent of Public Buildings, were given permission to dispose of the old courthouse and procure a suitable place for holding the court for the County of Northampton in the town of Jackson. Henry King Burgwyn has been credited as the architect for the courthouse. Burgwyn was born in 1813 in Virginia and studied engineering at the United States Military Academy at West Point for three years. By June, 1859, the court minutes indicate that the building was nearing completion, for the commissioners were authorized to "procure a suitable carpet for the Court Room, & such furniture as in their Judgment, as the convenience and comfort of the public may require." The resulting temple-form courthouse (#19) is one of the state's finest antebellum Greek Revival temples of justice with the courtroom set high on a raised basement and dignified by an Ionic portico (Cockshutt, *Northampton County Courthouse Square* National Register nomination, Sec. 8, p. 5).

Religion has played an important role in Jackson since the mid-nineteenth century. Most early residents of Northampton County were members of Episcopal, Methodist, or Baptist congregations. When Samuel Calvert (1792-1881) of Southampton County, Virginia, moved to Jackson in 1823, he bought many acres of land in and around Jackson. He donated plots of land in the village to the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Episcopal congregations upon which to build their churches (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, p. 77). The Methodists built their first frame church in 1845 just northwest of the courthouse, the Episcopal congregation built a frame church on the northwest corner of West Calhoun and North Church streets in 1851, and the Baptists built a frame church along North Church street in c. 1880. Although the early frame churches have since been replaced or greatly altered, they each maintain an active congregation.

In addition to churches, schools were the principal community institutions within this agrarian society. Public schools were non-existent until 1839 when small allotments for teachers' salaries were made to the counties. Because no funds were provided for buildings and maintenance, facilities were rudimentary. Consequently, most early schools in Northampton County were small private operations, and most were located in Jackson. Tilbert Wrenn, a native of Surrey County, Virginia, established the Wrenn Military Academy, the second military school in the state, in 1795. Wrenn operated the academy for fifteen

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years. Also located in Jackson were the Northampton Female Seminary, begun in 1833 and the Peele Academy for boys and girls, which operated from 1845 to 1855. The Episcopal Female Academy was located on the grounds of the Church of the Saviour in Jackson, and in 1849, a girl's school, St. Catherine's Hall (#46), was opened in the Jackson home of Pattie and Anna Copeland (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, pp. 15-16, 78).

The rail construction campaigns of the 1830s held great promise for economic expansion in Northampton County. The goal of these early railroads was to establish reliable and rapid routes to northern urban markets. The lines could be directed either to the ports of Wilmington and Norfolk or to the rail transfer center of Richmond. The first railroads arrived in Northampton County in 1833 when the Petersburg Railroad opened a line from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely (incorporated in 1838 as Garysburg), North Carolina, along the northern bank of the Roanoke River. It became part of the system known as the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad in 1898. Jackson did not get a railroad connection until 1894 with the opening of the Northampton and Hertford Railroad Company. The Northampton and Hertford railroad ran for forty years, until it was abandoned in 1934 (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee*, 1976, pp. 25-26).

The Civil War caused considerable upheaval in Northampton County as in the rest of the state. Thomas Bragg Jr. had left Jackson to serve as the state's governor during the crucial years preceding the outbreak of the war. He was then called on to serve in Jefferson Davis' cabinet as Attorney General of the Confederacy during the early organizational period. Word of North Carolina's secession reached the county just as the crops of 1861 were coming up. As many as 1000 young Northampton men joined the Confederate Army. (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee*, 1976, p. 38).

Northampton County's geographical location and fertile agricultural resources provided it with a unique opportunity to provide strategic support to the Confederate army. The rich farmlands provided much needed food and clothing articles to support the troops. Railroads crossing the county provided an essential link in the supply line from the Wilmington port to General Lee in Virginia. This crucial railroad link resulted in the invasion of the county by Union troops in July, 1863, intending to destroy the railroad bridge over the Roanoke River to Weldon. The ensuing battle at Boon's Mill was a Confederate victory as Union plans to demolish the supply line were thwarted. Northampton County was spared any further occupation until the closing weeks of the war when in the spring of 1865, an army of 8000 Union troops moved into the Seaboard area and dug up embankments on the railroad. As the train approached, the danger was discovered and the train with 2000 Confederate troops backed down (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, p. 38).

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The end of the Civil War brought new opportunities for the African American population of Northampton County. On March 15, 1870, Samuel Calvert donated one acre of land for the "sole and exclusive purpose of a school for freedmen and no other." Additional private schools for white students in Jackson near the end of the nineteenth century included the Male Academy of Jackson opened by the Episcopalians in 1884 and the formation of the Jackson Female Academy in 1896 (*Footprints in Northampton*, p.16).

With school reform under Governor Charles Aycock at the turn of the twentieth century, a basic system of public schools began to appear as public school districts were established. In Northampton County, these districts were first established along the rail lines. High schools were established at Severn, Woodland, Jackson, Rich Square, Seaboard, Conway and Gaston. Jackson Elementary School (#63) was built in 1925, followed by Jackson High School in 1928. When Jackson High School closed in 1964, students from six small county high schools were transferred to Northampton County High School (Mattson, Northampton County Survey Findings).

The courthouse square underwent significant changes in the early twentieth century. A new Clerk of Courts and Register of Deeds Office (#19A) was built in 1900. The one-story brick building has a fireproof vault with a stone floor and metal ceiling. In 1936, a one-story brick Agricultural Extension building (#19D), funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was added to the complex. The Northampton County Courthouse (#19) was enlarged and remodeled in 1938. A two-story wing was added to the back of the original building, providing more office space. The work was also funded by the WPA with A. Mitchell Wooten of Kinston, the designing architect (Cockshutt, Courthouse Square National Register nomination Sec. 7, p. 2 and Sec 8, p. 1). In addition, a new jail was constructed across the street from the courthouse in 1931.

Jackson's development in the years since World War II has been typical of many of North Carolina's small towns. Many of the buildings in the commercial district received new aluminum and glass shopfronts. Modern gasoline and service stations were built at several locations within the historic district. Several new banks and a new restaurant were constructed near the western edges of town. 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 relative 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.

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Commerce Context

Jackson's commercial district historically developed along Jefferson Street (formerly Main Street). In addition to the hotel owned by Jephtha Atherton located diagonally across the from the courthouse green, the Hotel Burgwyn was another prominent nineteenth-century building in Jackson. Its gracious hospitality and reputation for excellent food and elegant balls made it a mecca for travelers. Livery stables and general merchandise stores served the town's citizens and farmers from the surrounding area. Several mills, including a gristmill and a cotton mill, reflected the dependent nature of the local economy on agriculture. Jackson Savings Institute, the first bank in Northampton County was incorporated in 1850, to serve the thriving community. The first telephone service came to Northampton County in 1896 when a telephone line from Jackson to Rich Square was erected; and in 1909, the Carolina Telephone Company came into the county and installed the first switchboard in Jackson in a private home. Many years later, the central office was moved to the second floor of the Bank of Northampton building (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, p. 26).

A business directory published for Northampton County in 1877-78 listed Jackson's population at 181, including 97 whites and 84 African-Americans. The directory listed six lawyers and three physicians practicing in the county seat. Manufacturers included carriage, buggy, and harness makers and cotton presses. Businesses were listed by the owner's name, but gave no indication of the type of business. Five businessmen were listed and it can be assumed that their businesses included general merchandise stores, apparel stores, and small grocery stores. Agricultural products were processed by several corn mills, a flour mill and a sawmill (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, p.31).

Several fires early in the twentieth century swept through Jackson's business district. Former frame buildings were replaced with more fire-resistant one- and two-story brick buildings. Jackson's Bank of Northampton (#18), housed within a handsome brick building on the corner of Jefferson and Atherton streets, organized in May of 1904. Included among the founders were many prominent Northampton families including the Burgwyns, Peebles, Ransoms, Barnes, as well as many others. The bank merged with Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Rocky Mount on February 1, 1973 (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee* 1976, p. 68).

The types of businesses that prospered in Jackson during the first half of the twentieth century exemplify the agricultural base of the town and the county--general stores, banks, food stores that stocked items not grown locally, hardware stores, and feed stores. Several long-time family businesses are still operating in Jackson including Kennedy's Five Cents to Five Dollars Store (#21). Established in 1925, the business has occupied the same location and has been run by the same family since it first opened. The White Star grocery store (#7)

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began business in 1927 as Stedman's Store. The same family has owned it for three generations. The building occupied by the Jackson Hardware Store (#8) was first occupied by a Chevrolet dealership in the 1920s. Soon afterwards it became a hardware store and has operated as one up to the present. Additional early- to mid-twentieth century businesses included the G. H. Tyler Mercantile Store, later known as Boden's Department Store (#9); Boone Grocery Store (10); the Britton Store (#11), later known as Leggett's Department Store; and the S. B. Rose Store (#13). The Burgwyn Hotel was destroyed in a 1930 fire. It was quickly replaced with several one- and two-story brick commercial buildings, including the Lewis Drug Store (#20), built on the corner of West Jefferson and Thomas Bragg streets (Northampton County deeds).

The post World War II era has witnessed a decline in population in Northampton County. After peaking at 28,432 in 1950, the population today stands around 20,000. The county continues to be predominantly agricultural, leading the state and the country in peanut production. Cotton continues to be a mainstay crop, as do soybeans, corn, wheat, and tobacco. Jackson's historic industrial buildings reflect this agricultural economy as exemplified in the c 1950 Farmer's Cotton Gin complex (#30). Agricultural fields encircle the town of Jackson, providing a viewscape that has not changed significantly in the preceding three centuries. Activity in the town continues to revolve around the courthouse, while the town's two-block commercial district provides necessities for the local population. Jackson is presently experiencing a revitalization that includes the publishing of a walking tour brochure of the town and the restoration and rehabilitation of the town's commercial buildings.

**Architecture Context**

**Residential Architecture**

Although the town of Jackson was founded as the county seat of Northampton County in 1741, little architectural evidence remains from the eighteenth century. The majority of houses are frame or brick one- and two-story dwellings constructed c. 1825 through 1950. Some of Jackson's oldest surviving houses are located on the streets adjacent to the courthouse square. The majority of the extant nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses in Jackson tend to be traditional regional house types including I-houses and regional interpretations of late-nineteenth century picturesque styles. In addition, the town includes some excellent examples of late nineteenth-century remodeling of early dwellings. Well-preserved early-twentieth-century frame bungalows and Colonial Revival-style houses are also in the district. Mid-twentieth century infill housing includes a small number of minimal traditional and ranch houses.

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Jackson's earliest surviving houses fall into the category of dwellings found throughout the region characterized by mortise-and-tenon construction with weatherboard cladding, gable-end roofs, and exterior-end chimneys. Built about 1810 near the northern edge of town, the (former) rectory of the Church of the Saviour (# 118) is one of the earliest houses in the Jackson Historic District. The frame two-story, single-pile, five-bay dwelling includes brick exterior-end chimneys and a two-story rear ell. The Federal-style house features a pedimented entry with fluted pilasters, six-over-six windows, and cornice returns. Twentieth-century alterations include an enclosed side porch off the rear two-story ell, the addition of a modern open porch on the south-side gable end, and recently installed vinyl siding. The original Federal porch has been removed.

A few houses built during the middle decades of the nineteenth century survive in Jackson. 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 pattern books published in the 1820s and 1830s, which many carpenters and contractors owned or were familiar with. The less direct the access to these pattern books, the more naïve and unsophisticated were the interpretations of the style.

When the Faison House (#42) was built c. 1840 near the courthouse on Macon Street (currently West Calhoun Street), it was surrounded by acres of farmland. The two-story, single-pile dwelling with one- and two-story rear ells has a side-gable roof and exterior-end chimneys (only one of which is original). The windows retain their molded surrounds and some of the original six-over-nine and nine-over-nine light windows remain. The Greek Revival-style entrance is embellished with bold, fluted surrounds, corner blocks, transom and sidelights. The original central-bay, hipped-roof porch has been replaced with a shed roof porch with square posts.

The c. 1840 Amis-Bragg House (#75) is an impressive and intact Greek Revival-style house displaying the characteristic hip-roofed, five-bay, double-pile form with a two-story rear ell and one-story attached kitchen. Exterior Greek Revival-style embellishments include corner pilasters, a molded cornice frieze, and the shed roof entry porch supported by box piers. The house has an unusual plan that incorporates two formal staircases, one in the central passage that divides the two parlors in the main block and one in a passage in the ell; the two formal entrances (on the south and east elevations) open into these passages with stairs. The interior retains the original pine floors, high ceilings, doors, locks and keys, and window frames, while the dining room preserves its original mantel with pilasters and frieze. The construction of the house is attributed to Thomas Bragg Sr., a well-known builder-architect, who was practicing in Warrenton and Jackson during that time period.

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Adjacent to the Amis-Bragg House and also facing the courthouse are two houses built shortly after the Civil War. W. H. Picard and George Bowers purchased the lot known and recorded in old deeds as the Grove Lot and divided it. Timber for the houses was apparently harvested from large oak trees on the lot. The c. 1865 Bowers House (#74) is a rare example of Gothic Revival domestic architecture in Northampton County. The one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling has a cross gable roof, a T-shaped plan, and a side addition. A prominent flat-roof, center-bay porch is embellished with knee brackets, a turned post balustrade, and classical columns. The single-leaf doorway is enframed by transom and sidelights. The most notable feature of the house, however, is the pointed-arch window surrounds. The interior of the house retains the original oak floors (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee*, 1976, p. 59). The property includes a smokehouse that appears contemporary with the house.

The neighboring Picard family constructed a more traditional one-story, L-shaped cottage (#73). The c. 1865 side-gable house with metal roof has a prominent front-gable wing with cornice returns. Picturesque bay windows adorn the front wing and the north gable end, while a kitchen wing extends from the rear of the house. The property also retains a nineteenth-century smokehouse with a pyramidal metal roof.

The c. 1870 Samuel Calvert House (#1) at 117 East Jefferson Street is very similar in appearance to the Picard House. The Calvert House also has an L-shaped plan with a rear ell and bay windows on the front wing and the west gable end. While the front porch of the Picard residence has been altered, the Calvert House porch retains its original chamfered flat board posts. The Calvert House is further embellished with wood shingles on the bay windows and cutout ornamentation in the central gable. Both houses retain their weatherboard siding and double-hung, wooden sash windows.

The traditional nineteenth-century-house form of the Picard and Calvert houses, consisting of a one-story, side-gable, single-pile house with a front-gable wing and rear kitchen ell, can be found scattered throughout the Jackson Historic District, with slight variations. A house located at 312 West Calhoun Street (#53) is similar in size and shape with the exception that the front wing has a pedimented gable surmounting a semi-hexagonal bay. The Bennett-Maiden House (#102) at 207 North Church Street was originally located across from the courthouse and moved to Church Street c. 1900 (*Northampton County Bicentennial Committee*, 1976, p. 64). The house has, in addition to a semi-hexagonal front-gable wing, a second south-side gable. Decorative millwork in the gables and a colored-glass window in the principal projecting bay on the front facade complete the design. Although the house type and form is evident in several additional houses along North Church Street and Buxton Street, significant architectural features have been covered or removed by the addition of synthetic siding.

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Many of the mid- to late-nineteenth-century dwellings in the Jackson Historic District were built as two-story, single-pile, frame I-houses, a popular house type throughout North Carolina. Several of the I-houses have undergone later updatings and embellishments, as fashion dictated. Typically, these houses have three- or five-bay symmetrical facades with center-hall plans and side-gable roofs, with an occasional central cross gable. St. Catherine's Hall (#46) was constructed in 1848 as a simple, frame, two-story I-house with rear one-story ells. Late-nineteenth century alterations include the addition of a front-gable wing, a wraparound porch with a conical-roofed corner, a center gable, and picturesque sawnwork in the gables. A modern sunroom was added to the front façade in the twentieth century. The house retains its weatherboard siding and original nine-over-nine, six-over-nine, and six-over-six light, double-hung, wooden sash windows and simple Greek Revival-style door surround with sidelights and transom. An early outbuilding, possibly a kitchen or slave house, sits behind the main house.

By the late nineteenth century, I-houses were often embellished with decorative millwork as a conservative interpretation of nationally popular picturesque styles. Cutout balustrades, scrolled knee brackets, and decorative gable moldings were commonly applied to the rectangular symmetrical main block or to the porch. By the last decades of the nineteenth century, picturesque elements often became more prominent, and the addition of a center gable above the entrance became a common variation now known as the Triple A I-house.

The c. 1890 Benjamin Gay House (#93) at 606 North Church Street is a two-story Triple A I-house which borrowed some decorative details from the Italianate style. The three-bay symmetrical facade features elongated two-over-two sash windows. The central entrance with double-leaf doors featuring round-arched windows is enframed with sidelights and a transom. Carved brackets support the overhanging eaves.

A more typical example of the late nineteenth-century Triple-A I-house can be found at 601 North Church Street. The c. 1890 DeLoatche House (#112) features some of the picturesque elements that became more popular at the end of the century. The side-gable roof features patterned metal shingles and carved eaves brackets, while decorative sawnwork embellishes the central cross gable. Fluted Tuscan columns support the full-width front porch. The c.1890 Gay-Spivey House (#99) at 109 North Church Street is very similar to the DeLoatche House. The two-story Triple-A I house also features gable ornaments, brackets under the eaves, and a three-bay symmetrical facade with a central door with sidelights and transom.

Between the 1890s and World War I, both one- and two-story houses were built as vernacular versions of the popular picturesque Queen Anne style. These house designs remained generally conservative and the asymmetry of the Queen Anne was commonly

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expressed in either L-shaped or T-shaped plans, cross gable roofs, cut-away corners, and wraparound porches. Decorative millwork was used, as with the I-houses, to embellish gable ends, cornices, and porches, while wood shingles were often found under the gables. A number of informal Queen Anne-style dwellings are in the Jackson Historic District.

The c. 1900 Seldon-Boone House (#68) at 308 Atherton Street exemplifies the one-story, turn-of-the-century Queen Anne cottage design. The frame, double-pile dwelling has a gable-on-hip roof, projecting bays, and a wraparound porch with classical posts and balustrade. Tall, corbelled chimney stacks pierce the high hipped roof, and the smaller gables and dormer windows feature arched and Palladian windows.

A modest example of the two-story Queen Anne-style house can be found in the 1904 Judge Ballard S. Gay House (#5) at 109 East Jefferson Street. The Gay House is a two-story, gable-front dwelling with a cutaway, front gable, a side appendage, a wraparound porch, and one-story rear ell. The front gable of the main block is clipped and includes picturesque detailing. The porch is supported by turned posts and enclosed with turned balusters. The posts feature decorative knee brackets and there is a spindlework frieze. The house retains its two-over-two light, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The side-hall plan features double-leaf doors framed by sidelights and a transom.

The c. 1910 Steven Rose House (#51) at 308 W. Calhoun is typical of the simplified interpretation of the Queen Anne style in the Jackson Historic District. The two-story frame house has an L-shaped plan with a side-gable roof and gable-front wing. The attached front porch is supported by turned posts and the central entrance is flanked by sidelights. Similar houses with modest Queen Anne detailing can be found at the c. 1900 house (#125) at 107 Buxton Street and the c. 1900 Guy Britton House (#130) at 209 Buxton Street. Each of these houses features a two-story, semi-hexagonal bay on a gable-front wing, rear one-story ells, and attached front porches supported by turned posts.

The Queen Anne style continued to influence residential design in Northampton County until World War I, but in the early twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style became popular, a reassertion of classically derived domestic designs. Particularly during the early years of this century, a number of houses combined elements of both the picturesque Queen Anne style and classicism. The L-shaped plan, the gable-on-hip roof, and wraparound porch all owe their inspiration to the picturesque, but the absence of ornamentation, a symmetrical facade, and the use of simple wooden columns on the porch show the influence of the Colonial Revival.

About four early twentieth-century houses located along the east side of North Church Street display the transition taking place from the exuberant Queen Anne style to the more

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sedate Colonial Revival. The 1918 two-story frame house at 414 North Church Street (#86) has a pyramidal roof over the main block of the house and a projecting gable-front wing, as well as a south-side gable. A lunette window is centered in each gable. Windows are six-over-six sash except for a stained-glass window north of the door. A large wraparound porch supported by classical columns forms a porte-cochere on the north side. The c. 1900 two-story, frame house (#87) at 500 North Church Street is very similar in size and massing. The house features asymmetrical massing with slightly projecting two-story bays surmounted by pedimented gables with lunette windows. The house has one-over-one sash windows and an expansive wraparound porch. The 1905 Joyner House (#91) at 602 North Church Street is a two-story, gable-front house with a projecting two-story, north-side bay surmounted by a pedimented gable. The house has a side-hall plan and a pedimented gable-front entrance portico supported by square posts. Finally, the 1905 house (#95) at 704 North Church Street also features a pyramidal roof over the main block of the house, a two-story front bay with a pedimented gable and a lunette window, one-over-one-sash windows, and a wraparound porch supported by slender classical columns. Typically, these houses have one-story rear ells and tall corbelled chimneys.

By the 1920s, the picturesque styles had fallen from favor, and the Colonial Revival continued as a dominant force in domestic design through World War II. Following on the heels of America's centennial celebrations, the Colonial Revival style emerged in the early 1880s. The style, which borrowed heavily from early American architecture, particularly Georgian and Federal buildings, was largely an outgrowth of a new pride in America's past. Among the leaders of the movement were the partners at McKim, Mead, and White who had made a tour of New England's historic towns in 1878. Although early renditions of the style tended to be free interpretations with details inspired by colonial precedents, during the first decade of the twentieth century, Colonial Revival fashion shifted toward carefully researched copies with more correct proportions and details. Colonial Revival houses built in the years between 1915 and 1935 reflect these influences by more closely resembling early prototypes than did those built earlier or later. The economic depression of the 1930s, World War II, and changing postwar fashions led to a simplification of the style in the 1940s and '50s (McAlester, p. 326).

The 1933 Eric Norfleet House (#47) at 110 West Calhoun is a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house with a side-gable, slate roof and a symmetrical, three-bay facade. The central door is flanked by pilasters and surmounted with a fanlight and pediment. Built for a prominent attorney, the house is said to be the first brick house constructed in Jackson. The 1935 Selden House (#32) at 117 West Calhoun is also a two-story brick Colonial Revival house with a side-gable roof, a modillioned and denticulated cornice, and a five-bay symmetrical facade. The central entrance is flanked by sidelights and surmounted with a fanlight. Tuscan columns support a semi-circular portico.

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The bungalow, inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement, also became immensely popular nationally in the early twentieth century and continued through the 1930s. While the exterior is characterized by the rustic texture of its building materials, broad overhangs with exposed rafter tails at the eaves, and often, extensive pergolas and trellises over the porches, the interior was generally forthright, direct, and functional. Simple versions of the bungalow are found throughout the Jackson Historic District, including the 1920 Garland Garris House (#2) at 115 East Jefferson Street. The one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow features a gable-front roof, gable dormers, three-over-one sash windows, and a wraparound porch supported by battered columns on brick piers. The 1925 Archie Gay House (#92) at 604 North Church Street is a one-story bungalow with a side-gable roof and a central shed dormer. The engaged, full-width porch is supported by battered columns resting on brick piers and wraps around to form a south-side porte-cochere. The Methodists chose a bungalow design for their parsonage built in 1935 (#110). Located at 411 North Church Street, the one-and-half-story house features a side-gable roof with a central gable dormer, a three-bay symmetrical facade, and a full-width porch supported by battered posts on brick piers. Again, the porch extends on the north side to form a porte-cochere.

Expansion continued into the 1940s with houses being built along Buxton and Long streets. The Cape Cod house form became a popular choice for homebuilders during this time period. The Cape Cod is the most common form of a one-story Colonial Revival house. As a form, it originated in the early eighteenth century and was loosely patterned after early wooden folk houses of eastern Massachusetts, usually with the addition of Georgian- or Federal-inspired doorways. Cape Cods were built throughout the Colonial Revival era but were most common in the 1920s through the 1940s. Typically, these brick or frame two-pile houses feature gable dormers, steeply-pitched roofs, and a three- or five-bay symmetrical facade with a central door and classical door surrounds. The 1946 Jasper Eley House (#60) at 312 Long Street is an excellent example of the Cape Cod house in the Jackson Historic District. The one-and-one-half-story house features a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof with three gable dormers, a three-bay symmetrical facade with eight-over-eight sash windows flanking a central door, and a gable-front portico.

Minimal traditional and ranch houses were favored by builders just prior to and in the years following World War II. Several of these house types were built as infill along sections of North Church and Buxton streets. The minimal traditional house was a simplified form loosely based on the Tudor Revival style of the 1920s and 30s. Typically, no larger than six rooms, the house was void of nonessential spaces, picturesque features, and unnecessary items that would increase their cost, following their principal for "providing a maximum accommodation within a minimum of means." Houses generally consisted of two to three bedrooms, a bathroom, a small kitchen, and a larger multipurpose living room, arranged in a variety of floor plans. The 1948 Price House (#84) at 410 North Church Street is a typical

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example of a minimal traditional house. The one-story frame house with side-gable roof has a north-side, front-gable ell, weatherboard siding, and engaged porch on the south half of façade. Fenestration includes paired six-over-six sash windows and a large multi-pane picture window on the southern half of the facade.

By the early 1950s, the minimal traditional house was being replaced by the ranch house, which dominated American domestic building through the 1960s. The ranch house was a symbol of the postwar American dream: a safe affordable home promising efficiency and casual living. California architects introduced the ranch house with a low, horizontal silhouette and rambling floor plan in the 1930s, finding inspiration in the one-story plan of the Spanish rancho of the Southwest. By the later 1940s, this new house type had caught on across the country. With its open kitchen/living area, the ranch was specifically geared to casual entertaining. The integration of indoor/outdoor living promised by the one-story layout featuring sliding glass doors, picture windows, and rear terraces and patios was a key selling feature for middle-class families (Carley, p. 236). The modest ranch houses built in Jackson are one-story houses with very low-pitched roofs and with little decorative detailing. The 1954 Price House at 308 Long Street (#58) and its neighbor, the 1953 Grant House at 310 Long Street (#59) are representative of the ranch house in the Jackson Historic District. Very little residential construction has taken place in the historic district since the early 1950s.

### **Commercial Buildings**

Jackson's early frame stores were gradually replaced with new one- or two-story brick buildings during the early twentieth century. For the most part, the buildings are simply embellished with corbelled stringcourses and cornices and recessed panels above the storefront. The c. 1904 Bank of Northampton (#18) at 102 East Jefferson is the earliest surviving commercial building in Jackson. Set on the northeast corner of East Jefferson and Atherton streets, the elegant two-story building is five bays wide with paired, segmentally-arched, one-over-one sash windows. Decorative Romanesque brickwork at the cornice level enlivens the facade of the building. A wide transom surmounts a cut-away corner entrance with double-leaf doors. Shortened brick pilasters mark the upper corners of the building.

The c. 1930 Lewis Drug Store (#20) at 114 West Jefferson Street is a two-story commercial building featuring classical-inspired details including decorative brickwork at the cornice and windows surmounted with fanlight transoms. A heavy wooden cornice divides the first and second levels. The 1912 Britton Store (#11) at 125 East Jefferson Street also retains significant classical-inspired details. The second-level facade is marked by a row of six round-arched, one-over-nine windows surmounted by arched hood molds. Three bull's eye windows, each encircled by a double arched frame with voussoirs, mark the upper level of the building.

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The remaining commercial buildings tend to be uncomplicated Commercial Style buildings with simple brick detailing at the cornice and recessed panels in the upper level. The store entrances have typically been modified with modern plate-glass widows flanking recessed central doors. Two modest one-story brick buildings were constructed in the 1940s along Thomas Bragg Street, facing the courthouse square. Each of the buildings, located adjacent to each other at 107 (#70) and 109 (#71) Thomas Bragg Street, are three bays wide with a central entrance flanked by six-over-six sash windows. Brick detailing is minimal, although the building at 109 Thomas Bragg Street features a crenellated parapet.

Gradual domination of the automobile as a mode of transportation resulted in the construction of several garages and auto showrooms in downtown Jackson in the 1920s and 30s. The c. 1925 building (#8) at 119 West Jefferson Street initially housed a Chevrolet dealership. It became a hardware store shortly thereafter, however, and has remained one ever since that time. A service station constructed for Atlas Oil Company (#26) was built in the mid 1920s on the site of a former blacksmith shop. The brick and concrete block station has a corner office and reception area with a recessed door with a transom and segmentally-arched hood. The concrete block garage area contains two bays for servicing automobiles. Directly across the street at 200 East Jefferson Street stands a former Amoco Station (#25). Built in 1935, the concrete block service station has a flat roof, two service bays, a corner office, and is clad with enameled metal panels.

The commercial fabric of Jackson recalls that of numerous small and medium-sized towns across North Carolina whose commercial centers expanded in the early years of this century in response to significant transportation and industrial development. For example, Scotland Neck (NR 2003), in neighboring Halifax County, also developed around the turn of the twentieth century as a commercial and civic center. The vast majority of its historic resources date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when Scotland Neck developed as an important industrial and market town with agricultural prosperity and textile manufacturing. Like Jackson, most of the commercial buildings conform to the standard commercial designs of the period with simple, rectangular plans, red-brick veneers, flat roofs (often with parapets), simple decorative detailing, and a variety of segmental arched, round arched, or large display widows. Ornamentation is expressed generally through decorative brickwork and includes such elements as corbelling along the parapet, raised or recessed brick panels, stringcourses, or quoins.

### **Governmental/Educational Buildings**

The Northampton County Courthouse (NR, #19), erected in 1858, is a splendid Greek Revival-style brick edifice that occupies a shaded square in the middle of the Jackson Historic District. Courthouses were generally viewed as “temples of justice;” thus, the form of the

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ancient temples of Greece and Rome was an especially suitable one to emulate. Beginning in the 1820s, strict classicism and a preference for Greek forms began to produce what is now known as the Greek Revival style. The earliest surviving Greek Revival courthouse in North Carolina, the former 1833 Burke County Courthouse is a prototype of one popular Greek Revival courthouse plan: cubical main block, one story over a raised basement, hipped roof, conservative classical elements, and portico. The pedimented porticoes of the courthouse shelter the opposing main entrances and a small cupola crowns the roof. The 1847 Camden County Courthouse is similar in its boxy shape, front pedimented portico, and raised basement. The 1838 Granville County Courthouse is a two-story T-plan Greek Revival building with a projecting square tower on the façade (*100 Courthouses: A Report on North Carolina Judicial Facilities*, p. 28).

The temple form, however, was the dominant and most direct classical type in Greek Revival courthouse design during the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s. The temple-form building is typically rectangular in shape with the main gable end pedimented and often fronted by an engaged portico, also pedimented. Side elevations are pierced by regularly spaced windows which are frequently divided by pilaster or engaged columns. Academic orders are employed in the columns and entablatures; otherwise, the building is generally unadorned. This form is most simply expressed in the former 1847 Gaston County Courthouse with its pedimented gable end and symmetrical arrangement. The 1845 Orange County Courthouse is a notable temple-form courthouse with a tetrastyle Doric portico and handsome wooden cupola (*100 Courthouses*, p. 28).

Strict symmetry and regularity of plan also characterize the Greek Revival style; however, variety can be found in the porticoes and cupolas of courthouses of this style. Although the Ionic is said to be the most appropriate order for courts of justice, it is rarely employed in antebellum public buildings in North Carolina. The temple-form Northampton County Courthouse is an elegant exception. Resting on a high basement, the main floor of the courthouse is treated as a *piano nobile*. Approached by a wide staircase, the courthouse is fronted by a handsome tetrastyle, pedimented Ionic portico. The simple entablature continues along the sides of the building; and at the front corners of the original building and rear corners of the 1939 addition, it is supported by Doric pilasters. Three entrances on the south (principal) façade include a large central double-door capped by an ornate entablature supported on scroll acanthus consoles flanked by smaller doors. The latter were added during a 1939 Works Progress Administration remodeling and expansion.

The side elevations present three large nine-over-nine sash windows above smaller basement windows. To the rear of the 1859 building is the 1939 addition, a large two-story block that forms a T-shaped composition. The scale fits with that of the original block and the material (brick) and finish blend with the original as well, including the projecting water

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table, corner pilasters, and entablature. The fenestration is different, however, reflecting the interior space division into two main stories of normal height rather than the high single story of the earlier building. The east and west elevations of the addition are pedimented as is the three-bay central pavilion of the wide four-bay rear (north) elevation. The 1939 portion was designed by A. Mitchell Wooten of Kinston, who was also the architect of the 1939 Lenoir County Courthouse in Kinston (Cockshutt, Courthouse Square National Register nomination, Sec. 7, p. 2).

The Northampton County courthouse square contains four additional buildings, one of which is an important antebellum public building, the clerk's office (#19B), built in 1831. Located west of the courthouse, the small brick building has a gable roof running perpendicular to that of the courthouse. Built by Captain Abraham Spencer of Oxford, North Carolina, the brick is laid in Flemish bond with a molded brick water table, below which are small iron vent grilles with sunburst designs. The building is three bays long and two deep, with the corbiestep gable ends adorned with pointed pyramidal finials on each step. Along the front and rear elevations and returning slightly into the gable ends is a graceful plastered, coved cornice. Plastered lunettes are centered in the gables. These features, unusual in the state, are found in the clerk's office at Halifax, also built by Abraham Spencer, and to some extent, in the two-story Brick Store, a commercial building in Warrenton--both dating from the 1830s (Bishir, pp. 148-149).

The main (south) facade of the clerk's office is three bays wide, each bay containing a doorway approached by steps and surmounted by a stone lintel with keystones. New six-panel doors occupy the entrances. Flanking the entrances are heavy strap hinges pointing outward. The side and rear elevations have windows with nine-over-nine sash, stone sills, and stone lintels with keystones (Cockshutt, Courthouse Square National Register nomination, Sec. 7, p. 3).

Directly west of the courthouse sits the former Clerk of Courts and Register of Deeds Building (#19A). Built in 1900, the one-story brick building has a hipped metal roof and a hipped central dormer. Four bays wide and two deep, the principal facade is protected by an engaged porch supported by four square brick columns. Two segmental-arched entrances flanked by windows occur on the main facade with windows on the side elevations. The roof is underlined by curved rafter brackets. The interior is comprised of four rooms, with the northwest room serving as a fireproof vault with a stone floor and metal ceiling.

East of the courthouse stands the former 1936 Agricultural Extension Building (#19D). The one-story brick building has a hipped roof. The symmetrical facade features a recessed central entrance with a double-leaf door with transom flanked by eight-over-eight

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sash windows. Brick quoins mark the corners of the building. The 1964 rear section connects to the original building with a short hyphen, creating an “H” shaped building.

The 1990 former Health Building (#19C) is connected to the west elevation of the courthouse by a covered walkway supported by classical columns. The facade of the one-story brick and concrete block building faces Thomas Bragg Street. The building has a flat roof and a seven-bay symmetrical facade.

Jails have been traditionally associated with the courts and many have been located in the courthouse itself. They provided a powerful visual statement of the authority of law to the citizens of the county, while also serving as a convenient point from which to deliver prisoners to the courtroom. Disadvantages to this arrangement included danger from fires, security problems, and inflexibility, leading many counties to construct modern, expandable jail facilities separate from the courthouse. Sometimes referred to as “law enforcement centers,” they may also house offices for the sheriff and related enforcement agencies (*A Report on North Carolina Judicial Facilities*, p. 126).

A 1931 study on the inadequacies of existing jail facilities conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation led to a report recommending minimum specifications for modern detention facilities for small, medium, and large cities. The report coincided with the construction of the two-story on a raised basement jail in the town of Jackson. The 1931 Jackson jail (#6) was built across the street from the Northampton County courthouse, thereby providing a measure of security for courthouse visitors. The jail is set back from the street and yet it remains convenient to the courts. The jail is of fireproof construction with a skeletal steel frame, brick walls, and reinforced concrete floors. The interior of the jail was remodeled in 1995 and currently houses minimum custody inmates. At the same time the sheriff’s office moved into the adjacent 1964 Social Security office, the two buildings were connected, and a new detention facility was added to the north side of the 1931 jail (*A Report on North Carolina Judicial Facilities*, p. 126).

The Jackson Elementary School is typical of the consolidated or urban school built in the early twentieth century. Of masonry construction, the schools were normally of one or two stories and were built on the corridor plan with banked windows. The more elaborate schools might exhibit stylistic influences of the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Art Deco or Moderne, and other period styles. Built in 1925, the Jackson Elementary School follows the pattern of schools built throughout North Carolina in the 1920s. The one-story brick school features a side-gable roof with exposed rafters and two shed dormers. The symmetrical façade has a recessed central entrance flanked on each side by banks of nine-over-nine sash windows. Two columns support the Colonial Revival-style gable-front portico. The interior

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is arranged on the corridor plan with the administration offices clustered near the entrance and the classrooms arranged on either side of the transverse corridor.

### Ecclesiastical Buildings

As new Protestant Episcopal churches were built in North Carolina during the antebellum period, church architectural preferences within the Episcopal denomination were increasingly rooted in the Gothic Revival style and reflected a progression in design and theological ideals. Congregations within towns and villages tended to embrace this new ideal. New church construction adhered to these ideals as local economics allowed. In 1852, Richard Upjohn, the English-born architect who defined the High Church Gothic Revival in America, published *Upjohn's Rural Architecture*, a pattern book that included good designs for simple churches. Among the churches that drew upon Upjohn's pattern book were St. Mark's in Halifax (1854) and St. Paul's in Beaufort (1857). Upjohn also provided original designs for parish churches, including Grace Church in Plymouth, a brick church with side tower, which was begun in 1859. Gothic Revival architecture remained a favored church style throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century (Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, p. 239).

Adolphus Gustavus Bauer (1858-1898) designed the 1898 Church of the Saviour (NR, #100). Built of rusticated granite building stones with brownstone trim, the Church of the Saviour follows a gable-front nave plan, with an offset, three-stage bell tower and a separate vesting room along the south elevation. Simple Gothic Revival-style features enhance its exterior and include lancet windows and pointed-arch door openings. Various window shapes accent the gable ends: a large triplet window at the front, a large circular window at the rear, and a small bull's eye in the sacristy. Brownstone highlights the voussiors of each pointed arch, the windowsills, and the perimeter of the circular windows. All the windows within the church contain stained glass.

Located at the eastern end of the south elevation, the bell tower also functions as an entrance vestibule. Brownstone belt courses delineate the tower's different stages. Each face of the second stage features a lancet window and the bell stage contains louvered openings. A pyramidal roof with flared eaves protects the tower.

The church property includes a cemetery (#100A) designed in 1853 by Frederick FitzGerald, the rector. Symmetrical in plan, the original cemetery design featured a series of rectangular family plots that varied in size and formed a Greek cross. Walkways separated each of the twelve family lots. According to the original plan, a circular walkway was to accent the central Rector's lot and single graves would skirt the property's interior perimeter. Today, the cemetery embodies much of FitzGerald's original design and its monuments

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illustrate a remarkable cross-section of artistic expression from 1853 to 1950 (York, Church of the Saviour National Register nomination, Sec. 8, p. 6)

Built in 1906 and remodeled and faced with brick in 1939, the Jackson United Methodist Church (#76) replaced the original 1845 frame church. Also rendered in the Gothic Revival style, the church is marked by a bracketed cross-gable roof. Three lancet stained-glass windows are centered on the principal facade, while a triplet window surmounted by a Tudor-arched lintel is centered in the front gable. A small gable-front vestibule is situated on the east side of the facade.

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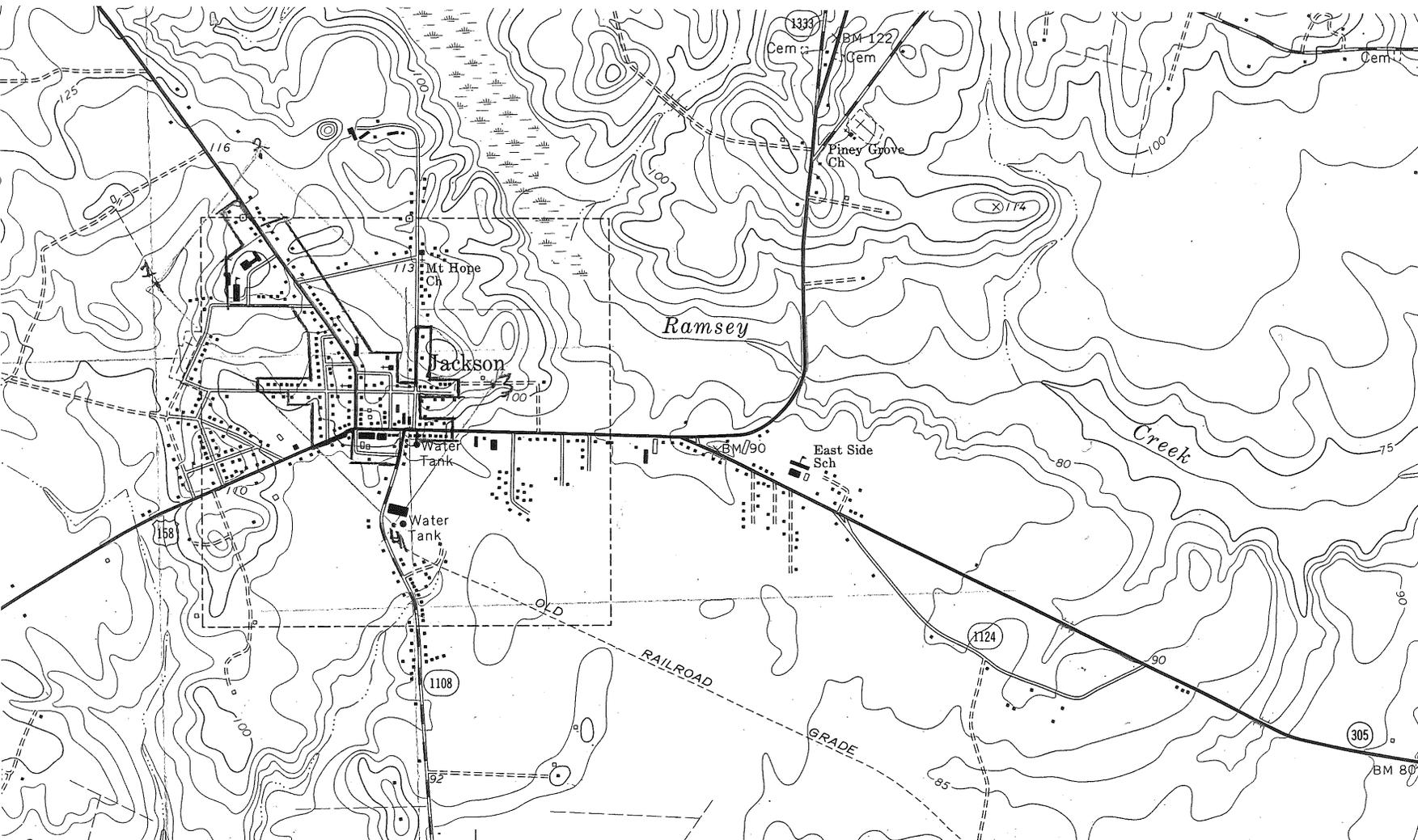
**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the Jackson Historic District are as shown by the solid line on the accompanying Jackson map (scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet).

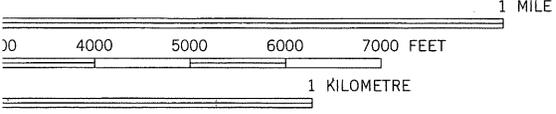
**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the Jackson Historic District are drawn to include as much as possible of the original area of the town and of contiguous areas with pre-1953 resources, while excluding non-contributing properties wherever possible. The northern and eastern boundaries extend to the town limits with agricultural fields beyond the boundaries. The southern and western boundaries are drawn to exclude post-1953 buildings or buildings that have lost their integrity.



- JACKSON HISTORIC DISTRICT**
- (1) 18 282 002 (E)  
18 4030300 (N)
  - (2) 18 282 460 (E)  
18 4030600 (N)
  - (3) 18 283340 (E)  
18 4029880 (N)
  - (4) 18 282 960 (E)  
18 4029 400 (N)

CROSSROADS) IV SW  
:24 000



VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1977  
286000m.E.

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

- Primary highway, hard surface.....
- Secondary highway, hard surface.....
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface.....
- Unimproved road.....
- Interstate Route (Shield symbol)
- U. S. Route (Square symbol)
- State Route (Circle symbol)

**JACKSON, N. C.**  
N3622.5—W7722.5/7.5

1974

AMS 5556 IV NW—SERIES V842

4031  
4030  
4029000m.N.  
RICH SQUARE 8 MI.  
36° 22' 30"  
77° 22' 30"

(RICH SQUARE)  
5556 IV SE

