

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Winton Historic District

Other names/site number: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by the west side of North King Street, north of Cross Street, North Murfree Street, East Weaver Street and West Jordan Street

City or town: Winton State: NC County: Hertford

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the **National** Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>139</u>	<u>55</u>	buildings
<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>157</u>	<u>59</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2
Gray Gables, Listed 1982 (outbuildings were not included in this nomination); C. S. Brown School Auditorium, Listed 1985

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic – single dwelling
- Domestic – secondary structure
- Commerce/Trade – financial institution
- Commerce/Trade – department store
- Commerce/Trade – restaurant
- Social – meeting hall
- Government – government office
- Government – post office
- Government – courthouse
- Education – school
- Education – education-related
- Funerary – cemetery
- Funerary – mortuary
- Recreation – sports facility
- Recreation – monument

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic – single dwelling
- Domestic – secondary structure
- Commerce/Trade – restaurant
- Social – meeting hall

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- Government – town hall
- Government – fire station
- Government – government office
- Government – post office
- Education – school
- Education – education-related
- Funerary – cemetery
- Funerary – mortuary
- Recreation – sports facility
- Recreation – museum
- Recreation – monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Colonial Revival
- Craftsman
- Gothic Revival
- Italianate
- Minimal Traditional
- Modernist
- Neoclassical
- Period Cottage
- Queen Anne
- Ranch
- 19th and 20th century Vernacular

materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

- Foundation – brick
- concrete
- Walls – wood – weatherboard
- brick
- concrete
- metal – aluminum
- vinyl
- asbestos
- Roof – asphalt
- metal

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The town of Winton, established as the county seat of Hertford County in 1766, is located in the north central part of the county, on the south bank of the Chowan River. The Winton Historic District includes the majority of extant late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century resources in the town, illustrating the growth of the town after the Civil War, during which the entire town was burned. Streets are arranged in a grid pattern with commercial and institutional resources located near the north end of the district, closer to the Chowan River, and the C. S. Brown School complex and a variety of African-American resources located near the south end of the district. Resources include a range of building types and styles including residential, commercial, and institutional resources dating from c.1863 through 1970. The district is bounded on all sides by later construction, vacant lots, or buildings that have been substantially altered and would not be considered contributing to the district. Infill construction within the district boundary is limited to a number of prefabricated houses. Material changes to historic buildings—including the application of synthetic siding, the installation of replacement windows, and the enclosure of front porches—do not overall integrity of the district and its ability to convey its local significance in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Education, Ethnic Heritage, and Politics/Government.

Narrative Description

The Winton Historic District includes the majority of the historic resources in the town of Winton. Established in 1766 as the county seat of Hertford County, the town is located on the south bank of the Chowan River, centered on the northern boundary of the county. It stands approximately eight miles northeast of Ahoskie, the county's largest city, and nearly ten miles southeast of Murfreesboro. The town was burned by Union troops during the Civil War, and the remaining above-ground historic resources largely date from the late 1860s through the late 1960s.

The district is largely residential, though includes a number of commercial resources in the 100 and the 400-500 blocks of North Main Street, governmental resources in the 700-800 blocks of North King Street, and institutional resources centered on the C. S. Brown School west of the 500 block of South Main Street. The district also includes churches and cemeteries located throughout the district. In total, there are 103 primary resources—including ninety-nine buildings and four sites—as well as secondary resources—including forty-two outbuildings, three structures, seven sites, and four objects—that were constructed between c.1863 and 1970 and contribute to the significance of the district. Twenty-seven primary resources, twenty-eight outbuildings, and four structures do not contribute to the district as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they have lost sufficient

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historic integrity. There are fifteen vacant lots in the district. Seventy-nine percent of the total principal resources contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the district.

The town of Winton is laid out on a grid plan with Main Street, King Street, and Murfree Street extending southwest from the Chowan River. Cross streets are arranged perpendicular to these streets, and thus extend from the northwest to the southeast, resulting in a grid plan that is skewed east of true north. The topography of the district is largely flat with hills only at the north end of King Street where it extends to the Chowan River. Fences and walls are rare, largely relegated to rear and side yards. Mature trees and plantings are located throughout the district, but do not form a distinctive tree canopy or distinctive landscape feature.

Lot sizes vary greatly, due to the gradual development of the district over the course of 100 years. Many lots along Main Street and King Street extend the full depth of a city block, though are interspersed with shallower lots of half-block depth. Lot widths also vary with commercial parcels as narrow as twenty-five feet, twentieth century residential lots as narrow as sixty feet wide, and late-nineteenth century houses located on lots as wide as 160 feet. Despite the range of lot sizes and building ages, building setbacks are relatively consistent with commercial buildings abutting the sidewalk and residential resources set back twenty-five to thirty feet in most cases.

Manmade elements in the district include the grid pattern of the streets, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, and extant buildings and outbuildings. The streets are all paved though concrete curbs and gutters exist only along Main Street and the 600-800 blocks of North King Street, surrounding the government complex. A narrow, grassy median extends through the north half of the 500 block and the entire 600 block of North Main Street. Concrete sidewalks are located only along Main Street, West Cross Street, and the 700 block of North King Street. Outbuildings are generally located behind primary structures and are accessed by paved and gravel driveways on one side of the lot or, in the case of corner lots, a driveway from the side street. While driveways are common in the district, they are not prominent features.

Residences within the district vary substantially in size and architectural style, based on their date of construction and the financial means of their earliest owners. They range from large, two-story, late nineteenth-century, Italianate- and Queen Anne-style houses with wide front porches and multiple rear wings, to more modest early-twentieth-century vernacular and Craftsman-style houses, to small, one-story, Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses constructed in the mid-twentieth century. While the earliest houses in the district are generally located near the north end of the district, they are interspersed, even in that area, with later houses, likely built as older houses burned or were torn down or as larger residential lots were subdivided.

Little development has taken place within the district since 1970, the end of the period of significance with only seven buildings post-dating the period of significance.

DISTRICT INVENTORY

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by street number along those streets. Building names and construction dates were derived from county tax records,

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architectural analysis, and additional information provided by longtime residents.¹ Whenever possible, resources are named for their first owner/occupant or for multiple owners/occupants associated with the property over time. Houses and commercial buildings for which no definite occupants are known are listed simply as “house” or “commercial building,” respectively. Hertford County tax records provide accurate construction dates for some properties, especially those from the mid- to late-twentieth century. When dates given on county tax records coincide with the information provided by local residents, those dates are used.

Properties in the inventory are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to age or alterations) based on their date of construction and level of historic integrity. Vacant lots (V) are also noted to identify their frequency and location. All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, c.1863 to 1970, and retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Common changes within the Winton Historic District include the installation of vinyl, aluminum, or other synthetic siding, the replacement of windows and doors, and the enclosure of side or rear porches. Additions are common but are rarely significant in size and are most often relegated to a side or rear elevation. These changes in combination may render a property non-contributing. A building is contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features. For example, the c.1940 Faison-Felton House (602 North Main Street) has aluminum siding and replacement aluminum and vinyl windows, but retains its original form, fenestration, and original roof material and thus, contributes to the district. However, the c.1905 Romulus and Rose Faison Story House (604 North Main Street) has had replacement windows installed on the façade that are smaller than the original openings, a change that has rendered the building non-contributing.

In the inventory, unless otherwise noted, the structures in the district have asphalt-shingled roofs and brick foundations. Outbuildings are one-story, unless otherwise noted and pre-fabricated sheds were considered to be temporary and thus were not included in the inventory. Dates for outbuildings were estimated based on materials and architectural forms. When the Hertford County Property Record Cards provided dates that aligned with on-the-ground observation, those dates were used.

EAST BRICKELL STREET

West of 201 East Brickell Street – VACANT

200 East Brickell Street

Manley-Futrell House – c.1935, c.2000

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, four-over-one wood-sash windows on the façade, vinyl windows on the side elevations, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with 5V metal roof supported by decorative metal posts. A two-part, shed-roofed addition extends from the left (southeast) elevation. A flat-roofed metal carport on square posts is located on the rear (southwest) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1935; the southeast shed-roofed wing and the carport were constructed c.2000. A prefabricated metal shed stands east of the house and a prefabricated metal

¹ These include Michele Felton, Elizabeth Jones, Marvin Jones, Fred Livermon Jr., Wesley Liverman, Jill Reid, and Susan Felton Woodward, who provided information and consulted with other long-term Winton residents.

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carport stands southeast of the house, behind the shed. The property was sold to Willie and Minnie Manley in 1927 and it was likely they constructed the house. In 1948, they sold the property to Walter L. and Beverly Jane Futrell, who owned it until 1962.

Shed – c. 1940

Located southwest of the house is a front-gabled, shed-roofed shed. The building has vinyl siding and an entrance on the east elevation that is sheltered by a shed roof.

Garage – c. 1972

A front-gabled, concrete-block garage is located east of the house, adjacent to the prefabricated metal shed. It has aluminum siding in the front gable, paired metal sliding doors on the façade, and an open shed-roofed bay on the east elevation supported by metal posts.

Contributing Building

Noncontributing Building

201 East Brickell Street

St. John's Episcopal Church – c.1884, 1973

The former St. John's Episcopal Church, sited on the north side of East Brickell Street, is a modest Gothic Revival-style, frame church constructed about 1884. A one-story, full-width, front-gabled entrance vestibule was added after 1973 and the sanctuary's original front door was moved to the vestibule. The vestibule has vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled roof. The entrance is a lancet-arch entry with double-leaf, four-panel doors in a pointed arch surround and is accessed by an uncovered and unpainted wood stair and ramp. The original sanctuary to the rear (northeast) of the vestibule is four bays deep with the rear bay on the northwest elevation obscured by a small, one-story, gable-roofed sacristy wing that is flush with the rear elevation. Both the sanctuary and the sacristy wing retain original weatherboards and standing-seam metal roofs. Windows on the sanctuary are elongated lancet-arch, six-over-six, wood-sash windows. A larger pointed-arch opening on the northeast (rear) gable end of the sanctuary is currently boarded. The sacristy wing has a pointed-arch, six-panel wood door on the front (southwest) elevation, accessed by an uncovered, unpainted wood stair, and a pointed-arch window on the rear (northeast) elevation. In keeping with the Masonic tradition of secrecy, all window sashes have been painted an opaque white. A medallion with a stylized Canterbury cross with a small patera is located in the sanctuary's front gable, above the vestibule. A rectangular belfry with a low-sloped, hipped roof is pierced by a round louvered vent on the façade and has lancet-arch louvered vents on the southeast and northwest elevations. A shed-roofed bay on the west elevation of the sacristy wing dates to 1973 and has vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled roof.

An active congregation from 1874 until 1971, the Episcopal Church bought land from James Anderson prior to 1861, the year of his death. It is unclear whether a church building was constructed immediately, however, after Winton was burned in 1862, parishioners traveled for a time to Windsor, NC, to baptize infants. In 1973, the church sold the building to the Masons. In order to prepare the building for use as a Masonic Lodge, the Winton Lodge 723 A. F. and A. M. the Masons added the front vestibule, whitewashed the windows, built a small shed-roofed restroom addition that extends off the northwest gable end of the side wing, and made alterations to the interior. Masonic signage on the façade notwithstanding, the building's identity as a former church remains intact.²

Cemetery, c. 1888

Located north of the church is a cemetery extending from the grassy lawn adjacent to the church to within the tree line north of the church. It contains thirty-eight marked graves and an unknown number of unmarked graves. Markers include those for members of the Daniel, Hawks, Jordan, Matthews, Northcott, and Rogers families among others. The Taylor family plot is among the graves located farther north, within a grove of trees. Other markers include that for Thomas C. Parramore Sr. (1888-1948) and his

Contributing Building

Contributing Site

² J. Daniel Pezzoni, ed., *West of the Chowan: The Historic Architecture of Hertford County, North Carolina* (Murfreesboro, NC: Historic Murfreesboro Commission, Inc., 2016), 237.

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wife, Frances, parents of the regional historian, Dr. Thomas Parramore, Jr.. The oldest marked grave is that of John C. Overby (1830-1888), made by James O'Rourke of Norfolk, Virginia. The cemetery remained in use throughout the twentieth century with the latest marked grave that of Mabel Warren Wynne Jordan in 2007.

WEST BRICKELL STREET

West of 515 North Main Street – VACANT

EAST BROWN STREET

100 East Brown Street

House – c.1965

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer and a combination of two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and replacement vinyl windows. A picture window on the right (northwest) end of the façade is flanked by two-over-two windows. To the left (southeast) of the picture window, the inset entrance contains a solid door with three lights. An inset porch at the right rear (west) is supported by decorative metal posts. A gabled breezeway on the left end of the building connects to a hip-roofed, brick garage bay with a ten-panel overhead door. County tax records date the building to 1965.

CAMP STREET

NE Corner of Weaver and Camp Streets

Manley Field/Winton Baseball Park – c.1935-1955, unknown

Contributing Site

A three-acre tract located on the southeast corner of Weaver and Camp streets, the Winton Baseball Park, started by Winton native Will Manley, was where semi-professional and regional amateur African-American teams played baseball during the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The character-defining features of the field remain, including a mowed baseball diamond, though the dates of the modern upgrades are not known. There is a chain link backstop at the north corner of the site adjacent to Camp Street and tall floodlights are located along the periphery of the site. The team was disbanded in 1953, and the field suffered damage from Hurricane Hazel in 1954. As a result, original dugouts for the teams and a foul fence were removed by the 1960s. Replacement wood and aluminum bleachers are currently located northeast of the backstop.

From the mid-1930s until the mid-1950s, this property was the home field of the Chowan Bees, rivals to Ahoskie's War Hawks and the Como Eagles. These three teams played several exhibition games over the years with African-American major league teams, who derisively termed them "The Cornfield Boys." The Chowan Bees had the best record of the three Hertford County teams, with 245 recorded winning games and eight losses. Raymond Whitehead, who played for the War Hawks, recalled in his book that the only major losses any of the local teams experienced "was when we played each other." The Bees, War Hawks, and Eagles also played against semi-professional teams from Raleigh, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News as well as against college and prison teams. Willie Mays, who played for the Newport New Royals while stationed at Fort Eustis, played on this field, along with Satchel Paige and

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Monte Irvin.³ Winton native, Sherman Jones, played for the Bees before going on to a career in Major League Baseball, pitching for the Cincinnati Reds in game 5 of the 1961 World Series.

408 South Camp Street (C. S. Brown School Complex)

Morehouse Hall – 1909, 1953, 1989

Contributing Building

The late Italianate-style, academic building stands southwest of the C. S. Brown School Auditorium. Originally three stories, the building was truncated to one story in 1953 following a devastating fire, and a rear hyphen and addition were added in 1989. The building retains the original first floor and raised basement, having been truncated just below where the first-floor windows' segmental arches and header-bond lintels were located. It is currently topped by a low-pitched, gabled roof with vinyl siding in the gables. The exterior is laid in a five-to-one common bond with a projecting header-and-stretcher-bond waterable just below the original limestone windowsills. A projecting, shed-roofed entrance wing on the façade (northwest elevation) retains quoined brick corners, though the centered entrance has been bricked in. Windows were replaced throughout, likely during the 1953 renovations, with metal-framed windows with operable awning sashes. The replacement windows include triple windows on the façade and rear (southeast) elevations replacing multiple individual windows on those elevations. Further, several windows have been reduced in size or removed entirely.

The building was enlarged in 1989 with the addition of a gable-roofed, metal-sheathed hyphen centered on the rear (southeast) elevation. The hyphen has fixed windows with transoms flanking paired one-light doors on the southwest elevation and a blind, shed-roofed bay with vinyl siding on the northeast elevation. The hyphen connects to a one-story, metal-sheathed, shed-roofed wing similar in size and scale to what remains of Morehouse Hall. The wing contains fixed aluminum-framed windows and an aluminum-framed glass door on the southeast elevation and paired metal doors on the southwest elevation. A covered walkway extends across the façade of the building, connecting to the entrances of the C. S. Brown School Auditorium to the northeast and the Vocational Building to the southwest. Morehouse Hall is historically significant to the C. S. Brown School complex and to the greater Winton community. The building was constructed as an auditorium and dormitory building for the Waters Training Institute. Present at its dedication, Dr. George Sale D.D., Superintendent of Education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society described Morehouse Hall as "a substantial brick building containing the auditorium which my white friend said was the finest in Eastern North Carolina." The building housed an auditorium on the first floor and boys' dormitories on the second and third floors, all topped by an attractive spire. It was named in honor of the Reverend Henry Lyman Morehouse, an officer of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.⁴ The building is currently used as the Hertford County Office of Aging.

406 South Camp Street (C. S. Brown School Complex)

Vocational Building – 1954

Contributing Building

Despite the address of 406 South Camp Street, this building is actually located southeast of Morehouse Hall (408 South Camp) and is located on the same parcel as the C. S. Brown Elementary School (102 C. S. Brown Drive). The one-story, flat roof Vocational Building is of concrete block construction on a brick

³ Dudley E. Flood and Ben Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2009), 181-189; Raymond Whitehead and E. Frank Stephenson, Jr., *They Called Us Cornfield Boys* (Murfreesboro, NC: Meherrin River Press, 1998), 1-2, 58-64.

⁴ Madge W. Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," North Carolina Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 16. Note: Morehouse College, formerly Atlanta Baptist College, was also named in honor of the Reverend Henry Lyman Morehouse.

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foundation with a running-bond brick veneer only on the façade (northwest elevation). It contains metal-framed, multi-light windows with operable sashes. Windows on the five-bay-wide façade are twelve-light windows with four-light operable sashes, arranged in groups of three across the right two thirds of the façade. Slightly shorter, ten-light windows with four-light operable sashes on the northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations have been partially boarded. Doors on the façade and north elevation are replacement doors and a door opening on the southwest elevation has been blocked in. A metal overhead door is centered on the southeast elevation, facing Camp Street and there is a projecting concrete block bay at the left rear (east) corner of the building. Vocational, Home Economics, and Agricultural classes were held first in an earlier Rosenwald-funded shop building constructed during the 1927 school year, which was replaced by the current building, funded by the state, in 1954. Among its teachers were Willie Flood Anderson (Home Economics) and Matthew D. Jarmond, Sr. (Vocational and Agriculture).⁵

EAST CROSS STREET

100 East Cross Street

Herbert and Katherine Brett House – c.1946

Contributing Building

Sited on the south side of East Cross Street, this house faces northwest toward the rear of the Valentine-Brett House (706 North Main Street). The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gable bay on the right (southwest) end of the façade and a one-story gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house stands on a continuous brick foundation, is clad in asbestos siding, and has an interior brick chimney on the west slope of the roof. The house retains single and paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows with original board surrounds. A six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is located on the north end of the façade. It is sheltered by a three-quarter-width, flat-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. A six-light-over-three-panel door on the ell's northeast elevation is sheltered by a bracketed hood. A shed-roofed porch on the southwest elevation has been enclosed with screens over a plywood-covered half-wall. Herbert and Katherine Brett built this small house behind the Valentine-Brett House where Herbert's mother lived. County tax records date the building to 1946.

WEST CROSS STREET

100-block West Cross Street

Jordan Cemetery - c.1859-2016

Contributing Site

Adjacent to the southeast side of the Hertford County Office Building (704 North King Street), the cemetery fronts on West Cross Street, but faces North Main Street. Encircled by a brick wall constructed in the late 1970s or early 1980s, this small cemetery is landscaped with a grass lawn and mature cedar, pine, magnolia, and holly trees. The oldest marked grave is the 1859 grave of Sarah Louise Savage Eure. According to the North Carolina Cemetery Census, the cemetery contains fourteen additional graves that date between 1896 and 1965, including decedents from the Eure, Garris, Jordan, Matthews, Mitchell, and Parker families, all related by blood or marriage to the Jordan family. Jordan family members in the cemetery include Winton Mayor, John Richard Jordan, Sr. (1891-1965); his wife, Ina Love Mitchell Jordan (1895-1976), an accomplished musician; their son, prominent lawyer and legislator John R. Jordan, Jr. (1921-2016); and their daughter, Elsie Winnifred Jordan (1928-2011), instrumental in the restoration of the Jordan family home at 402 North Main and the 1915 Winton Post Office (404 North Main). Five graves in addition to that of John R. Jordan, Jr. post-date the period of significance for the

⁵ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 186 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 26; Fisk University, "Shop at Waters Training School," Rosenwald Database, rosenwald.fisk.edu (accessed January 2019).

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district and include members of the Jordan and Vann families, the latter family occupying the house across West Cross Street to the northeast. Markers are predominantly marble with little funerary art. There is a marble obelisk inscribed with the name "Jordan" that faces north toward Cross Street and a brick vault tomb that are set apart from the markers.

C.S. BROWN SCHOOL DRIVE

101 C. S. Brown School Drive (C. S. Brown School Complex)

C.S. Brown High School – 1942, 1959, 1966, 1970

Contributing Building

Sited on the east side of South Main Street and facing south toward C. S. Brown School Drive, is the 1942 C. S. Brown High School, known as the North Building. The building is part of a complex that includes the 1926 C. S. Brown School Auditorium, the 1909 Morehouse Hall, a 1954 vocational building, and the 1951 C. S. Brown Elementary School. The original part of a one-story, parapet-roofed building, which stands at the north end of the complex, is fifteen bays wide and housed classrooms and the library. The building is laid in a seven-to-one common bond with a projecting header-course watertable. The nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, arranged in groups of three to light the classrooms, have soldier-course lintels and header-course sills. There is a projecting entrance bay at the center and projecting bays on each end of the façade, the latter with arch window openings now filled by stucco. The entrance bay has a gabled parapet, framed by decorative pilasters and features an inset entrance framed by soldier- and header-course brick. The paired six-light-over-two-panel doors have a twelve-light transom. The doors are accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop framed by low brick piers. Two additional classrooms were constructed at the left rear (northwest) and a matching wing at the right rear (east), the parapet between these wings and the main building indicating a later construction date. The left wing has windows on the front and rear elevations matching those on the original classrooms while the right wing has paired six-light-over-two-panel doors on the façade.

Attached to the east end of the east wing is a c.1959 one-story brick hyphen that connects to a brick gymnasium and cafeteria, which was built that year and named the Hugh C. Freeland Physical Education Building in honor of the second principal of the school. The hyphen features a modified five-to-one common-bond brick exterior, shed-roofed metal roof, and fixed aluminum-framed windows and boarded entrance doors on the façade (south elevation). To its right (southeast) is a front-gabled cafeteria with a metal roof, vertical metal in the gables, and brick veneer on the side elevations. It has grouped, stacked, metal-framed windows with operable awning sashes set on a concrete block knee wall. The windows extend the full width of the façade with a single plywood door installed in the seventh of the eight window bays. A group of five windows is located on the left (northwest) elevation of the cafeteria. A one-story, brick wing project from the east elevation of the cafeteria is a 1960s incinerator building. It has a modified five-to-one common-bond brick exterior, louvered vents and two six-panel doors on the façade, and a later, gabled roof with metal roofing. To the rear of the hyphen and cafeteria is a large, front-gabled, brick gymnasium. It was constructed in the same modified five-to-one common-bond brick and has a metal roof. There are no windows, but two sets of three doors each are located on the rear (northeast) elevation, each set sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy on metal posts.

The C. S. Brown High School, and the entire complex, is deeply significant to African-American education in Hertford County. The original property extended from Main Street to Camp Street and additional sections have been donated to the school over the years. Calvin Scott Brown was the chief administrator of Chowan Academy, (the original name for the school) from 1886, through the school's transferal to Hertford County in 1923 then to the State of North Carolina in 1924, until his death in 1936. In 1935, the school had become a day school and when the 1942 High School Building (North Building) was completed, the school was renamed for Calvin Scott Brown. In 1970, when the school complex had seven buildings, the high school component of the school closed due to integration. The entire school

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campus was then designated an elementary school, serving grades one through eight. The historic high school building is no longer used for education; a group of Winton residents employed at Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company saw the 1942 C.S. Brown High School building (North Building) falling into disrepair, and in 2002 they purchased the building to serve as the Newport News Shipyard Commuters Club's multipurpose center.⁶

Playing Fields - c.1926-1970

Located northeast of the school, on an adjacent parcel at the southwest corner of Brown Street and Camp Street, is an approximately two-acre lot now in private ownership, where the school's former playground and football field were located. There are no buildings on the lot, which retains circa-1970s stadium lights on creosoted wood poles. The fields, adjacent to the gymnasium, are encircled by a chain link fence.

Brick Piers - c.1925

Two brick piers flank a wide, poured-concrete walkway on the east side of South Main Street. The walkway was the former entrance to the school, prior to the construction of the 1942 C. S. Brown High School, the piers flanked by mature cedars extending along this part of South Main Street. The piers are approximately five feet tall and feature recessed concrete panels on each elevation and simple, Moderne-style elevated trapezoidal capitals on a concrete cap. The capitals appear to have had some sort of lighting system at their highest point.

Contributing Site

Contributing Object

102 C. S. Brown School Drive (C. S. Brown School Complex)

C. S. Brown Elementary School – 1951, 2009

Noncontributing Building

Located on the west side of S. Main Street, south of the 1942 C. S. Brown High School, is the 1951 C. S. Brown Elementary School. The one-story, flat-roofed, Modernist-style brick building has been altered with the installation of fixed aluminum-framed windows and the construction of a large, shed-roofed entrance wing facing South Main Street. The original building, which extends perpendicular to Main Street and parallel to the C. S. Brown High School, is five bays wide with a running-bond brick veneer and classrooms arranged along a double-loaded corridor. Replacement windows extend from a brick knee wall all the way to the roofline. A flat-roofed monitor extends above the northwest four classrooms of the building and a flat-roofed bay projects from the south elevation at the location of the fourth classroom. A one-story, hip-roofed entrance wing centered on the northwest elevation has a wall of fixed windows that extends across the façade and the west end of the southwest elevation, interrupted only by paired aluminum-framed doors. The entrance wing connects to a large, shed-roofed classroom wing that is five bays deep. The classroom wing has an entrance on the south end of the northwest elevation, paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a transom that extends all the way to the roofline. The northeast elevation features three large groups of fixed aluminum-framed windows lighting classrooms and two smaller bays at the southeast end lighting offices or restrooms. A lower, shed-roofed wing without windows projects from the south elevation of the classroom wing.

The school is surrounded by paved asphalt access roads from S. Main Street and Weaver Street, connecting it to ancillary buildings, and serving as a parking lot. There are also circa-1960 flat-roof metal canopy walkways, supported by metal poles, linking the school grounds to the auditorium. Constructed in 1951 as an elementary building, the building was altered and enlarged in 2009 and currently serves as the C. S. Brown High School – STEM.

Brick Piers - c.1951

Contributing Object

Three brick piers are located near the entrance on the southeast elevation of the school. The piers mimic the c.1925 piers at the South Main Street entrance to the original school. They are approximately five feet

⁶ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 54-55; Calvin Scott Brown Cultural Center and Museum, "One Hundred Years of Quality Education: Calvin Scott Brown School, 1886-1986," Felton Papers, 26.

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tall and feature recessed panels of soldier-course brick on each elevation, a soldier course at the top of the pier, and trapezoidal brick cap. They are now connected to one another by a vinyl fence.

Detached classroom trailer - c.1970

Noncontributing Building

Located immediately south of the C. S. Brown Elementary School is a one-room, side-gabled frame classroom trailer. The trailer has replacement corrugated metal siding covering most of the former window openings. A hollow-core metal door with an inset square light is located on the south elevation and accessed by a wood ramp. A single double-hung aluminum sash window remains on the south elevation.

Shed - c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Sited immediately south of the detached classroom trailer, the one-bay, frame storage shed stands on concrete block piers. It has a gabled roof with deep eaves and vertical T1-11 siding. A small wooden ramp accesses a plywood door on the southeast gable end.

Calvin Scott Brown and Amaza Drummond Brown Burial Plot – 1936 Contributing Site

Sited south of the C. S. Brown Elementary School and east of the First Baptist Church of Winton is a small, rectangular burial ground for Calvin Scott Brown and his wife, Amaza Drummond Brown. The plot is bound by a prefabricated metalwork fence by the Cincinnati Iron Fence Company. Within the fence are two plain concrete vaults with granite headstones for Calvin S. Brown (1859-1936) and Amaza J. Brown (1869-1926). Designated after the death of Dr. Brown, Amaza Brown, who was originally buried in a family plot on Jordan Street, was exhumed and laid to rest next to her husband at this location.⁷ Between the two graves, a c.1936 Moderne-style monument looms, with bands of incised scrolling decoration and the word “Brown” inscribed at the monument’s midsection. At the monument’s base is inscribed “Founders of Waters Training School,” crediting the Browns’ start as instructors and organizers of the former Chowan Academy.

108 C. S. Brown School Drive (C. S. Brown School Complex)

Brown Hall/ C. S. Brown School Auditorium (NR1985) – 1926 Contributing Building

Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, the one-story, Colonial Revival-style auditorium, is a stuccoed tile block building with a brick foundation and raised watertable. It is composed of a truncated-hip-roofed central section (the auditorium) with flanking two-bay-wide classroom wings that extend the full depth of the building. The five-bay-wide center section has alternating paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows and paired nine-light-over-two-panel doors. Each group of doors and windows is surmounted by a demilune fanlight with radial muntins. The façade is dominated by a three-bay-wide, pedimented portico, supported by Tuscan-style wood columns, installed after 1985 to replace original brick piers and accessed by poured-concrete steps. The pediment features a small fan light in the tympanum and a denticulated cornice. The classroom wings feature shed roofs with parapets on the façade and rear (southeast) elevations. A projecting cornice on the façade extends from the dentiled entablature of the center section. The wings have replacement vinyl windows on the façade and the side elevations, each three bays deep, are a combination of original twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows and replacement vinyl windows, all arranged in groups of five. The classroom wings extend beyond the southeast elevation of the auditorium with replacement doors accessing hallways on each side of the auditorium and a shed-roofed section occupying the space between the wings. The interior plan follows a standard pattern with the entrances opening into the auditorium. Flanking the auditorium were the principal’s office and three classrooms on the right and a storage room and three more classrooms on the left.

⁷ Personal Communication with Michele Felton and Marvin Jones by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

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The auditorium and classrooms were constructed in 1926 using a grant from the Rosenwald Fund. Skilled African American tradesmen in the community donated bricks, lumber, and their own construction skills to build the school. The building was restored in 1986 by the C. S. Brown School Auditorium Restoration Association, which included local educators such as the Rev. James A. Felton, William M. Reid, Alice Jones Nickens, Geneva Jones Bowe, and many others within the community. Noted graduates include Robert Lee Vann (newspaper publisher) and Clinton Caldwell Boone (missionary leader). Graduations, funerals, family reunions, religious services have since been held there.⁸

EAST DICKINSON STREET

100 E. Dickinson Street

Mary Parker Eure House - c.1900, c.2010

Noncontributing Building

Initially identical in form to the neighboring Thomas D. Boone House (102 East Dickinson), this house has been altered with the addition of a large, two-story, side-gabled garage wing on the right (northwest) elevation. The two-story, front-gabled vernacular house with Queen Anne-style detailing is two bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and vinyl windows throughout. The house retains a side-hall-plan entrance with an original five-panel wood door and two-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (northwest) elevation, terminating at the later, two-story wing. The porch has a standing-seam metal roof on turned posts. A single diamond-shaped window is located in the front gable and there is an interior, corbelled brick chimney on the ridgeline. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing projects from the right rear (southwest) with an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on its east elevation. Constructed about 2010, the two-story, side-gabled wing on the northwest elevation incorporates a two-bay garage on the first floor, with overhead metal doors accessed by a poured-concrete driveway. At the same time, the rear ell was remodeled and expanded to its one-and-a-half story height. According to local tradition, Mary Parker Eure owned the house until her death in 1943, when it was left to her son, Peter Royce Eure, Jr., and subsequently his daughter, Beatrice Mae Eure Newby of Norfolk, Virginia. A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed shed stands south of the house.

102 East Dickinson Street

Thomas D. Boone House – c.1900

Contributing Building

Located at the west southwest corner of East Dickinson Street and North Murfree Street, this two-story, front-gabled, vernacular house with Queen Anne-style detailing was nearly identical to the neighboring Mary Parker Eure House (100 E. Dickinson Street) and may have been constructed by the same family or contractor. The house is two bays wide and double-pile and has vinyl siding and two-over-two wood-sash windows. An entrance on the right (northwest) end of the façade opens to the side-hall plan. The replacement door has an original two-light transom and is sheltered by a shed roof porch supported by original turned posts. The posts are tied together by a later wood railing and there is a modern wood ramp that spans the façade. A fixed, diamond-shaped window is located in the front gable and there is an interior corbelled brick chimney at the ridgeline. A two-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the rear (southwest) of the right (northwest) elevation. An original, one-story gabled ell at the right rear has an interior brick chimney, a partially enclosed shed-roofed wing on its left (southeast) elevation, and a later shed-roofed porch on its right (northwest) elevation that has been enclosed with windows on a weatherboard-covered half wall. A 1922 deed references a lot with house formerly owned by Thomas D. Boone and wife. Boone was a veteran of the Confederate Army, a schoolteacher in Winton in 1910, and later the Clerk of Court. It was owned by Camp Corporation and members of the Camp family between 1922 and 1939 and by Arthur Tell Newsome and family from 1939 to 1961.

⁸ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 3, 5.

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203 E. Dickinson Street

Carter-Hale House - c.1890

Contributing Building

Occupying a large lot mostly bound by a wood picket fence, the two-story, triple-A-roofed, Italianate-style house is three bays wide and single-pile. It stands on a continuous concrete block foundation, is sheathed with plain weatherboards, and has a standing-seam metal roof with two interior stuccoed chimneys on the rear (northeast) elevation. The house retains many original exterior features including decorative vergeboards in the center and end gables; a peaked-arch louvered vent on the façade's decorative front gable; narrow molded cornerboards with primitive capitals and small brackets on the façade; and two-over-two, wood-sash windows with plain board surrounds and drip molding, many with original louvered wood shutters. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf, two-panel door with single-light demi-lune transom in an arched surround. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by four, square columns with scrolled jigsaw brackets. Windows flanking the entrance retain their elongated form and low paneled jib doors, a feature seen with other late nineteenth-century houses in Hertford County, such as Harrellsville. A one-story, polygonal bay window on the left (northwest) elevation has molded panels above the windows and vertical beadboard below. A full-width, one-story, shed-roofed rear wing is concealed on its southeast and northwest elevations by a weatherboard-covered parapet wall. From the shed-roofed wing, a one-story, gabled rear kitchen ell extends to the northwest with vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. There is an enclosed porch along the southeast elevation with a deep, shed-roofed bay at the intersection of the shed-roofed rear wing and the enclosed porch. John Cherry Carter purchased the lot in 1888 and built a house soon after. In 1925, Carter sold the house to Garland and Pearl Hale whose children, Dorothy Hale Belney and Edgar Hale took ownership in 1956.

Carriage House - c.1915

Contributing Building

Located east of the house, the one-story, side-gabled, three-bay frame building has vertical wood sheathing (secured by wire and cut nails) and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails. Two garage bays on the left (northwest) end of the façade are separated by a center square post and a paneled door on the right (southeast) end of the façade opens into a shed room. A small shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) has standing seam metal sheathing and exposed rafter ends. The southeast and northeast elevations of the garage and rear wing are lit by fixed four-light, wood-sash windows with plain nailed board surrounds.

KING STREET

102 North King Street

Claudy and Mary Burgess House - c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled vernacular house is four bays wide and single-pile with a wide, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl windows throughout, and two interior brick chimneys, one on the main block and one on the rear ell. A replacement door near the left (northeast) end of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. An entrance on the rear (southeast) gable end of the rear ell is sheltered by an aluminum awning. The vernacular house may date to the early twentieth century, though local sources indicate that it was moved to this site and given its current appearance about 1945. Claudy and Mary Burgess bought the house in 1956 and lived there with their three children, Sonny, Carolyn, and Kenny, until 1964.

Garage - c.1945

Contributing Building

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Located southeast of the house, the one-story, front-gabled, frame garage is accessed from a gravel drive off of East Richard Street. The building has a concrete block foundation, corrugated metal siding, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. An open garage faces East Richard Street.

103 North King Street

Piland-Parker House – c.1900

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house, constructed at the turn of the twentieth century, is three bays wide and double-pile plan with an original hip-roofed wing at the rear of the right (northeast) elevation. A later shed-roofed bay projects from the right elevation, just in front of the hip-roofed wing and a full-width, hip-roofed addition at the rear extends beyond the right elevation and wraps the left rear (west) corner of the house. The house has vinyl siding throughout and an interior brick chimney. A six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by metal posts. To its left (southwest) is a sixteen-light, wood-sash picture window. Other windows are a combination of original six-over-six wood-sash windows and replacement vinyl windows with a single two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash window on the shed-roofed bay. The property is surrounded by older plantings including a ligustrum hedge, gardenia bush, a mature cedar, and a raised brick planting bed south of the house. Of particular interest is a stamped concrete sidewalk panel where the house's poured-concrete walk approaches the street; this circa-1920 signage is inscribed "Harry H. Parker, 805 King Street, Winton, NC." The house was owned by J. J. and Olivia J. Piland from at least 1922 to 1947. Piland operated a shoes, clothing, and dry goods store in Winton. Harry H. and Eva Matthews Parker owned the house from 1948 to 2001 and built a fallout shelter in the rear yard in the 1960s, which is still extant. Parker owned a garage in Winton.

Garage - c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the house, the front-gable, frame garage has a concrete block foundation, asbestos siding, and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The garage bay on the southeast elevation has no doors. The garage is lit by one six-over-six, wood-sash window on its southwest elevation.

Garage - c.1974

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the one-story, front-gabled, metal building has corrugated metal sheathing, a metal roof, and metal sliding doors on the southeast gable end.

204 North King Street

Winton Baptist Church Parsonage - c.1955, 1984

Contributing Building

An expansive five-bay, hip-roofed Ranch house, the Winton Baptist Church parsonage, is sited on the southeast corner of West Shaw and North King streets, at the northwest corner of the church parking lot. A hip-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) results in an L-shaped plan. The house has a running-bond brick veneer with a wide exterior brick chimney on the left (northeast) elevation and a comparable exterior chimney on the rear (southeast) elevation. The house has vinyl windows throughout, arranged in a group of three on the left (northeast) end of the façade. A replacement hollow-core five-panel door on the façade is located in an inset bay further sheltered by the deep eaves that extend around the house. In 1984, an original garage on the northeast elevation of the rear wing was enclosed, a study and den were added on the southwest elevation, and a hip-roofed carport supported by brick piers was added to the rear wing. The carport shelters a replacement door on the southeast elevation of the rear wing as well as a deeply inset entrance to its south. An entrance on the right (southwest) elevation, accessed by a brick and concrete stoop, features a plywood door with three inset lights.

301 North King Street

Herring-Felton House - c.1915

Contributing Building

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One of two nearly identical dwellings built in 1915 by M.R. Herring for himself and for his brother-in-law J.D. Beale, the Herring-Felton House stands at the northwest corner of North King Street and West Shaw Street. The one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed bungalow combines early Colonial Revival-style and Craftsman-style exterior features and, with its companion, the Beale-Jones House, is one of Winton's most intact dwellings. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest). It has a stuccoed foundation and retains plain weatherboards, cornerboards, a wide skirtboard, and a wide friezeboard with a molded cornice and deep soffit. The standing-seam metal roof has two interior corbeled, brick chimneys. Windows include single, paired, and three-part windows, some with decorative, Queen Anne-style upper sashes with elongated hexagonal and triangular panes and some with one-over-one wood sashes (perhaps later replacements). A one-light-over-one-panel door near the right (northeast) end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by rusticated concrete bricks, with capitals and bases supported by brick piers. A hip-roofed dormer, centered on the façade retains its original patterned wood shingles, though windows have been boarded. The dormer housed a sleeping porch, a popular early twentieth-century feature. There are two pairs of small casement windows, each with Queen Anne-style sashes, on the right elevation. A hip-roofed dormer on the right elevation has paired one-over-one windows. A projecting, hip-roofed bay, located on the right elevation, at the intersection of the main block and rear wing, has a concrete block foundation and nine-over-nine wood-sash windows. The gabled ell has an inset porch along its left (southwest) elevation. The porch is supported by turned posts and shelters a one-light-over-three-panel door. Above the rear ell is a small, hip-roofed dormer. The left elevation of the main block has a projecting, hip-roofed bay with Queen Anne-style double-hung windows and a hip-roofed dormer with paired one-over-one windows. At the street in front of the house are two carriage blocks used for exiting or entering carriages and early cars.

The house was built by M.R. Herring and his wife, Nellie Vann Herring. Herring also built the matching house next door, for his wife's sister and her husband, Jefferson Beale. M.R. Herring and Jeff Beale were involved in several businesses together, including a mercantile and sawmill, though they lost ownership of these houses when their sawmill, located at the north end of King Street at the Chowan River, burned in the late 1920s. The two also operated the Herring and Beale Department Store, located at 509-511 North Main Street. An original playhouse, woodshed, and grape arbor are no longer extant. The property changed hands a number of times after Herring's ownership, but has been owned by Dick and Hazel Felton, and their heirs since the 1940s.

Garage - c.1930

Located west of the house, the one-story, frame garage is in poor condition. The garage features original weatherboards, vertical wood on the rear (northwest) elevation, an open bay on the southeast gable end, and a 5V metal roof.

Contributing Building

302 North King Street

John and Janice Parker House – c.1977

Located at the southwest corner of North King Street and West Wynn Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, aluminum siding in the gables, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel wood door is located near the center of the façade and accessed by a shallow, uncovered brick terrace. There is a six-panel wood door on the left (northeast) gable end. County tax records date the building to 1977. The side and rear yards are enclosed with a wood fence. Northeast of the house is a prefabricated metal carport.

Noncontributing Building

Shed – c. 1980

East of the house stands a gambrel-roofed, frame shed with vertical plywood sheathing, weatherboards in the gables, and batten doors. A shed-roofed wing projects from its east elevation.

Noncontributing Building

Arbor – c. 1940

Contributing Structure

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South of the house stands a grape arbor that likely predates the house.

303 North King Street

Beale-Jones House - c.1915

Contributing Building

One of two nearly identical dwellings built in 1915 by M.R. Herring for himself and for his brother-in-law J.D. Beale, the Beale-Jones House stands at the west side of North King Street, just north of the Herring-Felton House. Accessed from the street by a winding, curvilinear poured-concrete pathway, the one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed bungalow combines early Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style exterior features and is one of Winton's most intact dwellings. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest). It has vinyl siding and windows include single, paired, and three-part windows, some with decorative, Queen Anne-style upper sashes with elongated hexagonal and triangular panes and some with one-over-one wood sashes (perhaps later replacements). A one-light-over-one-panel door near the right (northeast) end of the façade has a double-hung window with leaded-glass upper sash. Both are sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by rusticated concrete bricks, with capitals and bases supported by brick piers with a rusticated brick balustrade between the piers. The porch wraps around the right (northeast) elevation, supported by slender battered wood posts over rock face concrete and brick piers, again with a rusticated brick balustrade between the piers. The right-side porch shelters two pairs of small casement windows, each with Queen Anne-style sashes, paired double-leaf wood doors, and features stairs leading to the grassy lawn to the north of the house. A hip-roofed dormer on the façade has a triple, vinyl-sash window and similar dormers on the right and left (southwest) elevations have paired windows. The left elevation of the main block has a shallow, hip-roofed bay with Queen Anne-style double-hung windows. There are two interior corbelled brick chimneys and a small, hip-roofed dormer on the rear elevation. The rear ell has been altered and now features a modern one-light glass door, flanked by full-sized sidelights and topped by a three-part transom on its rear (northwest) elevation.

The house was built in 1915 by Mr. M. R. Herring (who built the adjacent house to the south) for his wife's sister, Elizabeth Vann, and her husband, Jefferson Beale. M.R. Herring and Jeff Beale were involved in several businesses together including the Herring and Beale Department Store, located in the Shaw Building at 509-511 North Main Street, and a sawmill, though both lost ownership of these houses when the sawmill burned in the late 1920s. Since the 1940s, the house has been owned by the Jones family, starting with Harry and Dorothy Jones who moved to Winton during World War II, but returned to Washington DC in 1946. Since 1946, the William Hugh and Virginia Jones family has owned the home.

Garage - c.1940

Contributing Building

West of the house, a one-story, front-gabled, brick garage has a common-bond, tapestry brick exterior and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A garage opening on the southeast elevation has an overhead door. There is a single vinyl window on the southwest elevation and the northeast elevation has two vinyl windows flanking a five-panel door.

400 North King Street

Robert Bruce and Pauline Jones Brady House - c.1958

Contributing Building

Set back from North King Street with a wide front lawn dotted with pines and shrubbery, the one-story, side-gabled, Ranch house is seven bays wide and double-pile with the right (southwest) two bays inset as a carport. The house has a running-bond brick veneer, vinyl siding in the gables, and triangular louvered vents at the tops of the gables. It has replacement vinyl windows throughout, some in groups of two or three. A solid wood door with a single diamond-shaped light is located near the center of the façade and sheltered by a shallow, two-bay-wide, shed-roofed projection of the main roof, supported by decorative metal posts with a metal railing between the posts. An inset carport on the right end of the façade is

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supported by decorative metal posts on a brick knee wall. A brick chimney rises between the main block of the house and the carport, which has a six-light-over-three-panel door and a solid wood door on its rear (southwest) elevation. A shed roof on the rear (southeast) elevation of the house is supported by metal posts on a brick knee wall and shelters a second carport. The northeast end of the shed roofed carport is enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. According to the son of the original owners, the house was constructed in 1958 by Robert Bruce and Pauline Jones Brady. A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed frame shed stands near the property's southeast corner. A prefabricated, front-gabled shed stands northwest of the house, near the property's north boundary.

**North of 400 North King Street
Faison Family Cemetery – 1891**

Contributing Site

Located on a hill overlooking North King Street and just northeast of the Brady House (400 North King Street) is a small burial. The 0.03-acre site contains only two marked graves, but an unknown number of unmarked graves. John Wesley Faison, whose 1891 grave is marked by a carved stone and a later bronze plaque, lived with his family in a house (demolished in the 1960s) across King Street to the west. To the southwest of John's grave is an unmarked, raised brick grave with concrete curb at the top, surrounding a planting area in which grows lambs' ear. This is likely the grave of John Wesley Faison's wife, Rosaline Anderson Faison. Several of the Faison's unmarried daughters and other family members are buried on the site in unmarked graves.⁹

500 North King Street

Philip G. and Alice Smith Taylor House – c.1942, c.1946

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three-bays wide with a projecting, side-gabled wing on the right (southwest) elevation. It has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, and an interior brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six, wood-sash paired to the right of the entrance and on the side-gabled wing. The entrance, centered on the main block, is sheltered by a low-sloped, hip-roofed screen porch supported by square posts and accessed by a replacement wood ramp with wood rails. The porch was constructed soon after the house was moved to the site and prior to 1951. The site slopes down to the rear to reveal a full-height basement at its southeast elevation. This home was originally built c.1942 at Camp Butner, about fifteen miles north of Durham, which closed in 1946 following the end of World War II. The building was purchased by Philip Taylor and his first wife Mary Lucas Taylor and moved to Winton. The original home consisted of a kitchen, two bedrooms, one bath and a living room.¹⁰

Shed - c.1982

Noncontributing Building

Located southeast of the house, this side-gable, frame shed has a concrete block foundation, T1-11 siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and one two-over-two wood-sash window.

501 North King Street

R. Carl and Mary A. Freeman House – c.1946

Contributing Building

Located on a slight rise above North King Street, the one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows

⁹ Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

¹⁰ Robert D. Billinger, Jr., "Prisoners of War in North Carolina," NCPedia, <https://ncpedia.org/history/20th-Century/wwii-pows> (accessed July 2020); William S. Powell, "Butner, Henry Wolff," NCPedia, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/butner-henry-wolff> (accessed July 2020); Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

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throughout. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by replacement posts. There are paired windows in the left (southwest) and right (northeast) gables. A projecting, gabled bay at the rear of the left elevation is located directly in front of a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (west). A gabled hyphen on the right elevation connects to a side-gabled garage with vinyl siding and an overhead door. The house was built by R. Carl and Mary A. Freeman who purchased the land from John Clark and his wife in 1940 and constructed the house soon after. Jim and Ide Ballentine rented the house during the late 1940s-60s.

Shed - c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, a frame two-bay shed has a metal sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and two open bays on the southeast elevation.

502 North King Street

Thad and Minta Banks Eure House – 1926

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style house is three bays wide. It exhibits typical Craftsman features such as exposed rafter tails and large knee brackets supporting the front porch. The house has a concrete foundation faced with fieldstones, aluminum siding, and vinyl windows with original wood surrounds. A six-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, is inset slightly and sheltered by a small gabled roof with exposed rafter tails and supported by knee brackets. Fieldstones have also been applied at the concrete stoop accessing the front door. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (southwest) elevation. An entrance on the left (northeast) elevation, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by concrete piers faced with fieldstones. The porch was later enclosed with screens. The house was built in 1926 by Thad Eure, a young attorney from Gates County, and his wife (m. 1925) Minta Banks, of Winton. According to local legend, Mr. Eure paid children to dive at the Chowan River landing and bring back ballast stones dumped by ships docking in Winton, which he used to face the foundation and porch supports. Eure was elected the Mayor of Winton in 1923, then represented Hertford County in the State House of Representatives. He was elected NC Secretary of State in 1936 and was re-elected to twelve terms, occupying an office in the State Capitol longer than any other North Carolinian in history.¹¹

Garage – c. 1940

Contributing Building

Located east of the house, along the north property line, is a front-gabled, frame garage. The shed has a brick pier foundation, German-profile weatherboards, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. Paired batten doors are located on the west gable end.

503 North King Street

Fred Wilson and Roberta Dixon Liverman House - c.1950, c.1975 **Noncontributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with two side-gabled wings projecting from its right (northeast) elevation. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney on the rear (northwest) slope. The house retains six-over-six, wood-sash windows, paired on the façade. A centered entrance features a replacement door accessed by an uncovered concrete stoop. The three-bay-wide, side-gabled wing to the right has two arched openings with fixed windows and a metal storm door, suggesting the wing was constructed as a porch and enclosed after 1971. The garage bay to the far right, also enclosed after 1971, has paired two-

¹¹ North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program, “Thad Eure, 1899-1993,” <http://www.ncmarkers.com/Markers.aspx?MarkerId=A-92> (accessed July 2020).

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over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows on the façade.¹² The Liverman family moved the two-bedroom, one-bath house from a military base after the close of World War II.

504 North King Street

Patrick Henry and Mattie Louise Davis Taylor House - c.1915, 1987 Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide with a rusticated, concrete block exterior, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys on the ridgeline. A one-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, low-sloped hip-roofed porch supported by replacement square columns on a concrete stoop. Centered above the entrance is a three-sided, turret-like dormer. Queen Anne in style, the dormer retains plain weatherboards, three two-over-two, wood-sash windows, and a molded soffit. There are two windows in each of the gables. On the rear (southeast) elevation is a one-story, shed-roofed addition over which is a gable dormer, both constructed in 1987.

According to longtime residents, this house was constructed in 1930. However, the Colonial Revival- and Queen Anne-styles exterior features indicate an earlier construction date. The house was likely constructed c.1915 by W. P. Taylor, though with Taylor's death in 1915, it was first occupied by his son, Patrick Henry Taylor, and his wife, Mattie Louise Davis Taylor. P. H. Taylor worked for his father in 1910 at the sawmill and in 1920 was a riverboat pilot. Taylor died in 1927 and Miss Mattie managed to retain the house, with difficulty, through the Depression and until her death in the 1950s, renting an upstairs apartment. The Cleveland M. and Della Eure Francis family occupied the house for many years.

Garage - c.1945, 1989

Noncontributing Building

Located southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, concrete block garage with a paneled pull-down garage door centered on the façade and three eight-light windows on the right (southwest) elevation. It has a 5V metal roof and T1-11 siding in the front gable. A shed-roofed, frame wing was added to the rear (southeast) of the building in 1989. This wing has vinyl siding and projects beyond the left (northeast) elevation, connecting to the c. 1930 garage.

Garage - c.1930

Contributing Building

East of the house, and largely obscured by the house, is a shed-roofed, concrete-block garage with at least two open bays on the west elevation.

505 North King Street

Pearce-Liverman House - c.1907, c.1945

Contributing Building

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is distinctive for its spacious, five-bay façade and wraparound porch supported by turned posts with an original turned baluster. While the left (southwest) elevation of the porch was enclosed in the 1940s, it remains open at the right (northeast) elevation. The house has vinyl siding and windows throughout though it retains elongated window openings on the first-floor façade that open to the wraparound porch. Centered on the façade is a replacement door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. Two interior, corbelled brick chimneys are located on the rear (northwest) elevation of the main block of the house. The single-pile house has a number of projecting wings at the rear including a two-story, side-gabled wing at the left rear (west). The wing projects slightly beyond the left elevation with its ridge running parallel to the front gable and the wraparound porch terminates at this wing. Decorative gables on the southeast and northwest elevations give the wing the form of a triple-A-roofed I-house, indicating that the wing may predate the front part of the house. To the right (north) of this wing is a one-story, side-gabled wing, also with a ridge running parallel to that of the main block. Projecting beyond the right elevation and forming the termination of the

¹² Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

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wraparound porch, this wing has a canted bay in the right gable end and a pointed arch window in the gable. A low hyphen at the rear of the one-story wing connects to a deep, gabled kitchen ell with an interior corbelled brick chimney. A prefabricated, frame shed stands northwest of the house. The house was built by the Pearce family after their earlier house on the corner of Main and Pine streets burned. Pearce, who was in the lumber business and ran a sawmill, picked out the heart pine timber to use in the house. After Mr. Pearce's death in 1920, his wife and children moved away and the house was eventually sold at auction to Albert Wesley "Papa" Liverman, whose family still retains ownership of the house, now divided into apartments.

Shed - c.1940

A one-story, shed-roofed, frame shed stands southwest of the house. The building has plywood sheathing, a four-panel door on the northeast elevation sheltered by an overhang of the shed roof, and a 5V metal roof. An open, shed-roofed bay on square posts projects from the southwest elevation.

Contributing Building

Grape Arbor - c.1960

A scuppernong grape arbor, composed of vertical wood posts and lattice for vines, stands directly west of the house.

Contributing Structure

506 North King Street

C. Wallace and Eula Carter Jones House - c.1918

Located at the southeast corner of North King Street and West Brickell Street, this one-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style house actually faces Brickell Street to the northeast. It is three bays wide and double-pile and retains wood weatherboards; cornerboards and skirtboards painted in a contrasting color; exposed rafter tails, and two interior brick chimneys. A twenty-one-light-over-one-panel French door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (southeast) elevation. The porch is supported by replacement wood posts and has exposed rafter tails. A tripartite window to the left of the door features nine-over-one wood-sash windows flanking a twelve-over-one window. Other windows throughout the house are nine-over-one wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the right (northwest) end of the façade. A hip-roofed dormer, centered on the façade has paired nine-light windows. A projecting, hip-roofed wing on the right elevation, facing North King Street, has grouped windows on all three elevations and an interior brick chimney. A large, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) has a hip-roofed dormer on its northwest elevation and a hip-roofed porch below that dormer that has been enclosed with wood lattice. C. Wallace Jones came to Winton from Rich Square in 1912 to practice law. He married Eula Carter (raised in the Carter-Hale House at 203 E. Dickinson) in 1914 and built this home about 1918.

Contributing Building

Shed - c.1950

Located southeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with vertical board-and-batten sheathing and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

Contributing Building

507 North King Street

Jim Mitchell House - c.1904

Distinctive for its projecting polygonal wing, centered on the façade, the Jim Mitchell House is one of Hertford County's most unique examples of the Queen Anne style. The house features a one-and-a-half-story, truncated-hip-roofed core with a wide, projecting gable on the right (northeast) elevation and a gabled dormer on the left (southwest) elevation in addition to the projecting wing on the façade. The house has vinyl siding with vinyl shingles in the northeast gable, but retains a bold polychrome lozenge frieze that encircles the projecting polygonal wing. It has vinyl windows throughout and a standing-seam metal roof with three metal-and-glass-globe lighting conductors and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A paneled door, located at the northeast end of the main, hip-roofed wing, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that wraps entirely around the projecting polygonal bay. The porch is supported by grouped

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colonnets over paneled wood piers and is accessed by a wide stair at its east elevation. A small gabled dormer centered on the façade has a single window. There is a single window in the northeast gable and paired windows in the southwest dormer. Parallel hip-roofed wings project from the rear (northwest) elevation. A prefabricated shed stands west of the house, northwest of a prefabricated carport.

The house was built at the turn of the twentieth century by Jim Mitchell, whose mother was related to the Lewis Daniel family of Winton. Mitchell graduated from law school at 18 and served as Assistant to the US Attorney General during the Hoover administration.

601 North King Street

Northcott-Downs House - c.1880

Contributing Building

Sited on the west side of North King Street, this two-story, side-gabled I-house features a two-tier, Queen Anne-style porch. The three-bay, single-pile house has aluminum siding and two-over-two wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor façade and on the left (southwest) gable end. There is an interior, corbelled brick chimney in the right (northeast) gable end and a second chimney at the left rear (southwest). A one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom in a molded surround. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The porch wraps around the right elevation where it has been enclosed with screens. A front-gabled, second-floor porch, centered on the façade has a pedimented gable, porch supports matching those on the first-floor porch, and a turned balustrade. An entrance, centered on the second-floor façade, opens to the porch. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) has an enclosed porch with six-light windows along its southwest elevation, a shed-roofed wing at its rear, and is intersected by a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) of the main block. The shed-roofed wing has a parapet on its southwest elevation and a projecting, shed-roofed bay with paired windows.

The property was appraised after the death of Andrew J. Northcott in 1881 and included the house and other buildings on a 25-yard by 120-yard lot between King and Main streets. In 1907, the property was sold by Roberta (Bertie) L. Northcott and John A. Northcott, Andrew's children, to H.H. Jones and his wife, Ila Newsome Jones, who enlarged the house to the west. The property changed hands several times before being sold to Philip Griffin Downs and wife, Lizzie Jones Downs, in 1931. The house had been in the Jones family since at least 1905, as Lizzie Downs, the daughter of H.H. and Ila Jones, was born in the house in 1905. Lizzie J Downs continued to live in the home after her husband died in 1948 until her death in 1994 and the house remains in the Downs family.

The back yard historically included a smoke house to preserve hams and herrings, a cow barn, chicken coops, pony barn, outdoor toilet, garden, and a garage, which was also used for processing the meat after hog killings. A huge wrought iron washtub doubled as the utensil to cook "cracklings" and furnish the grease for cooking the rest of the year. Water was supplied by the well located within the enclosed back porch, which also included the "wood pile" which was the fuel for cooking and heating the home until kerosene oil became the replacement fuel.¹³

Garage - c.1940

Contributing Building

A one-story garage northwest of the house is four bays wide with a side-gabled roof. The concrete block garage has asbestos shingles on its gable ends and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A six-over-six wood-sash window and a nine-panel wood door remain on the southeast gable end. Two open bays remain on the southwest elevation. A third has been infilled with batten doors and there is a single pedestrian door at the far left (northwest) end of the elevation.

¹³ Personal interview with Ellen Nance Downs Barnes by Elizabeth Jones, June 13, 2017, Winton, North Carolina.

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700 North King Street

C. Wallace Jones Law Office - c.1920

Contributing Building

Constructed as the C. Wallace Jones Law Office, this one-story brick building is three bays wide. It has a five-to-one common bond brick exterior with ribbon-cut brick on the façade and plain brick on the side and rear elevations. The flat roof is concealed behind a brick parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building and has a band of soldier-course brick on the façade. One-over-one wood-sash windows have wood surrounds and brick sills. A replacement door, centered on the façade, has no shelter or covering. A six-panel wood door on the rear (southeast) elevation also has no covering. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the building. The building is now part of Hertford County's governmental complex.

701 North King Street

Hertford County Courthouse - 1956

Contributing Building

The one-story, Modernist-style courthouse, designed by Kinston architect John J. Rowland, stands on the northwest side of North King Street between West Tryon Street and West Cross Street. The flat-roofed courthouse has an irregular footprint with smaller units on either side of a taller, central unit, in which the courtroom is located. The concrete block building has a five-to-one English Bond brick veneer with concrete coping at the parapet. Exterior features, particularly the fenestration, recall Rowland's earlier 1930s work with Kinston architect, Mitchell Wooten (1905-1939). The center section of the façade includes a group of seven large, fixed plate-glass, aluminum-framed windows with operable hopper sashes below. Narrow bands of aluminum-framed hopper windows on the flanking sections feature continuous limestone surrounds. A one-story wing, on the left (south) end of the building projects from the façade and includes a deeply inset entrance. The paired aluminum-framed doors have full-width sidelights and a three-part transom, all within a limestone surround. A brick planter to the left of the entrance wraps the southwest corner of the wing. The southwest elevation of the wing features a single aluminum-framed glass door, sidelight, and two-part transom in a deeply recessed limestone surround. The entrance is flanked by grouped hopper windows in limestone surrounds. A wing on the right (north) end of the façade is recessed slightly and also features an inset entrance, this one with a single aluminum-framed glass door, sidelight, and two-part transom in a deeply recessed limestone surround. The northeast elevation of the wing has a group of three windows, a group of four windows, and a matching inset entrance. A one-story, flat-roofed wing at the left rear (southwest) has a lower roofline and may be a later addition. It is twelve bays wide with the five bays near the center recessed. It has stacked aluminum-framed hopper windows with limestone sills. The last section of the southwest elevation projects away from the building and has a blank wall, as does a low, one-story rear annex, clad in brick veneer, at the far left rear (west end) of the building. Landscaping includes a wide grass lawn and two mature oak trees, in addition to a retaining brick wall at the courthouse entrance.

The courthouse is at least the fourth to stand on the site. The first courthouse, constructed around 1759, was burned by an arsonist in 1830, and the second courthouse was burned in 1862, during the Union invasion of Winton. A third courthouse, constructed in about 1870 and remodeled in 1905, was demolished for the construction of the current building.¹⁴ Designed by John J. Rowland and James M. Simpson, the building cost approximately \$450,000 to construct in 1956. John "Jack" Rowland was a partner in Simpson's Kinston architectural firm, Simpson and Ferguson. For twenty-three years, Rowland designed Modernist-style homes throughout eastern North Carolina, along with others in the Colonial

¹⁴ Jeroen van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Hertford County, North Carolina*, (Tarboro, NC: Coastal Carolina Research, 2011), 12-15; Louise Vann Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," in *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939*, ed. J. Roy Parker et al, (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 131-135, 139, 145.

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Revival and Georgian Revival styles.¹⁵ A 1913 Confederate Monument stood at the northwest corner of North King and West Tryon streets until it was removed in August 2020.

Office Building – c.1980

Near the west corner of the building stands a small, flat-roofed building. The building has vertical metal sheathing, a flat roof, fixed, aluminum-framed windows, and aluminum-framed glass doors with transoms. An overhead garage door is located on its northeast elevation.

World War I Memorial – c.1918

The rough-cut granite marker was erected east of the courthouse in front of the former jail. The front panel, facing North King Street, identifies it as erected by Hertford County Schools in memory of “Heroes who gave their all to the country’s call” during World War I. A bronze panel affixed to the marker’s northwest side lists fallen soldiers Mills Thomas Green; Joseph P. Lawrence; Presse Vaughan; Walter C. Beasley; Jarvis L. Brett; and William R. Williford.

703 North King Street

Hertford County Jail – c.1895, c.1950

Located just northeast of the county courthouse, this one-story, flat-roof Modernist-style building was constructed in the late 1890s as a one-and-a-half-story square building with gables on each elevation. According to Fred Livermon, Jr. who lived in the apartment adjoining the jail while his father, Fred Liverman, was jailer, the jail was modernized to its current appearance in the early 1950s. A roughly square section at the southeast end of the building, facing the intersection of North King and West Cross streets is likely the original, c.1895 building with the irregular rectangular addition to its northwest constructed about 1950. The exterior of both the original building and the addition are six-to-one common bond brick, painted white and replacement, fixed vinyl windows throughout are small with concrete sills. The original building features an aluminum-framed glass door on the southwest elevation sheltered by a cantilevered roof and flanked by single windows. The southeast elevation is blind and the northeast elevation has two fixed windows. The northwest elevation is obscured by the 1950s addition. The roughly rectangular addition has a flat roof with an alternating denticulated header-stretcher course below the molded rain gutter, and an exterior end chimney on its southeast elevation, adjacent to the original the building. An entrance on the northeast elevation of the addition—a metal door with louvered vents—is sheltered by a deep, cantilevered flat roof. The southwest elevation of the addition is stepped with an entrance near its west end sheltered by an inset, flat-roofed porch supported by a brick pier and sheltered by aluminum awnings. An aluminum-framed glass door on the southwest elevation of the addition is also sheltered by a flat roof supported by a brick pier. The entrance is flanked by two windows on each side. The jail building is currently used as an annex for the Hertford County government complex.

Shed – c.1950

Located northwest of the building is a front-gabled, concrete block shed. The shed has an asphalt-shingled roof, vertical plywood in the gables, and a metal door on the south elevation. A small window opening on the east elevation is filled with an air conditioning unit. A modern cell tower stands west of the shed.

704 North King Street

Hertford County Office Building – 1950-51, c.1980

¹⁵ John Deacon, “Hertford County,” *American Courthouses: A Photo Archive*, <http://www.courthouses.co/us-states/n/north-carolina/hertford-county> (accessed July 2020); NCModernist, “John Judson (Jack) Rowland, AIA (1903-1963),” <https://ncmodernist.org/rowland.htm> (accessed July 2020).

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This one-story, brick Modernist-style building is part of the small Hertford County governmental complex designed by Kinston architect John J. Rowland (1903-1963) and his partner, James M. Simpson, between 1950 and 1956. The one-story, flat-roof building was constructed as an L-shaped and filled in to be roughly square around 1980.¹⁶ The 1950-51 part of the building has a projecting, square wing at the north corner of the building, facing the intersection of North King Street and West Cross Street, with the linear wings along the northwest and northeast elevations under a slightly lower roofline. The building has a low-slung profile with grouped windows contributing to the horizontality of the building. The brick exterior is laid in a five-to-one common bond and features metal coping at the parapet and fixed aluminum framed windows with operable hopper sashes below. Windows are arranged in groups of two and four, each group within a projecting cast-concrete window surround. An entrance on the northwest elevation, facing North King Street, features replacement, aluminum-framed door with two-part sidelights and three-part transom, all within a deeply inset cast-concrete surround. The projecting wing at the north corner of the building features a group of five windows, separated by projecting concrete frames supporting a shallow pent roof and with concrete aprons below. A plaque dedicating the building is located under the center window. The left (northwest) elevation of the wing has an entrance matching the one on the northwest elevation, though not as deeply recessed. A window opening on the northeast elevation of the main block, facing West Cross Street has been modified to accommodate paired metal framed loading doors with a blind transom above. Windows on the building's c.1980 southeast elevation are single aluminum-framed windows with operable hopper windows below. These windows, as well as an entrance on the southeast elevation, have simple brick surrounds without the cast concrete detailing found on the earlier elevations. The southwest elevation is blind, except for windows at the far, northwest end. A brick wall screens equipment just south of the building.

According to a plaque on the building, it was constructed by contractors Batton and Pickler from 1950-51. It was designed by John "Jack" Rowland, a partner in the Kinston architectural firm A. Mitchell Wooten and Associates from 1937, who took over the firm after Mitchell Wooten's unexpected death in 1940 and continued the firm until his own death in 1963. His partner, James M. Simpson, joined the firm before Wooten's death and remained a longtime partner.

South of 800 North King Street – VACANT

800 North King Street

William Mills Jordan Jr. and Mabel Warren Wynne Jordan House – c.1958 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, elongated Ranch house is sited at the northeast corner of North King Street and East Cross Street. The main section of the house is five bays wide and double-pile and there is a projecting gabled wing on the right (southwest) elevation and beyond it, a gabled carport. The exterior is laid in a running-bond, ribbon-cut brick veneer and there is a wide interior brick chimney on the ridgeline. The house retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and a three-panel door, centered on the façade, is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. The roof extends slightly to form an overhanging shelter for the entrance and the nine-light wood-sash picture window to its right. The two-bay carport is supported by square posts and shelters an entrance on the right elevation of the side-gabled wing. According to county tax records, the house was constructed in 1958. It was built for William Mills and Mabel Jordan.

801 North King Street

Hertford County Health Department - 1950-1951, c.1980 Contributing Building

¹⁶ Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

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Constructed between 1950 and 1951, at the same time as the Hertford County Office Building to the southeast, the Hertford County Health Center is a similarly detailed, one-story, flat-roof, Modernist-style building. The building originally included only the front part of the building, facing North King Street and including a rectangular form on the right (northeast) and a set-back rectangular entrance wing to the left (southwest). Two flat-roofed wings at the rear, constructed in the early 1980s and resulting in the current "U" shape of the building, have different brickwork. The front sections of the building have a five-to-one common-bond brick exterior, metal coping at the parapet and grouped two-over-two, horizontal-pane metal-sash windows with concrete sills. The entrance, located on the left wing, is inset slightly and features an aluminum-framed glass door with two-part sidelights and a three-part transom. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed canopy with metal coping. A single window on the southwest elevation of the entrance wing has a taller profile, two-over-two-over-one window. A hyphen at the left rear (west) connects to a wing of nearly the same size as the hyphen. The hyphen retains an inset entrance flanked by large, fixed windows with projecting pilasters separating the bays. The southwest and southeast elevations of the wing to its west is blind, while the northwest elevation has four fixed windows. The one-story wing to the right rear (northwest) is similarly detailed with fixed windows on the northeast elevation only and an entrance on the northwest elevation with an aluminum canopy covering the sidewalk that connects to a vinyl-sided annex. The building is shaded by a grove of pecan trees on its wide front lawn. A plaque to the left of the front entrance notes the 1950-51 construction date, the architects, John J. Rowland and James M. Simpson, and the builders, J. N. Bryan and Son. A one-story, prefabricated frame shed stands north of the main building and west of the annex.

Hertford County Annex Building (800 North Taylor Street) – 1985

Noncontributing Building

The roughly square, prefabricated building has vinyl siding and a very low-pitched, side-gable roof. It has fixed, one-light, aluminum-framed windows and two entrances on the southeast elevation that are sheltered by shed roofs supported by square posts. The annex is accessed by a wood ramp from the parking lot and a sidewalk with aluminum canopy linking it to the Hertford County Health Center.

802 North King Street

Carter W. and Gladys Brown Jones House - c.1951

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house has a distinctive full-height, full-width engaged portico. The house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a running-bond brick veneer and vinyl windows with molded wood surrounds. The six-panel door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with pilasters supporting a broken pediment architrave with a finial urn. It is sheltered by the full-height portico supported by square columns with arched spandrels between the columns. The gable ends of the engaged porch have flush horizontal wood sheathing. A one-story, flat-roofed wing projects from the rear of the right (southwest) elevation. It has grouped windows and a wide cornice. A similarly detailed, flat-roofed, one-story wing is located at the left rear (east), projecting beyond the left (northeast) elevation of the house. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) connects to a side-gabled wing likely constructed as a garage. The wing has gable-end chimneys, vinyl windows, and an entrance in the southwest gable end. The house was built by Carter W. and Gladys Brown Jones.

803 North King Street

Woodrow Ellis Sr. and Lucille Cooke Vinson House - c.1951 Contributing Building

Sited on the west side of North King Street on a slope above the street, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile, owing to a full-width, gabled rear wing. It has a running-bond, wire-cut brick veneer, vinyl siding in the northeast and northwest gables, flush eaves, and vinyl windows throughout. An original four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the

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façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by replacement fiberglass posts. A matching door on the right (northeast) elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by fiberglass posts. There is a single window in each gable, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney abutting the side-gabled porch. A gabled ell projects from the right rear (northwest).

Garage – c.1951

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage with a shed-roofed wing at its rear (northwest). The garage has asbestos siding and exposed rafter tails. The two bays on its southeast elevation are filled by a replacement pull-down fiberglass garage door and a two-panel wood door. There is a six-over-six, wood-sash window and a five-panel door on the southwest elevation. There is an open bay on the shed-roofed section of the northeast elevation.

Contributing Building

805 North King Street

Dickinson Cemetery - c.1780-1855

Encircled with a brick wall between brick piers, the small cemetery on the northwest side of North King Street contains at least nine graves. The oldest grave is that of Joseph Dickinson, who was born in England in 1749, arrived in America in 1762, and died in Winton in 1772. Another Joseph Dickinson interred here (d. 1822) served as a general in the War of 1812 and later as the Hertford County Clerk for about twenty years. Eli Foote (1747-1792) grandfather of Harriet Beecher Stowe, is also buried here, though the marker incorrectly lists his death date as August 1791. Headstones and footmarkers are of marble, with scroll-top carving, a common treatment for grave markers in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Winton's oldest cemetery, it was described in 1939 as sited "in the center of a cornfield...and is between the courthouse square and the Chowan River."¹⁷ It is now surrounded by residences with a wide lawn to its west and a stand of trees to its north.

Contributing Site

MAIN STREET (NORTH)

100 North Main Street

E. R. Jones General Merchandise Store – c.1886

Constructed as early as 1886, the one-story, front-gabled, frame commercial building at the northeast corner of North Main Street and East Mulberry Street was joined to the commercial building to its immediate north by an enclosed hyphen near the rear and currently stands on the same parcel. It has vinyl siding throughout, including covering a false parapet on the façade. An inset entrance, extending nearly the full width of the façade, features a replacement door flanked by four four-light, fixed, wood-sash windows. The center two windows are perpendicular to the door while the outer two windows are flush with the façade. All have original wood frames and rest on a vinyl-sided knee wall. There are boxed eaves and a single vinyl window on each side elevation. The building has a 5V metal roof and a shed-roofed wing at the rear (southeast) with a 5V roof and exposed rafter tails. A replacement door on its southeast elevation is sheltered by a shed roof supported by diagonal braces. The building is typical of modest frame stores in rural communities and small towns throughout eastern North Carolina. The E.R. Jones General Merchandise was later operated by Jones's widow, Annie W. Jones. The store had a franchise to sell schoolbooks to children before books were furnished by the schools.¹⁸

Contributing Building

100 North Main Street

¹⁷ North Carolina Digital Collections, "Hertford County Cemetery Survey Records: Old Indian Burial Ground." <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p15012coll1/id/33808> (accessed July 2020).

¹⁸ Jay Jenkins, *A Pictorial History of Hertford County North Carolina* (The Roanoke-Chowan News-Herald, 1998), 78.

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Commercial Building – c.1900, c.1966

This one-story, front-gabled, frame commercial building was joined to the commercial building to its immediate south by an enclosed hyphen near the rear and currently stands on the same parcel; a 1966 date on the tax card may refer to this hyphen. The building is a three-bay-wide, front-gabled, frame store with vinyl siding and windows. A replacement door, centered on the façade is flanked by single, double-hung windows. The building retains a 5V metal roof, boxed eaves, and a corbelled brick chimney in the rear (southeast) gable. A shed-roofed wing at the rear has matching replacement finishes. The two buildings are connected by a side-gabled, vinyl-sided hyphen near the rear of the shallower building to the north. The building is typical of modest frame stores in rural communities and small towns throughout eastern North Carolina. A prefabricated frame shed with T1-11 sheathing and a prefabricated metal carport stand southeast of the store.

Noncontributing Building

Shed – c.1980

Southeast of the store, between a prefabricated shed and carport, stands a shed-roofed frame shed with plywood sheathing, paired plywood doors, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

Noncontributing Building

102 North Main Street

Eff and Annie Walden Jones House - c.1895

Uniquely sited to face southwest toward the E. R. Jones General Merchandise Store, instead of northwest toward North Main Street, this two-story, triple-A-roofed, Queen Anne-style house likely dates from the turn of the twentieth century. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a deep, two-story, gabled ell centered on the rear (northeast) elevation. The house retains plain weatherboards, pilastered cornerboards with sawn brackets, sawn bargeboards in the gables, and a standing-seam metal roof with centered corbelled brick chimney. The house retains two-over-two wood-sash windows, including two windows at each level of the left (northwest) gable end. A nine-light, Queen Anne-style window is centered in the front gable. A six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and tied by a turned balustrade. A later wood stair and upper-level deck access a second-floor entrance in the right (southeast) gable.

Contributing Building

The two-story rear wing features an entrance on the northeast elevation, facing North Main Street. The replacement door is flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-depth, hip-roofed porch. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets matching those on the main porch. The left (north) end of the porch has been enclosed with screens. The wing has an interior brick chimney. A one-story gabled wing projects from the southeast elevation of the rear ell. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows, plain weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney. The southeast end of the wing has different windows and may be a later addition. A full-width, shed-roofed wing on the southwest elevation of the ell is likely an enclosed porch. An entrance and an eight-light casement window in the southeast gable end is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. According to Alice Jones Nickens, daughter of the original owners, the house was built by Eff Jones (1849 - 1916), a church officer and storekeeper who operated the E.R. Jones General Merchandise store to the south. He built the house for his marriage to Annie Walden (1873 - 1949). Annie Walden Jones was one of the first graduates of Chowan Academy and then attended Shaw University. At Chowan, she assisted Dr. Calvin Scott Brown with the school printing press that produced the *Chowan Pilot*. She taught at Waters, Pleasant Plains School, and the Walden School. Eff Jones died in 1916, leaving his wife

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to raise their ten children alone, the oldest of whom were finishing high school by that time. Annie took over operation of the store and sent all of the children to college.¹⁹

Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the house, this one-story, front-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards, a batten door centered on the façade, and a 5V metal roof. One-story, shed-roofed open bays extend from the northeast and southwest elevations, each with plain siding and 5V metal roofs with exposed rafter tails.

North of 102 North Main Street – VACANT

106-108 North Main Street

Carter-Hall Store and Beauty Parlor - c.1899, 1958

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Main Street and East Richard Street, this one-story, frame commercial building features a three-bay-wide, front-gabled section on the left (northeast) and a three-bay-wide, side-gabled wing to its right (southwest). The building has vinyl siding and a pressed-metal tile roof. The front-gabled section features an inset entrance with double-leaf, one-light-over-two-panel door with two-light transom. The door is flanked by angled windows (now boarded) and the inset entrance is flanked by fixed, four-light wood-sash windows. There is a single window in the pedimented front gable, which retains original weatherboards. The left (northeast) elevation of the front-gabled section has a six-light-over-three-panel door sheltered by a flat-roofed awning and two fixed, rectangular windows. A one-story, flat-roofed wing projecting from the right rear (southwest) of the front-gabled section has painted aluminum siding. The side-gabled wing, facing North Main Street, has a six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows. It has boxed eaves and plain weatherboards in the right (southwest) gable.

John Cherry Carter purchased the property in 1899 and operated a store on the site, referred to as the Carter Store in later deeds. Carter's daughter, Eula Carter Jones, sold the store in 1944 to Sherman P. Hall and W. W. Hall, who operated a dry cleaning and laundry business there until 1971. County tax records date the renovations to 1958. Most recently, a beauty parlor was located in the side-gable extension.

107 North Main Street

Grafton and Thelma Piland House - c.1955

Contributing Building

Sited on the southwest corner of North Main Street and West Richard Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is typical of Minimal Traditional-style housing. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a running-bond brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, flush eaves, and a wide friezeboard on the façade. It has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations and in the gables. The replacement door has a picture window flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows to its right (northeast), both projecting slightly from the façade. Both are sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by replacement, fluted metal columns. A side-gabled garage wing at the rear of the right (northeast) elevation has an overhead door on its northeast gable end. A gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) has vinyl siding and vinyl windows throughout. A shed-roofed bay projecting from its northeast elevation connects to a flat-roofed carport that extends nearly the full width of the rear elevation, supported by metal posts.

Carport - c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

Northwest of the house, accessed from West Richard Street, is a very tall, front-gable, frame carport on wood posts.

¹⁹ At least half of Annie and Eff Jones' children went on to earn advanced degrees, including medicine and dentistry. Their son Rudolf Jones was president of Fayetteville State College (now University), and a building there is named in his honor.

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Garage - c.1976

Northwest of the carport, accessed from West Richard Street, is a two-bay, front-gabled, frame garage. It has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. A wide garage bay on the northeast elevation has been infilled with a smaller overhead door, a hollow-core, metal pedestrian entrance, and vinyl siding. County tax records date the garage to 1976.

Noncontributing Building

200 North Main Street

Samuel and Emma Reed House - c.1880

Sited on the northeast corner of North Main Street and East Richard Street, this two-story, triple-A-roofed, I-house features a Queen Anne-style wraparound porch with distinctive corner pavilion. The house has plain weatherboards, molded cornerboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, boxed eaves, a standing-seam metal roof, and single-shoulder, gable end chimneys. The entrance, centered on the façade, retains a two-light transom and is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The original porch floor has been removed and the posts now rest on low brick piers. A one-and-a-half-story gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. There is a shed-roofed porch along its southwest elevation and an enclosed, shed-roofed bay at the right rear (southeast) of the main block. A one-story, gabled enclosed porch at the gable end of the rear ell connects to a kitchen wing.

The house is associated with the Reed (or Reid) family, who lived here at the turn of the twentieth century, including Edward Reed who died in the house. In 1905, Samuel and Emma Reed sold the property to Chowan Baptist Church (later renamed Winton Baptist Church) for its parsonage. The church retained the property until 1956 when a new parsonage was built on North King Street. It was sold to Grady W. Sumner, Sr. and his wife, Mary Gatling Sumner, who remained in the house until their deaths in the 1970s.

Kitchen - c.1880

The one-story, gabled kitchen wing has a stuccoed foundation, plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, boxed eaves, a standing-seam metal roof, and an interior brick chimney.

Garage - c.1920

Located southeast of the house, the one-story, front-gabled, frame garage is two bays wide. It features plain weatherboards, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, an open vehicular bay on the left end of the southwest elevation, and an enclosed bay on the right end of that elevation.

Contributing Building

Contributing Building

Contributing Building

201 North Main Street

Boone-Jones House - c.1880

Sited at the northwest corner of North Main Street and West Richard Street, the two-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house is one of the earliest of the style in the county. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting two-story, canted bay on the right (northeast) end of the façade, sheltered by a gabled roof, and a shallow, two-story, gabled wing centered on the rear (northwest) elevation. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and two rear chimneys flanking the two-story rear wing. The two-light-over-two-panel door, with arched lights, is centered on the façade. It has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a two-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that projects beyond the canted bay and wraps around the right elevation. The porch is supported by Queen Anne-style turned posts with sawn brackets and drip pendants, the posts tied together by a turned balustrade. The right end of the porch, in front of the canted bay, projects under a pedimented gable. A four-panel door at the second-floor level, directly above the main entrance, has a two-light transom and is sheltered by a second-floor, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts, matching those on the first floor, and tied by a turned balustrade. The porch terminates at the right rear (north) corner of the house, adjacent to a one-and-a-half-story, side-

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gabled, rear kitchen wing. A canted bay on the right (northeast) gable end of the wing projects slightly beyond the northeast elevation of the main house. A fifteen-light door on the east side of the canted bay opens to the porch. A prefabricated frame shed stands northwest of the house.

John N. Clark, a builder, constructed the house for the Boone family, likely about 1880. It was owned by J.W. Boone beginning in 1905 and was later transferred to Judge William Dare Boone (who later lived at 801 North Main). In 1943, the house was sold to H.H. and Ila Newsome Jones. Her son, Harry Henry Jones and his wife Dorothy became the owners after Ila's death in 1967 and they renovated the home.²⁰

202 North Main Street

Lee-Parker House - c.1920, c.1952

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-story, hip-roofed wing projecting from the rear of the left (northeast) elevation. The vernacular house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows with flat-board surrounds, and a standing-seam metal roof with three interior corbelled brick chimneys. An entrance on the left (northeast) end of the façade, is sheltered by a one-story, full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts and enclosed with screens. The porch wraps around the left elevation, terminating at the two-story wing, but the left end of the porch, where it wraps the main section of the house, was enclosed in 1952 with siding and paired six-over-six wood-sash windows.²¹ A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) has an inset screened porch at its northeast corner and a shed-roofed wing on its southeast elevation.

John Henry Lee bought the property in 1919 and likely constructed the house soon after. Lee advertised in the Hertford County Fair Association of 1918 his business of selling hay, feed, and fertilizer and buying live stock and crops. Abram and Maude Harrell Parker purchased the house in 1943 and when they sold the house in 1979, the deed referenced it as the J.H. Lee home place. A prefabricated frame shed stands southeast of the house.

203 North Main Street

Winton Baptist Church – 1901-1902, 1972, 1993

Contributing Building

Located on the west side of North Main Street, the Winton Baptist Church was constructed as a frame, Gothic Revival-style church in 1901-1902. The building features a 1972 running-bond, ribbon-cut brick veneer with vinyl siding in the gables and a modern metal roof throughout. The front-gabled sanctuary, located at the southeast corner of the property, is four bays deep with pointed-arch, stained-glass windows in the front three bays of each side elevation and projecting, one-story, side-gabled wings at the rear bays. A full-width, front-gabled entrance wing is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has paired six-panel doors centered on the façade, located with a classical surround with broken pediment. The entrance is flanked by pointed-arch, stained-glass windows in header-course brick surrounds. It is sheltered by an engaged portico, constructed in 1972, supported by wood columns and accessed by a full-width brick stair. Windows on the side elevations of the entrance wing match those on the façade. Centered above the entrance is a two-part bell tower. A square base with vinyl siding and a hipped roof supports a smaller, square tower with vinyl siding and louvered vents on each elevation. The tower is topped by steep pyramidal roof. The side-gabled wings at the rear each feature a single door on the elevation. At the rear (northwest) of the sanctuary is a gabled wing with a replacement window on its rear elevation and flanked by shed-roofed wings that extend the width of the side-gabled wings.

²⁰ Information from Gayle Pipkin, who has owned the property since 1989.

²¹ Information from Linda Parker Bross, granddaughter of Abram and Maude Parker. Obtained via Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

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A 1993 addition projects from the right rear (northeast) gabled wing of the church with a brick veneer and vinyl windows. It features a side-gabled wing at the rear (west) that connects to a large, front-gabled classroom wing, creating a U-shaped complex with the sanctuary at the south and the classrooms at the north. The side-gabled section at the west end is three bays wide and the front-gabled classroom wing is three bays wide and six bays deep. Paired six-panel doors with one-light sidelights are centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled portico supported by vinyl columns. Entrances on the right (northeast) and left (southwest) elevations are sheltered by small, gabled porches supported by slender vinyl columns. A projecting, gabled wing at the rear of the right elevation is three bays wide with a centered entrance sheltered by a gabled porte cochere supported by brick piers.

The property has a large asphalt parking lot facing West Shaw Street and a lawn west of the church contains a storage building, picnic shelter, and cemetery. The church property also includes a parsonage at its northwest corner (204 North King Street).

The Winton Baptist Church congregation was established in 1873, although it is unclear where the group originally worshipped. A group split from the congregation in 1895 to form a second church, the Chowan Baptist Church, and constructed this building. In 1918, the two congregations reunited and continued to use the newer building at this location.²²

Shed - c.1995

Noncontributing Building

West of the sanctuary, this one-story, metal-framed storage building rests on a concrete slab. The building has vinyl siding, a hollow-core metal door on the northeast elevation and an overhead garage door on the northwest elevation.

Anderson Family Cemetery and Winton Baptist Church Cemetery - c.1800-c.1903

Contributing Site

Located west of the Winton Baptist Church, adjacent to North King Street and southwest of the church parsonage (204 North King Street), the cemetery contains approximately thirty-five graves. Graves are informally arranged amongst mature trees, rather than arranged in a grid or concentric pattern, though are angled to both the church and the street, so that its graves face due east. Most are constructed of granite with a small number of marble or concrete markers. The cemetery, which predates the church, includes among its earliest graves members of the Anderson family. Its oldest burial marker dates from 1810 and the most recent markers date from the early twentieth century, at least as late as 1903. Families include the Taylor, Anderson, Matthews, Brinkley, Shaw, Duer, Griffin, and Pearce families. Distinctive markers include a Masonic marker for John Anderson (d. 1861), and a nearly illegible marker inscribed "Preston" dating from the nineteenth century with a heavily-swagged scroll-top below which is a weeping willow, a common nineteenth-century symbol of bereavement.

204 North Main Street – VACANT

206 North Main Street

Northcott-Parker-Williams House - c.1927, c.1990

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Shaw Street, this one-and-a-half-story side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, hip-roofed rear wing. The house has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and deep eaves with knee brackets in the gables. A Craftsman-style door, centered on the façade, has paired windows to its right (southwest) and a triple window to its left (northeast). All are sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch supported by full-

²² Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 145; First Baptist Church of Winton, "First Baptist Church Winton History," *A History of First Baptist Church Winton, Winton, North Carolina, 1897-2014*, <https://firstbaptistchurchwinton.weebly.com/our-history.html> (accessed June 2020).

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height brick piers at the outer corners and replacement decorative metal posts on brick piers flanking the entrance. Centered in the porch gable is a tripartite window with three six-light, Craftsman-style sashes. A shed-roofed bay projecting from the right elevation has a triple window and there are paired windows in each side gable. An exterior brick chimney on the left elevation is partially obscured by a hip-roofed porch, supported by full-height brick piers and enclosed with double-hung windows about 1990. An entrance on the rear (southeast) elevation is accessed by a c.2000 deck. The house was built about 1927 for T. D. Northcott, Hertford County Register of Deeds, and his wife, Elsie Lillian Shaw Northcott. It was later owned by Doug and Ruth Parker, followed by Dick and Judy Williams.

Garage - c.2000

Noncontributing Building

A one-story, side-gable, frame garage stands southeast of the house and faces north towards East Shaw Street. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The northeast elevation has a hollow-core door and two vinyl windows. There is a single vinyl window in the northwest gable and an overhead door in the southeast gable end. A full-width, shed-roofed wing on the southwest elevation is accessed by paired plywood doors on its northwest elevation.

300 North Main Street

W. P. and Hilda Shaw House - c.1869, c.1900, c.1990

Contributing Building

Among the first houses to be built after the 1862 fire that destroyed the town, this two-story house features elements of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. Located on the northeast corner of North Main Street and East Shaw Street, the hip-roofed house is three bays wide and single-pile with a distinctive, front-gabled, second-floor sleeping porch that projects from the center of the façade. The house, the front of which is overgrown, has aluminum siding applied vertically to simulate board and batten sheathing. The main hipped roof and the porch roof retain standing-seam metal and original, single-shoulder, exterior brick chimneys remain on the right (southwest) and left (northeast) elevations, though have been truncated and no longer retain their decorative corbelling. Window styles include nine-over-nine, wood-sash windows on the first-floor of the main block and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the second floor. A replacement French door, centered on the façade, is flanked by five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on decorative metal posts. The second-floor sleeping porch has been enclosed with grouped six-over-six windows over flush wood sheathing. It has partial gable returns and a sawtooth vergeboard with a decorative pendant truss in the front gable. An octagonal projection of the first-floor porch, located at the left end of the house, was enclosed (likely around 1900) with vertical aluminum and has two-over-two wood-sash windows.

A one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) was enlarged substantially about 1990. The ell is currently six bays deep with a combination of vertical aluminum siding and plywood sheathing; two-over-two, six-over-six, one-over-one, single-light fixed, and boarded window openings; replacement paired and single doors on all three elevations, the southwest door sheltered by a shed roof; and an asphalt-shingled roof with an interior, corbelled brick chimney. An exterior wood stair to an entrance on the second floor of the left end of the main building was also added about 1990. A fenced area southwest of the house includes a playground and open lawn while older plantings, such as privet, mature pines, and magnolia, are located on the front lawn.

The Shaws were among the first families to return to Winton after the Civil War and owned the entire block bordered by Wynn, Main, Shaw, and Murfree streets. W.P. Shaw was a successful merchant and Confederate veteran. About 1869 they constructed this house and several dependencies. The Shaws remained in the house for two generations, and then operated the house as a rental property. The building was used as a day care in the 1990s, at which time the long addition on the rear and exterior step to the second floor on the north side were added.

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Southern Bank - c.1979

Noncontributing Building

Constructed on the site of the Henry B. Vann house, at the northwest corner of North Main Street and West Shaw Street, the Southern Bank branch building is a rectangular, one-story, brick commercial building with projecting entrances on the façade and rear (northwest) elevation. The building has a running-bond brick veneer with a projecting brick band near the top of the parapet, featuring three courses of soldier-course brick. Fixed aluminum-framed windows and aluminum-framed glass doors on the façade and rear elevation are sheltered by flat-roofed entrance bays supported by full-height brick walls. Five deeply inset aluminum-framed windows are located on the left (southwest) elevation. The right (northeast) elevation has a drive-thru window sheltered by a projecting, flat-roofed canopy that is covered with stucco. The bank is surrounded by an asphalt driveway with parking lot to the northeast and has a freestanding ATM northwest of the bank building.

302 North Main Street

Frances Parramore House - c.1952

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a running-bond brick veneer; plain weatherboards with vertical wood sheathing at the top of each gable; six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the façade; and an exterior brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable. A hollow-core wood door is centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A side-gabled carport on the left elevation is supported by full-height brick piers. An additional entrance and paired sliding glass doors are located on the rear (southeast) elevation, accessed by brick steps. Frances Parramore bought the lot in 1952, and county tax records date the house to 1952. A prefabricated, gambrel-roof frame shed with vertical T1-11 siding stands southeast of the house's carport. Aerial photos show another shed southeast of the house, though it is not visible from the street.

303 North Main Street

Faison-Jones House - c.1930

Contributing Building

Constructed on the site of the second Methodist church, which burned in 1930, this one-story, front-gabled house is a late and paired-down example of a Craftsman-style bungalow. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with asbestos siding, German-profile weatherboards and rectangular louvered vents in the gables, and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables. One-over-one wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the right (northeast) end of the façade, retain plain surrounds with flat-board lintels. A three-light door on the right end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay, front-gabled porch supported by tall, tapered square columns on low brick piers. The porch, like the main house, retains German-profile weatherboards and knee brackets in the gables. A three-light door near the center of the left (southwest) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on knee brackets. The house was built by Dr. Thomas G. and Mary Senter Faison, who owned nearly the entire block on which the former Methodist Church stood. Fred and Elizabeth Jones lived here from 1941 until 1953, after which it was operated by the Jones family as a rental property.

304 North Main Street

W. Henry and Lettie Clark House - c.1915

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Wynn Street, the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, knee brackets in the gables, and six-over-one wood-sash windows that are paired on the façade, in the side gables, and in the gabled dormer. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade, flanked by five-light sidelights, and sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed porch on the rear (southeast) elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding and grouped one-over-one windows. The

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house appears to have been built about 1915 for William David and Emily Watkins Clark, though was conveyed to W. Henry Clark in 1918. Members of the Clark family are buried in the back yard near the house.

Garage - c.2004

A one-story, front-gable garage stands on a concrete foundation immediately southeast of the house. It is sided with vinyl siding and has an asphalt roof, a single garage bay on its northeast elevation, and a window and pedestrian door on the northwest elevation.

Noncontributing Building

Garage - c.2004

A one-story, front-gable garage stands southeast of the garage. It has vinyl siding, has a v-crimp metal roof, and an overhead metal garage door and hollow-core pedestrian door with a glass light on the northeast elevation.

Noncontributing Building

Clark Family Graves – 1874-1962

Located southeast of the house and south of the c.2004 shed, is a small family plot encircled with a chain-link fence. The plot contains six graves with members of the Clark family: William David Clark (1839-1899), a Civil War veteran, his wives Emily Ann Watkins (1852-1874) and Addie Simmons Clark (1864-1911), William and Addie's son, James Alpheus Clark, Sr. (1885-1962), as well as two unnamed infant children of William and Addie. Markers are all granite and several are likely mid-twentieth century replacements of earlier stones.

Contributing Site

305 North Main Street

Winton Methodist Episcopal Church South - c.1930

Located at the southwest corner of North Main Street and West Wynn Street, the Winton Methodist Episcopal Church South is now the Meherrin Native American Church. Constructed about 1930, it is one of the town's most intact examples of Colonial Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture. The front-gabled brick chapel features a square tower with entrance vestibule and belfry centered in the front gable and a one-story transverse wing at the right rear (northeast). The church is three bays wide and four bays deep with a running-bond brick exterior and a projecting, soldier-course watertable. One-over-one wood-sash with multi-light fanlights are located within arched brick surrounds with small keystones. Centered on the entrance tower are paired six-panel doors with an arched, multi-light transom. The entrance is accessed by concrete steps flanked by brick knee walls with replacement railings. Above the entrance is a replacement, rectangular window above which is a round window with molded wood oculus surround. The hip-roofed tower is topped by a two-stage, octagonal louvered cupola-belfry surmounted by a wood spire. A cornerstone at the northeast corner of the sanctuary reads "M. E. Church. South. 1878-1930." A hip-roofed, octagonal bay at the rear (northwest) gable end has windows matching those on the main part of the sanctuary, though smaller in scale. North of the bay is an exterior brick chimney.

Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled education wing is four bays wide and two bays deep with a two-bay-deep, gabled wing at its rear (northwest), resulting in an L-shaped plan. The wing has a running-bond exterior with projecting soldier-course watertable matching the sanctuary. It has paired six-over-six, wood-sash windows throughout with soldier-course lintels and brick sills. A six-panel door on the façade has a stained-glass transom and is sheltered by a hipped roof on knee brackets. It is accessed by a later wood ramp. There is a nine-light oculus in the northeast gable, two arched dormers (now boarded) on the façade, and four interior brick chimneys. This structure was at least the third Methodist Church to be built in Winton. The first was located at 301 North King and the second at 303 North Main. The church housed the Meherrin Museum of Artifacts and Crafts, a museum and art space focused upon the local Meherrin Native American material culture, from about 1995 until about 2018.²³

²³ Personal Communication with Reverend William Reid and Ray Melton (local residents and church members) by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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400 North Main Street

Gray Gables/James S. Mitchell House (NR1982) – 1899, 1933 Contributing Building

Built in 1899, Gray Gables is the best example of Queen Anne-style architecture surviving in Winton. The two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne-style house is five bays wide and double-pile with a distinctive tower on its north corner and a highly decorative porch that wraps around the right (west) and left (north) ends of the façade. The house has plain weatherboards with a wide cornice above the second floor, and imbricated wood shingles on the third-floor level of the tower, in the gables, and on the dormers. Two interior, corbelled brick chimneys are located at the ridgeline. Two-over-two windows are largely covered with louvered shutters, but a number of six-over-six and six-over-nine wood-sash windows remain exposed on the rear elevation. The main entrance, recessed at the center of the façade, features a double-leaf paneled door with etched-glass on the upper part, three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and a four-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (southwest) and the left (northeast) corners of the façade, wrapping around the tower and terminating at two-story, projecting gabled bays on the side elevations. The porch is supported by turned posts with carved brackets below a turned spindle frieze. An original turned balustrade also remains. A projecting, pedimented gable marks the entrance to the porch and a projecting, pedimented gabled bay at the southwest corner has been enclosed with screens. Above the entrance, a projecting sleeping porch has six-over-six wood-sash windows and a pent roof covered with wood shingles. Above the sleeping porch, a front-gabled dormer, centered on the façade has imbricated shingles, partial gable returns, and paired windows that open to the roof of the sleeping porch. The octagonal tower at the north corner of the building has windows on three sides of the first and second floors, a wide cornice above the second floor, and imbricated shingles above, and pendant brackets at the roofline. Two-story, gabled bays on the right and left elevations have cut-away corners supported by molded consoles with pendants and star motifs. The rear (southeast) elevation features two gabled dormers, each with imbricated shingles, louvered shutters covering the windows, and sawn bargeboards. A wide, but shallow, two-story, hip-roofed wing extends nearly the full width of the rear elevation with an open, screened porch at the southeast corner of the second floor. A one-story, gabled kitchen wing projects from the northeast corner of the two-story, shed wing. It features plain weatherboards, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. Two entrances on its southwest elevation are accessed by a full-depth, hip-roofed porch that has been enclosed with screens. Both rear wings were added in the early twentieth century.

The house was built by James Saunders Mitchell, II, (1847-1918), a locally prominent planter and politician who served as sheriff for a number of years. Mitchell married Hattie V. Owen in 1885 and constructed this house in 1899. Although undocumented, family tradition maintains that the stylish structure was designed by Samuel Sloan, architect of the North Carolina Governor's mansion. Mitchell ordered much of the bracket, moulding, and trim work for the house from Winbourne and Rea, manufacturers of building materials in Edenton. Some of the construction items had to be imported via Norfolk, and Mitchell apparently selected the materials with considerable care. Mitchell died intestate in 1918, and his widow and children remained in the house for some time afterward. Various other family members have held title to Gray Gables to the present time.

Garage – c. 1930

Located north of the house, facing North Main Street, is a one-story, side-gabled garage with a gabled rear wing. The garage has two vehicular bays on the façade, a brick pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and a 5V roof. A four-panel door on the rear wall of the garage opens to the rear wing. A wood-sash window on the rear (southeast) elevation, is located just south of the gabled rear wing. The gabled wing has windows on three sides, all with peaked surrounds and covered with plywood. Family history says that a doctor's office was located at the rear of the garage.

Accessory Building – c.1825, c.1899, 2000

Contributing Building

Contributing Building

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Located just southeast of the house, this one-story, front-gabled frame building was originally located closer to the intersection of Wynn and Main streets, but was moved for the construction of Gray Gables in 1899. The single-room building has a concrete-block pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and a 5V metal roof with flush eaves. A four-panel door on the west elevation is sheltered by an engaged front-gabled porch supported by plain diagonal brackets. There are six-over-six wood-sash windows on the north and south elevations and a wide brick chimney with corbelled cap on the east gable end. In 2000, the kitchen was moved again (within the site) and restored by the Jordan Foundation for use as a colonial kitchen museum. However, its original use, though unknown, was not likely to have been a kitchen.

Barn – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located east of the house, near North Murfree Street, the one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame barn faces south. The barn has wide weatherboards, batten doors, and a 5V metal roof. The south elevation has a pedestrian entrance on the left side, an open vehicular bay on the right, and a single batten doors in the gable. A shed-roofed wing extends along the east elevation.

Outhouse – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located northeast of the house, near the north property line, and facing north, the outhouse was likely constructed about 1980. The one-story, shed-roofed outbuilding has a concrete-block foundation, plain weatherboards, and an asphalt-shingled roof.

Law Office/Rental House – c.1900, c.2000

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the house, facing East Wynn Street, this one-story, side-gabled house was moved the site from the corner of King and Tryon streets, near the courthouse. The house is two bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. It has a concrete-block foundation, plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof. A full-width, engaged porch is supported by replacement fluted columns and shelters two doors, a one-light-over-three-panel door on the left and a five-panel door on the right. The rear wing has a two-over-two window on the east elevation, a two-light-over-three-panel door on the west elevation, and two small windows on the rear (north) elevation. Over the years the building served as a law office, rental house, and store before being moved to its current site about 2000.

402 North Main Street

J. Richard and Ina Mitchell Jordan House - c.1880, c.1915 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, side-gabled I-house has paired interior rear chimneys, typically found on dwellings of the 1880s and early 1890s. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (northeast) elevation. A two-story ell at the right rear (southeast) was constructed as a separate house and later combined with the front part of the house. A two-story, shed-roofed wing at the left rear; and one-story, hipped and shed-roofed wings and porches on the southeast and northeast sides of the gabled wing. The house has vinyl siding, but retains original two-over-two wood-sash windows with molded surrounds. A replacement, fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, has five-light sidelights and a four-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns covered with vinyl siding. A two-story, Neoclassical-style pedimented portico projects beyond the porch, marking the center bay of the façade. It too is supported by square columns covered with vinyl siding. A four-panel wood door, centered on the second-floor façade, has sidelights and transom matching the main entrance, opens to the roof of the hip-roofed porch, is sheltered by the portico, and has a later wood railing. It is believed that porch and portico were built about 1915, after the rear part of the house was adjoined to the front. The rear ell is four bays deep with six-over-six wood-sash windows and an exterior brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The rearmost bay and a one-story, shed-roofed bay in the gable end of the rear ell have six-light hopper windows. An entrance on the northeast elevation of the rear ell opens to a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The northwest

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end of the porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and paired windows while the southeast end of the porch has been enclosed with screens.

The house, likely constructed about 1880, was remodeled to its current configuration by J. Richard Jordan in the early twentieth century. The land and c.1880 house were gifted to J. Richard and Ina Love Mitchell Jordan by Ina's family, who built and owned the neighboring Grey Gables. After the couple's marriage, a second house was moved to the property and attached to the rear of the existing house and the entire, joined structure was remodeled to its current configuration before J. Richard Jordan was called up to serve in WWI. J. Richard Jordan worked for the Forestry Department and later served as the Mayor of Winton. His wife, Ina was a pianist of some note as a young woman, taught piano lessons, and worked as postmistress. Their son, John Richard Jordan, Jr., who was raised in the house, practiced law, served in the North Carolina Senate from 1959-1965, and served on the Board of Governors for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Their daughter, Elsie W. Jordan restored the house in the 1990s, installing the vinyl siding and updating mechanical systems.²⁴

403 North Main Street

Fred and Elizabeth Wilson Jones House – 1953

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1953, the one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house is five bays wide. It has a projecting gabled bay centered on the façade; a later, side-gabled garage wing on the right (northeast) gable end; and a telescoping rear ell at the right rear (northwest). It has a running-bond veneer of ribbon-cut brick, vinyl windows, partial gable returns, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (southwest) gable. The six-panel door is located in an inset, paneled bay framed by a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. To the right of the entrance is a projecting, front-gabled bay with a three-sided bay window supported by a brick knee wall and covered with a flared, metal hipped roof. The garage wing, likely constructed as an open carport, is located under a slightly lower roofline. It is supported by full-height brick piers and has been enclosed with vinyl siding with an overhead door on its façade, paired windows and two pedestrian doors on its right elevation, and a blank brick wall at the rear. The rear ell features a modified clipped-gable roofline and an interior brick chimney. A gabled bay projects from the rear of the ell, flush with its right elevation. A flat-roofed, screened porch and an uncovered deck are located at the intersection of the main house and rear ell. Set back from North Main Street with a wide grassy lawn, the house was built for Fred and Elizabeth Wilson Jones. Fred Jones served as Chairman of the Board of Hertford County Commissioners during the construction of the 1956 courthouse. The house was built by Hertford County contractor D. J. Tinkham and was designed by Kinston, NC, architect John J. Rowland and his associate James Simpson, the same architects of the courthouse. According to the house plans, Rowland based this plan upon a house he designed for Bob Sharp of Kinston, in 1950, though the façade is reversed and the entrance is more deeply recessed than what was prescribed in the plan. The house is still owned by Jones family descendants.

Garage – 2012

Noncontributing Building

Located southwest of the house, at the northwest corner of North Main Street and West Wynn Street, the metal-framed, side-gabled garage has vertical metal sheathing, slider windows, and garage bays facing West Wynn Street.

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²⁴ Personal Communication with Ellen Jordan McCarren (granddaughter of Ina and Richard Jones) by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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Taylor Building/Winton Post Office - 1915

Contributing Building

Built by W. P. Taylor in 1915, this one-story, three-bay brick commercial building has a narrow footprint and a shed roof concealed by parapet walls that step down toward the rear of the building. The building features grey brick at the first-floor level, on pilasters separating the bays, and at the corbelled parapet. The upper part of the façade and the side elevations are of red brick laid in a six-to-one common bond. A double-leaf, two-panel door is centered on the façade and has a two-light transom and arched brick surround. Above the entrance and a plaque that reads, "Winton Century Post Office Museum," is the builder's simple stone tablet, inscribed, "Taylor 1915." Two-over-two, wood-sash windows on the façade and side elevations are located in segmental-arched brick surrounds, have concrete sills, and are covered with metal bars. A five-panel wood door near the rear of the left (northeast) elevation is also located within a segmental-arch brick surround. A shallow, shed-roofed, frame bay projects from the right rear (southeast) of the building and is covered with plain weatherboards. Constructed in 1915, the building housed Winton's municipal post office from 1915 until 1962, when the adjacent post office was completed and opened. After its closure it operated briefly as an insurance office. In 2001, the building was purchased by John R. Jordan, Jr., a native of Winton, and converted to a museum. Some of the original post office fittings, furniture and equipment have been recovered and placed in the museum while other period-appropriate post office boxes, postal windows, letter drops and other fittings have been obtained and installed.

**405-407 North Main Street
Winton Town Hall – 2003**

Noncontributing Building

Constructed in 2003, this one-story, front-gabled civic building is two bays wide. It has a running-bond brick veneer with a soldier-course watertable above a projecting brick foundation. Vinyl windows have soldier-course lintels. The entrance on the right (northeast) end of the façade has paired, aluminum-framed glass doors with narrow sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled portico supported by paneled square columns. The portico and main building both have pedimented gables filled with stucco and a small dentil cornice at the roofline. Constructed on the site of the W. P. Taylor House, the Town Hall was designed and built by the Wooten Company of Greenville, NC and was completed in April 2003.

Shed – c.2003

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the town hall and accessed by a concrete drive from North King Street, this one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block building features a hollow-core metal door on the southeast elevation and single, aluminum-framed windows on the southwest and northwest elevations.

**406 North Main Street
United States Post Office - 1961-1962**

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1961 by the D. J. Tinkham Construction Company and opened in 1962, Winton's United States Post Office branch is one of many small federal post offices constructed in the Modernist style during the early 1960s. The one-story, flat-roofed, rectangular building features a running-bond brick veneer and a parapet with metal coping. The right (southwest) end of the façade is covered with concrete panels and has concrete coping at the parapet. An inset entrance bay on the left (northeast) end of the façade has an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelight and transom and fixed aluminum-framed windows with opaque aprons. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed, aluminum awning supported by a single metal post. The center one third of the left elevation, facing East Dickinson Street, has a group of four two-light aluminum-framed windows, separated by metal framing with solid panels above and below. The rear (southeast) elevation has three two-light, metal framed windows, each with a fixed three-light transom and covered with metal bars. A loading dock with paired doors at the southwest end of the elevation is sheltered by a cantilevered flat roof.

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500 North Main Street

Keene-Reynolds House - c.1870, c.1920

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Dickinson Street, this I-house is among the oldest extant houses in the district and among the first to be constructed in Winton after the 1862 fire that destroyed the town. The building has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and exterior-end, single-shoulder brick chimneys. It was updated, likely in the 1920, with a three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door and Craftsman-style porch supports. The door is centered on the façade and has a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers. Porch supports rest on a poured concrete pad with brick detailing. A two-story, gabled ell projects from the center of the rear (southeast) elevation with detailing matching that of the main part of the house. A one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around the southwest and southeast elevations of the rear ell, supported by square posts on a poured concrete floor. A shed-roofed wing on the northeast elevation of the rear ell has a three-part picture window. The house was built by Jesse Keene and was later owned by his daughter, Julia Keene, and her second husband, Rufus Reynolds.

Rental House – c. 1950

Contributing Building

Located east of the house and accessed from a driveway off of East Dickinson Street, the front-gabled, frame house may have originally been constructed as a garage. The building has vinyl siding with German-profile weatherboards in the gable, six-over-six wood-sash windows, doors on the southwest and southeast elevations, and flush eaves.

501 North Main Street

Winton Volunteer Fire Department – 1981

Noncontributing Building

To the immediate northwest of the Town Hall is the one-story, seven-bay brick and concrete block fire department building. The building is sheltered by three parallel front-gabled roofs, concealed behind a projecting parapet with vertical metal sheathing. The façade has a running-bond brick veneer, six overhead garage doors, and a single pedestrian entrance at its right (northeast) end. The side and rear elevations are covered with vertical metal sheathing and the gabled, metal roofs are visible from the rear (northwest) elevation. The northeast end of the rear elevation is shallower than the southwest end and features a concrete pad sheltered by a shed roof on square posts. The fire station, constructed on the site of the W. P. Taylor House, was completed in 1981.

502 North Main Street

Bell-Craig Building - c.1940

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1940, this one-story, brick commercial building has a running-bond brick veneer with brick corbelling at the parapet, which steps down toward the rear (southeast) of the building. A storefront at the left (northeast) end of the façade has recessed one-light wood door with one-light transom flanked by fixed, metal-framed windows on a brick knee wall. It is sheltered by an aluminum awning and housed the Winton Restaurant. On the right (southwest) end of the façade is a single, plate-glass window with boarded transom and a replacement door with three-light transom. The right elevation has a combination of six-over-six wood-sash windows, replacement one-light fixed windows, and boarded window openings. The rear three openings appear to have been a separate business with an entrance flanked by windows. A one-story, flat-roofed, brick wing projects from the left elevation, recessed from the façade but with brick detailing matching that on the façade of the main building. A five-panel door and fixed one-light window are located on the façade of this wing. The left elevation has three fixed windows. A frame, gabled ell projects from the left rear (northeast) of the building and a shed-roofed wing extends

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across the rear elevation of the building. Both have plain weatherboards, six-light windows, and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

The current building was constructed on the site of a former blacksmith shop, built by Dr. Orville Earl Bell and his sister, Pauline B. Craig, in 1940. Bell and Craig sought to open a place where Dr. Bell could have an office, pharmacy items could be sold, and Mrs. Craig could operate a restaurant and soda fountain. Originally called Bell's Drug Company, the business became known locally simply as the Drug Store. The restaurant also served as the Carolina Trailways Bus Company station, and the restaurant business boomed in the 1940s and 1950s, providing employment for many high school students at the soda fountain.²⁵ The kitchen provided not only sandwiches, but full meals for travelers, townspeople, and county office workers; orders could be called in from the Court House and County Offices and teenage employees were sent to the courthouse with a basket of snacks to sell. The building was segregated during the Jim Crow era with non-whites served through a pass-through window on the north side of the building, facing Brickell Street. After Mrs. Craig's death in 1964, the business was operated by R.S. Whitley of Murfreesboro as the Red Apple Restaurant. When the old Winton bridge closed in 1973, traffic bypassed Winton, the bus station closed, and the restaurant struggled. By that time, the business was operated by Daisy Barnes and called the Country Kitchen. She managed for a while taking short orders from the aluminum plant workers and delivering their lunches daily, but eventually the restaurant closed.²⁶

505 North Main Street

Merchants and Farmers Bank - c.1913

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1913, the Merchants and Farmers Bank is one of the best examples of early twentieth-century Neoclassical architecture in Hertford County. The three-bay-wide façade, the work of the Fanfaroni Brothers & Traversa Company of Norfolk, Virginia, employs a number of Classical Revival- and Beaux Arts-style motifs and decoration. The façade has an exterior of running-bond brick with a gabled roof covered with 5V metal and concealed behind a gabled parapet. It has a temple front with brick pilasters separating the bays, painted white to contrast with the red-brick veneer and topped by molded capitals. The pilasters support a wide entablature with molded frieze. Above the entablature, the deep pediment has a denticulated cornice and a stuccoed tympanum with an inset plaster (or painted terracotta) strapwork cartouche and scrolling foliate decoration. An arched entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a rounded-arch brick surround with cast-stone keystone and springers. A multi-light fanlight with radial muntins is located within the arch. The entrance vestibule, recessed behind the arched opening, has a mosaic tile floor and modern aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom. A modern metal sign has been added over the entrance. Flanking the entrance are narrow, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows with a painted flat-arch lintels with keystones and cast-stone sills with paneled brick aprons below. A soldier-course brick watertable extends across the façade and wraps around the side and rear elevations, constructed of a six-to-one common bond. The side elevations are four bays deep with nine-over-one, wood-sash windows in segmental-arch brick surrounds and a molded cornice at the roofline. The rear (northwest) elevation has a six-panel door and a single window, each with segmental-arch brick surrounds, and a round louvered vent in the gable.

Architectural historian Jeroen van den Hurk's research on the Fanfaroni family identified the craftsmen, bricklayers, and plasterers of this building as Giovanni, Augustine, and Powell (possibly a corruption of Paolo, or Paul) Fanfaroni, whose plasterwork plaque on the bank's south elevation identified their

²⁵ Jenkins, *A Pictorial History*, 9.

²⁶ Personal Communication with Pauline Robinson (niece of Pauline Bell Craig) and Susan Felton Woodward by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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Norfolk, Virginia office on 917 Mariner Street.²⁷ By the 1950s, the building was used by the Tarheel Bank and Trust Co. When Southern Bank bought the Tarheel Bank and Trust Co. and built a new building at 301 North Main in 1979, the Town of Winton made the building its Town Hall. John J. Jordan, Jr. bought the building in the early 2000s after the town built a new office at 405-407 North Main in 2003, and used it for his law office.²⁸

North of 505 North Main Street – VACANT

506 North Main Street

House - c.1940

Set well back from the east side of North Main Street with a deep lawn and semi-paved driveway, the one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a raised concrete block foundation, vertical T1-11 sheathing, and a 5V metal roof with interior brick chimney. Replacement windows on the façade and right (southwest) elevation are located in openings smaller than the original openings, rendering the building noncontributing. At least one original six-over-six wood-sash window remains on the left (northeast) elevation. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts with sawn brackets supporting a plain spindle frieze and a replacement railing. A hip-roofed wing extends the width of the rear (southeast) elevation. The house, constructed in the 1940s, was a hair salon during the 1960s.

Noncontributing Building

Garage – c.1960

A one-story, front-gabled, concrete block garage is located southeast of the house. The garage has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, vertical plywood with plywood doors on the northwest gable end, and corrugated metal sheathing in the gables.

Contributing Building

507 North Main Street

Commercial Building - c.1900

This one-story, brick commercial building has a single storefront centered on its narrow façade. The building has a painted six-to-one, common-bond exterior and a flat roof concealed behind a parapet that steps down toward the rear (northwest) of the building. The storefront, likely dating from the mid-twentieth century, features an inset replacement door at the center, flanked by fixed windows on a brick knee wall. Vinyl siding was installed above the windows and door, in the location of former transoms, c.2009. Above the storefront, an iron beam has iron patera tie plates. The pilasters that flank the storefront have decorative capitals with a molded plaster egg-and-dart relief. The parapet between the capitals has molded concrete or plaster baluster spindles with barley (or rope) twist balusters at the center, all above a band of egg-and-dart molding. The rear of the building has a replacement door with boarded transom flanked by boarded window openings, all with segmental-arch brick surrounds. This building has been referred to as the Taylor Building.²⁹ It was occupied by Hale's Soda Shop and Drug Store and, by the mid-twentieth century, by Edgar Hale's grocery.

Contributing Building

508-510 North Main Street

Downs LP Gas and Department Store - c.1960, 2010

Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Brickell Street, this one-story, concrete block commercial building was constructed about 1960, though has been substantially altered with

Noncontributing Building

²⁷ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 140; Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 243.

²⁸ Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones (local resident) by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

²⁹ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 140-141.

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enclosure of the full-width storefront. The building has a running-bond brick veneer and a flat roof behind a parapet with metal coping. The wide storefront serves two businesses. Original, plate-glass windows have been removed and each of the two replacement doors is flanked by three vinyl windows. The remainder of the opening has been infilled with vinyl shingles. The side elevations have exposed concrete block walls and are blind. The rear (southeast) elevation has two replacement doors, one opening to each business.

This building was the second location of Downs Gas and Department Store. Lizzie Downs operated the Winton Department Store on the corner of Dickinson and Main, selling that property for the construction of the Post Office. When that building was torn down, Downs relocated the business to this site and the store occupied the entire building.³⁰

509-511 North Main Street – VACANT

513 North Main Street

Commercial Building - c.1914, c.1940

Contributing Building

Constructed about 1914, the one-story, brick commercial building has a two-bay storefront and a shed roof behind a brick parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building. The exterior is laid in a six-to-one common bond and the façade features brick corbelling at the parapet and between the pilasters separating the bays. The left (southwest) bay originally had fixed windows but has been infilled with vinyl siding and a vinyl double-hung window. The right (northeast) bay has a replacement door with vinyl siding in lieu of an original transom. A replacement window and door near the rear (northwest) end of the right elevation retain segmental-arch brick openings. A c.1940 shed-roofed, concrete block wing projects from the rear (northwest) elevation. The building was once Mrs. Garland Hale's millinery shop.

515 North Main Street

Felton's Esso Service Station - c.1950

Contributing Building

Tax records date the one-story, flat-roofed service station at the southwest corner of North Main Street and East Brickell Street to 1950. Set back from the intersection with a paved drive-through and parking area in front of it, this one-story, concrete-block building is typical of the mid-twentieth-century service stations. The three-bay façade and the right (northeast) elevation are clad in porcelain enamel panels and the shed roof is concealed behind a parapet that slopes down to the rear (northwest). The parapet is now covered with vinyl. The left (southwest) two bays of the façade have twelve-light-over-three-panel, aluminum-framed overhead doors. The right bay features fixed, plate-glass windows on a low knee wall and a one-light door with one-light transom, all sheltered by an aluminum awning. The display windows wrap around the right elevation, terminating at a projecting, bay that houses restrooms. The bay has two hollow-core doors and two fixed, metal-framed windows on its right elevation. Vinyl windows are located on the rear elevation and a prefabricated metal shed stands southwest of the building. The service station's concrete island, where fuel pumps were located, is still in place east of the building. A service station, operated by Woodrow Felton, who lived nearby (602 North Main Street), was in this location as early as the 1940s.³¹ In later years it was operated as an Exxon Station.

601 North Main Street

Bank of Winton – c.1910

Contributing Building

³⁰ Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones (local resident) by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

³¹ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 23.

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Constructed about 1910 as the Bank of Winton, this one-story building was one of two banks in Winton during the early twentieth century, the other being the former Merchants and Farmers Bank of Winton (505 North Main Street). Located at the northwest corner of North Main Street and East Brickell Street, the building is constructed of ashlar-face concrete block, with rockface block quoining at the corners of the façade and separating the three bays of the façade. The flat roof is concealed by a parapet that steps down toward the rear (northwest) of the building. An aluminum-framed glass door, centered on the façade, has a vinyl transom with solid panel above. It is flanked by paired, fixed vinyl windows with solid panels above and the entire storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning. An I-beam that spans the façade has original patera- and star-shaped iron tie-plates. The right (northeast) elevation is blind. The left (southwest) elevation is four bays deep with fixed vinyl windows and a replacement door with vinyl transom in the rearmost bay. A one-story, concrete-block addition on the northwest elevation was constructed in the late twentieth century and has a single vinyl window on its southwest elevation. The building is currently occupied by G & D's Winton Corner Café.

South of 602 North Main Street – VACANT

602 North Main Street

Faison-Felton House - c.1940

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled vernacular house is two bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The building has aluminum siding and a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney. Replacement aluminum and vinyl windows are paired on the façade and there is a single window in the front gable. A shed-roofed porch on the right (southwest) elevation is supported by aluminum-covered columns and enclosed with screens. It shelters the main entrance to the house on the right elevation. A shed-roofed porch at the right rear (southeast) to the south of the gabled ell, is enclosed with screens. The site retains mature pecan and cedar trees and a prefabricated aluminum carport stands east of the house.

This lot was one of three lots conveyed through bankruptcy in 1935 from Herod C. Faison to his son, Dr. Thomas G. Faison and his wife Mary S. Faison. Dr. Faison likely constructed the house before selling it to W.W. and Elsie L. Felton in 1943 and county tax records date the building to 1940. Mr. Felton ran the Esso, later Exxon, station at 515 North Main. The house has been owned since 1966 by Tommy and Ruth Gardner.

Shed - c.1940

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the carport and east of the house stands a shed-roofed, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a batten door on the southwest elevation. The shed, which is in poor condition, has an open bay on its northwest elevation, a metal roof supported by round posts.

603 North Main Street

ABC Liquor Store - c.1970

Contributing Building

This one-story, concrete block building is three bays wide with an exposed concrete block exterior and terra cotta coping at the parapet. The aluminum-framed glass door centered on the façade is flanked by twelve-light metal-casement windows. A projecting plastic sign over the entrance reads, "A.B.C. Liquor Store." The side elevations are blind. County tax records date the building to 1970 and local resident Wesley Liverman confirms its construction in the 1970s.

604 North Main Street

Romulus and Rose Faison Story House - c.1904, 2000

Noncontributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Tryon Street, the one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne-style house has been altered with the installation of windows smaller than the original

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openings. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting front-gabled wings on each end of the façade, resulting in an H-shaped plan, and projecting, gabled bays on the left (northeast) and right (southwest) elevations. It has vinyl siding and windows throughout. The entrance, centered on the façade, has a double-leaf, two-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. It is flanked by canted bays at the front of the front-gabled wings and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with standing-seam metal roof supported by tapered columns covered with vinyl siding. A pedimented entrance bay is centered on the porch in front of the door. The porch wraps around the right and left elevations, terminating at the projecting bays. The rear (southeast) elevation of the house has a shallow projecting gable at the left (east) corner and a deeper, gabled ell at the right (south) corner, the latter with a modern metal roof. The house was built about 1900 by Romulus “Rom” and Rose Faison Story. It was later lived in by their son, John “Jug” and his wife, Dorothy Taylor Story and their children Jane and Robert “Sonny”. County tax records date the building to 1904.

Garage – c.2017

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house and pool is a large, metal-framed, front-gabled garage with metal overhead doors on the northeast elevation and vinyl windows on the southeast and northwest elevations.

605 North Main Street

Elliott and Ella Mae Vinson House - c.1952, 1968-1970

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). It has a running-bond brick veneer and an interior brick chimney. The house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade with six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting an entablature. It is located left of center on the façade and to its right (northeast) is a slightly inset bay featuring a picture window flanked by four-over-four windows. Both are sheltered by a front-gabled porch, supported by full-height brick piers with vinyl siding in the gable, a brick knee wall between the piers, and wide brick steps at the front. A shed-roofed porch at the left rear (west), supported by brick piers, has been enclosed with vinyl and there is an open, shed-roofed bay to its rear, supported by metal posts. The house was built in the 1950s by Elliott and Ella Mae Vinson, whose family retained ownership until 2015. The porch was brick-veneered by Elliott Vinson from 1968-1970.³² County tax records date the building to 1952.

Garage – c.1952

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house stands a one-story, front-gabled, concrete-block garage with asbestos siding in the front gable, a corrugated metal roof, and a modern overhead garage door on the façade (southeast elevation). A shed-roofed wing on the right (northeast) is enclosed with T1-11 siding and has a batten door on the façade and a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash window on the right elevation. An open, shed-roofed wing on the left (southwest) elevation is supported by wood posts with brackets.

607 North Main Street

Northcott-Jordan House - c.1890

Contributing Building

Located on the southwest corner of North Main Street and West Tryon Street, this two-story Queen Anne-style house is in poor condition. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled, canted bay on the right (northeast) end of the façade and a decorative gable on the left (southwest) end of the façade. It retains plain weatherboards in most areas, though the left end of the façade is covered with plywood, and all of the window openings are boarded. The pedimented gables have round four-light windows on the façade and a Colonial Revival-style modillion cornice that encircles the entire house,

³² Personal Communication with Becky Vinson Davidson (daughter of Elliott and Ella Mae Vinson) by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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which is topped by a pressed metal tile roof. A five-panel door centered on the façade has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right elevation. The porch is significantly deteriorated, but is supported by Ionic columns on brick piers, has a projecting, pedimented gable at the entrance, and has a modillion cornice matching that on the main block of the house. An original, two-story gabled ell projects from the left rear (west) with a later, two-story, shed-roofed bay centered on the rear elevation. To the rear of the ell is a one-story, gabled kitchen wing, connected by an open breezeway that was later enclosed. The kitchen has the same metal tile roof, but without the decorative cornice found on the main building. A one-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the northeast elevation of the kitchen wing.

The house was constructed about 1890 for John Northcott, listed in the 1890 N. C. Business Directory as the assistant postmaster to Dr. S. S. Daniel. Northcott was later the Register of Deeds for Hertford County, as was his son, T.D. Northcott. His daughter, Helene Carlton Northcott Jordan, and her husband William Mills Jordan, Sr. inherited the home from John Northcott. Four generations of the Northcott-Jordan family lived in the house.

700 North Main Street

Brighton Hall/Bridger-Steele House - c.1881, c.1986

Noncontributing Building

Constructed about 1881, this two-story, gable-and-wing, Italianate-style house has been substantially altered with the installation of a brick veneer covering the first floor and the alteration of the porch supports. The second floor has vinyl siding and the standing-seam metal roof is punctuated by two interior corbelled brick chimneys. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and a matching wing at the left rear (northeast). A double-leaf, one-light-over-one-panel door with arched upper lights is centered on the façade and flanked by two-over-two wood-sash windows. The entrance is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, two-story porch. The first-floor porch deck has been removed and replaced with poured concrete and the first-floor porch supports have been replaced with decorative metal posts with brackets. The second-floor porch, accessed by a double-leaf door located directly above the main entrance, retains Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade. The left (northeast) elevation is three bays wide and originally faced the Chowan River before later development took place between the house and the river. An entrance centered on the elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on Tuscan columns. A one-story, gabled wing to its rear (southeast) may have originally been a detached kitchen, though the brick veneer disguises any former breezeway that may exist. A shed-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, projects from the southwest elevation of the one-story wing. Aerial photographs show a series of gabled and shed-roofed wings projecting from the southeast end of the kitchen, though they're not visible from the street. A one-story, canted bay on the right (southwest) gable end has two-over-two windows. There is a two-story, shed-roofed bay centered on the rear elevation with a deep, one-story, hip-roofed wing (covered with brick veneer) at the right rear (south) corner of the house. The remnant of a marker by the sidewalk is inscribed with "Brighton Hall." According to tax records, the house was built in 1881 and vinyl siding was added in 1986. The house was the home of R. E. Bridger, a lawyer. It originally faced the Chowan River with 702 and 704 North Main likely constructed on the front lawn of the house. By the mid-twentieth century the house was occupied by the Steele family, including George and Carolyn Steele from the 1950s to the 1980s. The Steeles built the small house to the rear, outside of the historic district.

702 North Main Street

Saunders-Ward House - c.1880

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has a concrete block foundation, asbestos siding, exterior end brick chimneys, and vinyl windows with molded wood surrounds. The roof retains a small boxed cornice and Queen Anne-style

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sawn brackets at the corners. A six-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with asbestos siding in the gable and partial gable returns. The porch is supported by plain square columns, likely replacements, but retains original sawn brackets and a sawn balustrade. A shed-roofed wing projects from the rear elevation (beyond the full-width, shed-roofed wing), with an open bay supported by a metal post at the right rear (south). The earliest deed found dates to July 1885 where M.L. and Carrie W. Taylor sell the tract to Annie W. Saunders.³³ The Saunders family owned the residence from 1885-1925 when it was conveyed to Helene Northcott Jordan in 1925. The house was owned by Harry and Melba Ward from 1943 to 1975, after which it was owned by their son William Bartlett Ward and his wife, Sandra Piland Ward.

Garage - c.1945

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a front-gable, two-bay frame garage on a concrete block foundation. It has asphalt "tarpaper" sheathing, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and an interior concrete block chimney. It has fixed six-light wood-sash windows on its southeast and northeast elevations and an overhead garage door and a six-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door on the northwest elevation. Tax records date the garage to 1945.

Chicken Coop - c.2005

Noncontributing Structure

Located northeast of the garage shed is a square plot screened by chicken wire nailed to vertical wood posts. Within the space, beneath a single-pitch shelter, is a flat-roofed plywood chicken house.

704 North Main Street

Saunders-Faison House - c.1945, c.1979, c.2006

Noncontributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, house has been substantially altered with the installation of windows with arched fanlights on the façade and side elevations. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows and a modern metal roof. A replacement door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. The porch floor extends the full width of the façade as an uncovered terrace with a later turned railing. There is an exterior brick chimney in the right (southwest) gable and a very deep, telescoping gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) with a side-gabled garage wing at the far rear of the right elevation. Described in deeds as the Henry Saunders home place, the house was later the home of Herod Colin Faison and his wife, Sophie Wood Faison, who was willed the property by her mother, Mary J. Wood. The Faison's daughter, Sophie Keel, sold the house in 1968. Tax records date the building to 1945 and the alterations to 1979 and 2006.

706 North Main Street

Valentine-Brett House - c.1863

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Cross Street, this two-story, side-gabled, Italianate-style I-house dates to about 1863, making it one of the first houses built after the 1862 invasion and burning of Winton. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story gabled ell at the right rear (southeast); a two-story, shed-roofed wing centered on the rear elevation, and a mid-twentieth century, one-story shed-roofed wing at the left rear (northeast) that wraps the two-story wing. The house retains plain weatherboards, narrow pilastered cornerboards with sawnwork capitals, boxed eaves with sawn brackets, and a standing-seam metal roof. Windows are six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade with four-over-four wood-sash windows on the side elevations, flanking the exterior brick chimneys with stepped bases. All windows retain two-part molded surrounds. A replacement, six-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door, centered on the façade has narrow two-light-over-one-panel

³³ "M.L. Taylor and wife Carrie W. Taylor to Annie W. Saunders," July 7, 1885, Deed Book N, Page 503, Hertford County Register of Deeds, Winton, North Carolina.

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sidelights. A four-panel wood door is centered on the second-floor façade. Both doors are sheltered by a two-story, hip-roofed, Italianate-style porch supported by square columns with molded capitals and sawn brackets. A sawnwork balustrade extends between the columns. The rear ell features an interior brick chimney and a shed-roofed porch on its northeast elevation that has been enclosed with lattice. A prefabricated metal carport stands northeast of the house. A second, prefabricated metal carport stands east of the house, near the south property line. It has metal siding and roofing.

Shed - c.1870

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame shed, thought to have been built at the same time as the house. The building has plain weatherboards, a boxed cornice, a 5V metal roof, and two batten doors on the northwest elevation. A full-width, shed-roofed wing at the rear (southeast) has vertical wood sheathing and a batten door on the northeast elevation.

800 North Main Street

Dr. Starkey S. Daniel House - c.1890

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Cross Street, this two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house was designed at the turn of the twentieth century by Raleigh architect William Preston Rose.³⁴ The house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting, front-gabled, two-story, canted bays on each end of the façade and two-story, side-gabled wings near the rear of the right (southwest) and left (northeast) elevations. The northeast wing is also canted. The house has plain weatherboards, imbricated shingles in the pedimented gables, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior corbelled brick chimneys. It retains one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout, most with original operable louvered shutters. An original one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by one-light-over-two-pane sidelights. It is flanked by the projecting, canted bays and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed, porch that wraps around the right and left elevations. It forms a hexagonal bay at the southwest corner of the house and the southeast side of the porch has been enclosed with screens. The porch is supported by turned posts and has sawnwork pendant brackets, a replacement railing, and a projecting, pedimented gable at the entrance. An entrance at the second-floor level, centered above the main entrance, is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts on a wood-shingled knee wall. The four gables have stained-glass Queen Anne-style windows with a central pane surrounded by smaller square panes. The gables of the canted bays are supported by purlins. A one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (southeast) elevation and has a one-light-over-two-panel door centered on its southeast elevation. It is sheltered by a flat roof on square posts.

The house was built for Dr. Starkey S. Daniel on property that originally extended all the way to the Chowan River. Starkey S. Daniel was raised in Winton before going to medical school at the University of Maryland and the Daniels family was one of the first to return to Winton after the Civil War. The N.C. Business Directory of 1890 lists Dr. Daniel as a physician, postmaster, and manager of the Western Union telegraph office. His son, Lewis, who occupied the house after his death, earned a law degree and operated a store in Winton.

Kitchen - c.1890

Contributing Building

Located adjacent to, though not adjoining, the northeast corner of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, two-bay frame kitchen building that faces East Cross Street to the southwest. It has plain weatherboards and a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney. A shallow shed-roof porch on the southwest elevation shelters replacement, paneled doors and the area between the doors has been enclosed. Two six-over-six wood-sash windows light the buildings northeast and southeast elevations.

Delco Plant Building - c.1920

Contributing Building

³⁴ Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 244.

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Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame outbuilding. It has concrete block piers, vertical tongue-and-groove sheathing, including in the gable ends, and a 5V metal roof. The building, which housed the Delco Plant that provided the house with electric power, has a wooden louver on its northeast elevation.

801 North Main Street

Vann-Boone House - c.1896, c. 1965

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of North Main Street and West Cross Street, this two-story, gable-and-wing plan house features Italianate- and Queen Anne-style details with a wraparound porch on Craftsman-style supports. The three-bay-wide house features a single-pile, side-gabled wing on the left (southwest) with a double-pile, front-gabled wing on the right (northeast) and a corbelled brick chimney at the intersection of the wings. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows with molded surrounds, many with original operable louvered shutters, molded cornerboards with stylized brackets supporting a boxed cornice, and a standing-seam metal roof. A two-story, hip-roofed bay window in the front gable has small, paired brackets supporting the roof and a decorative sawn bargeboard in the gable. The southwest gable end has a matching bargeboard. A one-light-over-one-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by six-light-over-one-panel sidelights, all within a molded surround. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the front of the front-gabled wing. It has a poured concrete floor and is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A French door to the left of the main entrance may have been added about 1962 when the porch on this end of the façade was extended to its current depth for use as a carport. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (west), its southwest elevation extending beyond the southwest elevation of the main block. A similarly scaled, one-story, gabled wing projects from the right rear (northwest), also beyond the northeast elevation. A hip-roofed, enclosed porch between the rear wings was modified and expanded during the twentieth century.

The house was built about 1896 by John Eley Vann and his wife, Leonie Graves Vann. Their daughter, Louise Vann Boone and her husband, Judge William Dare Boone, lived in the house with her parents from their wedding in 1921 until their deaths. Subsequently, their daughter, also named Louise Vann Boone, lived in the house from approximately 1962 until her death. About 1962, William Dare Boone, Jr., an architect, modified the house for his sister, converting the front porch (then screened) into a carport, adding aluminum siding, and completing a number of interior changes. The house is still owned by the Boone heirs.

Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the potting shed, largely concealed by a grove of trees, is a front-gabled frame shed with vertical wood sheathing, a 5V roof, and shed-roofed wings on the northwest and southeast elevations.

Potting Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house is a collapsing, frame potting shed, with plain weatherboards and a pyramidal roof with standing-seam metal and exposed rafter tails.

Barn – c.1920

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house, near West Cross Street, is a front-gabled, frame barn with asbestos siding, batten doors, a 5V metal roof, and enclosed, shed-roofed bays on the northeast and southwest elevations.

802 North Main Street

Holloman-Eure House - c.1900

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed cottage, long associated with the Eure family, is a modest example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century Queen Anne-style house. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing near the rear of the left (northeast) elevation. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with plain wood surrounds (many with original louvered wood shutters), boxed

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eaves, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. A three-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn, openwork trefoil brackets. The gabled wing at the left rear is a one bay wide and single-pile with an exterior-end brick chimney in the gable with stepped shoulders and a stepped base. A shed-roofed porch spans nearly the full-width of the rear (southeast) elevation, the southwest end enclosed with weatherboards and two-over-two wood-sash windows. The porch forms an open breezeway that connects to a gabled kitchen located near the center of the rear elevation. The kitchen has a full-depth, engaged porch on its southwest elevation; an exterior brick chimney in the southeast gable end; paired four-over-four windows on the northeast elevation; and a four-panel door on the northwest elevation, facing the rear of the house. The kitchen has circular-sawn boards secured by cut nails, indicative of a mid-to-late nineteenth-century construction date. In 1935, W.H. Basnight, executor of H.S. Basnight, deceased, conveyed the property to James C. Eure and wife Sallie Berta Eure; the deed describes the property as the Leonard Holloman home place.³⁵ James (Jimmy) was the jailer and Berta cooked food for the prisoners.

803 North Main Street

Northcott-Ward House - c.1897, 1965

Contributing Building

This two-story, triple-A-roofed house is typical of late-nineteenth century Queen Anne- and Italianate-style houses, though with a Colonial Revival-style porch. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). It has replacement composite siding (installed in 1965 over the original weatherboards), one-over-one wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, a standing seam metal roof, and two corbelled brick chimneys on the rear (northwest) elevation. A one-light wood door centered on the façade has beveled-glass one-light sidelights and a wide one-light transom. The door is flanked by projecting, canted bays on the first-floor façade. All are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left (southwest) elevation with a projecting, hexagonal bay at the south corner of the porch. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a projecting, pedimented bay marking the entrance. The front gable has a single, two-over-two horizontal-pane window and a sawn bargeboard. The side gables have partial gable returns. A one-story, gabled bay projects from the northeast elevation of the rear ell and shed-roofed wings on the southwest elevation of the rear ell is likely an enclosed porch. A one-story wing at the left rear (southwest) has a parapet on the southwest elevation, concealing the shed roof. It connects to a 1960s, shed-roofed wing. A prefabricated metal carport stands northwest of the house. It was built by a Mr. Northcott about 1897 and was owned for part of the twentieth century by Tom and Virginia Story and later Mrs. Betty Majette, before the Ward family bought it at public auction in 1961.

Garage - c.1950

Contributing Building

West of the house is a front-gabled, three-bay-wide, frame garage. The building has rolled asphalt sheathing and a 5V roof with exposed rafter ends. The southeast elevation has an overhead garage door, a four-panel pedestrian door, and a two-light window in the gable. Six-light metal-framed windows are located on all elevations. The Ward family used the building as woodworking and machine shop.

804 North Main Street

Adams-Downs House - c.1900

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gable house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing that connects to a deep, gabled rear ell near the center of the rear (southeast) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the front section of the house, and two original chimneys—an exterior-end, single-shoulder brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable end and an interior brick chimney on the gabled rear ell, both with corbelled caps. A one-light-over-two-panel door, centered

³⁵ Hertford County Register of Deeds, Book 111, Page 547.

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on the façade, is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned wood posts. Windows on the rear ell including fixed one-light windows on the northeast elevation. A six-light-over-three-panel door on that elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on metal posts. In 1933, C. H. Adams and Dessie M. Adams conveyed the property to Horace T. and Fannie D. Downs, who owned it until 1990.

Shed - c.1940

Contributing Building

East of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with a shed-roofed bay on its southwest elevation. The shed has metal sheathing, a metal roof, a five-panel door on the northwest elevation, and a six-light wood-sash window on the northeast elevation. The shed-roofed bay has a partial-width, batten door.

MAIN STREET (SOUTH)

101 South Main Street

C. W. Carter House - c.1900

Contributing Building

Constructed around 1900, this two-story, triple-A-roofed house is located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Mulberry Street and historically faced northeast toward East Mulberry Street. Its form and detailing is very similar to the c. 1895 Eff and Annie Walden Jones House, which stands just to the north (102 North Main Street). The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell centered on the rear (southwest) elevation. It has vinyl siding, but retains sawn brackets at the roofline, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior, corbelled brick chimney at the intersection of the main gable and the rear ell. A four-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by paired posts with elaborate sawn brackets. A window in the front gable has been boarded and above it is a sawn vent. A two-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full depth of the rear ell, along its northwest elevation. The porch is supported by square posts. The first floor is enclosed with screens and the second floor has a later turned railing. There is a chimney in the rear gable of the ell. A two-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear (southeast) of the building, east of the rear ell.

A prefabricated metal carport stands east of the house and two prefabricated frame sheds stand southeast of the house, just south of two frame sheds. The property was conveyed to C. W. Carter from Albert J. and Annie J. Pearce in 1899 and the house was likely constructed soon after. The Carter family retained ownership of the property until 1975 when it was sold to Joe and Dolly Smith.

Kitchen - c.1900, 1975

Noncontributing Building

A one-story, gabled kitchen wing is connected to the southeast elevation of the house via an enclosed porch. The building has a standing-seam metal roof, an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end, and a two-part, shed-roofed enclosed porch on the façade (northeast elevation). The porch connecting the kitchen to the house was enclosed in 1975.³⁶

Shed - c.1920

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a small, shed-roofed frame shed with corrugated metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof. It has paired corrugated metal doors on the northeast elevation.

Shed - c.1920

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house and the other shed is a wide, shed-roofed frame shed with corrugated metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof. It has a single batten door on the northeast elevation.

Carter Cemetery - unknown

Contributing Site

³⁶ Personal Communication with Donna Smith Hughes (daughter of Joe and Dolly Smith) by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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A small family cemetery southeast of the house appears to contain five graves. One of the graves is covered with mounded brick while the others have concrete covers. While none of the graves are marked, they are members of the Carter family and may include the graves of C. W. Carter and his wife and son.³⁷

103 South Main Street

J. L. Parrish House- c.1946

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has composite siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the façade, flush eaves with molded rakeboards, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed bay projects from the rear (southeast) elevation. A prefabricated frame shed stands east of the house. J. L. Parrish purchased the lots at 103 and 105 South Main Street in 1946 and likely constructed the house soon after. It was sold by Maggie W. Parrish in 1960.

Shed – c.1946

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled frame shed with composite siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows flanking a six-panel door on the northwest elevation.

105 South Main Street

R. E. Parrish House - c.1948

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with an enclosed, side-gabled porch on the left (northeast) elevation. The house has vinyl siding and windows, paired on the façade. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. A second six-panel door is located on the façade of the left, gabled wing, which was likely constructed as an open porch and enclosed later. There is an interior brick chimney and a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The lot was purchased from J. L. Parrish, by Ralph E. Parrish in 1947 and the house was likely constructed soon after (tax record says 1948). Parrish later sold the house to Leewood Wall, Jr. and his wife, Florence C. Wall.

Garage – c.1985

Noncontributing Building

East of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding. It is four bays wide with two overhead doors and two pedestrian doors on the northwest elevation. There are windows on the northeast elevation and a wide, open, shed-roofed bay on the rear (southeast) supported by posts with diagonal braces. Tax record date the garage to 1985.

107 South Main Street

Jenkins-Condon House – c. 1908

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of North Main Street and East Pine Street, the two-story, side-gabled house has Italianate- and Queen Anne-style detailing including a projecting canted bay and turned porch posts with sawn brackets. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gable over the right (southwest) end of the house and a two-story, gabled rear wing centered on the rear (southeast) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, a combination of original two-over-two wood-sash windows and replacement vinyl windows, and a standing-seam metal roof. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable, flanked by windows at both floors; an interior brick chimney at the right rear (south); and an interior brick chimney at the rear of the rear ell. A one-light door, centered on the façade has decorative molding around the pane of glass. It is flanked by slender, beveled-glass sidelights and is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, tied by a later turned

³⁷ Personal Communication with Donna Smith Hughes (daughter of Joe and Dolly Smith) by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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railing. On the right end of the façade, a projecting canted bay has one-over-one windows at the first-floor level. Above it, an open porch is accessed by a door from the second floor. The hip-roofed porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The rear of the house has a number of twentieth and twenty-first century additions. A one-story, shed-roofed bay extends from the right rear, to the south of the original two-story ell. Attached to the rear (southeast) of the shed-roofed bay is a two-story, octagonal addition (constructed about 2009), with an asphalt-shingled roof and vinyl siding and windows. At the rear of the two-story ell is a one-story, gabled wing flanked by shed-roofed bays, likely enclosed porches. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the left (northeast) elevation of the two-story ell may also be an enclosed porch. It has deep overhangs and a chimney covered with plywood sheathing. An uncovered wood deck, added in 1993, extends from the north corner of the rear ell.

While tax records date the house to 1880, the site originally held the A. J. and Annie Pierce House, which burned. After the fire, the land was purchased by E. L. Jenkins in 1908 and the current house was likely constructed soon after. The Jenkins family owned the house until 1947 when it was sold to T. M. Condon and Gladys Jenkins Condon, who retained ownership until 1990.

Carport – c.1980

Southeast of the house, facing East Pine Street, is a wide, front-gabled, metal carport with metal sheathing in the gable and supported by metal posts.

Barn – c.1920, c.1980

Located southeast of the house and largely overgrown, this large, two-story, gabled barn was altered about 1980 and is in poor condition. It has a combination of plain weatherboards and flush horizontal sheathing and has a metal roof. The front gable, facing northwest toward the house, features a wide central opening flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows and a pedestrian door on its left (northeast) end. The rear (southeast) gable end has later, fixed windows installed in the gable. The first-floor level is fully obscured by a full-width, shed-roofed wing with flush sheathing and six-over-six windows.

Chicken Coop – c.1920

Located southeast of the barn, on the north side of East Pine Street and inside a wooden picket fence, this one-story, shed-roofed shed has horizontal wood sheathing and a 5V roof.

Jenkins Cemetery – unknown

Located on the west side of South Murfree Street, at the rear of the property, are two matching side-by-side stone/concrete slabs that face east. According to the Hertford County Section of the Historical Records Survey of NC, 1940, the graves are the mother and sister of E. L. Jenkins.³⁸

200 South Main Street

George and Rose Story Brown House – c.1890

This two-story, side-gabled, I-house has an impressive, two-story, front-gabled porch and a two-story gabled ell centered on the rear (northwest) elevation. It has plain weatherboards, vinyl siding in the gables, two-over-two wood-sash windows with molded surrounds, exterior end single-shoulder brick chimneys, and a modern metal roof. A four-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade, has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights in a molded surround. A matching door and sidelights is located at the second-floor level, directly above the main entrance. Both doors open to a two-story, front-gabled porch supported by carved lattice posts located between two vertical hexagonal posts. The posts were replaced in the 1970s and original chamfered pilasters with molded wood capitals also remain on the porch. The rear ell, original to the house has two-over-two wood-sash windows and an interior brick chimney. An enclosed shed-roofed porch on its right (northeast) elevation has two-over-two windows. An entrance at the rear (northwest) of the shed-roofed wing is accessed by an uncovered wood deck. Likely constructed

Noncontributing Structure

Noncontributing Building

Contributing Building

Contributing Site

Contributing Building

³⁸ Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones (local resident) by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

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about 1890, the house was extant when George Brown married Rose Story on May 26, 1892 and the couple moved into it. A number of Rose's relatives, originally from Gates County, boarded with the couple while attending Winton High School.

Shed - c.1983

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the one-story, side-gabled shed faces southwest. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a metal roof. There is a plywood door on the southwest elevation and a two-over-two, wood-sash on its southeast elevation.

Arbor - c.1983

Noncontributing Structure

Located just southwest of the shed is a frame arbor, likely constructed at the same time.

201 South Main Street

Hoggard-Riddick House - c.1900

Contributing Building

Located on a large lot at the southeast corner of South Main Street and East Pine Street, this large, two-story house has Colonial Revival-style massing, but Craftsman-style porch posts. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the left (northwest) end of the façade and a two-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house has aluminum siding, boxed cornice, and six-over-six and six-over-one wood-sash windows. A replacement six-panel door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a wide surround covered with aluminum. It is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is a pedimented gable marking the entrance to the porch, which extends beyond the right (southwest) and left (northeast) elevations as a hip-roofed porch and side-gabled porte cochere respectively. Additions to the rear of the house include a one-and-a-half-story shed-roofed wing centered on the rear elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, to its left (northeast). There is a replacement door and aluminum-framed windows on the one-story wing. A replacement door at the second-floor level of the two-story rear ell is accessed by a later wood stair.

A 1987 deed describes this lot as where "E.D. Hoggard resided...[adjacent to] the lots on which D.A. (David Anderson) Owen lived and died, it being the same property conveyed to the late Mills E. Riddick by [a 1937] deed." Mr. Riddick who ran the County Home and his sister, Chlorine, moved here after the home closed and rooms in the house were rented to boarders during their ownership. County tax records date the house to 1900, though the Craftsman-style porch posts indicate that the porch may have been reconstructed in the 1910s or 1920s.

203 South Main Street

Town of Winton Maintenance Shop - c.1975

Noncontributing Building

The one-story, four-bay, steel-framed building houses the town of Winton's maintenance shop. It has vertical metal sheathing and a metal front-gabled roof. A deep overhang on the façade shelters two large overhead metal garage doors, a steel pedestrian entrance, and an aluminum sliding window. The side elevations are without windows or doors. The front of the lot is a gravel driveway and parking lot and a large rear lot is contained by chain link fencing. County tax records date the building to 1975.

205 South Main Street

J. Eli Reid Music Shop - c.1945, c.1995

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, commercial building at the northeast corner of South Main Street and East Factory Street is three bays wide with a running-bond brick veneer on the façade and exposed concrete block on the side and rear elevations. The façade features a six-light-over-two-panel door flanked by three-light aluminum-framed awning windows. Each of the three bays is sheltered by an aluminum awning and there are decorative basketweave panels over each bay. The building was altered with the construction of a gabled roof, added in the 1990s, that projects above the brick parapet. The side elevations also feature three-light

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aluminum-framed awning windows. A series of additions, constructed in the 1950s, extend the width of the rear (southeast) elevation and project beyond the right (southwest) elevation. These wings feature flat roofs, concrete block exteriors, three-light aluminum-framed windows, and a door on the front of the side wing matches the door on the building's façade. The southwest elevation of the side wing, facing East Factory Street, has a brick veneer and six-light-over-eighteen-panel overhead garage door. A prefabricated shed, used by the Winton Farmers Market since 2013, stands southwest of the building. John Eli Reid, an African American businessman who developed the local Chowan Beach resort, built this one-story, concrete block store in the mid-1940s.³⁹ Mr. Reid ran a music shop in this building, leased juke boxes, and sold records from this location. He also operated a service station at the south end of town, outside of the district. County tax records date the building to 1950.

300 South Main Street

W. E. and Sue Thelma Jones Hall House - c.1968

Contributing Building

Sited at the southwest corner of South Main Street and West Factory Street, the c.1968 house is the best example of a Ranch house with Modernist detailing in Winton, featuring stonework and angled, grouped windows on the façade. The one-story house has a shallow, side-gabled roof with deep overhangs and propped eaves in the gable ends. The house, which has a four-bay-wide center section flanked by side-gabled wings under slightly lower rooflines, has a running-bond, Roman brick veneer and interior brick chimneys on each end of the center section. The center two bays of the house are inset slightly to create a shallow porch supported by original decorative metal posts with metal brackets and a metal railing. The area under the porch is faced with sandstone, as are the gable ends of the center section of the house. A six-panel door with one-light sidelights is located on the left (south) side of the inset porch with paired two-light, metal-framed awning windows to its right (north). A second entrance is located on the right end of the porch, perpendicular to the porch. On either side of the inset porch are grouped, fixed windows – three to the right and four to the left – each group flanked by narrow five-light awning windows. The windows are angled with the upper part of the sash away from the house, though still sheltered by the deep eaves. The grouped windows rest on a brick knee wall. Windows on the flanking wings are aluminum awning windows stacked three high and sometimes paired. The rear (northwest) elevation features an overhead garage door on the right gabled wing and a projecting, gabled porch centered on the elevation. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts matching those on the façade and by shallow sandstone walls projecting from the house. It shelters an entrance and a group of angled windows matching those on the façade. The garage is accessed by a circular, paved driveway off of West Factory Street with a low brick wall serving as a decorative median. A Y-shaped brick walkway, laid with Roman brick, leads from the street to the front porch. The house was built for W.E. and Susan Jones Hall on the site of the home of Mrs. Hall's parents, Albert and Nellie C. Outlaw Jones, whose house was moved to a lot on Factory Street. Albert owned a store on North Main Street next to his brother Eff's store. County tax records date the house to 1968.

301 South Main Street

Mrs. Tommie Manley Faust House - c.1948

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1948, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (southwest) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable end, partially obscured by a side-gabled screened porch on square posts. A six-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on a decorative metal post. A wide, shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1948 with a rear addition

³⁹ Note: J. Eli Reid is alternately spelled J. Eley Reid in some sources.

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completed in 1995. It was built for Mrs. Tommie Faust, the daughter of Will Manley, and a custodian at C. S. Brown High School.

302 South Main Street

Theora Mitchell Stallings House - c.1925, c.1975

Noncontributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style house was considerably altered about 1975 with the application of a brick veneer that also encloses the original front porch. The core of the house is three bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, gabled rear ell and the enclosed porch resulting in a four-pile form. It has replacement two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, including two windows in each gable. Grouped casement windows flank a six-panel door on the façade of the enclosed porch that is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A gabled dormer, centered on the facade, retains original weatherboards and boxed eaves, but has replacement casement windows. The left (southwest) elevation has a solid wood door with two vertical lights, the door accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (northeast) elevation has a different colored brick veneer and four-part window with paired, fixed two-light windows flanked by one-over-one wood-sash windows. The rear (northwest) elevation has paired sliding doors near the left (southwest) corner and a two-panel wood door centered on the elevation. Tax records date the building to 1925. Theora Mitchell Stallings was an elementary school teacher at Waters Training/C. S. Brown High School and boarded other C. S. Brown teachers in the house. After Stallings, Hezekiah Cooper, also a teacher at C.S. Brown School, and his wife, Janice, a C. S. Brown School graduate and secretary, lived there.

303 South Main Street

Talmadge and Dicie Hall Reid House - c.1953

Contributing Building

Constructed about 1953, this one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is six bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing on the façade. The building has a running-bond brick veneer, triangular vents in the gables, two interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six wood-sash windows, many sheltered by aluminum awnings. A four-light-over-four-panel door is located on the left (northeast) end of the projecting gable. It has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with urn detail. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. To its right (southwest) is a projecting, shed-roofed bay with paired windows and a rectangular louvered vent is centered in the gable above the entrance. A garage bay on the left end of the façade features a two-panel-over-two-light-over-four-panel overhead door. An inset porch at the right rear (southeast) has been enclosed with double-hung windows. The house was built by Talmadge and Dicie Hall Reid. Talmadge operated a store and garage in the neighboring town of Cofield, NC and was the town's barber. Mrs. Reid was a long-time teacher at Waters Training/C. S. Brown High School. Tax records date the building to 1953.

304 South Main Street

W. D. Mitchell House - c.1925

Contributing Building

Located on the northwest corner of South Main Street and West Mitchell Street, this one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed dormer on the façade and a hip-roofed ell at the right rear (northwest). The house has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a patterned metal tile roof with interior brick chimney. A replacement door is centered on the façade. The original door likely had sidelights and a transom, as the current door is surrounded by vertical sheathing. The entrance is flanked by paired windows and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. An original four-light window remains in the hip-roofed dormer. A shed-roofed wing extends the depth of the rear ell along its southwest elevation. With grouped windows and a door on the southwest elevation, the wing is likely an enclosed porch. A hip-roofed bay extends from the left rear southwest of the main block, south of the rear ell and enclosed porch. A prefabricated metal carport stands south of the house.

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The house, constructed about 1925, was the home of W. D. Mitchell. It later passed to Roy and Shirley Savage and eventually to the Sears family, who own the house today.

Arbor – c.1970

Contributing Structure

A wood frame supporting a grapevine is located northwest of the house.

305 South Main Street

Ulysses and Elizabeth Hall House - c.1948

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is typical of the style with a compact plan, minimal Colonial Revival-style detailing, including paired double-hung windows, near flush eaves, and a small entrance stoop in lieu of a larger porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding, vinyl windows with original plain board surrounds with drip caps, and an interior brick chimney between the main block and an enclosed, side-gabled porch on the left (northeast) elevation. A four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by replacement turned posts. The porch has a curved ceiling and molded frieze. The porch on the left elevation has been enclosed with composite siding and has large windows on the façade and smaller, clerestory windows in the gable end. A gabled ell at the right rear (southeast) has an enclosed porch along its northeast elevation. Tax records date the house to 1948. It was owned by Ulysses and Elizabeth Hall. Mr. Hall was a Sunday School Superintendent at First Baptist Church of Winton and was head custodian at C. S. Brown School.

Shed – c.1990

Noncontributing Building

East of the house is a one-story, side-gabled shed with vinyl siding, vinyl windows in the gable ends, and paired hollow-core metal doors on the southwest elevation.

307 South Main Street

House - c.1905, 2013

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of South Main Street and East Mitchell Street, this triple-A-roofed I-house has been considerably altered with the removal of windows on the façade. It has a one-story gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) with a partially enclosed porch along its southwest elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends along the right rear (southeast), terminating at the porch of the rear ell. The house has vinyl siding and vinyl windows throughout, though all first-floor windows, except those on the northeast elevation of the rear ell, have been removed. A replacement hollow-core door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by unpainted wood posts with a wood railing. The rear porch is supported by similar posts and has a matching replacement railing. County tax records date the building to 1905 and the renovations date to 2013.

401 South Main Street

McCoy and Albina Sears Hall House - c.1938, c.1955

Contributing Building

Located on the southeast corner of South Main Street and East Mitchell Street, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house was built about 1938 and expanded nearly thirty years later. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gable on the right (southwest) end of the façade and a corresponding gabled ell at the right rear (southeast). The house has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and flush eaves. A replacement door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows, the right pair centered on the projecting gable. It is sheltered by a shed roof supported by a single turned post. The stoop extends to the left (northwest) end of the façade as an uncovered stoop. An exterior brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable end is partially obscured by a one-story, hip-roofed wing constructed in the 1950s. The wing, which currently extends the full depth of the house, has asbestos siding and stacked, aluminum-framed awning windows on the front two-thirds of the wing, including a three-part window on the façade and single windows flanking a solid door with three lights on

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the left elevation. The rear one-third may have been an open porch, but is currently enclosed with plywood and has a single vinyl window on the northeast elevation. An early, shed-roofed wing projects from the center of the rear (southeast) elevation and a flat-roofed wing at the left rear of the house may have been constructed as a carport, but has been enclosed with wood lattice. A prefabricated metal shed stands southeast of the house. County tax records date the building to 1938 with a 1955 addition. McCoy "Mack" Hall worked for J. Eli Reid and Albina Sears Hall was a long-time elementary teacher at Waters Training/C.S. Brown School.

402 South Main Street

Robin Hood and Carrie Chavis Bizzelle House - c.1925

Contributing Building

Though deteriorated, this one-and-a-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is one of the most intact examples of the style in the district, with original weatherboards, deep eaves with exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gable, and a deep porch on post-on-pier supports that extends beyond the left (southwest) elevation as a porte cochere. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade, a projecting gabled bay on the right (northeast) elevation, and a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). It has six-over-one, wood-sash windows with paired windows on the façade, in the gabled dormer, and on the projecting, gabled bay. The standing-seam metal roof has an interior brick chimney near the left rear (southwest) and there is an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation. A fifteen-light French door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, though the floor of the porch has been removed. The hip-roofed porte cochere has matching supports and shelters an entrance on the left elevation. The rear ell has three-over-one Craftsman-style windows, an interior brick chimney, and a shed-roofed wing at its rear. The house was built by Robin Hood and Carrie Chavis Bizzelle. It was later occupied by their daughter, Sallie, and her husband, William Drummond Brown, the eldest son of Dr. Calvin Scott and Amaza Drummond Brown. Sallie Bizzelle taught school for many years at Waters Training/C.S. Brown School and Will Brown was active in the Atlantic District Fair as a founder and also with the local Masonic lodge.

403 South Main Street

Reid-Vann House - c.1930, c.1955

Noncontributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has been considerably altered with the enclosure of the front porch. The house has vinyl siding, a combination of two-over-two and six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof. A gabled dormer on the façade has three two-over-two wood-sash windows and paired two-over-two windows remain in the side gables. The full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch was originally supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, though has been enclosed with vinyl siding between the piers and jalousie windows above. The original post-on-pier supports remain exposed on the porte cochere, a side-gabled extension of the porch that projects beyond the right (southwest) elevation. A small, four-light, diamond-shaped window is located on the right elevation, under the porte cochere and the other first-floor windows are six-over-six windows. There is an interior brick chimney near the center of the roof and a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed wing on the rear (southeast) elevation. A prefabricated, frame shed with T1-11 sheathing stands southeast of the house. The house was built by Charles Ray and Ruth Mitchell Reid about 1930. Charles Reid, son of J. Eli Reid, owned the first cleaning and laundry business in Winton. He also operated a bus line, transporting workers to the naval base and shipyard in Norfolk, Va. during world War II, and owned a logging and pulp wood business. In 1953, it was purchased by Rochelle and Susan Vann. Both Vanns were educators and both received degrees from Elizabeth City State Teachers College. Mr. Vann served in the Pacific during World War II and taught at C.S. Brown School and Mrs. Vann began the first African American preschool in the county (in 1955), operating it in their home.

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404 South Main Street

John William and Addie Collins Weaver House - c.1915 Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house has been considerably altered with the enclosure of the front porch. The single-pile house has a full-width, double-pile, gabled rear wing and two decorative gables on the façade. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, an exterior brick chimney in the right (northeast) gable, and an interior brick chimney on the rear wing. The original entrance to the house is concealed within a full-width, hip-roofed porch that has been enclosed with aluminum, double-hung windows on a vinyl-sided half-wall. An aluminum storm door is centered on the enclosed porch. The gabled rear wing features single and paired windows and there is a one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear (northwest) of the gabled rear wing. The house was built in the early twentieth century and was occupied by John William and Addie Collins Weaver. Mr. Weaver was the founding director of the funeral home. Addie Collins Weaver taught at Waters Training/C.S. Brown School for many years.

Garage - c.1975

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, two-bay, concrete block garage. There is vinyl siding in the gables and the southeast elevation has a single vinyl window and an open garage bay. Another window is located on the southwest elevation. Tax records date the garage to 1975.

405 South Main Street

Manufactured House - c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Constructed on the site of the Cephus and Eunice Downing Manley House, this double-wide, side-gabled, manufactured house is five bays wide with vinyl siding and windows. A six-panel door has classical surround with broken pediment and is located beneath a low gable on the façade. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a picture window flanked by double-hung windows to its left (northeast). A prefabricated metal carport, enclosed with vertical metal sheathing stands northeast of the house. A gravel driveway and concrete parking pad are located in front of the house.

406 South Main Street

Dudley Erhardt and Timie Collins Weaver House - c.1890 Contributing Building

This I-house was built around 1890 and has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a double-shoulder corbelled brick chimney in the right (northeast) gable end. A one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by one-light-over-two-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement wood posts and enclosed with screens. A matching door centered on the second-floor façade is sheltered by a front-gabled, second-floor porch. The porch, which rests atop the first-floor porch, is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and has a turned railing. There is a sawn bargeboard in the porch gable. A one-story, gabled ell projects four bays deep from the right rear (northwest) of the house. A shallow, one-bay-deep, gabled ell at the left rear (west) has a shed-roofed, screened porch on its rear elevation. The house was occupied in the mid-twentieth century by Dudley Erhardt, "Mr. Erk," who ran a store in Winton, and his wife, Timie Collins Weaver, "Miss Timie." The Weavers operated a boarding house, housing teachers who taught at the C. S. Brown School.

407 South Main Street

Tom and Mattie Jones House - c.1925

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of South Main Street and East Brown Street, this one-story, clipped-side-gabled house is barely visible behind the overgrown shrubs in the front yard. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a clipped-gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast). The house has asbestos siding with a later brick veneer on the lower one-third of the walls,

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two interior brick chimneys, and one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout. There is a low, clipped gabled centered on the façade and a full-width, hip-roofed porch has been substantially altered with its enclosure with screens above a brick half-wall. The porch conceals a three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door on the façade. A shed-roofed bay projects from the northeast elevation of the rear ell; a hipped-roofed enclosed porch is located on the southeast elevation of the ell; and there is a full-depth, shed-roofed wing along its southwest elevation that also appears to be an enclosed porch. County tax records date the house, built by Tom and Mattie Jones, to 1920. Their children included Second Lieutenant George Jones, killed in Europe in World War II, Miss Virginia Jones, a teacher at C. S. Brown High School, Barbara, and Jessie.

Shed - c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with a metal roof. It has a batten door and a single vinyl window on the south elevation.

408 South Main Street

John Willie and Mamie Catus Weaver House - c.1910

Noncontributing Building

Typical of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century I-houses in Hertford County, this three-bay-wide, single-pile house has been considerably altered with the enclosure of the front porch. The building has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and flanking exterior-end chimneys (though the stacks have been removed above the roofline). A one-light-over-two-panel door, centered on the façade, has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights, though is obscured by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that has been enclosed with one-over-one windows on an aluminum-sided half-wall. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) is double-pile and has a door on its northwest gable end and an inset porch, enclosed with glass, on its southwest elevation. Two prefabricated frame sheds stand southwest of the house. According to county tax records, the house was built about 1910. It was owned by John Willie Weaver, a mortician at Hertford County Undertakers Union, and his wife, Mamie Catus Weaver.

410 South Main Street

Lionel and Ailene Mitchell Weaver House - c.1910

Contributing Building

This triple-A-roofed I-house is typical of turn-of-the-twentieth-century I-houses constructed throughout Hertford County, though with later, Craftsman-style detailing. It has asbestos siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney. A nine-light, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and flanked by five-light sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by stuccoed, tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch, which has been enclosed with screens, extends beyond the right (northeast) elevation as a hip-roofed porte cochere. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the right rear (northwest) with a projecting canted bay on its northeast elevation. A shed-roofed wing extends the full depth of the rear ell, along its southwest elevation, with a second shed-roofed wing near the center of the house's rear elevation. Both have four-over-one wood-sash windows and the smaller wing has a four-light-over-four-panel Craftsman-style door on its northwest elevation. A shed-roofed wing at the rear, gable end of the ell has grouped four-over-one windows. The house was built by Lionel and Ailene Mitchell Weaver. Lionel Weaver operated a store next door to Hertford County Undertakers and Ailene Weaver was a long-time teacher at Waters Training /C.S. Brown High School. County tax records date the house to 1910.

Shed - c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed. The shed is three bays wide with garage bays flanking a centered, replacement pedestrian door. The garage has vertical plywood sheathing, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and a fixed fifteen-light wood-sash window on the southwest elevation. The

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garage bays are small, suggesting this was a carriage house or storage shed, and are covered with batten doors on the left and paired four-panel doors on the right.

412 South Main Street – VACANT

414 South Main Street

Hugh Caulie and Emma Hall Freeland House c.1952

Contributing Building

A late example of the Minimal Traditional style in Winton, this one-story, side-gabled house has elements more common to Ranch houses of the 1950s, including a three-part picture window on the left (southeast) end of the façade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing projecting from the right (northeast) end of the façade and a gabled ell at the left rear (southwest). The house has a running-bond brick veneer, a wide flat cornice, vertical wood sheathing in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door is located on the left end of the front-gabled wing in an inset bay with curved walls sheathed with vertical wood boards. It is accessed by a brick stoop with half-round brick steps. To the right of the entrance is an eight-over-eight wood-sash window. To the left of the entrance is a twenty-four-light picture window flanked by eight-over-eight windows. Windows on the side and rear elevations are six-over-six wood-sash windows. There are one-over-one windows on the rear ell and a hip-roofed entrance bay to the right (northeast) of the ell has an entrance on its northeast elevation. An original gabled carport extends from the southwest elevation of the rear ell, supported by metal posts. Along the property's south border with Hertford Undertakers, Inc., is an openwork concrete block "Taj Maria" fence, anchored by concrete block piers. A prefabricated, gambrel-roofed frame shed stands northwest of the house. The house was built about 1952 by Hugh Caulie and Emma Hall Freeland. Mr. Freeland came to Winton in 1931 to teach history and became principal of Waters Training/C.S. Brown High School shortly after the death of Calvin Scott Brown in 1936, and retired in 1972. Mrs. Emma Hall Freeland was an elementary teacher at the school.

416 South Main Street

Hertford County Undertakers Union - c.1916, c.1940

Contributing Building

Altered to its current appearance in the mid-twentieth century, this two-story, side-gabled Hertford County Undertakers Union building remains a significant building for Winton's African American community. The building was likely originally three bays wide and double-pile, though additional openings have been added to the façade resulting in the current five-bay configuration of the first-floor façade. It has vinyl siding, asbestos siding on the right (northeast) elevation, vinyl windows on the façade, aluminum awnings over the second-floor windows, and two low gables on the façade. A four-light-over-four-panel door, centered on the first-floor façade, is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed metal awning supported by decorative metal posts. The awning wraps around the right elevation as a porte cochere supported by matching posts. A fabric awning projects from the center of the metal awning, supported by metal posts. There are paired windows to the right of the entrance and to its left are two single windows and a single door (leading to an office) accessed by concrete steps. The left (southwest) elevation has a second-floor entrance sheltered by an aluminum awning on metal posts. It is accessed by an exterior metal stair.

A deep, two-story, gabled ell is centered on the rear (northwest) elevation. The ell has asbestos siding on the side elevations and vinyl siding and flush eaves in the rear gable end. It is flanked by one-story additions including a shed-roofed wing on the northeast that extends nearly the full depth of the ell. On the southwest, a shed-roofed wing projects well beyond the southwest elevation of the house forming an attached garage with two vehicular bays that extend the full depth of the garage wing with overhead doors on both the façade (facing South Main Street) and the rear elevations (facing West Jordan Street). A

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single-bay, shed-roofed wing at the southwest corner of the ell, flush with the rear elevation of the ell, has a single overhead garage door and is accessed by West Jordan Street.

Hertford County Undertakers Union (HCUU) is among the oldest African-American owned and operated funeral homes in Hertford County and the adjacent Gates County to the north and one of the few extant mortuaries organized to serve the African American community. Incorporated on January 6, 1916, the papers of incorporation state the business was formed “to conduct and carry on a general undertakers business, to buy and sell coffins both at wholesale and retail, to manufacture the same, to buy and sell all kinds of material necessary to the carrying on a general undertakers business.” Before its establishment, few families had the financial means to pay for funeral services and burial. Instead, families most often prepared a deceased family member’s body in the home or a mortician would come to the home to prepare the body for burial and services. In some cases, white funeral homes would provide or handle the burial and services of persons of color though white funeral homes would sometimes place the prepared body in the garage, where the family viewing would take place.⁴⁰

HCUU not only provided respect and dignity to the deceased and their family members, they also established a means through a benevolent fund, burial leagues and insurance companies for families to be able to afford the expenses. The burial league or lodge was referred to as “the people’s uplift and benevolent burial lodge.” This building was constructed shortly after the incorporation in 1916 as a combined residence and mortuary, then renovated as a non-residential mortuary (although an upstairs apartment with separate access remains) around 1940.⁴¹

Sign – c.1950

To the right of the entrance is a freestanding sign, enframed with decorative metal, supported by metal posts and sheltered by an aluminum “roof.”

Mortuary Shed- c.1916

Located northwest of the main building and accessed primarily from West Jordan Street, this one-story, front-gabled, frame building can also be accessed via the porte cochere on the northeast elevation of the building. The building has a concrete block foundation, plain weatherboards, and exposed rafter tails. Batten doors and a single six-light window are located on the southeast elevation, facing South Main Street. The northeast elevation is five bays wide with original six-light wood-sash windows and an exterior brick chimney. The northwest gable end is blind and the six-bay-wide, southwest elevation has boarded window openings and a single batten door. The building, which served as utility space for the HCUU was used by Ulysses Hall and Walter Chavis for building coffins, among other things.

Contributing Object

Contributing Building

418 South Main Street

Sherwood and Timie Lang Jones Store – c.1962, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of South Main Street and West Jordan Street, this one-story, wedge-shaped concrete-block commercial building was substantially altered in the 1970s or 1980s with the installation of a metal, shed roof that projects beyond the façade as a pent roof. The building is three bays wide with brick veneer on the façade only. An aluminum-framed glass door with single-light transom is centered on the façade and flanked by paired, fixed, aluminum-framed windows. The southwest elevation,

⁴⁰ Marvin T. Jones, “The Leading Edge of Edges: The Tri-racial People of the Winton Triangle,” in *Carolina Genesis*, ed. Scott Withrow (Palm Coast, FL: Backintyme, 2010), 204; Warren Eugene Milteer, Jr., *Hertford County North Carolina’s Free People of Color and Their Descendants* (Burlington, NC: Milteer Publishing, 2016), 127-128; “Winton Funeral Home Oldest in R-C Area,” *Hertford County Herald*, Milestone Year – 1959, Hertford County Library, Winton, North Carolina; Alice Eley Jones, *Black America Series: Hertford County, North Carolina* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, Inc., 2002), 115; Field survey notes by Penne Sandbeck, compiled January 2019.

⁴¹ Field survey notes by Penne Sandbeck, compiled January 2019.

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facing West Jordan Street, is five bays deep with four double-hung windows shaded by aluminum awnings and a replacement, hollow-core metal door. The building was constructed as a general store, though Sang and Shirley Hamilton later opened an ice cream shop in the building.

501 South Main Street

Dr. Calvin Scott and Amaza Drummond Brown House - c.1886, c.1950, c.1966

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of South Main Street and East Brown Street, the Dr. Calvin Scott and Amaza Drummond Brown House is located less than five-hundred feet north of the center of the C. S. Brown School complex, named for the house's inhabitants. The house is set well back from the street and largely obscured by mature cedar and hickory trees and a privet hedge. The two-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-and-a-half-story, gabled ell centered on the rear (southeast) elevation and a later, one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and sawn bargeboards in the gables of the two-story section. The center bay of the two-story façade projects slightly under a front-gable. At its first-floor level, a paneled door retains four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch on Tuscan columns. There is a single window at the second-floor level and a four-light window in the front gable, which has flush vertical sheathing in lieu of weatherboards. There is an exterior brick chimney in the gable end of the one-and-a-half-story ell. The one-story ell retains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on its southeast gable end.

The house was constructed in 1886 for the Reverend Dr. Calvin Scott Brown, a Baptist minister and pioneering African American educator in Hertford County. The same year, Brown founded the adjacent Chowan Academy, later renamed Waters Normal Institute, then Hertford County Training School, then Waters Training School, and finally C.S. Brown High School. He and his wife, Amaza Drummond Brown, lived in the house with their nine children (William Drummond; Flora Belle; Calvin Scott, Jr.; Julia Amaza; Purcell Tucker; Marie Ellen; Schley A.; Eunice Hamilton; and Christine) adding on to the rear of the house, beginning in the nineteenth century, as their family grew. The original property extended from Main Street to Camp Street with Brown Street only a driveway that did not go any further than a garage on this property (no longer extant). The grounds contained a detached kitchen, vegetable garden, cow shed, garage, two outbuildings, and a tennis court. However, sections of the property, including the tennis court, were donated to the school over the years and other parts were parceled off for additional houses. Renovations made to the house in the 1960s, under the ownership of Eunice Hamilton Brown Robbins, included the removal of the rearmost room of the northeast wing. Documentary photographs reveal that there was a one-story, semi-detached frame office adjacent to the house's north elevation, but the office was removed for an attached carport in 1966 when the rear ell was reconfigured.⁴²

502 South Main Street

Joseph Lowell and Grace Lewis Hall House – c.1964

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of South Main Street and West Jordan Street, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house faces the C. S. Brown School to the east. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed carport wing on the right (northeast) elevation. It has a running bond brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The center two bays of the façade project slightly under a hipped roof. An entrance on the right side of the projecting bays has a solid wood door with three horizontal lights. To its left (southwest) is a picture window flanked by two-over-

⁴² Personal Communication with Jill Reid (grand-daughter of C. S. and Amaza Brown) by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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two windows. The carport is supported by decorative metal posts on a low brick knee wall. There is a storage area at the rear (northwest) that is enclosed with brick and narrow screened porch along the left side of the carport, adjacent to the house. A hip-roofed wing projecting from the rear elevation features grouped aluminum-framed windows on a brick half wall. County tax records date the house to 1964. The house was built for Joseph Lowell and Grace Lewis Hall. Mr. Hall worked at the Hertford County Undertakers Union and Mrs. Hall served as the office secretary to C.S. Brown High School.

Shed – c.1964

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house, this one-story, side-gabled, frame shed has asbestos siding, exposed rafter tails, a fixed window and pedestrian door on the southeast elevation and an open, shed-roofed bay on the northwest elevation that is supported by wood posts.

503 South Main Street

Izekiah and Eugenia Rooks Weaver House - c.1900

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house features an irregular plan typical of the style. It has a three-bay-wide, double-pile form with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (southwest) end of the façade, a projecting gabled wing on the left (northeast) elevation, and an octagonal bay on the left end of the front porch. The house has plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, and boarded window openings, including a tripartite window in the front-gabled bay with a small window in the gable above. Several two-over-two wood-sash windows are visible on a gabled rear ell. Window openings throughout retain plain board surrounds with molded wood lintels. A one-light-over-five-panel door retains a screened door with molded brackets and turned spindles and sidelights that have been boarded. The door is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch that extends across the left to bays of the façade. The porch is supported by turned wood posts and features a projecting, octagonal bay on the left end. The projecting wing on the left elevation has a canted bay. A one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (northeast) has a full-depth, enclosed, shed-roofed porch on its right (southwest) elevation and a projecting, hip-roofed bay with shed-roofed porch on its rear gable end. The lot retains mature walnuts, maples, and other trees. The house was built by Izekiah Weaver, a carpenter, and his wife, Eugenia Rooks Weaver. In the 1950s, the house was occupied by Izekiah's cousin, Selma Burke, and his wife, Lillian Weaver.

504 South Main Street - VACANT

505 South Main Street

Levi and Zinnie Brown House - c.1910

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, partial gable returns, and two interior end brick chimneys. The centered entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch has been enclosed with screens and sheltered by an aluminum awning. The right (southwest) elevation has an original two-over-two wood-sash window and a later door at the first-floor level, both sheltered by 1980s, side-gabled carport supported by decorative metal posts on a brick knee wall. Windows at the second-floor level of the elevation are two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, shorter than the second-floor windows on the façade, and likely installed in the 1950s. A shallow, one-story, gabled wing projects from the right rear (southeast) with an uncovered wood deck to its northeast. The house was built about 1910 by Levi and Zinnie Brown. Levi Brown was a landowner and major supporter of the Chowan Academy, donating five acres of land to the school. The house was owned from 1954 to 1961 by Reverend James Andrew Felton and Annie Vaughan Felton. Reverend Felton was an educator and Civil rights leader, and he spearheaded the founding of the C.S. Brown Regional Cultural Arts Center and Museum housed in Brown Hall. Mrs. Felton was an elementary school teacher at C. S. Brown High School for over 30 years.

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South of 505 South Main Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

506 South Main Street

Alice Jones Nickens House – c.1956

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing centered on the façade. The house has a running-bond brick veneer, flush eaves, vinyl windows, an exterior brick chimney in the left (southwest) gable, and an interior brick chimney. The front-gabled wing features a four-light-over-four-panel door on its left end. The door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a pediment. To the right of the door is a picture window flanked by double-hung windows and there is a single window in the front gable. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation, flush with the façade of the house, has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. It has a three-light-over-three-panel door centered on its façade. A similar porch centered on the right (northeast) elevation, has also been enclosed with vinyl siding and has grouped windows and a nine-light-over-three-panel door. County tax records date the building to 1956. It was owned by Alice Jones Nickens (1904 - 2010), daughter of Eff and Annie Jones (102 North Main Street). Nickens graduated from Waters Normal Institute in 1921, taught there her entire career, and wrote a memoir about the school.

507 South Main Street

Donoval Nickens House – c.1966, c.2013

Noncontributing Building

Located behind the Levi and Zinnie Brown House at 505 South Main Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house faces southwest and is accessed by a gravel driveway. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a running-bond brick veneer and vinyl windows with brick sills. A replacement door near the right (southeast) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, flat-roofed porch, constructed after 2010, that substantially alters the façade of the building. The porch is supported by square posts with a wood railing between the posts. To its right is a wood-sash picture window flanked by double-hung windows. A shallow, shed-roofed porch on the rear (northeast) elevation is enclosed with louver windows. County tax records date the building to 1966. It was built by Donoval Nickens.

Southeast of 507 South Main Street – VACANT

515 South Main Street

First Baptist Church of Winton - 1902, 1973, c.1993

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of South Main Street and East Weaver Street, First Baptist Church of Winton is a late Gothic Revival-style, frame, front-gabled church with a two-stage, hip roof corner tower, a gabled rear sacristy wing. The church is three bays wide and four bays deep with a running-bond brick veneer installed in 1973. Stained-glass windows on the sanctuary, tower, and sacristy wing have triangular arches with header-course surrounds marked by painted concrete keystones, springers, and sills. Even though it is a later treatment, the veneer and window surrounds are very much in the spirit of late Gothic Revival-style, vernacular churches seen throughout eastern North Carolina. Windows are dedicated to the church's leaders including Dr. and Mrs. Calvin Scott Brown and Rev. John H. Taylor among others. Paired replacement doors, centered on the façade, are sheltered by a one-story, front-gabled portico with brick piers supporting a vinyl-sided gable. The square tower features rectangular windows at the first-floor left (northeast) elevation, triangular-arched windows at the second-floor level, and a hip-roofed, vinyl-sided bell tower atop the brick tower. The sacristy is one bay deep and three bays wide with a six-panel door on the south end of the southeast elevation.

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A one-story, side-gabled, vinyl-sided hyphen is located on the northeast elevation of the sacristy. It connects to a c.1993 one-story, front-gabled fellowship hall northeast of the sanctuary.⁴³ The building is three bays wide and three bays deep with a brick veneer and double-hung vinyl windows. Hollow-core six-panel doors on the façade and left elevations are sheltered by gabled porches on square posts. A paved asphalt drive runs from East Weaver Street to a parking area behind the church, where there is a prefabricated metal-framed carport for the church bus.

The church is a landmark in Winton's African-American community. Established in 1897 as the South Winton Baptist Church, the congregation originally met in the chapel of the Chowan Academy with Reverend Dr. Calvin Scott Brown serving as the first pastor. The current building was erected in 1902, and early on, the boarding students of the Waters Training Institute (formerly Chowan Academy) were required to attend services in this church. Mr. Fell Reynolds helped lay the foundation for the church. His daughter, Mrs. Amaza Reynolds Faulkner, was the first female member of the church and was made the mother of the church. The church had a conference meeting once a month, at which a male member would serve as moderator. Moderators included Mr. Will Brown (son of Dr. Calvin Scott Brown), Mr. Jim Weaver, Mr. Rufus Whitaker, Mr. Rochelle Vann, Mr. Melvin Johnson, Mr. Dudley Flood, Mr. Matthew D. Jarmond, and Mr. Lionel Weaver.

MULBERRY STREET

105 West Mulberry Street Shaw House – c.1905

Contributing Building

Located on the south side of West Mulberry Street at the intersection with West Joyner Street, this one-story hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding, vinyl windows (generally paired), and an interior brick chimney. A fifteen-light French door centered on the façade is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts on a later, poured concrete floor. A hip-roofed dormer, centered over the entrance has a fixed, diamond-shaped window. A shed-roofed addition, constructed about 1988, extends nearly the full depth of the right (west) elevation. There is a hip-roofed ell at the left rear (southeast) with a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest). Susan Francis Shaw (1882-1974) married John S. Shaw in a 1922 ceremony in Warrenton, NC, when she was 40 years old and he was 55. Mr. Shaw died only 4 years later. "Miss Sue" became a teacher at the Winton School.

Shed – c.1995

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled frame garage with T1-11 sheathing, a garage bay with paired plywood doors on its north elevation, a double-hung aluminum sash window and a hollow-core door on the west elevation.

106 West Mulberry Street Stephenson-Knight House - c.1890

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of West Mulberry Street and North King Street, this one-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house is four bays wide with a three-bay-wide, side-gabled section on the left (northwest) and a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (southeast). The building has vinyl siding and windows and a standing seam metal roof. A replacement six-panel door, centered on the side-gabled section, is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The front-gabled wing has a canted bay on the façade with windows on all three sides and vertical sheathing in the front gable. A gabled ell at the right rear (northeast) has an interior brick chimney and a full-depth, engaged shed-roofed porch on its left (northwest) elevation. The porch is supported by square posts and shelters a

⁴³Hertford County Property Tax Records (accessed August 2020).

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replacement door and single window on that elevation. A prefabricated, metal shed stands northeast of the house.

200 West Mulberry Street

Jones-Parker House – c. 1878, c.1965

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of West Mulberry Street and North King Street, this two-story, gable-and-wing house features a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled section on the left (northwest) and a one-bay-wide, double-pile, front-gabled section on the right (southeast). The house has asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. A two-light-over-two-panel door on the right end of the side-gabled section is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with a standing-seam metal roof supported by square columns. The front-gabled section has a canted bay on the façade with two-over-two wood-sash windows at the first-floor level and six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second floor. An original, two-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) has a standing-seam metal roof and six-over-six wood-sash windows. Two one-story, hip-roofed wings project from the left (northwest) elevation of the ell and there is a two-story, shed-roofed bay projecting from the center of the rear (northeast) elevation of the main block, just east of the rear ell. A shed-roofed addition, likely an enclosed porch, spans the remainder of the southeast elevation of the rear ell, as well as the rear elevation of the main house. There is a gable on the right elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed wing extends nearly the full depth of the right elevation. Constructed as an open or screened porch, it was enclosed in the 1960s.⁴⁴ It has a standing-seam metal roof and a continuous band of one-over-one windows on a vinyl-sided half wall, broken only by a six-light-over-three-panel door on the façade of the wing.

County tax records date the building to 1878. H.H. Jones and his wife Ila Newsome Jones lived here after their marriage in 1898. Their first child, William Hugh Jones, was born at this residence in 1899. Their second child, John Tayloe, was born in 1903 and passed away in 1906. The Jones family moved to 601 N. King in 1907 after which David Lawrence and Irma Brown Parker's family owned this property for over a century.

Garage – c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with corrugated metal sheathing, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and two open garage bays on its southwest elevation.

MURFREE STREET

201 North Murfree Street

Nellie G. Lynch House – c.1890

Contributing Building

Constructed about 1890, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a one-and-a-half-story ell at the right rear (northwest) connected to the front part of the house via a one-story, gabled hyphen. The house, which is located at the northwest corner of North Murfree Street and East Richard Street, has asbestos siding, a molded cornice in the gable ends, and exterior, gable-end chimneys flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows at the first floor and four-light windows in the gables. An entrance, centered on the façade, is flanked by replacement windows and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. The narrow hyphen (likely originally an open breezeway), has a single four-light window. The rear ell has a six-over-six window and a small two-over-two window on its northeast elevation. The southwest elevation has a full-depth, engaged shed-roofed porch enclosed with plain weatherboards and paired six-over-six wood-sash

⁴⁴ Personal Communication with Susan Felton Woodward by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

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windows flanking an entrance. A gabled dormer above the enclosed porch also has plain weatherboards and has paired four-over-four windows.

EAST RICHARD STREET

100 East Richard Street

House - 1979

This one-story, side-gabled, manufactured home is five bays wide with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. A low gable is located over the center three bays of the façade, including an entrance flanked by paired windows and accessed by an uncovered wood deck. County tax records date the building to 1979.

Noncontributing Building

Shed – c.1979

One-story, side-gabled shed southwest of the house has vertical plywood sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and a single window on the northeast elevation.

Noncontributing Building

101 East Richard Street

House – c.1960

This one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a running-bond brick veneer, flush eaves, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A shallow roof overhangs the left (northwest) two bays of the façade. A six-panel door on the façade is accessed by a brick stoop as is a nine-light-over-three-panel door in the right (southeast) gable end. While county tax records date the building to 1972, the two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows are most commonly found on houses built in the 1950s.

Contributing Building

102 East Richard Street

Jim and Bessie Brady House - c.1890, c.1955

Located at the southwest corner of East Richard Street and North Murfree Street, this frame I-house has a hip-roofed porch with Queen Anne-style detailing. The house has plain weatherboards, boxed eaves, two-over-two wood-sash windows with plain surrounds featuring molded drip caps, and exterior end corbelled brick chimneys. A Craftsman-style, six-light-over-two-panel door on the façade is flanked by two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and topped by a four-light transom. The full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. A one-story, gabled ell, centered on the rear (southwest) elevation has an interior brick chimney. A full-depth, engaged shed-roofed porch on its southeast elevation is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and shelters a four-panel door, a replacement hollow-core metal door, and two two-over-two windows. There is a one-story, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) of the main block and a gabled wing extends from the northwest elevation of the rear ell, added in the 1950s. The house was occupied by Jim Brady, a blacksmith, his wife Bessie, and their seven children: Bruce, James, Fletcher, Mickey, Mary, Amerette, and Tina.

Contributing Building

WEST RICHARD STREET

101 West Richard Street

Robert Hopkins and Sybil Coxson Hawks House – c.1947, c.1985 Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is six bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a low gable centered on the façade. A two-bay-wide, inset porch at the right (northwest) corner of the façade is supported by a brick pier and shelters an eight-light-over-two-panel door and a vinyl window. The left (southeast) two bays of the façade project slightly under an engaged shed roof. A similar engaged, shed-roofed wing is located at the left rear (southeast). Part of the foundation that is

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exposed on the façade shows that the brick veneer was added later, though the date of its addition is not known. County tax records date the building to 1947. It was constructed on the site of an earlier house, moved to 102 N. King Street in the early 1940s. The house was built by Robert Hopkins and Sybil Coxson Hawks as a frame house and the brick veneer was added later, likely in 1985 when the tax record notes a remodeling and “bad crack in the exterior.” Their daughter, Gwendolyn Pethic Hawks, Assistant to and then Hertford County Register of Deeds, lived there until her death in 1988. Hawks was also responsible for the 1939-1940 survey of Hertford County cemeteries and burial sites, a number of which are included in the district.

WEST TRYON STREET

100 West Tryon Street

Winton Community Center – c.1939

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of West Tryon Street and North Main Street, this one-story, five-bay-wide building was built around 1939 to serve as a community building. The building has a brick pier-and-curtain foundation, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. A nine-light-over-three-panel door, centered on the façade (southwest elevation) is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by chamfered wood columns. It is flanked by single and double windows. An entrance with matching porch on the right (southeast) elevation, facing North Main Street, has a double-leaf two-light-over-one-panel door. The doors, typical of 1890-1910 construction, may have been reused from another building. It is flanked by single windows and there is a blind vent in the gable above. The rear (northeast) elevation has asymmetrical fenestration and an exterior brick single-shoulder chimney and a stepped base. A five-panel door on the left (northwest) elevation is sheltered by a shallow shed roof. Recycled lumber was used as building material for the current building, a late Work Progress Administration (1933-1943) project. In a 1939 history of the WPA, the document notes that they installed a sewage system, water system, and were almost finished with the Community Building.⁴⁵ The Town of Winton owns and operates the Community Center, called the “Club House” in earlier years.

West of 100 West Tryon Street – VACANT

EAST WEAVER STREET

100 East Weaver Street

Boys’ Dormitory/Masonic Lodge – c.1893, 1940, c.1965

Contributing Building

This two-story, front-gabled building was constructed as a boys’ dormitory for Waters Normal Institute, originally known as Chowan Academy. The running-bond brick veneer was added and the fenestration likely altered in the 1960s when the building was converted for use as a Masonic Lodge. The building is three bays wide with a hollow-core door centered on the façade and flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. Second-floor windows have been lost and a louvered vent remains in the front gable. The side elevations are without windows, though a single door is located near the rear of the left (east) elevation below a cross gable. The gable extends beyond the right (west) elevation as a shallow wing, giving the building an L-shaped plan. There is a single six-over-six wood-sash window at the second-floor level of the wing and two windows on the rear (south) elevation of the building. Originally across the street from the school, the building was later moved onto the school campus. Once the school ceased to operate as a boarding school, the dormitory was no longer needed. It was sold to the

⁴⁵ J. Roy Parker et al, ed., *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939* (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 218.

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Perfect Ashlar Lodge #63, the local chapter of the Prince Hall Freemasons, and around 1940 it was moved to a third site, its current location south of the school on the southwest side of East Weaver Street, where it remained in use by the masons until about 2010. This building is one of two dormitories funded by New York philanthropist Horace Waters in 1893. The school was renamed in Waters' honor, and was known as Waters Normal Institute until 1923 when it became a public school and was renamed Waters Training School. The other building funded by Waters in 1893 was a girls' dormitory, Reynolds Hall, which was named in honor of Miss M.C. Reynolds, another of the school's benefactors. Reynolds Hall was destroyed by fire in 1941, leaving this building and Morehouse Hall the school's earliest surviving buildings.⁴⁶

Integrity Statement

The Winton Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district retains its original street patterns, landscape features, and building spacing and setbacks. The buildings retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Though replacement siding and windows are common in the district, the overall design and character of the houses remains, with few significant alterations or additions, only seven buildings that post-date the period of significance. Together the elements of the district retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the district's historic feeling and association.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Winton Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as building foundations, root cellars and ice pits, drains and sewers, water pipes, privies and wells, road beds and paths, planting beds and gardens, post holes, trash middens, and other remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Archaeological deposits likely present in the Winton Historic District include those related to the c.1766 courthouse, as well as antebellum commercial and domestic buildings that were located north of Wynn Street. In addition, archaeological deposits associated with the C. S. Brown School, such as remains of the original academy and dormitory buildings, are likely present in the district.

Information can be obtained from archaeological investigations to address topics significant in Winton's history, such as commerce, politics and government, and African American heritage. For example, archaeological data can be used to investigate the relationship between the town's political institutions and the growth of commerce in antebellum Winton. In addition, archaeological investigations of the Chowan Academy, Hertford County Undertakers Union, and Manly Field/Winton Baseball Park may yield important information concerning African American identity, institutional culture, and the economics and cultural development of Winton's African American community. Archaeological investigations can also yield details concerning pivotal moments in Winton's history, such as redevelopment activities after the burning of Winton by Union forces in 1862. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the Winton Historic District. At this

⁴⁶ C.S. Yeates, "Dr. C.S. Brown," in *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939*, ed. J. Roy Parker et al, (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 260; Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 7; Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 116.

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time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Education

Ethnic Heritage: African American

Ethnic Heritage: Native American

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Politics/Government

Period of Significance

c.1863-1970

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Brown, Calvin Scott
Mitchell, James Saunders II

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rowland, John J.
Simpson, James M.
Sloan, Samuel (attrib)
Wooten Company

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Winton Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for Commerce. Winton served as an important commercial hub for farmers in Hertford and the surrounding counties, who brought cotton, peanuts, and corn, to market in town. The early-twentieth-century commercial buildings located on Main Street provided a variety of services to both the farmers in the region and the local residents, including a post office, banks, law offices, pharmacies, restaurants, department stores, and grocery stores. Located on the Chowan River, the river supported the growth of the herring fishing and pulpwood industries in Winton throughout the twentieth century, which in turn supported the businesses within the historic district.

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The district is also locally significant under Criterion A for Politics and Government as the county seat of Hertford County since 1766. The 1956 Hertford County Courthouse is the county's fourth. The first court was established along with the county itself in 1759, and although it is unclear whether an existing building was used or a new building constructed to house the court, it was destroyed by an arsonist in 1830. The second courthouse was burned in 1862 by Union troops, along with nearly all of the town. An 1870 courthouse was demolished for the construction of the current building. Together with the courthouse, the 1950-1951 Hertford County Office Building and the 1950-1951 Hertford County Health Department remain the center of government for the county, which is one of Winton's primary employers.

The Winton Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for Native American Ethnic Heritage, African American Ethnic Heritage, and Education. The southern portion of the district includes a historically significant school for students of color, including African American, Native American, and multiracial children. The C.S. Brown School opened in 1886 as Chowan Academy, a boarding school for students of color and the only high school for students of color in Hertford County until 1937. In 1950, the Pleasant Plains School, which was located just outside Winton and served Native American and African American elementary students, was consolidated with C.S. Brown School. Adjacent to the school is the historically African American First Baptist Church of Winton, founded in 1895, and Manley Field, the former Chowan Bees baseball stadium, which provided popular recreational opportunities for African Americans from the late 1930s until the early 1950s. These institutions formed the foundation of the African American residential community that developed in this area of Winton, near the southern end of the district.

The Winton Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. It contains residential, commercial, governmental, and institutional buildings in styles and forms that illustrate national trends. Late-nineteenth century buildings include examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Gothic Revival styles. Early twentieth century styles include the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Craftsman, and Period Cottage styles, while most mid-twentieth century buildings were constructed in the Minimal Traditional, Modernist, and Ranch styles. There is also a significant representation of standard early-twentieth-century commercial buildings and nineteenth- and twentieth-century vernacular residential buildings within the district.

The historic district includes the C.S. Brown School Auditorium (NRHP 1985), significant at the local level under Criterion A for Education and at the local level under Criterion B for its association with Calvin Scott Brown, one of North Carolina's best known African American educators and religious leaders. In 1886, Brown founded the Chowan Academy, which was later renamed in his honor, and the c.1905 C.S. Brown School Auditorium was listed in the National Register as the oldest unaltered building associated with the school. It was also listed under Criterion C for its local significance as a Colonial Revival-style building that embodies the characteristics of educational buildings constructed during the early twentieth century. The historic district also includes Grey Gables (NRHP 1982), listed in the National Register for significance at the local level under Criterion C as the best example of Queen Anne architecture surviving in Winton and one of a few high style buildings of this era in the county. It is also significant under Criterion B for its association with prominent planter and politician James Saunders Mitchell, II.

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The period of significance for the Winton Historic District begins c.1863 when the first buildings were constructed following the burning of Winton during the Civil War. It extends to 1970 when the C.S. Brown School was integrated and the growth within the town had slowed substantially.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORY AND CONTEXT FOR COMMERCE AND POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

EARLY HISTORY: 1759 to 1880

Hertford County, located in northeastern North Carolina, was formed in 1759 from portions of Bertie, Chowan, and Northampton counties. The Chowan River forms its northeastern border, with the navigable Meherrin and Wiccacon rivers also running through the county.⁴⁷ At the time of European settlement, the area was inhabited by the Meherrin Native American tribe, which remains one of the state's eight officially recognized tribes with about seven hundred members in Hertford County.⁴⁸

During the earliest decades of European settlement, the northern portion of the county, near the Chowan River, was good farmland and well-suited to plantation agriculture, producing tobacco, cotton, peanuts, corn, and soybeans, while the southern portion was primarily swampland and therefore dominated by the lumber and naval stores industries, as well as subsistence farming.⁴⁹ Herring fishing has always been important on the Chowan River as well. Both Native Americans and early European settlers relied heavily on the seasonal arrival of large numbers of herring in the river and used barricades, traps, spears, arrows, hand nets, nighttime fires, and other means to catch them in large quantities.⁵⁰

Located on the south bank of the Chowan River, Winton was originally known as Cotton's Ferry, named for Alexander Cotton who operated a ferry across the Chowan River in this location starting in the 1740s.⁵¹ A small village soon formed near the ferry, and when the county was created in 1759, the state legislature directed a county court to meet at Cotton's Ferry on the fourth Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November of each year.⁵² This original county courthouse was destroyed in 1830 when a

⁴⁷ Jeroen van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Hertford County, North Carolina*, (Tarboro, NC: Coastal Carolina Research, 2011), 8-11; J.H. Moore, "History of Hertford County School System," in *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939*, ed. J. Roy Parker et al, (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 19-23; Robert Blair Vocci, "Hertford County," NCPedia, www.ncpedia.org/geography/hertford (accessed December 2018); Dudley E. Flood and Ben Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2009), 21.

⁴⁸ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 8-11.

⁴⁹ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 10-11.

⁵⁰ Frank Stephenson, *Herring Fishermen* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007), 9-10.

⁵¹ Louise Vann Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," in *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939*, ed. J. Roy Parker et al, (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 136; Thomas Parramore, "Notes on founding of Winton," provided to author by Elizabeth Jones, local resident.

⁵² Walter Clark, ed., *The State Records of North Carolina*, vol. 23, *Laws 1715-1776: Acts of the North Carolina General Assembly, 1959-1960* (Goldsboro, NC: Nash Brothers, 1904), Documenting the

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man convicted of forgery set fire to the building to destroy evidence in his case, although he was unsuccessful in avoiding conviction.⁵³

In 1766, the village of Cotton's Ferry was established as the Hertford County seat.⁵⁴ After Alexander Cotton's death in 1765, Joseph Dickinson took over operation of the ferry. Dickinson is believed to have been the first person to be buried in Winton after his death in 1772, and his grave is in the Dickinson Cemetery at 805 North King Street in the historic district.⁵⁵ Meanwhile, Benjamin Wynns acquired the Cotton land. Wynns was a planter with substantial landholdings in Hertford County and was the colonial assemblyman who sponsored the bill that created the county in 1759. Later he served as colonel of the county's militia during the Revolutionary War. Wynns donated 150 acres for a town, which was established by an act of the state legislature in 1768 and named Winton in his honor. The act also appointed Henry Hill, William Murfree, Mathias Brickell, Joseph Dickinson, Henry King, and Benjamin Wynns to oversee the town, all of whom have present-day streets within the historic district named in their honor.⁵⁶ At that time, Hertford County extended east of the Chowan River, with Winton in a central location. The portion of Hertford County located east of the river became part of Gates County in 1779, however, Winton remained the Hertford County seat despite no longer being centrally located.⁵⁷ By 1820, the town included only the northernmost portion of the historic district, extending from the Chowan River southward to Wynn Street.⁵⁸

At the outbreak of the Civil War, several units of Confederate infantry and cavalry were organized from Hertford County. After Union Army and Navy forces won the Battle of Roanoke Island in early February 1862 and took control of both Elizabeth City and Edenton, the Chowan River became vulnerable. To prevent the Union from advancing up the river to destroy bridges and railroads further north in Virginia, about four hundred Confederate troops were sent to occupy and protect Winton. On February 19, 1862, a flotilla of eight Union gunboats arrived in Winton on the Chowan River, exchanging fire briefly with Confederates on shore before the latter retreated to the safety of the town. The following morning, Union troops entered the town as the few hundred residents and small force of Confederate soldiers evacuated.⁵⁹

American South, University of North Carolina, <https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr23-0037> (accessed June 2020), 504; Parramore, "Notes on founding of Winton."

⁵³ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 12-15; Vocci, "Hertford County"; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 131-135.

⁵⁴ County of Hertford, "History and Location," https://www.hertfordcountync.gov/community/history_and_location.php#:~:text=Winton%20was%20established%20as%20the,year%2C%20according%20to%20the%20folklore (accessed June 2020).

⁵⁵ Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," 134.

⁵⁶ Walter Clark, ed., *The State Records of North Carolina*, vol. 23, *Laws 1715-1776: Acts of the North Carolina General Assembly, 1768* (Goldsboro, NC: Nash Brothers, 1904), Documenting the American South, University of North Carolina, <https://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/index.php/document/csr23-0049> (accessed June 2020), 773-775; Parramore, "Notes on founding of Winton."

⁵⁷ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 12-15; Vocci, "Hertford County"; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 131-135.

⁵⁸ Hertford County Bicentennial Commission, "Hertford County: The First Two Hundred Years," 1976, Hertford County Library, Winton, North Carolina, 67; Thomas R.J. Newbern, "Wynns, Benjamin," *NCpedia.org*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/wynns-benjamin> (accessed August 2020).

⁵⁹ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 21-24; Thomas C. Parramore, "The Burning of Winton," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol XXXIX, No. 1, Winter 1962, 18-31.

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The Union gunboats attempted to continue up the river to destroy railroad bridges, but Confederate forces had sunk debris in the river to prevent their advance, forcing them to instead return to Roanoke Island.⁶⁰

Winton was the first North Carolina town to be burned by Union forces during the war. Union soldiers were ordered to burn only buildings that had been occupied by Confederate soldiers, but the order was poorly executed and nearly the entire town was destroyed.⁶¹ Only a few buildings are believed to have survived the fire, and only one of these remains extant today. The Old Smyrna Methodist Episcopal Church, located near the intersection of Main and Brickell streets, survived the fire and was used as a temporary courthouse until 1870 when a new courthouse was built. The church was later moved and became part of the Winton Hotel, which is no longer extant. The James Rea House is also believed to have survived the fire. It was located at the corner of Main and Wynn streets, but was relocated when Gray Gables was constructed in 1899 and is no longer standing. An outbuilding from the James Rea House, believed to have been built in 1825 and used as a kitchen, is the only extant building in Winton that predates the Civil War, and it remains on the grounds of Gray Gables at 400 North Main Street today.⁶²

Rebuilding the town was slow, but a new Greek Revival courthouse was constructed in 1870, becoming the third to serve the county, followed by the Jordan & Parker Hotel and the Northcott Hotel. None of these buildings remain extant. A small number of Italianate and Victorian-styled homes were also constructed in the 1860s and 1870s.⁶³ The first home to be built after the war was the Italianate-style Valentine-Brett House at 706 North Main Street about 1863, followed by the Italianate/Queen Anne-style W.P. and Hilda Shaw House at 300 North Main Street in 1869 and the Victorian/Craftsman-style Keene-Reynolds House at 500 North Main Street in 1870, all of which remain extant in the historic district today. Naval stores and grist, flour, and lumber mills were important riverfront industries during the post-war period, although no resources remain extant from these operations.⁶⁴

REBUILDING WINTON: 1880 to 1930

At the time of its establishment and through most of the nineteenth century, Winton was well-connected to regional transportation networks. It was an important port on the Chowan River, and the main stagecoach route between Norfolk, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina, passed within a mile of the town. However, in 1884, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad began construction on its line from Norfolk, Virginia, to Rocky Mount, North Carolina, which travelled through Ahoskie, Cofield, and Tunis, then crossed the Chowan River to Eure, bypassing Winton.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 24; Parramore, "The Burning of Winton," 18-31; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 139, 145.

⁶¹ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 24; Parramore, "The Burning of Winton," 18-31; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 139, 145.

⁶² Parramore, "The Burning of Winton," 18-31; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 139, 145; "Inventory of Historic Areas," File HF1183, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

⁶³ J. Daniel Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan: The Historic Architecture of Hertford County, North Carolina* (Murfreesboro, NC: Historic Murfreesboro Commission, Inc., 2016), 236; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 139.

⁶⁴ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 27-30.

⁶⁵ Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 135-136, 145; J.D. Lewis, "North Carolina Railroad – Atlantic Coast Line Railroad," Carolana,

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In spite of its disconnection from the railroads, and helped in part by its status as the county seat, by the 1890s the town had started to recover in earnest from its destruction during the Civil War. In 1890, Dr. Starkey S. Daniels served as the physician, postmaster, and manager of the Western Union Office, J.T. Lowe served as the grocer, cabinetmaker, and undertaker, and the Albemarle Steam Navigation Company operated a shipping company with the steamer "Mary Roberts." E.R. Jones operated at general store at 100 North Main Street by 1886, John A. and William P. Shaw opened a dry goods store at 509-511 North Main Street in 1899, and John Cherry Carter opened his store at 106-108 North Main Street in 1899 as well, all of which remain extant in the historic district. There were also two saloons, an insurance agent, a sawmill, an African American shoemaker, and an African American barber.⁶⁶ Winton's population increased from 419 people in 1890 to 688 people in 1900.⁶⁷

Commercial growth continued in the early twentieth century and several more businesses had opened by 1925. Mrs. Garland Hale operated a millinery at 513 North Main Street by 1914, and the Taylor Building at 404 North Main Street was completed the following year, housing the post office until 1962. Both remain extant within the historic district. The Bank of Winton opened at 601 North Main Street in 1910, followed by the Merchants & Farmers Bank at 505 North Main Street in 1913. They later merged, though did not survive the Great Depression, although both buildings remain extant in the historic district.⁶⁸ By 1918, there were department and dry goods stores, lumber companies, agricultural supply stores, realty and land investment companies, and construction companies operating in Winton. Automobiles became popular in Hertford County in the 1910s, leading to the establishment of two dealerships by 1918, Banks Garage and E.O. Hines REO, neither of which remains extant, as well as significant road improvements in the 1920s. These businesses benefitted from increasing connectivity during this time as well. In 1924, Winton was connected south to Ahoskie by the Winton-Ahoskie Highway, now US Highway 13, and a steel highway bridge was built across the Chowan River at Winton in 1925, the first in the county to cross the river.⁶⁹

Schools were also important to the recovery of Winton following the Civil War. Most schools in Hertford County the late nineteenth century were small rural schools with just one or two teachers, and by 1885, there were twenty-three such schools for white children and twenty-seven for African American children in Hertford County, although it is unclear how many directly served the town of Winton.⁷⁰ In 1886, Chowan Academy, a combination boarding and day school founded by Baptist minister Calvin Scott

http://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_atlantic_coast_line.html (accessed January 2019).

⁶⁶ "1890 Winton, M'boro," *Hertford County Herald*, Milestone Year – 1959, Hertford County Library, Winton, North Carolina; Jay Jenkins, *A Pictorial History of Hertford County North Carolina* (The Roanoke-Chowan News-Herald, 1998), 78.

⁶⁷ "Population in 1900," *Hertford County Herald*, Milestone Year – 1959, Hertford County Library, Winton, North Carolina.

⁶⁸ Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 144; van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 139-140.

⁶⁹ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 32; "Chowan River Bridge at Winton," *Hertford County Herald*, May 29, 1925, Hertford County Library, Winton, North Carolina; History of Construction of the Chowan River Bridge at Winton," *Hertford County Herald*, May 29, 1925, Hertford County Library, Winton, North Carolina; Hertford County Fair Association, Hertford County Fair Booklet, November 5-8, 1918, provided by Elizabeth Jones, local resident.

⁷⁰ Moore, "History of Hertford County School System," in *The Ahoskie Era*, 42-43.

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Brown, opened at the south end of the historic district to serve people of color in the region. The school served both elementary and high school students, and it was the only high school for students of color in Hertford County until the Robert L. Vann School was built in Ahoskie in 1937. The campus quickly grew to include dormitories, classrooms, a dining hall, a chapel, and an auditorium.⁷¹ In 1893, the Winton Male and Female Academy, later renamed Winton Academy, opened for white students on the 400 block of Murfree Street, east of the historic district. It was originally a private school, funded by local stockholders and overseen by a board of directors.⁷² It served high school children in Winton and the surrounding areas, with many children boarding in town to attend school.⁷³ By 1910, Winton Academy had shifted from private to public operation and was renamed Winton High School, serving white children through grade ten.⁷⁴ There was also an elementary school associated with Winton High School by 1911.⁷⁵ A new brick classroom building was built in 1920.⁷⁶ The high school grades were transferred to Ahoskie High School in 1929, and the school continued to serve as Winton Elementary School until it closed in 1967. It was demolished in 1989.⁷⁷ There were three additional private schools for white children operating in Winton during this time, including Joyner's School, Enola School, and a third school run by Miss N.C. Deans, although the details of their operations and locations are not known.⁷⁸

During this time, schools did not provide textbooks for students. E.R. Jones' general store sold schoolbooks to children in Hertford County, as well as the surrounding counties.⁷⁹ This practice continued into the 1930s, when a textbook rental system was enacted for high school grades and free textbooks were made available to elementary school students.⁸⁰

The revival of the community's religious institutions in the late nineteenth century was also an important part of rebuilding. The Episcopal congregation formed in 1874 and built a modest Gothic Revival church at 201 East Brickell Street in the historic district, which today is used by the masons as Winton Lodge #723 A.F. & A.M.⁸¹ By the 1880s, there were also four Methodist congregations in the town, although the dominant religion was Baptist.⁸² The Winton Baptist Church was established in 1873. A group split from

⁷¹ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 117-118; C.S. Yeates, "Dr. C.S. Brown," in *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939*, ed. J. Roy Parker et al, (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 259-260; van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 34-35; Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 115-121; Drucilla G. Haley and Jim Sumner, "C.S. Brown School Auditorium," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1985.

⁷² Advertisements in *Murfreesboro (NC) Index*, June 9, 1983, 3, from Elizabeth Jones (local resident) personal research collection, information provided to authors via email, February 9, 2019.

⁷³ Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 144.

⁷⁴ "From Winton," *Roanoke-Chowan Times* (Rich Square, NC), September 15, 1910, www.newspapers.com (accessed March 2019).

⁷⁵ Moore, "History of Hertford County School System," in *The Ahoskie Era*, 51.

⁷⁶ J. Robert Brown, "The Education System of Today," in *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939*, ed. J. Roy Parker et al, (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 67.

⁷⁷ Winton Volunteer Fire Department 50th Anniversary 1947-1997, 22, from Elizabeth Jones (local resident) personal research collection, information provided to authors via email, February 9, 2019.

⁷⁸ J.D. Lewis, "North Carolina Education – Hertford County," Carolana, http://www.carolana.com/NC/Education/nc_education_hertford_county.html (accessed January 2019).

⁷⁹ Jenkins, *A Pictorial History*, 78.

⁸⁰ Brown, "The Education System of Today," *The Ahoskie Era*, 68; Jenkins, *A Pictorial History*, 78.

⁸¹ Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 237; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 145.

⁸² van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 34.

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the congregation in 1895 to form a second church, the Chowan Baptist Church, which constructed a new church building in 1902. In 1918, the two congregations reunited and continued to use the newer building, which is located at 203 North Main Street in the historic district. The First Baptist Church of Winton, which served a primarily African American congregation, was founded by Calvin Scott Brown in 1897. The church was first called the South Winton Baptist Church and met in the chapel at the Waters Training Institute until its own building was completed in 1902 at 515 South Main Street in the historic district. The congregation remains active today.⁸³

Hertford County's agricultural landscape began to change at the turn of the twentieth century. In the late nineteenth century, the county was one of North Carolina's top peanut producers, and cotton was an important cash crop as well. However, in the early 1900s, tobacco cultivation had expanded into the area, replacing peanuts and cotton as the dominant cash crop.⁸⁴ David Anderson Owen, who had learned the tobacco industry from Washington Duke of Durham, operated the Owen Tobacco Company, which produced Winton Smoking Tobacco, Owen Plug Tobacco, and other tobacco products.⁸⁵ Farmers in the Winton area could take their tobacco crop to market in Rocky Mount or Wilson, and in 1907 Ahoskie's tobacco market had opened as well. By 1918, 4-H was popular among both boys and girls, and the following year, the first joint 4-H camps were held in Winton in a home near the river, outside the historic district.⁸⁶

A STRUGGLING TOWN: 1930 to 1970

Although Winton remains the seat of government for Hertford County, by 1930, Ahoskie began to surpass Winton in population and commerce, primarily because the railroad traveled through Ahoskie, fueling its growth, while Winton was bypassed. In addition, Winton, and in fact most of Hertford County, had little manufacturing. Many residents who were not employed in agriculture traveled outside the county for work.⁸⁷ Residents even went as far as the shipyards in Newport News and other areas of Tidewater Virginia seeking work, and a private bus line still operates to transport commuters.⁸⁸ The boll weevil, a tiny insect that burrows into cotton bolls and consumes the cotton as it develops, decimated cotton crops in North Carolina by the 1930s, and in Hertford County, cotton agriculture was replaced by tobacco, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and soybeans, as well as strawberries, melons, peaches,

⁸³ Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 145; First Baptist Church of Winton, "First Baptist Church Winton History," *A History of First Baptist Church Winton, Winton, North Carolina, 1897-2014*, <https://firstbaptistchurchwinton.weebly.com/our-history.html> (accessed June 2020).

⁸⁴ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 33; Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 223.

⁸⁵ John R. Jordan, Jr., "A History of Winton, North Carolina," Carolana, http://www.carolana.com/NC/Towns/Winton_NC.html (accessed January 2019).

⁸⁶ E.W. Gaither, "A Brief Outline of the History of Agriculture in Hertford County, NC," in *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939*, ed. J. Roy Parker et al, (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 81, 83.

⁸⁷ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 38-39.

⁸⁸ Interview with Dimples Newsome, Elnora Chavis, Louis Early Newsome, and Annie Felton by Erika LeMay, Winton, NC, August 19, 1996, Interview Number R-0001, Southern Oral History Program Collection, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (hereafter referred to as "Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996");⁸⁸ Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones (local resident) by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, February 9, 2019.

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scuppernong grapes, and apples. Poultry and dairy farming also were common.⁸⁹ Most of Winton's residents made little money, so they kept vegetable gardens, raised chickens or hogs, and they canned vegetables and salted meat and fish for their winter food supply.⁹⁰ Agriculture remained important to the county's economy in the 1930s, as evidenced by the popularity during that time of the farm and home demonstration agents, assigned to the county in the early 1920s, and the Hertford County Fair, held annually in Winton beginning in 1918.⁹¹

In addition to the importance of agriculture, Winton's herring fishing industry thrived during the 1930s and 1940s. The fish returned each spring from the colder Atlantic waters to spawn in the rivers of eastern North Carolina. Winton residents recall that the fish "were so plentiful, so abundant, that we could dip them out of the water using a hand net." The fish were so easy to catch, that "it would never occur to them to pay for a herring. Buying a herring would be similar to buying water, air, or pine straw."⁹² Haul seines, which are nets with floats at the top and weights at the bottom, as well as purse seines, which can be pulled to enclose the net tightly, were commonly used in herring fishing on the Chowan River.⁹³ Introduced to North Carolina in the 1740s, seines remained the preferred method of herring fishing for generations. By 1870, pound nets had been introduced, which trapped fish in the shallows and required fewer men to operate. Both seines and pound nets were still in use on the Chowan River during the twentieth century.⁹⁴ Commercial fisheries included Mount Gallant Herring Fishery at Chowan Beach, west of Winton, with additional fisheries at Barfields and Petty Shore on the east side of town, where hauls of as many 100,000 fish were made twice daily.⁹⁵ Although these operations primarily traded in markets outside of Winton, they offered livelihoods to many of Winton's residents, who in turn supported the local businesses.

River traffic also thrived in the early twentieth century, and throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, tugboats pushed barges carrying coal, lumber, and pulpwood north into Virginia. Trucking was an important aspect of the river transport business as well, since there were no trains to bring lumber from further inland to the barges on the river. One of the largest businesses to operate on the river was Camp Manufacturing Company, which also operated a paper mill in Franklin, Virginia. Pulpwood was cut from the pine forests around Winton and sent by barge to the mill in Franklin. Residents recall that most of the men working in pulpwood were African American and "unusually physically gifted" because most of the work was done by hand rather than with machinery. Men felled the trees using two-man, large-toothed crosscut saws developed in the 1880s that required manual, but not skilled, labor to operate. Lumber was then hauled by truck to the sawmill at the river, which was located at the end of King Street until it burned around 1929, then was rebuilt downriver. A large pulpwood chute was used to transport planks from the sawmill to the river's edge, where they were loaded by hand onto the barges bound for Franklin. Lumber was also cut from Winton's forests, and hauled by truck to the river where a second chute carried it to the barges. Lumber was typically taken to Norfolk, Virginia, or Baltimore, Maryland, where it was traded for other supplies to be brought back to Winton.⁹⁶

⁸⁹ Parker, *The Ahoskie Eria*, 23-24.

⁹⁰ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 12, 79.

⁹¹ Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 148.

⁹² Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 36-37; Stephenson, *Herring Fishermen*, 7, 147.

⁹³ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 41-42.

⁹⁴ Stephenson, *Herring Fishermen*, 17, 38-44, 65-66.

⁹⁵ Jordan, "A History of Winton, North Carolina"; Stephenson, *Herring Fishermen*, 18.

⁹⁶ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 71-74; 193; Dudley E. Flood, *Raised by an Angel* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2013), 17-18; van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 29-

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Many of the men working in lumber and pulpwood lived in company housing near the river, close to the former Manley Hill neighborhood (now the Hill Street area) east of the historic district. They lived in simple one-room frame buildings with tin roofs and small stoves, and without running water or indoor plumbing. Many of them came to Winton for work, and so had no other friends or relatives nearby. As a result, they lived in close quarters and worked together to complete chores like cooking, cleaning, and laundry. However, by 1950, modern technology had replaced manual labor, and the company camps had disappeared.⁹⁷

New businesses opening in Winton during the 1940s and 1950s primarily served the automobile culture that had developed by that time. Dr. Orville Earl Bell and his sister, Pauline B. Craig, opened Bell's Drug Company at 502 North Main Street in 1940. The business included Dr. Bell's office and pharmacy, Craig's restaurant and soda fountain, and served as the segregated Carolina Trailways Bus Company station.⁹⁸ In the mid-1940s, J. Eli Reid, an African American entrepreneur in Winton, opened a music shop at 205 South Main Street where he not only sold records, but also leased juke boxes. Woodrow Felton's Esso Service Station began operations in the 1940s at 515 North Main Street, and Lizzie Downs' Gas and Department Store relocated to 508-510 North Main Street around 1960.⁹⁹ All of these buildings remain extant in the historic district.

New community services also came to Winton during this period, thanks in part to assistance from the Works Progress Administration. The WPA funded a sewage system and water system in the 1930s, as well as the construction of the Winton Community Center at 100 West Tryon Street. Known as the "Club House," it was constructed with recycled lumber.¹⁰⁰ In 1962, a new post office was completed at 406 North Main Street, replacing the earlier location in the Taylor Building next door.

With the goals of modernizing, revitalizing, and ensuring the county seat would remain in Winton, the county invested in multiple public buildings in the 1950s. In 1950-1951, a new Hertford County Office Building and Hertford County Health Department, both designed by Kinston architects John J. Rowland and James M. Simpson, were constructed on North King Street. A new Modernist-style courthouse, also designed by Rowland and Simpson, was built in 1956 adjacent to the two earlier buildings, replacing the 1870 Greek Revival-style building and forming the centerpiece of the governmental complex.¹⁰¹

In the 1950s, an aluminum extrusion plant was constructed on Metcalf Street, a short street at the northeast end of town and east of the historic district. It was so large that it spanned across to the adjacent street, Hill Street, replacing most of the original Manley Hill neighborhood in that location. The plant was built on the banks of the Chowan River by Easco Corporation, which was founded in 1919 in Ohio. Although the plant brought industrial jobs to Winton, it also dumped its waste products into the river, polluting the water and contributing to the decline of the fishing industry by the late twentieth century.

30; Letter from Martha Rhodes Hayes to Susan Felton Woodward, Elizabeth Jones (local resident) personal research collection, information provided to authors via email, July 2020.

⁹⁷ Flood, *Raised by an Angel*, 18-20.

⁹⁸ Jenkins, *A Pictorial History*, 9; Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 23-24.

⁹⁹ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 23-24; Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones (local resident) by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, via email, July 2020.

¹⁰⁰ J. Roy Parker et al, ed., *The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939* (Ahoskie, NC: Parker Brothers, Inc., 1939), 218.

¹⁰¹ Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 239-240.

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WINTON TODAY – 1970 to PRESENT

Winton's population has changed little since the mid-nineteenth century. In 1950, approximately 970 people lived in Winton, and the 2000 census reported about 960 residents. One cause of Winton's ongoing economic struggles is that major transportation thoroughfares, especially those established in the late twentieth century, have diverted travelers around and away from the town. US Highway 13 was extended south from Virginia into North Carolina in the 1950s, and at that time the road passed through Winton along Main Street and across the Chowan River. In 1974 however, the bridge was demolished and a new bridge built further upstream (northwest), bypassing Winton completely.¹⁰² Throughout the twentieth century, Ahoskie attracted manufacturing, retail, and service industries, as well as the only hospital in the county (constructed in the late 1940s). Although Winton retained an active downtown with small-scale local businesses, as well as government employment opportunities as the county seat, the primary source of income for the residents of Winton remained tobacco, peanuts, and lumber.¹⁰³

The number of herring in the Chowan River and Albemarle Sound has steadily decreased since the 1970s, in part due to pollution, but also caused by overfishing. By the 1990s, herring catches were a mere fraction of their historic abundance.¹⁰⁴ In addition to the environmental impact of the loss of these fish, there have been significant economic repercussions.¹⁰⁵ The Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership was established in 1987 to research, identify, protect, and restore the resources of this important estuary system, including improving water quality in the Chowan River and bringing back the herring.¹⁰⁶ Despite their efforts, the last surviving fisheries included the Parker's Ferry Fishery, which succeeded in continuing its operations on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers near Winton only until the 1990s, and the Williams Seine Fishery near Murfreesboro, which operated until 2006.¹⁰⁷ To further restore the herring, the North Carolina River Herring Fishery Management Plan implemented a no harvest provision for all commercial and recreational herring fishing in 2007.¹⁰⁸

Today, county government remains a significant employer in Winton. Aluminum extrusion is also one of the primary employers. In 1999, the Easco Corporation was acquired by Indalex Aluminum Solutions, an Illinois company that continued operations in Winton until 2001 and was bankrupt by 2005. Alfinity Inc, founded in 1986 in Canada, purchased the Indalex facility and still operates the aluminum plant today on

¹⁰² Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 5, 20.

¹⁰³ "Hertford County North Carolina: An Economic Data Summary," February 1971, County/City Ephemera, pre-2013, Henderson Co. – Hyde Co., Box 43, Hertford County Folder, North Carolina Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

¹⁰⁴ Robin Wienke, "Species on the Brink: Latest Challenges for River Herring Research," Sea Grant North Carolina Coastwatch, <https://ncseagrant.ncsu.edu/coastwatch/previous-issues/2009-2/winter-2009/species-on-the-brink-latest-challenges-for-river-herring-research> (accessed February 2019).

¹⁰⁵ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 43-44.

¹⁰⁶ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 43-44; North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, "The Chowan River Basin," Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership, <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/apnep/chowannc> (accessed January 2019).

¹⁰⁷ Jenkins, *A Pictorial History*, 85; Stephenson, *Herring Fishermen*, 8, 18; Roy T. Sawyer, *America's Wetland: An Environmental and Cultural History of Tidewater Virginia and North Carolina* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2010), 91.

¹⁰⁸ North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, "River Herring," <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/mf/river-herring-as> (accessed January 2019).

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Metcalf Street.¹⁰⁹ Another significant employer is Commercial Ready-Mix Products, headquartered just outside downtown Winton. Established in 1975 in nearby Cofield, the company moved its operations to Winton in 2003 and now has locations throughout eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. It produces ready-mix concrete and hauls sand and gravel.¹¹⁰ The Rivers Correctional Institution, a low-security prison for adult men, is also located just outside of Winton. It is a privately-owned facility, operated by the GEO Group under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The facility was built in 2001 to house up to 1,450 inmates, and offers a number of vocational training and life skills programs.¹¹¹ Nucor Steel Hertford County, a scrap-metal recycling plant that opened in 2000, and Perdue Agribusiness, which processes oilseeds, are both located in nearby Cofield.¹¹²

TRI-RACIAL HISTORY OF WINTON AND THE NATIVE AMERICAN, AFRICAN AMERICAN ETHNIC HERITAGE, & EDUCATION CONTEXT

EARLY HISTORY OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND AFRICAN AMERICANS IN HERTFORD COUNTY: 1600 TO 1860

Hertford County has a strong multi-racial past that includes people of Native American, African American, and European heritages, primarily in the area between Winton, Cofield, and Ahoskie, known as the Winton Triangle. Although few records relating to this history have survived, oral history passed through the generations, along with those records that do exist, provide important information about what is known as the “tri-racial” history of this area.¹¹³

¹⁰⁹ Cal Bryant, “More jobs for Hertford County?” *The Roanoke-Chowan News-Herald* (Ahoskie, NC), February 23, 2012, <https://www.roanoke-chowannews herald.com/2012/02/13/more-jobs-for-hertford-county> (accessed January 2019); Jordan, “A History of Winton, North Carolina”; Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 248-249.

¹¹⁰ Commercial Ready Mix Products, Inc., “About Commercial Ready Mix Products, Inc.,” <http://www.crmppinc.com/about-commercial-ready-mix-products-inc> (accessed February 2019).

¹¹¹ The GEO Group, Inc., “Our Locations: Rivers Correctional Institution,” <https://www.geogroup.com/FacilityDetail/FacilityID/78> (accessed March 2019).

¹¹² Jeff Hampton, “Fireworks: Nucor steel plant in Hertford Co. growing,” *The Virginian-Pilot* (Norfolk, VA), December 1, 2013, https://pilotonline.com/business/article_a3caff9-19fe-5bd0-9f60-941ea01140d0.html (accessed February 2019); Perdue Farms, “Perdue AgriBusiness Location: Cofield, NC,” Perdue AgriBusiness, <https://www.perdufarm.com/agribusiness/locations/cofield-nc> (accessed February 2019).

¹¹³ Warren Eugene Milteer, Jr., *Hertford County North Carolina’s Free People of Color and Their Descendants* (Burlington, NC: Milteer Publishing, 2016), 3-5; Marvin T. Jones, “The Leading Edge of Edges: The Tri-racial People of the Winton Triangle,” in *Carolina Genesis*, ed. Scott Withrow (Palm Coast, FL: Backintyme, 2010), 188-189. Note: As a result of limited records, the interracial ancestral heritage of many Hertford County families, and the efforts of individuals to hide their ethnic identities during the antebellum and segregation eras, distinction between African American and Native American history is at times difficult to obtain and in fact overlaps. Many available resources use the term “African American” to refer to not only African Americans, but also Native Americans and people of mixed race. Throughout this context, the term “people of color” is used when the information is known to apply to multiple races. “Meherrin,” “Native American,” and “African American” are used when found in the original source and additional clarity is not available. Likewise, the term “white” is used to describe people of primarily European ancestry. Although the Chowanoac and Tuscarora Nations also inhabited this region, they were driven out by European settlers by the 1750s and established reservations in nearby

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The Meherrin tribe settled in southern Virginia prior to the arrival of European colonists in the 1600s. By 1700, as colonists encroached further and further onto their land, the tribe had moved south into what would become Hertford County, North Carolina.¹¹⁴ During the first half of the eighteenth century, the Meherrin were granted at least four reservations in the region, which were later reshaped and made smaller several times as European settlers again overtook their land. One of these reservations was located at the confluence of the Meherrin and Chowan rivers, just north of present-day Winton. The Meherrin call themselves *Kauwets'â:ka*, or “People of the Water,” and they relied heavily on the seasonal arrival of large numbers of herring in the river, using barricades, traps, spears, arrows, hand nets, nighttime fires, and other means to catch them in large quantities.¹¹⁵ In 1761, the Meherrin were incorporated into the Tuscarora nation, and some chose to relocate to the Indian Woods Tuscarora Reservation in Bertie County.¹¹⁶

A significant population of free African Americans, including farmers, fishermen, artisans, and laborers, also migrated south from Virginia and settled in the region that would become the eastern portion of Hertford County, including Winton, in the 1700s. Free African Americans were typically descended from enslaved people, but they obtained freedom either because they were born to a free mother or through their own manumission. Although socially positioned below their white neighbors, free African Americans in this part of the state were initially able to contribute to their communities through social, political, and economic means. Unlike their Native American neighbors, who were excluded from the benefits of citizenship by colonial governments, free African Americans during this time built relationships with white neighbors, participated in civic activities, and even appeared in court as plaintiffs, not just defendants.¹¹⁷

Winton’s population participated in the Revolutionary War, including at least seventeen free African Americans and approximately fifteen Meherrin from the Winton Triangle. They enlisted in Hertford County militia regiments, state regiments, and with the Continental Army.¹¹⁸ Benjamin Wynns, a white planter and colonial assemblyman who had donated the land on which Winton was established, served as the militia’s colonel and led troops in the Battle of Great Bridge near present-day Chesapeake, Virginia, in December 1775 and the siege of Norfolk, Virginia, in January 1776.¹¹⁹

During the early 1800s, the population of free African Americans grew substantially in Hertford County, as they continued to migrate south from Virginia. In 1790, free African Americans comprised about four percent of the total population, growing to just under ten percent in 1820 and nearly twelve percent by 1860.¹²⁰ Meanwhile, slavery became increasingly important to the agricultural economy of Winton and

counties, therefore, this document focuses on the Meherrin Nation who remain active in Winton and Hertford County today.

¹¹⁴ *Kauwets'â:ka Meherrin Nation*, “Historical Timeline,” <http://www.meherrinnation.org/13201.html> (accessed June 2020); Michael Coffey, “Meherrin: People of the Water,” [ncpedia.org](http://ncpedia.org/meherrin-people-of-the-water), ncpedia.org/meherrin-people-of-the-water (accessed June 2020); Jones, “The Leading Edge of Edges,” 191.

¹¹⁵ Stephenson, *Herring Fishermen*, 9-10.

¹¹⁶ *Kauwets'â:ka Meherrin Nation*, “Historical Timeline.”

¹¹⁷ Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 4-11; Jones, “The Leading Edge of Edges,” 193.

¹¹⁸ *Kauwets'â:ka Meherrin Nation*, “Historical Timeline”; Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 12-13.

¹¹⁹ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 12-15.

¹²⁰ Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 4.

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Hertford County. From 1790 to 1860, tobacco and cotton production in the county increased, and with it the enslaved population. During that time, the county's non-white population grew from 45% to almost 60%.¹²¹

As slavery gained strength, the status of free African Americans came into question, and some called for their removal or enslavement. Until the years preceding the Civil War, whites and free African Americans had married and raised children together, voted alongside each other, and attended school and church together. But new laws in the 1830s and 1840s served to separate the races and subjugate free African Americans. Some of Hertford County's free African American population chose to leave, migrating northwest into Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, ensuring they obtained proof of their free status before setting out.¹²²

The Meherrin faced similar challenges, as Europeans continued to encroach on Meherrin land for the remainder of the nineteenth century. Many Meherrin either inhabited less desirable land in Hertford and the surrounding counties or attempted to reclaim the land through private ownership. In 1835, North Carolina passed a constitutional amendment that prohibited Native Americans from voting, serving on juries, testifying against whites in court, possessing firearms or other weapons, or learning to read and write. As a result, many Native Americans adopted the culture of other races to hide their Native American identities, joining schools, churches, and community organizations with African American, mixed race, and sometimes their white neighbors. As a result, it is difficult to specify the exact racial composition of these institutions, however, it may be assumed that Native Americans attended the same schools and churches and joined the same organizations as other people of color in Winton.¹²³

One such community institution was the Pleasant Plains Baptist Church, which was established in 1851 by several free African American and Meherrin families. It was the first church for people of color in the Winton Triangle, located in the Pleasant Plains community just south of Winton. It was overseen by the white Ahoskie Baptist Church, who, likely fearing slave rebellions, prohibited attendance by enslaved African Americans.¹²⁴ A new church was built in 1951 and the older building was later demolished, and it remains in operation today on Highway 13 between Winton and Ahoskie.

POST-CIVIL WAR ADVANCES FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR: 1861 TO 1915

A number of African American men from Hertford County served in the Union Army and Navy over the course of the Civil War. Some returned home and became leaders in their communities, purchasing land for large farming operations, serving as elected officials, and establishing churches and other community institutions. Others had great difficulty returning home at the war's conclusion and reported receiving threats from their white neighbors, having white militia members searching their homes to take any weapons or ammunition, and being threatened when they attempted to vote. Racial tensions also existed between the formerly enslaved people, who felt entitled to payment for a lifetime of unpaid servitude in the form of homesteads, and the controlling white class, who enforced Black Codes to limit the rights of

¹²¹ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 13.

¹²² Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 13-14, 22-23, 27-33.

¹²³ Kawwets'â:ka Meherrin Nation, "Historical Timeline"; Theda Perdue and Christopher Arris Oakely, *Native Carolinians: The Indians of North Carolina* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Office of Archives and History, 2010), 53.

¹²⁴ Kawwets'â:ka Meherrin Nation, "Historical Timeline"; Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 188, 194.

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freedmen.¹²⁵ The Meherrin also participated in the Civil War, and although historical records suggest a group of thirty-nine Meherrin traveled to Wilmington together to enlist, it is likely they were in fact conscripted for labor by the Confederate Army, which excluded people of color from military service.¹²⁶

Following the war, Congress directed the State of North Carolina to update the state constitution to reflect the state's return to the Union and the abolition of slavery. The resulting Constitution of 1868 established universal male suffrage, including not just formerly enslaved African Americans, but also Native Americans who were disenfranchised by the 1835 amendments to the previous state constitution. Although Meherrin still living in the Winton Triangle did form their own churches and schools, ongoing racial tensions prevented public recognition of their culture; in 1900, North Carolina imposed a literacy test and poll tax with the purpose of again preventing people of color from voting.

Even through these challenges, education for people of color saw great improvement during the post-war period. The Freedman's Bureau provided funds to assist schools for African American children as early as the 1870s, including paying rent for a small school in Winton, the name and location of which is unknown.¹²⁷ In 1866, Pleasant Plains Baptist Church built a school for African American and Native American children adjacent to the church. The church also led efforts to form additional schools throughout the Winton Triangle, including a school in Winton on five acres donated by Levi Brown in 1885, located at 101-102 C.S. Brown School Drive at the south end of the historic district. Dr. Calvin Scott Brown, minister at the Pleasant Plains Baptist Church and a teacher at the Pleasant Plains School, established the new school, which was funded by the Roanoke Baptist Association. Skilled African American tradesmen in the local community donated funds, provided bricks and lumber, and constructed the school building. Named Chowan Academy, the school opened in 1886 with thirty-five boarding students and eighty-five local students, including students from outside Winton who boarded in the town or stayed with relatives during the school term. The school served both elementary and high school students, and it was the first high school serving people of color in Hertford County until a second high school was built in Ahoskie in 1937. The high school curriculum originally included language, mathematics, geography, history, physiology, spelling, literature, and bible study, while the elementary students learned reading, spelling, writing, drawing, fairy tales, and numbers.¹²⁸

¹²⁵ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 26-27; Boone, "Historical Review of Winton," *The Ahoskie Era*, 143; National Park Service, "Sailors," *Soldiers and Sailors Database*, https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-sailors.htm#fq%5B%5D=Birth_State%3A%22North+Carolina%22 (accessed August 2020).

¹²⁶ University of North Carolina American Indian Center, "Meherrin Indian Nation – People of the Water," *About NC Native Communities*, <https://americanindiancenter.unc.edu/resources/about-nc-native-communities> (accessed June 2020); Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 195; Perdue and Oakley, *Native Carolinians*, 53.

¹²⁷ Receipt to H.C. Vogell, Superintendent of Education, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, from Benjamin Morris, for rent of School Building at Winton, May 27, 1870, provided by Marvin Jones, local resident.

¹²⁸ Madge W. Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," North Carolina Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 3, 5; Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 117-118; Yeates, "Dr. C.S. Brown," in *The Ahoskie Era*, 259-260; Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 196, 201-204; "C.S. Brown School Name Sequence History," James A. and Annie Vaughan Felton Papers, Box 2, Folder 11, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (hereafter referred to as "Felton Papers").

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When it opened, the Chowan Academy campus included just one building with two classrooms, a printing office, and two bedrooms on the first floor, a chapel on the second floor, and boarding student housing on the third floor.¹²⁹ Enrollment grew quickly, and the campus expanded equally fast to accommodate new students. A new building was under construction before the close of the first school year that included a kitchen, dining room, and living quarters for the cooks on the first floor and girls' dormitories on the second and third floors. In 1888, an office was built for Brown near where the First Baptist Church of Winton now stands. None of these buildings remain extant: the second classroom building was demolished to make way for a later high school building, and Brown's office was moved in the 1940s and later demolished. The original classroom building was destroyed by fire after students left a hot iron on an ironing board, and Morehouse Hall was built in 1909 to replace this building. It has an auditorium on the first floor, and also had boys' dormitories on the second and third floors, which were destroyed by fire around 1950 and in 1953 they were removed from the building, which remains extant in the historic district.¹³⁰

In 1893, Horace Waters, a piano manufacturer and philanthropist from New York, funded two dormitories at Chowan Academy. One was a three-story girls' dormitory that had a kitchen, dining hall, and recitation rooms on the first floor and dormitories on the upper floors. Waters passed away before the building was complete, so Miss M.C. Reynolds, another northern philanthropist, gave the remaining funds for the building. It was named Reynolds Hall in her honor. The first floor was converted to classrooms a few years later when a new dining hall and kitchen building was constructed. The dining hall was demolished in the late 1930s after the school became a day school, and in 1941, Reynolds Hall too was destroyed by fire. The second was a two-story boys' dormitory built across the street from the school, although the exact location is not known. The building was later moved onto the school campus. Once the school ceased to operate as a boarding school, the dormitory was no longer needed. It was sold to the Perfect Ashlar Lodge #63, the local chapter of the Prince Hall Freemasons, and around 1940 it was moved to a third site, its current location south of the school at 100 East Weaver Street, where it remains today. The school was renamed Waters Normal Institute in 1893 in honor of Waters' contributions.¹³¹

In addition to his work at the Pleasant Plains Church and the Waters Training Institute, Calvin Scott Brown also helped establish the First Baptist Church of Winton and served as its first pastor.¹³² The church was organized in 1897 as the South Winton Baptist Church and first met on the campus of Waters Training Institute. The present church building, located at 515 South Main Street, was completed in 1902

¹²⁹ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 3.

¹³⁰ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 16; van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 34-35; Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 115-121; Haley and Sumner, "C.S. Brown School Auditorium"; "C.S. Brown School Name Sequence History," Felton Papers; Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 248-249; "Midnight Blaze Levels Oldest Building on Campus at Waters," *Hertford County Herald*, February 5, 1941; Yeates, "Dr. C.S. Brown," *The Ahoskie Era*, 259-260.

¹³¹ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 3-4, 7-9, 25; Yeates, "Dr. C.S. Brown," 260; "One Hundred Years of Quality Education," 15; Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 116. Note: During this time, the Waters Normal Institute and the 1895 Brick School in Edgecombe County were the two pre-eminent academies for students of color at the turn of the twentieth century in eastern North Carolina. Alumni include lawyers, undertakers, doctors, and clergymen.

¹³² Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 120.

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and was later renamed First Baptist Church of Winton. In the 1910s, boarding students at Waters Training Institute were required to attend services, which were held evenings of the fourth Sunday each month.¹³³

SEGREGATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS: 1916 TO 1970

Although early-twentieth-century racial tensions in Winton did not reach the level of aggression and violence they did in many of North Carolina's towns, segregation was in full effect. Since the Civil War, African Americans, although no longer held in bondage, remained limited in their employment options; women often worked as domestic servants while men worked as laborers or in logging operations, and many who farmed were sharecroppers or tenant farmers for white landowners. Some African Americans were in the professional class, although even they were limited to positions as undertakers, preachers, and teachers. Still, these professions gave African Americans the autonomy to bring critical services to their disenfranchised neighbors, while serving their community with dignity and respect.¹³⁴

This was true for funeral directors in particular, and the Hertford County Undertakers Union, founded in Winton in 1916, became an important African American institution in Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, and Gates counties. Calvin Scott Brown helped to form this organization, in addition to the Chowan Academy, South Winton Baptist Church, and other African American institutions in Winton and the surrounding area, and by the 1950s the Union had over one hundred stockholders. Prior to this organization's establishment, funerals took place in the homes or even garages of the deceased or their family members. The Union offered mortician services, made and sold caskets, and operated a benevolent fund to ensure all families had access to a dignified burial. The Union building remains extant at 416 South Main Street within the historic district.¹³⁵

African Americans formed fraternal organizations to provide assistance within their own communities. The Winton Pollyanna Club provided clothes and food to those experiencing poverty in the community. Winton also had a local chapter of the Prince Hall Freemasons, the Perfect Ashlar Lodge #63. Hertford County had chapters of the Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Murfreesboro, the Order of the Eastern Star in Ahoskie and Harrellsville, the United Order of Tents, and the Ambassador Club. The Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks was strictly a segregated organization until 1973, and today maintains a multi-racial chapter in Winton. The National Elks Shrine is located south of downtown Winton and named for Hobson R. Reynolds, who was born in Winton and served as the national president of the Elks for many years.¹³⁶

Similar to employment opportunities, and typical of the segregated South, social etiquette also reflected a clear separation of the races. While it was common for white employers to pick up African American workers, they did not ride in the front seat of the car together.¹³⁷ Segregation was somewhat less visible in Winton's housing. Residents recall streets and neighborhoods being largely integrated, with white

¹³³ First Baptist Church of Winton, "First Baptist Church Winton History."

¹³⁴ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 14-15, 195, 217-218; van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 27-30.

¹³⁵ Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 204; Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 127-128; "Winton Funeral Home Oldest in R-C Area," *Hertford County Herald*, Milestone Year – 1959, Hertford County Library, Winton, North Carolina; Alice Eley Jones, *Black America Series: Hertford County, North Carolina* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, Inc., 2002), 115.

¹³⁶ Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 214-215; Jones, *Black America Series*, 124; Jordan, "A History of Winton, North Carolina"; Milteer, *Free People of Color*, 116-118.

¹³⁷ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 14-16.

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families and African American families living alongside one another, though there was a larger concentration of African American residents on the south end of town near the C.S. Brown School.¹³⁸ African American carpenters, brick masons, and other contractors built many of the post-World War II-era homes in Winton, but racial licensing restrictions prevented them from also installing the plumbing, electrical, and heating systems.¹³⁹

Business practices in Winton also enforced segregation policies. The Carolina Trailways Bus Company station, located in the Bell-Craig Building at 502 North Main Street in the historic district, had a separate waiting room for African American travelers. While waiting for departure, they could order food from a window, however white customers were served first, and it was not uncommon for African American patrons to leave hungry. During World War II, white patrons at shops around Winton were given preference for items in short supply, such as sugar. Even when African Americans had adequate ration stamps or cash for these items, it was common for white shop owners to claim to be out of supplies that they in fact were holding in reserve to sell to white customers instead.¹⁴⁰

Schools also faced increased challenges caused by segregation. The consolidation of public schools in Hertford County started in the 1920s with the goal of eliminating small schoolhouses, improving access to quality teachers, and combining school resources. However, in an extension of segregation policies and the common practice of unequal distribution of resources between white and black schools, consolidation was not prioritized for the African American schools. Between 1928 and 1938, the eighteen white schools were consolidated to just six schools, including the consolidation of Winton High School with Ahoskie High School in 1929. The Winton High School building became Winton Elementary School, which closed in 1967 and was demolished in 1989. Meanwhile, the thirty-four African American schools were consolidated into twenty-three schools, seventeen of which remained one-, two-, or three-teacher schoolhouses. Only a small number of schools were consolidated with Waters Training Institute, offering the benefits of high school instruction, including Mt. Clair School, Cotton School, Walden School, and Philippi School in Cofield.¹⁴¹

In spite of the challenges, education did advance for Winton's students of color during the 1920s, in part due to outside assistance. In 1921, the state established the Division of Negro Education to evaluate school conditions and seek improvements at schools for people of color, and Katie Hart was appointed Supervisor of Black Schools for Hertford County.¹⁴² In 1923, the Waters Normal Institute was taken over by the county because of ongoing financial difficulties, and it was renamed Hertford County Training School. In 1924, the county school board elected to officially relocate the county training school to Winton from Ahoskie, and as a result, purchased the first bus to transport students to Winton.¹⁴³

¹³⁸ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 3, 24.

¹³⁹ Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 213.

¹⁴⁰ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 14-16.

¹⁴¹ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 26; Brown, "The Education System of Today," *The Ahoskie Era*, 66, 68-70; Marvin Jones and Joanna Braswell, "Pleasant Plains School," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2016, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, Section 8, page 13; Winton Volunteer Fire Department 50th Anniversary 1947-1997, 22, Elizabeth Jones (local resident) personal research collection, information provided to authors via email, February 9, 2019.

¹⁴² Jones and Braswell, "Pleasant Plains School."

¹⁴³ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 21; van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 34-35; Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 115-121,

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This was a short-term arrangement however, and the school was taken over by the State of North Carolina in 1924 and renamed the Waters Training School.¹⁴⁴ Conditions at the school were not great; former students recall the dormitories were heated with wood stoves, there were outdoor privies, and the cook was the “worst cook in the world.”¹⁴⁵ With the help of Calvin Scott Brown and Katie Hart, the school received assistance from the Rosenwald Fund, which offered matching grants for African American educational buildings throughout the South in the 1920s and 1930s. The first Rosenwald grant helped fund an eight-room school building, known as Brown Hall in 1926 that included six classrooms, a library, a principal’s office, two restrooms, a 552-seat auditorium, and a stage with two dressing rooms. Brown Hall was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985, and today it serves as the C.S. Brown Regional Cultural Arts Center and Museum.¹⁴⁶ The second building to be funded in part by a Rosenwald Grant was a one-room shop added to the campus during the 1927-1928 school year, which has since been replaced with a 1954 vocational building that remains extant.¹⁴⁷

By the 1930-1931 school year, Waters Training School had thirteen high school teachers for 407 students, and seven elementary teachers for 252 students. Eight buses brought students from Murfreesboro, Harrellsville, Pleasant Plains, Union, St. John, Cofield, Como, and Tunis. With increasing bus services, boarding was no longer necessary, and it was discontinued in 1935. Waters Training School remained the only high school and the only eight-month term school for students of color.¹⁴⁸ As the school grew during these years, so too did the surrounding community. African Americans began to construct large homes on South Main Street, many of which offered boarding to students and teachers at the school.¹⁴⁹

In 1941, Reynolds Hall burned down leaving eight classes, including five elementary classes, without classrooms. The school’s principal, Hugh C. Freeland, made arrangements for classes to be held throughout the community to prevent the interruption of the school year. One class was held in the dining hall, one in Brown’s former office building, one in the auditorium, and one in the high school building, while off campus two classes were held in the Masonic Hall and two classes in the First Baptist Church of Winton. The following year, a new high school building, known as the North Building, was completed. It included ten classrooms, a high school library, an elementary school library, a nurse’s office, a book storage room, and two restrooms. That year the school was renamed Calvin Scott Brown High School to honor Brown’s role in the establishment of the school. Brown had passed away in 1936 and was buried on

134; Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 248-249; “C.S. Brown School Name Sequence History,” Felton Papers.

¹⁴⁴ Hunter, “Chowan Academy 1886 to C.S. Brown High School 1957,” 22; “C.S. Brown School Name Sequence History,” Felton Papers.

¹⁴⁵ Interview with Juanita Yeates Moore by Liz Lundeen, Durham, NC, March 11, 2011, Interview Number U-0513, Southern Oral History Program Collection, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

¹⁴⁶ Hunter, “Chowan Academy 186 to C.S. Brown High School 1957,” 23; Fisk University, “Waters Training School,” Rosenwald Database, rosenwald.fisk.edu (accessed January 2019); Yeates, “Dr. C.S. Brown,” *The Ahoskie Era*, 260.

¹⁴⁷ Haley and Sumner, “C.S. Brown School Auditorium”; Fisk University, “Shop at Waters Training School,” Rosenwald Database, rosenwald.fisk.edu (accessed January 2019).

¹⁴⁸ Hunter, “Chowan Academy 186 to C.S. Brown High School 1957,” 21, 23, 25; Flood and Watford, *You Can’t Fall Off the Floor*, 46.

¹⁴⁹ Jones, “The Leading Edge of Edges,” 204.

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the school campus alongside his wife, Amaza J. Brown, who had died ten years earlier.¹⁵⁰ The 1942 high school remains extant, although vacant.

In the late 1940s, a number of changes were made to North Carolina public school policies, including adding twelfth grade, extending the school year to nine months, and authorizing a statewide bond, known as the School Plant Construction, Improvement, and Repair Fund.¹⁵¹ As a result, the Waters Training School campus saw further change and growth through the 1950s. In 1951, a new seven-room elementary school building was added to the campus. The Pleasant Plains School was consolidated with the new school, and the African American and Native American students who formerly attended Pleasant Plains School transferred to C.S. Brown Elementary School.¹⁵² Morehouse Hall suffered a fire around 1950 that destroyed the second and third floors. These floors were removed in 1953, and the first floor was renovated to include four classrooms and two restrooms. The following year, a new vocational building replaced the former Rosenwald-funded building. In 1959, a new lunchroom and gymnasium was built and named the Hugh C. Freeland Physical Education Building. By this time, the curriculum for high school students included history, geography, literature, algebra, geometry, French, chemistry, biology, English, and typing.¹⁵³ Former students recall that during these years, they enjoyed not only an excellent education, but special activities including an operetta every year and May Day festivities.¹⁵⁴

Despite these advances in education, discrimination against students of color continued through the mid-twentieth century. During the 1961-1962 school year, twenty-seven high schools in the Roanoke-Chowan area, including both white and African American schools, participated in an academic quiz bowl contest. Bowl teams participated in a series of events over the course of the school year, culminating in a final contest between C.S. Brown High School, Bertie County's Colerain High School, and Northampton County's Seaboard High School. When the team from C.S. Brown High School won the competition and the trophy, the sponsor, a local radio station, failed to hold the event again.¹⁵⁵

Access to libraries was also restricted for African Americans during the early twentieth century, with the Hertford County Library in Winton serving only white patrons. In 1938, Katie Hart received support from the Rosenwald Fund to operate a bookmobile program serving the African American schools throughout the county. She also established the Hertford County Colored Library in a house on Murfree Street, east of the historic district, which operated until 1969 when it merged with the white library.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁰ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 186 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 25-26; "C.S. Brown School Name Sequence History," Felton Papers.

¹⁵¹ Bob Etheridge, "The History of Education in North Carolina," North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, 1993, <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED369713.pdf> (June 2020), 15.

¹⁵² Kawwets'á:ka Meherrin Nation, "Historical Timeline," <http://www.meherrinnation.org/13201.html> (accessed June 2020); Jones and Braswell, "Pleasant Plains School," Section 8, pages 16, 19; Hunter, "Chowan Academy 186 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 26.

¹⁵³ Hunter, "Chowan Academy 186 to C.S. Brown High School 1957," 26; Calvin Scott Brown Cultural Center and Museum, "One Hundred Years of Quality Education: Calvin Scott Brown School, 1886-1986," Felton Papers, 26.

¹⁵⁴ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 34-35; Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 46, 52-53.

¹⁵⁵ Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 215; "One Hundred Years of Quality Education," Felton Papers, 40.

¹⁵⁶ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 173-175; Marvin Jones, "Presentations on Pleasant Plain School and Katie M. Hart," *Chowan Discovery: Enriching the Chowan-Roanoke Area and*

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Through the 1930s and 1940s, downtown Winton had little to offer in terms of recreation, and the opportunities that did exist were strictly segregated. While there was no bowling alley, museum, or art gallery, whites could attend the theater to view silent movies, which was located on the second floor of the Shaw Building at 509-511 North Main Street in the historic district. However, African Americans were not allowed, and the theater was eventually closed and later occupied by a Masonic Lodge.¹⁵⁷ The James Adams Floating Theater, a showboat that stopped in small port towns in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina from 1925 until 1941, sometimes visited Winton. It usually stayed in port for a week at a time to offer plays and concerts, and the ship accommodated 500 people on the floor seats, which were for white patrons only, with an additional 350 seats in the balcony for African American patrons.¹⁵⁸ Residents recall that children played outside nearly all the time, with marbles being one of the most popular games.¹⁵⁹ African Americans could visit the Mink Slide Inn or J. Eli Reid's service station at the southern end of Main Street, which also was a barbeque restaurant and pool hall. Most young people, white and African American, visited Ahoskie in search of recreation, but in Winton the river provided the primary entertainment, and residents enjoyed fishing, boating, water skiing, and swimming.¹⁶⁰ Children visited Jordan Beach, which they created themselves by covering a hillside with pine straw and using fallen trees to build diving boards and rafts.¹⁶¹

Southeast of town at Tuscarora Beach, white visitors enjoyed swimming, dining, dancing, and power boat races on the river.¹⁶² The site was featured in *North Carolina: The WPA Guide to the Old North State*, published in 1939, and it was host to a variety of events, including school, church, and civic organization outings, weddings, and even beauty pageants.¹⁶³

Meanwhile, just northwest of Winton, J. Eli Reid acquired four hundred acres of riverfront property in 1926 to establish an African American vacation destination. He named the site Chowan Beach, and by the 1940s he had converted a herring processing house to a dance hall and built modern vacation cottages, a carousel, picnic shelters, bathhouses, a restaurant, and a photo studio. Dormitory housing provided accommodations and meeting space for visiting groups, which included 4-H groups, Kiwanis clubs,

Beyond, <http://chowandiscovery.org/chowan-discovery-back-to-back-presentations> (accessed February 2019); Jones and Braswell, "Pleasant Plains School," Section 8, Page 13.

¹⁵⁷ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 2, 25; Pezzoni, *West of the Chowan*, 238.

¹⁵⁸ Sarah Downing, *Hidden History of the Outer Banks* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2013).

¹⁵⁹ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 25.

¹⁶⁰ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 17, 211-212. Note: J. Eli Reid is alternately spelled J. Eley Reid in some sources.

¹⁶¹ Flood, *Raised by an Angel*, 11-12.

¹⁶² Jenkins, *A Pictorial History*, 41; Moore, "History of Hertford County School System," *The Ahoskie Era*, 22; The Federal Writers' Project of the Federal Works Agency, Works Progress Administration, *North Carolina: The WPA Guide to the Old North State* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1939), 278.

¹⁶³ "Training School News," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, October 9, 1937, page 7, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); "Cherry and Eure Visiting Manteo," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, August 21, 1947, page 7, www.newspapers.com (accessed by January 2019); "Scotland Neck Plans Pageant," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, June 15, 1957, page 2, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); "Sunday School Class Has All-Day Outing," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, July 8, 1959, page 6, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); *The Nashville Graphic*, September 9, 2009, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019).

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women's home demonstration clubs, community recreation clubs, and school leadership camps. Chowan Beach was part of the Chitlin Circuit, a series of performance venues across the South that accepted African American musicians and entertainers, and the beach attracted acts like B.B. King and James Brown. He also used a portion of the site for herring fishing at his Mount Gallant Herring Fishery, which he owned with Charles L. Revelle, Sr. John Askew led the twenty-man crew who operated the seine hauls, and the fish were taken to a processing house where primarily women were employed as cutters, roe pickers, and packers.¹⁶⁴

Although popular into the 1960s, both sites declined dramatically by the turn of the twenty-first century, in part because of the impact of desegregation, and in part because new attractions drew tourists to North Carolina's Outer Banks and the Virginia Beach area. J. Eli Reid sold Chowan Beach to Sam Pillmon in 1967, and although Pillmon made repairs and improvements to the site, it closed in the 1990s. Today the area is a neighborhood with a private beach. The last attraction at Tuscarora Beach, the Riverside Restaurant, was destroyed by fire in 2013.¹⁶⁵

Another popular pastime among African Americans during this time was baseball. The first African American team to organize in Winton was the Chowan Bees, originally formed in 1936 or 1937 as the Winton Bees, who played in a field on the west side of town. After World War II, Will Manley took over the team and renamed it the Chowan Bees. Manley purchased a wooded lot on South Camp Street, west of the C.S. Brown High School, which he cleared and leveled to build what became known as Manley Field. Dudley Flood played on the team but also worked for several seasons as the announcer, Volstead "Bo Dick" Kearney was the highly animated behind-the-plate umpire, and a variety of vendors inside and outside the ballpark sold ice cream, peanuts, snow cones, hot dogs, soft drinks, and even moonshine. The team played a number of exhibition games against Negro Major League Baseball teams, and perhaps the most successful player for the Bees was Sherman "Juke" Jones, who went on to pitch for the New York Mets, Cincinnati Reds, and New York Giants.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁴ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 36; Jenkins, *A Pictorial History*, 39, 55, 71; Ronald J. Stephens, "Chowan Beach, Hertford County, North Carolina (1926-2004)," *African American History*, <https://blackpast.org/aah/chowan-beach-hertford-county-north-carolina-1926-2004> (accessed January 2019); "Foolish and False," *The Daily Tar Heel* (Chapel Hill, NC), July 28, 1927, page 2, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); "Negro Club Women to Meet," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, June 29, 1937, page 9, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); "Negro 4-H Clubs Camps Schedule," *The Robesonian* (Lumberton, NC), July 16, 1942, page 3, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); "Negro Students from Rowland Attend Leadership School," *The Robesonian* (Lumberton, NC), August 25, 1942, page 6, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); "Halifax Negroes Attend Family Day Picnic in Raleigh," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, August 5, 1954, page 11, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); "Snow Hill Group Plans Beach Trip," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, August 21, 1952, page 8, www.newspapers.com (accessed January 2019); Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 41, 89-96; Stephenson, *Herring Fishermen*, 39-44, 65.

¹⁶⁵ Stephens, "Chowan Beach"; "Riverside Restaurant," November 24, 2013, www.facebook.com/Riverside-Restaurant (accessed January 2019); Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 96-98; Personal Communication with Elizabeth Jones (local resident) by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, July 2020.

¹⁶⁶ Flood and Watford, *You Can't Fall Off the Floor*, 181-189; Raymond Whitehead and E. Frank Stephenson, Jr., *They Called Us Cornfield Boys* (Murfreesboro, NC: Meherrin River Press, 1998), 1-2, 58-64.

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Along with the Como Eagles and the Ahoskie War Hawks, these three Hertford County teams were known as the “Cornfield Boys.” They played baseball on weekends while working as field hands, loggers, sawmill workers, and other laborers during the week, so the name was intended to be derogatory. However, due to their winning records season after season, the players accepted the nickname with pride. The Chowan Bees was disbanded in 1953, though many of the players continued to play with the War Hawks and Eagles teams. In 1954, the small stadium built by Manley was destroyed by Hurricane Hazel. The field, which was used for a time in the late twentieth century by the C.S. Brown High School, remains extant today.¹⁶⁷

In the 1960s, poverty had reached such a level of concern in North Carolina that the North Carolina Fund, a nonprofit organization, was established in 1963 to seek funding to relieve poverty throughout the state. Only portions of Appalachia in western North Carolina had greater poverty than the northeastern region of the state, where many people lacked adequate clothing or shoes, indoor plumbing, clean running water, and school and library facilities.¹⁶⁸ The North Carolina Fund established the People’s Program on Poverty (PPOP) to focus on the Roanoke-Chowan region, also called the Choanoke region, which includes Hertford, Halifax, Bertie, and Northampton counties.¹⁶⁹ One of the primary goals of PPOP was to improve employment opportunities for African Americans by addressing such issues as failure to adhere to integration requirements or failure to promote African American workers within companies.¹⁷⁰

By the mid-1960s, as integration approached, the PPOP took a more active role in Hertford County. Around 1967, the local NAACP office purchased thirty steak dinners from the Red Apple restaurant in Murfreesboro, and a group of African Americans from Winton who were involved in the PPOP went to the restaurant for the reservation, functioning as a test case to see if the manager would serve them. Those who attended the meal remember having a good steak dinner served by a friendly manager who seemed to welcome their business, and they became the first African Americans to patronize the restaurant.¹⁷¹

Although the PPOP ended around 1968, the legacy of the organization continued through the activities of those who had been involved. Reverend James A. Felton, a co-founder of PPOP, went on to establish public housing, street improvements, and voter education and registration programs in the area.¹⁷² African Americans were also elected to public offices, serving as sheriff, school board members, judges, Register of Deeds, and Clerk of Court.¹⁷³ They formed strong community assistance networks, in which they helped each other to obtain medicine and care for the sick or unemployed, safe playgrounds for children, and access to clean water. Those who grew up in Winton recall that unlike their neighbors in surrounding counties, they never felt compelled to organize marches or boycott businesses, but that peaceful negotiations were effective to solve most problems of racial inequality in the town.¹⁷⁴

¹⁶⁷ van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 36-37; Flood and Watford, *You Can’t Fall Off the Floor*, 181-189; Whitehead and Stephenson, *They Called Us Cornfield Boys*, 1-2, 58-64.

¹⁶⁸ Dimples Newsome, Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996.

¹⁶⁹ North Carolina Fund Records, 1962-1971, Collection Number 04710, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

¹⁷⁰ Elnora Chavis, Louis Earl Newsome, Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996.

¹⁷¹ Louis Earl Newsome, Dimple Newsome, Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996.

¹⁷² Dimples Newsome, Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996.

¹⁷³ Louis Earl Newsome, Dimples Newsome, Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996.

¹⁷⁴ Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996.

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Still, African Americans faced many challenges and were encouraged to maintain the racial status quo. One Winton resident recalls that her husband, who worked with the People's Program on Poverty, was told by his employer at the gas station that if he continued to participate in Civil Rights activities, he would be fired. He informed his employer that if he was unable to "work for the betterment of my family and my community," then he was in the wrong job. Fortunately, his employer did not follow through on his threat. Another resident recalls that when she requested time off from teaching to attend the President's Commission on Rural Poverty, her principal told her that he would not deny her request, but urged her to not say he had given her permission because he feared retribution against the school system from the Ku Klux Klan.¹⁷⁵

At the same time, African Americans across the state and nation had begun to fight segregation policies in earnest, especially the inequities of the public school system. The *Brown v Board of Education* decision in 1954, which deemed segregated schools unconstitutional, did not immediately impact Winton's schools. Most of the white population of North Carolina strongly opposed the idea of integration, and the Supreme Court did not include a mandate for implementation of school integration in its decision. North Carolina therefore implemented the Pupil Assignment Act, which shifted the authority to assign pupils to specific schools to local school boards, effectively ensuring a lengthy integration process without outright defiance of the *Brown* decision. In 1955, the Supreme Court passed its implementation decree, and North Carolina complied by continuing its voluntary integration processes.¹⁷⁶ In the mid-1960s, several students who formerly attended C.S. Brown High School transferred to the previously all-white Ahoskie High School and graduated there in 1969.¹⁷⁷

Real change in North Carolina's public schools finally came with the 1968 case of *Boomer v Beaufort County Board of Education*, which found that freedom of choice was unconstitutional and would no longer constitute compliance with Supreme Court mandates to desegregate schools.¹⁷⁸ Hertford County's schools were fully integrated for the 1970-1971 school year. The high school at C.S. Brown School was closed that year, and the students in grades nine through twelve were transferred to either Murfreesboro High School or Ahoskie High School, while grades one through eight remained at C.S. Brown School.¹⁷⁹

TRI-RACIAL WINTON TODAY: 1971 TO 2020

In 1802, the Meherrin had been taken under the protection of the Six Nations, also known as the Iroquois Confederacy, and many had migrated to the Six Nations of the Grand River reservation in Ontario, Canada, while others had chosen to hide their Native American heritage following discriminatory legislation in the 1830s. After the Civil Rights Movement, Native Americans in the Winton Triangle no longer felt they needed to hide their identities as Meherrin people. In 1975, Chief Wayne Brown worked to reorganize a tribal government, which includes the election of a chief and seven tribal officials. In 1986, the Meherrin became one of eight tribes recognized by the State of North Carolina, and since then, its members have worked to restore traditional language, ceremonies, and dances. In 2008, a Meherrin Strawberry Ceremony was held, the first traditional ceremony to take place in Meherrin territory in over

¹⁷⁵ Interview R-0001, August 19, 1996.

¹⁷⁶ John E. Batchelor, *Race and Integration in North Carolina: From Segregation to Desegregation* (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 2015), 34-42; Jeffrey J. Crow, et al, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina*, revised second edition (Raleigh, NC: Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 2011), 169-170.

¹⁷⁷ Jones, "The Leading Edge of Edges," 215.

¹⁷⁸ Crow, *African Americans*, 174-175.

¹⁷⁹ "One Hundred Years of Quality Education," Felton Papers, 26.

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200 years, and an annual powwow is held between Murfreesboro and Ahoskie. Today the tribe includes about seven hundred members throughout Hertford County.¹⁸⁰ The former Winton Methodist Episcopal Church South at 305 North Main Street in the historic district is now the Meherrin Native American Church. From about 1995 until about 2018, the church also housed the Meherrin Museum of Artifacts and Crafts, a museum and art space focused on Meherrin history and culture.¹⁸¹

The C.S. Brown School has changed significantly since the Civil Rights Movement as well. Although the high school had closed with integration in 1970, grades one through eight had remained. Grades six, seven, and eight were later moved to Murfreesboro Middle School. The elementary school operated into the 1980s, but was later converted to the C.S. Brown High School – STEM, which remains in operation today.¹⁸² The C.S. Brown School Auditorium Restoration Association, Inc., was formed in 1981 to raise funds for the restoration of Brown Hall and to establish a cultural arts center there. In 1986, the C.S. Brown Regional Cultural Arts Center and Museum was opened to the public. A group of Winton residents employed at Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company saw the 1942 C.S. Brown High School building (North Building) falling into disrepair, and in 2002 they purchased the building to serve as the Newport News Shipyard Commuters Club’s multipurpose center. By 2009, the campus also housed GED programs and the Office of Aging for Hertford County is housed in Morehouse Hall.¹⁸³

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Winton Historic District includes the majority of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century resources in the town. Resources include a range of building types and styles including residential, commercial, and institutional resources dating predominantly from the 1860s through the 1960s.

During the Civil War, the town of Winton was destroyed by Union forces who entered the town and burned nearly every building. After the war, residents slowly returned to the town to rebuild. The earliest buildings in the Winton Historic District, therefore, reflect the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Gothic Revival styles of the mid- to late nineteenth century. As the town came into a prosperous era in the early twentieth century, the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles dominated, though Neoclassical-style buildings also exist. While many early twentieth century buildings can be classified by a specific style, others represent vernacular building and standard commercial construction. The population of Winton did not grow substantially in the mid-twentieth century. Yet, new buildings were constructed on vacant lots and to replace older buildings. These buildings were constructed in popular mid-century styles, including Minimal Traditional, Period Cottage, Modernist, and Ranch.

The oldest buildings in the historic district were built in the Italianate style. Popular among North Carolina’s elite in the 1840s and 1850s, primarily in large towns, the style was common in residential and

¹⁸⁰ Kauwets’ à:ka Meherrin Nation, “Historical Timeline”; van den Hurk, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey*, 8-11; Coffey, “Meherrin: People of the Water.”

¹⁸¹ Personal Communication with Reverend William Reid and Ray Melton (local residents and church members) by Elizabeth Jones, July 2020, Winton, North Carolina.

¹⁸² “One Hundred Years of Quality Education,” 26.

¹⁸³ The C.S. Brown School Auditorium Restoration Association, Incorporated, Articles of Incorporation, Box 2, Folder 17, Felton Papers; “Opening Ceremony of The Calvin Scott Brown Regional Cultural Arts Center and Museum,” December 5, 1986, Box 1, Folder 4, Felton Papers; Flood and Watford, *You Can’t Fall Off the Floor*, 54-55; Lewis, “North Carolina Education – Hertford County.”

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commercial architecture, even in small towns and rural areas, by the late 1800s.¹⁸⁴ Characterized by decorative trim, bracketed eaves, and ornate, sometimes multilevel, porches, more elaborate examples also featured deep eaves, more ornate sawn brackets, arched windows with heavy molding, or square towers. The c.1863 Valentine-Brett House (706 North Main Street), the earliest surviving building in the historic district, is a two-story Italianate style house with a rear ell. In addition to bracketed eaves, it features an elaborate multilevel porch with square columns, molded capitals, sawn brackets, and sawn balustrades. The c.1915 Taylor Building (404 North Main Street) is a late example of the style applied to commercial architecture. It is a one-story, brick building with grey brick pilasters separating the three bays and supporting a corbelled brick cornice. The double-leaf door and wood-sash windows are set in segmental-arched brick surrounds.

Some of the finest homes in Winton were built in the Queen Anne style, which was popular in the late nineteenth century. It is characterized by asymmetry, irregularity, and the use of multiple textures, often featuring steeply pitched roofs with projecting gables and dormers, large porches with highly detailed sawn ornament, and sometimes round towers.¹⁸⁵ Perhaps the most recognized in Winton is Gray Gables (400 North Main Street), constructed by James S. Mitchell in 1899. Listed in the National Register in 1982, the two-and-a-half-story house has a distinctive tower on its north corner; a highly decorative wrap-around porch with turned posts, balusters, and spindle frieze; a recessed double-leaf entrance marked by a projecting gable on the porch; and a combination of weatherboard and wood shingle cladding. A more typical example of the Queen Anne style in Winton is the c.1890 Dr. Starkey S. Daniel House (800 North Main Street) with decorative wood shingles and multi-light windows in the gables, each with colored panes surrounding a clear glass center pane. The wrap-around porch features sawnwork detailing, a pedimented gable marking the entrance, and a hexagonal bay on the southwest corner.

Vernacular residential forms were common in the historic district from the late-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Two-story, side-gabled or triple-A-roofed forms are the most common form, typically dating from 1890 through the 1910s and with pared down Queen Anne-style ornamentation. The c.1890 Jim and Bessie Brady House (102 East Richard Street) is a typical I-house with a one-story porch supported by turned posts with delicate sawn brackets. The c.1897 Northcott-Ward House (803 North Main Street) is more decorative with a triple-A roof, a wrap-around porch, projecting pedimented gable over the entrance, projecting hexagonal side bay, and sawn bargeboard in the front gable.

Examples of the Gothic Revival style in Winton are limited to religious architecture and date to the turn of the twentieth century, although the style had been popular in North Carolina since the mid-1900s. Characterized by pointed arches at the window and door openings, buttresses, crenellations, pinnacles, and steeply pitched roofs, the style was less common in residential buildings.¹⁸⁶ The c.1884 St. John's Episcopal Church (201 East Brickell Street) is a modest front gabled church, now used as the Masonic

¹⁸⁴ Catherine Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 447; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 283-302; John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, Jr., *What Style Is It?* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), 57-61.

¹⁸⁵ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 449; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 345-370.

¹⁸⁶ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 449; Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?*, 46-53.

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Lodge. It has pointed arch entrances and window openings, now painted white to maintain traditions of secrecy by the Masons, and a square belfry with round and pointed arch vents. The two Baptist churches in Winton are similarly styled and feature Gothic Revival-style detailing. Both the 1902 First Baptist Church of Winton (515 South Main Street) and the 1901-1902 Winton Baptist Church (203 North Main Street) were constructed as frame buildings with brick veneer added in the 1950s and 1970s respectively. Both feature triangular-pointed windows and steeply pitched gable roofs. First Baptist Church of Winton has a square corner tower and small gabled porch, while Winton Baptist Church has a central bell tower and large entry portico.

By the turn of the twentieth century, architectural trends had moved away from the elaborate ornamentation of the late-nineteenth-century Romantic Revival styles, shifting instead to the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles. In the early twentieth century, colonial and classical architecture were experiencing a nationwide resurgence as part of an eclectic phase of architecture that took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions. The Neoclassical style in particular was based on Greek and Roman precedents and most often features a pedimented front façade or portico. The style also features elaborately decorated entrance surrounds, usually with Classical elements such as pediments or pilasters, typically with symmetrical facades.¹⁸⁷ The Neoclassical style was not widely popular in Winton. However, the c. 1913 Merchants and Farmers Bank (505 North Main Street) is one of the best examples of early twentieth-century Neoclassical architecture in Hertford County with both Classical Revival- and Beaux Arts-style motifs, including a temple front with brick pilasters separating the bays, painted white to contrast with the red-brick veneer and topped by molded capitals. The pilasters support a wide entablature with molded frieze above, which is a deep pediment with a denticulated cornice and a stuccoed tympanum with an inset plaster (or painted terracotta) strapwork cartouche and scrolling foliate decoration. An arched entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a rounded-arch brick surround with cast-stone keystone and springers and is flanked by narrow, nine-over-one, wood-sash windows with painted flat-arch lintels with keystones and cast-stone sills with paneled brick aprons below.

The most popular revival style nationwide for residential architecture in the early twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style did not gain much popularity in Winton. While early examples were more eclectic, drawing on motifs from early colonial styles, by the 1920s and 1930s the style focused on more accurate reproductions of Georgian- and Federal-style antecedents, due in part to the successful model of Colonial Williamsburg. Like the Neoclassical style features elaborately decorated entrance surrounds, usually with Classical elements such as pediments or pilasters, also featured symmetrical facades and paired windows.¹⁸⁸ The formality of the Colonial Revival style was well suited to religious and institutional buildings, including the 1926 C.S. Brown School Auditorium (NR 1985) (102 C.S. Brown School Drive), a Rosenwald-funded building built during the 1926-1927 school year. It has flanking classroom wings on each side and features a pedimented portico with replacement Tuscan columns ornamented with dentil molding and entablature. The c.1930 Winton Methodist Episcopal Church South (305 North Main Street), now the Meherrin Native American Church and Museum of Arts and Crafts, features a front-gabled, brick form with a central square tower containing an entry vestibule and octagonal belfry, and multi-light fanlights over the entrance and windows.

¹⁸⁷ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 442; McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 409-432.

¹⁸⁸ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 442; McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 409-432.

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The Colonial Revival style was also applied to smaller one- and one-and-a-half-story houses nationwide from the 1920s well into the 1950s. The c.1951 Carter W. and Gladys Brown Jones House (802 North King Street) is the best residential example of the Colonial Revival style in the historic district. The two-story, side-gabled brick house is symmetrical with a distinctive full-height, full-width engaged portico. The six-panel door has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a classical surround with pilasters supporting a broken pediment architrave with a finial urn.

The Craftsman style gained popularity nationwide in the early twentieth century with a number of examples of the style present in Winton. The availability of Craftsman style house plans or kits purchased from mail-order catalogs helped to fuel the popularity of the style, which peaked in the 1920s and 1930s.¹⁸⁹ The style is characterized by widely overhanging eaves, often with decorative brackets, exposed rafter tails, and broad porches often supported by tapered square posts on brick piers. The style is also defined by the use of natural materials and a high degree of craftsmanship. The c.1925 Robin Hood and Carrie Chavis Bizzelle House (402 South Main Street) is a one-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow with a dormer, and features an engaged full porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, deep eaves with exposed rafter tails, and decorative knee brackets in the gables. The c.1915 W. Henry and Lettie Clark House (304 North Main Street) is an earlier example, with deep eaves, decorative knee brackets in the gables, and an engaged full porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers.

From the late 1920s through the post-World War II era, smaller houses constructed nationwide tended toward simplified Colonial Revival-, Tudor Revival-, and Craftsman-style details and are generally classified as Period Cottages by architectural historians. These houses, scaled-down versions of their popular precedents with design details were applied to simple one- or one-and-a-half-story forms, were suitable for both smaller lots in rapidly growing communities, but were also widely used in small towns and rural areas. Few examples were constructed in Winton, though the c.1953 Talmadge and Dicie Hall Reid House (303 South Main Street) is a fine example. The one-story, side-gabled, brick house has a projecting, front-gabled wing on the façade and Colonial Revival-style detailing including six-over-six wood-sash windows and a classical door surround with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment with urn detail.

In the years immediately following World War II, inexpensive and modest Minimal Traditional-style housing dominated the landscape nationwide, though small towns like Winton did not see the vast developments of Minimal Traditional, and later Ranch, houses that larger municipalities experienced. Typically one-story with little or no ornamentation, low-pitched roofs, and shallow eaves, Minimal Traditional-style houses were built on vacant lots throughout Winton during the economically challenging 1940s and 1950s.¹⁹⁰ The c.1938 McCoy and Albina Sears Hall House (401 South Main Street) is an early example of the style, with original asbestos siding and a projecting front-gable on the right end of the façade, the only decorative feature on the minimally detailed house. It has double-hung windows, flush eaves, and a small stoop sheltering the entrance. The c.1951 Woodrow E. and Lucille Cooke Vinson House (803 North King Street) is a one-story brick-veneered, minimally detailed example of the style with flush eaves and a small gabled entry stoop.

¹⁸⁹ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 441; McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 567-578; Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?*, 106-109.

¹⁹⁰ McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 587-595.

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Later examples of vernacular architecture, specifically from the 1920s through the 1940s, have front-gabled bungalow forms typical of the Craftsman style or modest, side-gabled forms representative of the Minimal Traditional style, but in both cases without the character-defining features of those styles. The c.1930 Faison-Jones House (303 North Main Street) is a late and paired-down example of a Craftsman-style bungalow with asbestos siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the gables and a front-gabled porch supported by tall, tapered square columns on low brick piers.

The Ranch house, which often included an attached garage or carport, supported an increased trend in automobile ownership nationwide in the decades after World War II. The form is characterized by a long, low profile, asymmetrical facades, attached garages or carports, and usually a large picture window.¹⁹¹ As such, it was popular in Winton in the 1950s and 1960s, with several fine examples in the historic district, especially along south Main Street and North King Street. The c.1955 Winton Baptist Church Parsonage (204 North King Street) illustrated the typical one-story form with a low hipped roof, brick veneer, a group of three windows on the northeast end of the asymmetrical façade, and an attached garage. The best example of the Ranch house in Winton, complete with Modernist detailing, is the c.1968 W.E. and Sue Thelma Jones Hall House (300 South Main Street). The house has the typical, low-pitched, side-gabled roof, but with propped eaves in the gable ends. The length of the house is emphasized by the Roman brick veneer, and the façade features decorative stonework at the inset entrance, which is flanked by grouped, fixed windows that are angled with the upper part of the sash away from the house. Even the c.1952 Hugh Caulie and Emma Hall Freeland House (414 South Main Street), a late example of the Minimal Traditional style, has some elements of the later Ranch style, including a three-part picture window, an uncovered stoop, and vertical wood sheathing in the gables.

Modernism in Winton was limited to the construction of governmental and institutional buildings constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, as the town worked to show itself as a modern and progressive place in spite of its economic challenges and lack of connections to railroads and the interstate highway system. Several Hertford County buildings, the Winton Post Office, and new buildings on the C.S. Brown School campus were all designed in the Modernist style, which is characterized by low-pitched or flat roofs with deep eaves, recessed entrances, natural materials, and often with continuous windows and broad uninterrupted spans of wall, with ornament integrated into wall surfaces.¹⁹² The 1954 Vocational Building (406 South Camp Street) on the C.S. Brown School Complex is not overtly Modernist, but has a flat roof and large, metal-framed, multi-light windows that are often found on mid-century Modernist and industrial buildings. The 1956 Hertford County Courthouse (701 North King Street), designed by Kinston architects John J. Rowland and James M. Simpson, is made up of a series of flat-roofed, brick “boxes.” The prominent center section features a group of seven large, fixed plate-glass, aluminum-framed windows with operable hopper sashes below, all set within a limestone surround. Limestone surrounds are also present at the inset entrances and a brick planter wraps the southeast corner of the building. Rowland and Simpson’s designs for the adjacent 1950-1951 Hertford County Office Building and Hertford County Health Department feature similar Modernist forms and details. The 1961-62 United States Post Office (406 North Main Street), constructed immediately adjacent to the earlier Italianate-style post office, is a one-story, flat-roofed, square building with brick veneer. The southwest end of the façade is covered in concrete panels, while the northwest end is an inset entrance with an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelight and transom and fixed aluminum-framed windows with opaque aprons.

¹⁹¹ McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 597-611.

¹⁹² McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, 629-631.

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While the governmental buildings were distinctly modern, the majority of nineteenth and early-twentieth century commercial buildings, located in the relative center of the historic district, can be classified as vernacular commercial buildings. The earliest, albeit altered, commercial buildings are the c.1886 E.R. Jones General Merchandise Store (100 North Main Street) and the c.1899 Carter-Hall Store and Beauty Parlor (106-108 North Main Street), both constructed as front-gabled, frame stores with display windows flanking a centered, inset entrance. Despite the installation of vinyl siding, the Carter-Hall Store and Beauty Parlor retains a pressed metal roof, original double-leaf doors with a two-light transom, all flanked by multi-light fixed windows, and original weatherboards and a single window in the front gable.

By the twentieth century, brick construction was more common for commercial buildings, most of which are one-story buildings with parapet roofs, minimal detailing, and storefronts with large, rectangular display windows flanking a centered, inset entrance.¹⁹³ The c.1900 commercial building at 507 North Main Street is a one-story, flat-roofed brick building typical of the era, with brick pilasters flanking the façade and corbelled brick parapet. Though altered, the storefront retains a centered, inset entrance flanked by fixed display windows, the same configuration found on nineteenth-century frame stores in town. The c.1920 C. Wallace Jones Law Office (700 King Street), which is currently vacant, is less decorative with an unadorned, one-story form and a symmetrical façade with a central door flanked by wood-sash windows. The c.1940 Bell-Craig Building (502 North Main Street) is similarly plain in its detailing with a parapet roof with denticulated brick cornice at the top, an inset entrance flanked by fixed aluminum windows on the northeast end of the façade, and a second entrance with transom and plate glass window on the southwest end.

The architecture of the Winton Historic District includes nationally popular architectural styles and forms as well as vernacular forms with varying levels of applied decoration. Collectively, the architecture illustrates the growth and gradual rebuilding of the town from c.1863 through the 1960s.

¹⁹³ City of Milwaukee, "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles." *Good for Business, A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings*. Milwaukee, WI: City of Milwaukee, 1995 18.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 2 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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HF1183

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 92 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.398106	Longitude: -76.932167
2. Latitude: 36.397800	Longitude: -76.931599
3. Latitude: 36.397605	Longitude: -76.930880
4. Latitude: 36.397282	Longitude: -76.929909
5. Latitude: 36.395965	Longitude: -76.930842
6. Latitude: 36.395170	Longitude: -76.931180
7. Latitude: 36.394851	Longitude: -76.930510
8. Latitude: 36.393914	Longitude: -76.930901
9. Latitude: 36.393184	Longitude: -76.931443
10. Latitude: 36.392869	Longitude: -76.933112
11. Latitude: 36.386758	Longitude: -76.937435
12. Latitude: 36.386154	Longitude: -76.936411
13. Latitude: 36.384988	Longitude: -76.937741
14. Latitude: 36.383636	Longitude: -76.937178
15. Latitude: 36.383359	Longitude: -76.938471
16. Latitude: 36.384724	Longitude: -76.939586
17. Latitude: 36.385894	Longitude: -76.940316
18. Latitude: 36.387514	Longitude: -76.939710
19. Latitude: 36.390830	Longitude: -76.937355
20. Latitude: 36.391193	Longitude: -76.937618
21. Latitude: 36.392523	Longitude: -76.938294
22. Latitude: 36.392644	Longitude: -76.937962
23. Latitude: 36.393339	Longitude: -76.936652
24. Latitude: 36.394034	Longitude: -76.936223
25. Latitude: 36.394501	Longitude: -76.935735
26. Latitude: 36.395766	Longitude: -76.936105
27. Latitude: 36.395429	Longitude: -76.935429
28. Latitude: 36.398331	Longitude: -76.933401
29. Latitude: 36.398253	Longitude: -76.932892
30. Latitude: 36.398219	Longitude: -76.932795

Or

UTM References

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Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map, drawn at a 1"=200' scale. The boundary follows the tax parcel lines, with the exception of the exclusion of the southeast half of the parcel at 307 South Main Street, to exclude a non-contributing, prefabricated house.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Winton Historic District were determined according to the density of contributing structures built between c.1863 and 1970, by which time the main core of the town was largely built out. The district includes residential, commercial, governmental, and institutional buildings that contributed to the growth and rebuilding of Winton after the 1862 fire. It excludes properties to the north, south, and west that were largely constructed after the period of significance, as well as properties to the east which, while mostly within the period of significance, have been substantially altered and no longer retain the requisite integrity to convey the district's significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather M. Slane, Architectural Historian
name/title: Cheri L. Szcodronski, Architectural Historian
organization: hmvPreservation
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e-mail: heather@hmvpreservation.com
telephone: 336-207-1502
date: April 2019

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Property Name: Winton Historic District
County and State: Hertford County, North Carolina
Photographer: Cheri L. Szcodronski and Elizabeth Jones
Date: November 2018 and July 2020
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 701 North King Street
facing west
2. West Cross Street
facing north
3. 505-513 North Main Street
facing north
4. 404-406 North Main Street
facing east
5. 706 North Main Street
facing east
6. 305-303 South Main Street
facing west
7. 206-202 North Main Street
facing south
8. 200-106 North Main Street
facing south

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9. 402-406 South Main Street
facing west
10. 414-418 South Main Street
facing west
11. 101 C. S. Brown School Drive
facing northeast
12. 102-100 East Richard Street
facing northwest
13. 102-100 East Dickinson Street
facing northwest
14. 201 East Brickell Street
facing northeast
15. 204 North King Street
facing south

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Manag