

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Windsor Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication
city, town Windsor N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Bertie code 015 zip code 27983

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>18</u>	<u>62</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>3</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	_____ objects
		<u>124</u>	<u>63</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

William S. Frazier
Signature of certifying official

June 27, 1991
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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LOCATION: All or part of 21 blocks along North and South King, North and South Queen, Camden, Belmont, Granville, Dundee, Nichols, Pitt and Water streets.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Religion: religious structure
Commerce: specialty store
Commerce: department store
Government: county courthouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Religion: religious structure
Commerce: specialty store
Commerce: department store
Government: county courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Commercial style
other: vernacular late Victorian
Georgian
Queen Anne
Classical Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood: weatherboard
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Concrete: rusticated block

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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DESCRIPTION:

The Windsor Historic District comprises the major part of the town founded in 1768 and contains within its boundaries one hundred and eighty-seven resources on sixteen blocks. Encompassing approximately 68 acres, the district includes the traditional commercial area and oldest residential sections of the town. It is laid out on a flat stretch of land bounded on the east and south by the navigable Cashie River. The original grid-iron plan of Windsor remains intact, with King, Queen, and York streets running north to south and bisected by Water, Pitt, Dundee, Granville, and Camden streets running east to west. Windsor was not planned as the county seat and thus lacks a central courthouse square; when the town was made the county seat of Bertie in 1774 a large lot at the northwest corner of Dundee and King streets was selected as the courthouse site and remains so today. In the 1880s King Street was extended north of Camden Street, and Elmo and Byrd streets were laid out as new east-west streets; this is the only area of the historic district outside the 1768 town boundaries.

The Windsor Historic District contains a total of 187 resources, of which 148 are principal resources; of these, there are 88 contributing buildings, 55 non-contributing buildings, three contributing cemeteries, one contributing object (a statue), and one noncontributing structure (a gas station). Of the 39 secondary structures, 30 are contributing outbuildings, seven are non-contributing outbuildings, one is a contributing structure (a fence) and one is a contributing object (a hitching post). The contributing resources were all constructed between ca. 1790 and 1941.

The historic district has two distinct portions, the residential section and the commercial section. Four maps of Windsor document the development of the two areas: a 1953 map by W. P. Jacocks recreating Windsor as remembered in 1890; a 1919 map by the J. B. McCrary Company; and the 1924 and 1943 Sanborn insurance maps.¹ King Street is the main residential street from Water Street up to Dundee Street at which point the courthouse marks the transition to the business district. The 1890 Jacocks map shows that the business blocks were already developed to their present-day boundaries, consisting of both sides of King Street from Dundee to Camden streets, and both sides of Granville Street from King to Queen streets.

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All but a handful of the commercial structures appear to pre-date 1900, but none has escaped later renovations of their street-level facades. Nearly all of the older buildings, however, have retained their rear elevations intact with large arched openings with double doors and large segmental arched windows with iron bars. Behind 119 S. King Street (#58), is a one-story brick structure with three large arched openings identified on the 1919 McGrary map as a stable. The oldest structure is the Masonic Lodge, 118 S. King St. (#18), built before 1848 but damaged by fire in 1917 and remodeled with commercial space on the first floor. In 1888 a fire destroyed the buildings on Granville Street and the town commissioners ordered that all future construction be of brick. The aftermath of the fire brought with it a resurgence of construction in the commercial district, with new buildings erected at a relatively steady pace between the 1890's and about 1930. A few of the commercial buildings are only one-story in height, but most are two-story with none taller.

Among the best preserved of the commercial buildings is the Spruill Building, 125-127 S. King Street (#59), with its four upper sash framed and arched with brick moldings and hoods, and featuring a wide cornice of recessed octagonal panels and elaborately corbeled and sawtooth-patterned brickwork. Similar to the Spruill Building are 129 and 121 Granville Street (#118 and #121) with their upper fenestration featuring crossetted and arched brick frames and elaborately composed brick cornices. Similar but less elaborately-treated examples of the late-nineteenth century storefronts are 102-104 and 124 S. King Street (#15 and #20). Most of the commercial structures have been the recipients of some "modern improvements" in the form of large plate glass display windows and doors with metal frames and flat-roofed metal awnings; the sameness of these changes gives a bland and anonymous appearance to the first-floor levels of the buildings in contrast with the weathered brick, arched windows, and varied brick cornices of the second-floor elevations. A few of the buildings have received completely new facades, notably 113-117 and 109-111 S. King Street (#56 and #55) where, above the standard glass display windows, a "moderne" look is achieved by the four horizontal bands of recessed bricks which tie together the symmetrically placed fenestration. The major intrusions in the business district are 136-140 S. King Street (#22) and 101 N. King Street (#14), both bank buildings. 136-140 S. King Street is an older building remodeled into a "contemporary" structure with narrow vertical strip windows and given a coating of white stucco in great contrast to its red-brick neighbors. 101 N. King Street is a large

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"Williamsburg" style bank set back from the street with a lawn, out of scale and spatial context with the other commercial structures.

The residential area of the historic district includes the blocks of King Street from Dundee to Water Street, Queen Street from Granville to Water Street, and the connecting streets of Gray and Pitt; a smaller number of residences are located on King Street above the Granville Street business block. Until the mid-nineteenth century the houses were scattered along King and Queen streets situated flush or very near to the sidewalk, with large rear and side yards. A description of Windsor written in 1832 stated that there were only twenty houses in the town. The 1890 Jacocks map recorded only twenty-three dwellings along King Street and eight along Queen Street. By 1919 the McCrary map showed that five new houses had been built on King Street and fifteen more on Queen and the adjoining streets; the 1924 Sanborn map showed no new construction in this area. Since 1924 nearly twenty residences have been built in the area, over half of them along the west side of Queen Street. The post-1924 houses differ from the older residences in construction with the frequent use of brick veneer rather than wood, and in their placement, generally being set back from the street with a large front yard instead of being near sidewalks. The two-block residential area of King Street north of the business district was not developed until the 1880s and contains numerous small rental houses with a few large and handsome dwellings.

A distinguishing feature of the residential area is the variety of represented architectural styles, including those of the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. The J. B. Gillam House, 401 S. King Street (#71), the Gray-Gillam House, 305 S. King Street (#69), and the Cherry House, 403 York Street (#102), are eighteenth-century structures with Georgian-style characteristics. The Gillam House, though much remodeled ca. 1900, retains a notable paneled overmantel; the Gray-Gillam House features an intact exterior with a high Flemish-bond brick basement and paved double-shoulder chimneys; the small Cherry House has been restored and enlarged but retains its original and distinctive gambrel-roofed form. The Sutton-Hoggard House, 302 S. King Street (#28), is a fine example of transitional Federal-to-Greek Revival domestic architecture with finely detailed interior trim. The Webb-Askew-Mizelle House, 308 S. King Street (#31), built immediately after the Civil War, still exhibits the Greek Revival style in its proportions and interior trim, but the sawnwork

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ornamentation of its pedimented portico hints at the coming eclectic Victorian styles.

From the end of the Civil War until about 1880, Windsor saw very little growth in population and, consequently, little new construction. During that period, the town's economy was sustained largely by its status as the seat of county government and as the traditional center of agricultural trade and commerce. The last two decades of the nineteenth century brought the development and rapid growth of the Windsor's lumber industry, accompanied by the renewal of active steamboat service, and, most importantly, the town's first railroad connection in 1898. The construction of logging railroads and mills throughout the county led to the creation of an industry that was second only to agriculture, bringing to Windsor an extended period of increased prosperity and building activity that lasted until the late 1920's. Although somewhat slower, residential development persisted through the Depression to the eve of World War II.

Windsor's late-nineteenth century prosperity was clearly reflected by the construction of a number of vernacular Victorian and Queen Anne style houses in the residential area. The Mizelle House, 311 S. King Street (#70), the L. P. Pierce House, 304 N. King Street (#41), and the Freeman-Mizelle House, 101 Granville Street (#115), all probably date from the late 1880s or early 1890s. These large Queen Anne-style frame houses are irregularly composed and two stories in height with three-story corner towers, numerous gables, and wrap-around porches with turned posts, balusters, and spindle-work ornamentation; the Pierce House (#41) boasts a handsomely trimmed staircase in the front hall which also features pressed-tin wainscot and painted murals on the walls. The Earley House, 402 S. Queen Street (#83), and the two-story frame houses at 105 Queen Street (#89) and 310 N. King Street (#38) are substantial turn-of-the-century I-houses exhibiting the influence of the Queen Anne in a heavy overlay of jigsaw and sawnwork ornamentation applied to gables, pediments, and porches. The Bowen House, 102 S. Queen Street (#79), is a mature example of a Queen Anne style dwelling with prominent front gable, large dormers, and wrap-around porch. It also possesses an impressive spindle-work screen in the front hall.

Of the houses built after the first world war, the Cooper House, 310 S. King Street (#32), is an early example in Windsor of the Colonial Revival style, with a hipped roof, pedimented central projecting bay, leaded-glass sidelights and transom, and paneled

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box columns in place of the usual turned posts of the wrap-around porch. The Neoclassical Revival style Matthews-Williford House, 204 S. King Street (#23), is the most imposing residence in the historic district with its high hip roof, widow's walk, and monumental two-story pedimented portico supported by paired Corinthian columns. The houses at 212 and 206 S. King Street (#26 and #24), identical structures, are fine examples of the Bungalow style with sweeping rooflines and deep engaged porches supported by short columns on brick piers. Several attractively detailed examples of "period cottages" were built in the district in the late 1930's, with Colonial Revival detailing predominating. Variations of this type can be seen at 202 Water Street (#149), of frame construction with an engaged front porch, and in brick veneer, at 204 Water Street (#148).

The houses built in the historic district after World War II represent the typical and the standard house types popular across America among middle-class occupants. Newer housing in the district has been traditional in style, and includes the Dutch Colonial, Tudor Revival, and Georgian Revival styles of the 1940 to 1950 period and the "Williamsburg" colonials and ranch houses of the last thirty years. There are a number of nondescript brick-veneer, frame, and asbestos-shingled cottages in the residential area of the historic district, but the only definite intrusion is a brick ranch house, 109 S. Queen Street (#90), whose lack of scale to the neighboring structures is emphasized by its placement far from the street in a large yard.

Within the historic district, a variety of outbuildings are associated with a number of residences which date from the antebellum period until the mid 1930s. These outbuildings are primarily frame except for a remarkable selection of rusticated block garages or carriage houses which were popular during the early twentieth century. The outbuildings are invariably located in the rear yards throughout the residential portions of the district.

Only three antebellum outbuildings survive, an office associated with the Sutton-Hoggard House (#28) and the smokehouse and kitchen of the Spellings-Bond-Sutton House (#33). Each is a traditional frame one-story gable-roof structure. Both the office and kitchen contain two rooms with paired entrances. From the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries a wider representation of outbuildings exists including smokehouses, woodhouses, garages, and cook's houses. Smokehouses are generally gable-front in form, and

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two good examples are located at the Mardre House (#25) and the Cooper House (#32). Also illustrated at the Madre House are fine examples of a two-bay woodhouse and a cook's house. Usually one-room in plan and the home of a live-in cook, a cook's house either had a standard gable roof or a gable-front configuration. There are five examples of cook's houses in the historic district. The one at the Mardre House (#25) features a handsomely finished gable roof with cornice returns. At this time, rusticated concrete block was also a popular secondary building material in Windsor. It was used to construct storage buildings, public restrooms, and garages. Its most popular use was for garages which had either gable or pyramidal roofs. Two handsome examples are associated with the P. R. Gillam House (#67) and the Holly M. Bell House (#72).

A number of noteworthy period fence and yard ornaments are also located within the historic district. Two handsome features dating from the last half of the nineteenth century are the cast-and wrought-iron fence which encompasses parts of the Methodist Church Cemetery (#86) and the cast-iron horse-head hitching post located at the front of the Gray-Gillam House (#69). Reflecting early twentieth century landscaping preferences, rusticated granite piers were occasionally used to mark entrances to walkways leading to a residence. Also, in a number of instances, a low concrete wall was constructed to edge the front and side yards. Both of these distinctive features are found at the Mardre House, 208 S. King Street (#25).

There are several structures important to the historic district which are neither commercial nor residential in their use. The Bertie County Courthouse, situated on the northwest corner of King and Dundee streets (#62), impressively houses the county's government. Built in 1887 as a relatively plain two-story red brick structure in the Italianate mode, it was remodelled in 1906 by the addition of a prominent Ionic-columned portico, rusticated basement brickwork, and a heavy classical cornice. It was enlarged in 1939-1940 with the addition of flanking wings and an octagonal lantern and expanded in 1974 with a new rear addition designed to harmonize with the original structure. A large freestanding annex building was erected on the rear of the site in 1989. Opposite the courthouse, on the southwest corner of King and Dundee streets, is the Confederate Monument (#63), a bronze soldier on a tapered granite shaft erected in 1896 by the Bertie County veterans of the Civil War.

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Of the district's surviving churches, the oldest is St. Thomas Episcopal Church, a fine frame Greek Revival structure with an octagonal spire built in 1839 on the corner of Gray and Queen streets (#136). With its well-landscaped graveyard and pleasantly proportioned parish hall, the church complex complements its residential setting. On the opposite corner of Gray and Queen streets is Cashie Baptist Church (#93), built in 1910 on the site of the former 1854 frame church. A large and well-detailed building of pressed brick, the Baptist church is Romanesque in design with two battered towers flanking the gable-front facade with round-arched stained glass windows, buttresses, and circular window in the gable. Although the 1850's Methodist Church has been replaced with a modern structure, the churchyard features an exceptional cemetery containing a wide variety of late-nineteenth century gravestones and mature trees, all surrounded by a handsome cast- and wrought-iron fence.

The Windsor Historic District includes the town's commercial center and oldest residential section, and contains the greatest concentration of architecturally and historically significant structures in the town. There are a number of other important buildings in the Windsor city limits, but their scattered locations do not allow for their inclusion in the historic district.

FOOTNOTES

¹Norman A. Sturdivant, "Windsor, North Carolina, ca. 1890-1985," map, data furnished in 1953 by W. P. Jacocks and W. P. King, in the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; "Town of Windsor," 1919 map, J. B. McCrary Company, Atlanta, Georgia, in the Town Administrator's office, Windsor Municipal Building; "Windsor, North Carolina," 1924 and 1943 maps, Sanborn Map Company, New York, 1924 map in the Town Administrator's office, Windsor Municipal Building, 1943 map from the North Carolina Collection, Chapel Hill.

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INVENTORY LIST

The following inventory list details the resources located within the Windsor Historic District. These resources are keyed to the map and inventory list by an individual number assigned to the primary resource of each property.

Dating: Only a few buildings in the historic district possess documentation for their exact date of construction, so most dates assigned to the properties are based on the architectural evidence of the building. For buildings dating from the turn-of-the-century, notations were given if they appeared on the 1890 Jacocks map, the 1919 McCrary map, or the 1924 or 1943 Sanborn map. Thus, dates followed by the notations "1890 Jm" "1919 Mc," or "1924 S," mean the building's existence was first recorded on a map of that year. Dates of later additions and renovations to the buildings are given in the description of the property.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as to their relative value within the district, and these assessments are coded on the inventory map. The following is the assessment key:

C - Contributing:

A building, site, structure, or object which adds to the historic associations, or architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria.

N - Noncontributing:

A building, site, structure, or object which does not add to the historic associations or archaeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

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KING STREET: East side, proceeding north to south

1. E. S. Dail House, 313 N. King St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)
C Two-story three-bay frame house with hip roof and central pedimented projecting bay. Hip-roof porch with turned columns shelters the facade; all sash is 4/4 and paired along the facade. Large rear wing with two bay windows. Built for E. S. Dail, who established a coach factory in Windsor in 1874. Dail was still active in business in 1902, when a directory lists him as a blacksmith, casket manufacturer and dealer, as well as a carriage and harness manufacturer.
2. House, 311 N. King St., ca. 1935
C Four-bay one-and-a-half-story bungalow with irregular facade with three gables and exposed chimney chimney stack; 6/1 paired sash.
C Garage: Also associated with the property is a two-story gable-roof frame garage with exposed rafter ends, six-over-six sash windows and side storage rooms, probably dating from the same period as the house.
3. House, 307 N. King St., ca. 1955
N One-story ranch house covered with asbestos siding and with four bays of 8/8 sash.
4. Thomas House, 305 N. King St., ca. 1905
C Two-story frame house with high hip roof and wrap around porch supported by tapered posts on stone piers; the house is only two bays wide, with 2/2 sash, and has a doorway with sidelights. The house has been covered with vinyl siding. Probably built for George Thomas on land purchased from E. S. Dail in 1910. He was born one of triplets, all three of whom lived to adulthood; it was later owned by his son, Chesson Thomas.

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5. House, 303 N. King St., ca. 1915, 1950

N Tiny one-story L-shaped frame cottage built ca. 1950, with 2/2 sash and porch with scalloped bargeboard and lattic-work supports. Attached to the rear is a small house probably dating from the second decade of the twentieth century.

(Vacant Lot).

6. Warehouse, 211-213 N. King St., ca. 1950

N Large one-story gable-roof warehouse with modern sheet metal siding; engaged shed loading-dock covers the eight bays on the west side of the building exposing the original German siding.

[RAILROAD STREET]

7. Office and warehouse, 209 N. King St., ca. 1940 (S 1943)

C One-story three-bay brick office with attached large gable-roof frame warehouse with sheet metal siding.

8. House, 205 N. King St., ca. 1920 (post 1919 Mc, 1924 S)

C Plain one-story three-bay house with gable roof and 2/2 sash; hip-roof porch supported by square posts and balusters.

9. House, 203 N. King St., ca. 1905 (1919 Mc)

C Two-story frame house with gable roof; three bays with 6/6 sash on first floor sheltered by hip-roof porch with turned posts and brackets. New carport attached to house.

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10. House, 201 N. King St., ca. 1907 (1919 Mc)

C Two-story three-bay frame house with gable roof and 1/1 sash; original full-facade hip-roof porch recently replaced by small gable-front central bay porch.

(Vacant lot)

11. Dr. Henry Vaughan Dunstan's Office, 127 N. King St.,
ca. 1870, 1920's

C Originally built as a doctor's office, this small frame building was moved prior to 1938 to its present site from across the street. The hip roof has been extended to form a shelter over the gas pumps. The earlier shallow porch configuration is still visible underneath the later extended porch ceiling. The interior is finished with wide beaded sheathing.

12. Garage, 123 N. King St., ca. 1946

N One-story three-bay brick structure with a large garage bay and canted-corner with a large window.

(Vacant Lot)

13. Commercial Building, 117-119 N. King St., 1929

C Small one-story brick structure with large recessed bay which has received ca. 1978 infill of paneling and a large multi-paned window; 1929 dated concrete or stone diamond shaped plaque on 2nd story facade wall.

(Vacant lot)

(Vacant lot)

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14. Southern Bank & Trust Building, 101 N. King St., ca. 1970
- N One-story hip-roofed brick structure in the "Williamsburg" style with wide modillion block cornice, 12/12 sash with splayed arches, and paneled entrance.
- [GRANVILLE STREET]
15. Commercial Building, 102-104 S. King St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)
- C Two-story four-bay brick structure; first floor has received modern plate glass display windows but upper floor is intact with 4/4 sash with segmental arches and elaborately corbeled brick cornice; in the former alley south of building stands a single-bay brick in-fill structure attached ca. 1910.
16. Commercial Building, 108-110 S. King St., ca. 1936 (post-1924 S)
- C Brick commercial building with large plate glass display windows on first floor sheltered by a flat metal awning; second floor features four 1/1 sash with pair of stuccoed panels and slightly corbeled cornice above.
17. Commercial Building, 114 S. King St., ca. 1910, 1950
- N Early twentieth century two-bay, two-story, brick commercial building with ca. 1950 replacement facade with plate glass display windows, recessed entrance, and metal awning. The building retains portions of an original pressed tin ceiling on the first floor and narrow beaded tongue and groove ceiling on the second floor.

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18. Commercial Building and Masonic Lodge, 118 S. King St., pre-1848
- C This brick structure was standing at the time it was purchased by Charity Lodge No. 5 in 1848 and is probably the oldest commercial building in Windsor; in 1917 a fire damaged the building and its appearance was modified. The first floor features a recessed entry with glass display windows protected by a modern wooden-shingled awning. The second floor features four bays with closed shutters and splayed arches with a two-part applied cornice above.
- (Alley)
19. Commercial Building, 122 S. King St., ca. 1904, 1956, (1919 Mc)
- N Small one-story structure remodeled and largely rebuilt ca. 1956 with a Roman brick facade featuring large glass display window and flat metal awning. A side wall visible from the alley displays one to five common bond brickwork from ca. 1904 building. A black and white tile floor remains at the front entrance.
20. Commercial Building, 124 S. King St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)
- C Large two-story three-bay brick structure with ca. 1950 street-level facade of large display windows and metal awning. Upper level is intact with three segmental-arch bays and elaborately corbeled brick cornice. The first floor retains portions of a pressed tin ceiling. In 1924 this building housed the Windsor post office and telephone exchange.
21. Windsor Municipal Building, 128 S. King St., 1937
- C Handsome two-story four-bay brick structure housing town offices and fire department. First floor features four openings within large blind arches with paired windows above on the second floor; a large curved parapet accents the building. The structure is built of dark red brick with cornerblock and keystone accents at each window and arch.

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(Vacant Lot)

22. Commercial Building, 136-140 S. King St., ca. 1945

- N Two-story brick structure remodeled ca. 1964 into a "contemporary" style bank of tan brick, vertical strip windows, and white stucco finish; parking lot to south and rear of building.

[DUNDEE STREET]

(Vacant Lot)

23. Matthews-Williford House, 204 S. King St., ca. 1920 (1924 S)

- C The finest example of the Neo-classical Revival style in Windsor, the Matthews House is a large two-story frame structure with a high hipped roof topped by a widow's walk with balustrade. The most prominent feature is the two-story pedimented portico supported by paired columns with elaborately detailed Corinthian columns; a decorative oval window and elaborate cornice with leaf modillion blocks and dentils ornament the pediment. A one-story porch with Ionic columns extends across the facade beneath the larger portico. The corner pilasters of the house feature Ionic capitals. A twin to the Matthews House stands at the corner of Main St. and U. S. 264 in Robersonville in neighboring Martin County.
- C Garage: Two-bay frame gable front structure, covered with weatherboarding, with exposed rafter ends; probably 1930's.

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24. **Mardre-Lyon-Whitehead House**, 206 S. King St., ca. 1923 (1924 S)

C Large one-and-a-half story bungalow with engaged porch supported by paired columns on brick piers. Large four-bay dormer and end gables covered with stained wooden shingles; all fenestration is 6/1 sash. Identical to #31, 210 S. King St. Stone piers mark the entrance to the walkway beside the house, and an ankle height concrete wall edges the sidewalk the length of the front yard. George Mardre had this handsome bungalow built ca. 1923 for his daughter, Ruth Lyons.

25. **Mardre House**, 208 S King St., 1909

C George Mardre had this large two-story gambrel-roof frame and shingle house with combination of Queen Anne and Bungalow style features built in 1909. Engaged porch supported by large stone columns. Three-bay hipped dormer on front as well as a projecting second floor bay window topped with an octagonal turret. All facade fenestration is tripled with sash of four panes centered around a diamond-shaped pane above a single-pane sash. The front yard features a stone pier entrance to the front walk and a diminutive concrete wall edges the sidewalk. To the rear of the house, there is an impressive grouping of outbuildings.

C **Woodhouse:** two-bay shed-roof woodhouse.

C **Smokehouse:** gable-front frame smokehouse with exposed rafter ends.

C **Cook's house:** one-bay frame cook's house with gable roof and cornice returns.

26. **Madre-Gatling-Daly House**, 212 S. King St., ca. 1923 (1924 S)

C Large one-and-a-half story bungalow with engaged porch supported by paired columns on brick piers. Large four-bay dormer and end gables covered with stained wooden shingles; all fenestration is 6/1 sash. Identical to #28, 206 S. King St., this house was built for Clara Mardre Gatling.

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27. **Castellow-Ramsey House**, 214 S. King St., ca. 1938

- C Two-and-a-half-story three-bay side-hall-plan house of common bond brick. Flat arched openings with 6/6 sash; two gable-roof dormers. Small pedimented porch with fluted columns shelters doorway with fanlight.
- C **Garage:** one story garage building at rear, contemporary w/house.

[GRAY STREET]

28. **Sutton-Hoggard House**, 302 S. King St., ca. 1840

- C A two-story three-bay side-hall-plan house with two paved single-shouldered end chimneys and tri-part windows in the attic gables. The hip-roof porch with sawn posts, fanlighted doorway, and one-story side wing were added in 1925. The transitional Federal-to-Greek Revival interior trim is intact and resembles the trim of Bertie County plantation house Scotch Hall built in 1838. The house was standing here by 1842 and was owned 1848-1852 by Patrick Henry Winston, prominent Windsor lawyer, and was later occupied by Dr. Turner Wilson.
- C **Office:** This one-story frame structure features pedimented gable ends and a sawnwork ventilation frieze. Probably built during the 1840's or 1850's as a dairy or other utilitarian outbuilding, it was converted into Dr. Wilson's office during his ownership.
- N **Garage:** one story gable roofed two-car garage; mid 20th century.

29. **Bridger-Warlick House**, 304 S. King St., ca. 1970

- N Small three-bay frame house with shed porch supported by paired turned posts. Front door flanked by paired windows with four windows across the upper facade; all sash are 8/8.

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30. Butler-Nichols House, 306 S. King St., ca. 1850, 1910
- C Mid-nineteenth century dwelling remodeled to present form ca. 1910; small two-story frame house with exterior-end single-shouldered chimney with tumbled weatherings like those seen on several other Windsor houses of the period and a free-standing stack; slightly hipped-roof Bungalow-style porch addition with curved grill spandrel arch extending across the three-bay facade with 6/6; two 6/6 sash on the second floor. The rear "T" section looks early or original.
- C Garage: one-story gable-front frame garage or converted carriage house, contemporary with the ca. 1910 remodeling.
31. Webb-Askew-Mizelle House, 308 S. King St., ca. 1870, 1915
- C Two-story three-bay house with prominent gabled double-tier portico with paneled box columns and sawnwork trim which shelter the entrance bay. Tradition holds that some of the building components, most likely the sawn ornament, was shipped from Baltimore. Rear kitchen wing was raised to two stories ca. 1915. The exterior-end chimneys have tumbled weathering. Interior features simple Greek Revival trim.
- N Garage: gable-front one-car frame garage with additional storage bay; mid-20th century. (1943 S)
32. Cooper House, 310 S. King St., 1917
- C Large three-bay two-and-half story Colonial Revival house with high hip roof and central hipped-roof dormer. One story, wrap-around porch with paneled box columns shelters entrance with beveled glass sidelight and transom; large 1/1 sash. The house was built in 1917 for John W. Cooper and his wife, Mary Askew. The latter's grandfather, Lorenzo Webb, owned and occupied an earlier house which stood here until this structure was built. Webb sold the land for the present site of St. Thomas Episcopal Church and served on the first vestry at the church when it was completed in 1839.

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- C **Smokehouse/storage building:** simple gable-front frame smokehouse with plain weatherboarding and board-and-batten door is located behind the house; appears to pre-date house and may have stood elsewhere.

[PITT STREET]

- 33. **Spellings-Bond-Sutton House, 402 S. King St., ca. 1850, 1900**
 - C Antebellum structure extensively altered ca. 1900 by Turner Carter Bond, sheriff of Bertie County from 1889-96 and from 1899-1907. Two stories with high hip roof broken by large gables and interior chimneys. One-story-wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Rear kitchen wing.
 - C **Smokehouse:** gable-roofed frame smokehouse with Greek Revival surrounds, four-panel door, and plain weatherboarding; mid-19th century.
 - C **Kitchen:** a gable-roof frame combination kitchen and auxillary room, with paired entrances and six-over-six sash; mid-19th century.
 - C **Carriage House:** three-bay frame carriage house, plain weatherboarding, gable-roof, three pairs of beaded board-and-batten swing-out type doors; ca. 1900-1920.
- 34. **Sawyer House, 404 S. King St., ca. 1948**
 - N Two-story four-bay hipped roof dwelling with Georgian Revival details including 6/6 sash, a recessed paneled entrance with pediment, and a well-detailed molded cornice. House sits near the sidewalk.
 - N **Garage:** Concrete block garage in rear, one story, hipped roof, two car bays; mid-20th century.
 - C **Office:** one-story gable-roof frame office, probably relocated to this site from elsewhere in the neighborhood. Greek Revival in detail, the office follows a two-room-plan, with a pair of entrance doors and a single 4/4 sash window on the facade.

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35. House, 406 S. King St., ca. 1955

N One-story gable-roof brick dwelling consisting of a main block of three bays with a smaller side wing of two bays with engaged porch; colonial-style details.

36. House, 408 S. King St., ca. 1960

N Typical gable-roof brick ranch house with 2/2 sash and enclosed garage on front.

[WATER STREET]

[BYRD STREET]

37. Texaco Service Station, 502 S. King St., 1955

N Typical service station with two garage bays, office area with large window, and facade sheathed with white metallic tiles.

KING STREET: West side, proceeding north to south

38. J. P. Freeman House, 310 N. King St., ca. 1890

C Large two-story three-bay frame house with gable roof and central front gable, each with a sawnwork gable ornament. Hip-roof porch across facade features heavily turned posts and balusters and scalloped sawnwork trim. Probably built ca. 1890 for W. L. Lyon who purchased the lot in 1888 from W. H. Outlaw; had several owners until purchased in 1903 by long-term inhabitant Joseph P. Freeman.

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39. House, 308 N. King St., ca. 1920

C One-story gable-front house of three bays of paired '3/1 sash and hip roof porch supported by square tapered wood posts rising from brick piers.

C Garage: one-story gable-front frame building with German siding and storage room, apparently contemporary with the house.

40. Lyon House, 306 N. King St., ca. 1890

C Two-story three-bay frame house with gable roof and hip-roof porch supported by plain columns. The house is covered with masonite siding but retains its original window frames and sashes; the distinguishing form of the house survives intact.

41. L. F. Pierce House, 304 N. King St., ca. 1885 (1890 J)

C A large eclectic Victorian style frame house with L-shaped plan of two stories with a three-story octagonal tower with polygonal roof. The wrap-around porch features turned posts, brackets, and a corner pavilion with a polygonal roof. The several gables are covered with pressed-tin shingles. The entrance hall features a handsome stair and pressed-tin wainscot and painted wall murals. Reportedly the first house in Windsor to have running water; the frame support for the water tank remains in the back yard. Probably built for Livius F. Pierce, who established a hardware, plumbing, and roofing business shortly after moving to Windsor around 1885. Pierce occupied the house until his death in 1937, after which time ownership passed to his son, Claude L. Pierce.

42. House, 302 N. King St., ca. 1965

N One-story four-bay brick ranch house with attached garage.

[ELMO STREET]

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43. House, 212, N. King St., ca. 1900-1910 (1924 S)
C Two-story three-bay frame house with hip roof and hip-roof porch with box columns across front.
44. [Number not assigned--building destroyed in 1988]
45. Warehouse, 204-206 N. King St., ca. 1933 (1943 S)
C Large one-story warehouse with gable roof and engaged shed-loading dock; covered with sheet metal siding.
- (Vacant Lot)
- [CAMDEN STREET]
46. Federal Building and United States Post Office, SW corner N. King and Camden streets, 1965
N One-story six-bay brick structure with flat roof housing the Post Office. Undistinguished contemporary-style building with large metal-framed windows.
47. Commercial building, 120 N. King St., ca. 1946
N One-story brick building housing two separate businesses, each with a large plate glass window and flat roof.
48. Commercial building, 120 N. King St., 1964
N One-story brick commercial building protected by metal awning and distinguished by central double door entrance flanked by large display windows.

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49. Commercial building, 112 N. King St., ca. 1955

N One-story four-bay brick structure with large plate glass windows.

50. Commercial building, 108 N. King St., ca. 1956

N Small one-story two-bay brick structure with a new wooden-shingled awning.

51. Office building, 106 N. King St., ca. 1956

N Small one-story three-bay brick office with flat metal awning.

(Vacant Lot)

[GRANVILLE STREET]

52. Commercial building, 101 S. King St., ca. 1950 (post 1943 S)

N One-story brick commercial building with modern shingle pent roof and new store entrance; modest pilasters topped by molded cast stone caps flank the building. Built as infill on the site of a former filling station.

53. Commercial building, 103 S. King St., ca. 1925 (post-1924 S)

C One-story brick structure with large display windows and entrance surmounted formerly by a long multi-paned window now metal faced; a simulated pressed-tin tile pent roof shelters the facade.

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54. Commercial building, 105 S. King St., ca. 1910, 1930's (1919 Mc)
- C Narrow two-bay two-story brick building built originally as a bank, remodelled in 1930's by the addition of a Flemish-bond brick facade. Large plate-glass window and awning of the first floor not original; the second floor elevation features two 1/1 sash windows and a corbelled and recessed brick panel.
55. Commercial building, 109-111 S. King St., ca. 1910, 1930's (1919 Mc)
- C Large two-story brick building with 1930s facade alterations with recessed entrances and large display windows beneath the five bays of the second floor; second floor windows contain 6/6 sash; similar to its neighbor, 113-117 S. King St. (#56-57).
56. Commercial building, 113-117 S. King St., ca. 1910, 1930's (1919 Mc)
- C Large two-story brick building with 1930's facade of two recessed entrances with large display windows beneath four metal-frame casement windows tied together by four horizontal bands of recessed bricks. Comprises two stores separated by exterior entrance to staircase for second floor.
57. [Number not assigned]
58. Commercial building, 119 S. King St., ca. 1904 (1919 Mc.)
- N Two-story three-bay brick commercial structure with a ca. 1950 facade of modern brick, with glass display windows and metal awning beneath three casement windows. Attached to the rear is a one-story brick stable with three large arched openings.

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59. Spruill Building, 125-127 S. King St., ca. 1880 (1919Mc)
- C Large two-story brick building with a ca. 1950 lower facade of plate-glass windows, beige metallic tiles, and metal awning. The upper facade exhibits the most elaborate brickwork in the Windsor commercial district. The four 1/1 sash bays feature segmental-arch hood molds. Above each window is an octagonal recessed panel and across the building is a cornice of corbeled and sawtooth-patterned brickwork. In 1924 this building housed a bank; today it houses two stores.
60. Commercial building, 129 S. King St., ca. 1890, ca. 1955 (1919 Mc)
- N Two-story brick building with a ca. 1955 facade of modern brick with large plate-glass display windows, metal awning, and three metal casement windows on the second floor.
61. Commercial building, 131 S. King St., ca. 1900, ca. 1955
- N Small one-story brick building with a ca. 1955 facade of two glass-block windows.
- (Vacant lot)
62. Bertie County Courthouse, NW corner King and Dundee streets, 1887, 1906, 1939, 1974
- C Built in 1887 as a three-bay, two-story brick structure in the Commercial Italianate style, similar in overall form and detailing to the nearby Martin County Courthouse in Williamston. Extensively remodelled in 1906 by the addition on the facade of rusticated basement brickwork and a stylish Neo-Classical Revival portico and heavy molded cornice; this work was carried out by the B. F. Smith Fireproof Construction Co. of Washington, DC. A major renovation was again undertaken in 1939, with funding and technical assistance provided by the W.P.A. Completed on Feb. 10, 1941, under the direction of George D. Mizelle, these alterations included flanking two-story wings, the present full-width portico, and the cupola or lantern.

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The building's most prominent feature is the pedimented portico with six columns with vernacular Ionic capitals and a glazed lantern above. The interior has retained its original trim only on the first floor central hall, with molded wainscoting and door frames which are chamfered and reeded with large molded cornerblocks. The newer woodwork is of Colonial Revival design, with much raised-panel paneling and bolection moldings. In 1974, a large addition was constructed behind the courthouse, attached to the end wall of the rear wing of the existing T-plan structure. This annex portion is of painted brick, two stories high, with belt-course, cornice, and window detailing similar to that seen on the main structure. Its low hipped roof is capped by a tall clock tower at the apex. (See entry #131 for a detailed description of the 1989 annex facing Dundee Street.)

[DUNDEE STREET]

63. Confederate Monument, SW corner King and Dundee streets, 1896
- C Erected by the Civil War veterans of Bertie County in 1896, the Confederate monument is composed of a four-part stepped granite base supporting a square tapered column topped by a bronze soldier holding a gun. Fund-raising efforts for the monument were first begun in 1887.
64. House, 203 S. King St., ca. 1950
- N Large one-story gable-roof frame house, constructed on the raised brick basement of an earlier house which stood on this site. Central five-bay section features a modified horseshoe staircase leading to graceful Federal-style doorway with fanlight, and is flanked on each side by slightly recessed wings.
- C Garage: handsome pyramidal-roof rusticated concrete block garage, dating from 1920's and built for an earlier house on this site; converted into a rental unit.
- N Outbuilding: Modern one-story gable-front brick structure.

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65. **House**, 205 S. King St., ca. 1920 (1924 S)
- C Two-story two-bay frame house of boxy proportions. All windows are paired, with 3/1 sash. Small pedimented front porch is supported by short columns on brick piers; recently covered with aluminum siding.
- C **Garage:** two-bay one-story garage constructed with rusticated blocks and featuring a combination gable and hip roof with square-butt shingles sheathing the gable face, detailing once found also on the main house, with which it is contemporary.
66. **House**, 207 S. King St., ca. 1920 (1924 S)
- C Large one-and-a-half-story three-bay brick house. The recessed entrance is flanked by large tri-part windows. The gambrel roof is broken on the front by a three-bay shed dormer. A sunroom to one side is balanced on the other by a porte cochere. The side yard is outlined by a concrete edging. To rear of property is large garden which extends to Queen Street.
- C **Garage:** Two-story, hip-roof garage, displaying an unusual combination of brick and frame construction featuring a second floor sheathed with stained shingles. (1924 S)
- N **Shed:** Modern, simple gable-front shed.
- [GRAY STREET]
67. **P. R. Gillam, Sr., House**, 301 S. King St., 1927
- C Large two-story brick house with hip-roof porch supported by fluted Tuscan columns. House and porch feature a handsome Roman tile roof. Symmetrical facade with paired windows flanking the front door with four windows on the upper level.

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68. House, 303 S. King St., ca. 1962
- N Five-bay one-story frame house with well-detailed Williamsburg-style features including a modillion block cornice, recessed entry with raised paneling, and an exterior-end, stepped single-shoulder chimney.
69. Gray-Gillam House, 305 S. King St., ca. 1790
- C This two-story three-bay house is thought to have been on this lot by 1790. The exterior of the house is intact with a Flemish-bond paved double-shouldered chimneys, and a one-story hip-roof porch with tapered sawn posts. The interior originally featured a hall-and-parlor plan, but no interior trim survives. Built flush with the sidewalk, this house served for many years as the Methodist parsonage. Two-story frame additions enlarge the house at the rear.
- C Handsome cast iron hitching post with horse head, probably dating from the late 19th century, located in the front yard.
70. Mizelle House, 309-311 S. King St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)
- C A good example of eclectic Victorian architecture, the Mizelle House is a large, two-and-half-story frame structure with a high hip roof and interior corbeled chimneys--details which impart a distinct Queen Anne flavor. Prominent features are the large front gable interruption and central porch gable each with patterned wooden shingles, the three-story octagonal corner tower, and the one-story wrap-around porch with turned posts and balusters.
- C Cottage: At the rear is a two-story five-bay frame structure with gable roof and exposed rafter ends. The first floor has a pent roof featuring a central gable. An exterior stair leads to the second floor; now used as a separate rental dwelling. (1924 S)

[PITT STREET]

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71. J. B. Gillam House, 401 S. King St., ca. 1790

- C Much remodeled Georgian period dwelling thought to have been built by 1790. Built flush with the sidewalk, the house is two-stories, five bays wide with a high hip roof and Flemish-bond foundation and double-shoulder chimneys. Much original beaded and molded siding survives. During the Greek Revival period (ca. 1845) mantels and doors were replaced although one original arched fireplace with raised panel overmantel survives. Ca. 1900 all the sash were replaced with 1/1 sash and a wrap-around porch with corner pavillion replaced a double portico. The sidewalks along the street were once defined by low concrete supports which secured pipe railings (now removed). By contrast the driveway in the side yard was accented by a pole and chain guard rail. During the antebellum period the house was owned by Col. Elisha Rhodes; George W. Capehart, wealthy planter and owner of Scotch Hall plantation; and David Outlaw, a prominent Bertie County lawyer and politician.

72. Holly M. Bell House, 405 S. King St., ca. 1922 (1924 S)

- C Holly M. Bell, a pharmacist in Windsor, had this house built between 1920-1924. It is a handsome three-bay two-story frame dwelling with front porch supported by paired Tuscan columns. The entrance is flanked by casement windows. Two small "eyebrow" windows appear above the eaves which have a deep overhang and feature exposed rafter ends.
- C Garage: one-story gable-front rusticated block garage with one bay. (1924 S)
- C Cook's house: a small one-story gable-roof frame cook's house with two bays; plain weatherboarding. (1924 S)

73. John C. Bell House, 407 S. King St., ca. 1890 (1924 S)

- C Large two-story three-bay frame I-house, built ca. 1890 for Dr. Mizelle. It was purchased ca. 1919 by John C. Bell and his wife, Minnie Turner Bond, daughter of sheriff Turner Carter Bond, and remains today in Bell family. The two-story portico supported by square wooden columns was added during a 1946 renovation; simply detailed with 9/9 sash, one exterior

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end chimney, and large rear wing; now sheathed with aluminum siding. Although altered, the house retains its integrity and continues to contribute to the character of the district.

- C **Smokehouse:** one-story, two-room frame smokehouse located in the back yard, gable roof, weatherboarded.
74. **House,** 409 S. King St., ca. 1926 (post-1924 S)
- C Pleasant bungalow with high gable roof and engaged corner porch with prominent shingled gables and square-in-section posts resting on brick piers. Featured along the front facade are a large triple window and recessed entrance protected by a gable hood; the picturesque tall exterior chimney is flanked by handsome front gables sheathed with square cut shingles and accented by oversized triangular brackets.
75. **House,** 411 S. King St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)
- C Large two-story frame house with pedimented second floor bay window. One-story wrap-around porch features a corner pavilion and columns on brick piers; columns have vernacular Ionic capitals. Large two-story rear wing.

[WATER STREET]

QUEEN STREET: East side, proceeding north to south

76. **House,** 113 N. Queen St., ca. 1930
- C One-story three-bay frame house with front-gable; hip-roof porch with square-in-section columns; foundation piers of rusticated concrete blocks.
- C **Outbuilding:** To the rear is a one-bay gable-roof outbuilding which is used for storage; possibly an early privy converted to some other use.

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77. House, 109 N. Queen St., ca. 1930

C One-story three-bay frame house identical to #76.

78. House, 107 N. Queen St., ca. 1900

C Two-story two-bay pedimented-front house with bracketed cornice and returns; hip-roof porch with boxed columns; gable side hall plan entrance with sidelights and transom.

(Parking Lot)

[GRANVILLE STREET]

79. Bowen House, 102 S. Queen St., ca. 1900 (1919 Mc)

C Large frame Queen Anne style house of two-and-a-half stories with high hip roof and interior chimneys. Wrap-around porch with square-in-section posts and turned balusters with octagonal corner pavilion. Front entrance has leaded side and transom lights. Several large shingled gables interrupt the roof. Interior has impressive spool-turned stair screen in hall and Colonial Revival mantels. Has recently received aluminum siding but all exterior trim is intact.

C Cook's house: Simple gable-front frame cook's house, two bays wide, with four-over-four sash and a pleasing box cornice with returns and tapered rake-boards; probably built ca. 1840-50 and thus pre-dates main house.

C Stable/carriage house: Parallel to the side alley is a one-story brick building laid in 1 to 5 common bond. Now used for storage, this building has two wagon bays and parapet roofline which conceals a low shed roof.

(Vacant lot)

(Vacant lot)

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80. Duplex apartment building, SE corner Queen and Dundee streets,
ca. 1960

N One-story six-bay brick apartment building with small stoops
and gable roof.

81. Bertie County Office Building, Queen St., 1949

N One-story, three-bay gable-front brick structure with small
side wing. Constructed originally as a medical clinic.

[GRAY STREET]

82. House, 304 Queen St., ca. 1940 (1943 S)

C Three-bay story-and-a-half brick cottage with two-dormers;
pedimented entrance with later porch with wrought-iron
supports.

[PITT STREET]

83. Earley House, 402 S. Queen St., ca. 1900 (1919 M)

C Two-story three-bay I-house with a one-story rear wing. The
house features a distinctive sawnwork cornice, decorative
brackets above the windows, and a double portico with
elaborate sawnwork trim.

84. House, 404 S. Queen St., ca. 1950

N One-story three-bay cottage covered with asbestos shingles.

85. House, 406 S. Queen St., ca. 1965

N One-story L-shaped brick ranch house of four bays; corner
porch with wrought-iron supports.

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86. Windsor Methodist Church, 408 S. Queen St., 1962

N The present church structure is an undistinguished brick veneer church with gable-front facade; circular window in gable and tall metal spire above. Attached educational wing features metal casement windows and a flat roof. Congregation founded in 1811; present building replaced an attractive Greek Revival frame structure built in 1853.

C Cemetery: The Methodist Church Cemetery occupies a prominent corner lot at Queen and Water streets, showing clearly the extent of the original churchyard and burying ground of the 1853 church. Attractively landscaped and well maintained, it retains intact its historic atmosphere and character. It is shaded by large cedar trees and defined by a handsome cast-and wrought-iron fence. Within can be seen a fine collection stone markers which reflect the full range of the Romantic Revival styles of the postbellum period.

[WATER STREET]

QUEEN STREET: West side, proceeding north to south

(Vacant Lot)

87. Office building, 106 N. Queen St., ca. 1984

N Nondescript one-story aluminum-sided L-plan building.

(Vacant Lot)

[GRANVILLE STREET]

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88. **House, 103 S. Queen St., ca. 1910 (1919 Mc)**
- C Handsome three-bay two-story frame house with hip roof and large hip-roof dormer; one-story wrap-around porch with paired Tuscan columns, turned balusters, and a bracketed pediment marks the front entrance. The house is complemented by a tall picket fence enclosing the yard.
 - C **Cook's house:** Located behind the house is a one-story gable-roof frame outbuilding, two bays wide with two board-and-batten front doors, which appears to be a cook's house; mid-19th century.
 - N **Garage:** Shed roofed garage, probably built post-1940, with attached storage room; both have exposed rafter ends; character and integrity have been compromised by the modern addition of false-front pent roofs.
89. **House, 105 S. Queen St., ca. 1900 (1919 Mc)**
- C Large two-story triple-A house featuring gables ornamented with wooden shingles and sawnwork ornament. One-story porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters shelters central entrance with leaded glass sidelights and transom. House has exaggerated 1/1 sash.
90. **House, 109 S. Queen St., ca. 1965**
- N Pseudo-colonial brick ranch house, one story, consisting of a three-bay central section having an engaged porch supported by fluted columns, flanked by lower one-story wings, with a garage addition at one end.
91. **T. P. Gurley House, 111 S. Queen St., ca. 1870 (1890 J)**
- C Possibly a remodeled antebellum structure, the house is a three-bay two-story frame structure with a two-story portico supported by four recently installed square-in-section columns. Common bond, exterior-end chimneys with tumbled shoulders. 6/6 sash on facade with 4/4 sash flanking the chimneys. Large rear wing.

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C **Outbuilding:** Small one-story gable-roof outbuilding to the rear of the house has a two-panel Greek Revival door and was probably once a cook's house.

92. **House, 113 S. Queen St., ca. 1905 (1919 Mc)**

C Small one-and-a-half story Queen Anne style house with a high hip roof, prominent front gable, gable-front porch with sawnwork ornament, and a two-story octagonal corner tower.

[NICHOLS STREET]

93. **Cashie Baptist Church, 203-205 Queen St., 1910**

C A large and impressive pressed-brick church constructed in 1910 in a free adaptation of the Romanesque Revival style. The pedimented central portion of the facade features three round-arched stained glass windows beneath a large circular window contained within a tall recessed blind arch, and is flanked on each side by three-and-four stage battered towers. Buttresses alternate with the side windows of the nave, which are likewise round-arched and contain period stained glass. The exterior is ornamented with a wealth of patterned brickwork and finished with limestone trim elements. This present house of worship replaced an earlier frame church, built on this lot in 1854 at the time that the congregation moved into Windsor from a more rural setting near Sandy Point. At the rear is a two-story brick addition to the main church, constructed in 1949 as an education building, attached at the NW corner. It has a parapeted roofline similar to that of a brick commercial building, with a shed roof sloping to the rear. The siting of the addition at the rear where it is least visible from the two street elevations, preserves the integrity of the main church structure.

C **Cemetery:** The church is sited in the midst of a picturesque cemetery containing a number of impressive old cedars, hollies, and crape myrtles. While the majority of stones date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a few bear inscriptions from as early as 1859, soon after the congregation had moved to this location.

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- N **Education Building:** Large two-story brick structure built in 1961, with a flat roof in the modern style, with simple Colonial detailing, attached to the rear of the 1949 education addition by an open metal one-story carport-type breezeway. The siting and attachment of this buildings was fortunately confined to the rear and detracts relatively little from the integrity of the site.

[GRAY STREET]

94. **House,** 301 S. Queen St., ca. 1935

C One-and-half-story gambrel-roof brick dwelling with oversized four-bay shed dormer along the facade; windows with 6/1 sash flank the hooded entrance; side wing with glassed-in porch and attached garage complement opposing wing.

95. **House,** 409 S. Queen St., ca. 1935 (post-1924 S, 1943 S)

C Typical three-bay one-and-a-half-story brick-veneer Tudor Revival period cottage with engaged side porch and stuccoed side gables and dormer.

C **Garage:** In the yard stands a fine garage of the same date, with similar brickwork and a stucco front gable

96. **House,** 411 S. Queen St., ca. 1933 (post-1924 S)

C Two-and-a-half-story two-bay frame house with front gable; first floor sheathed with weatherboards and second floor sheathed with square-cut shingles. Small pedimented porch is partially enclosed; 6/6 sash.

[WATER STREET]

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BELMONT STREET: East side, proceeding north to south

97. Integon Building, SE corner Belmont and Camden streets, ca. 1940 (1943 S)

N Dramatically altered small one-story commercial structure of brick and frame construction.

(Vacant Lot: Park-like open space)

98. House, 104 Belmont St., ca. 1935 (1943 S)

C One-story three-bay frame house with clipped gable roof, gable-roof porch with arch supported by paired box columns; 6/1 sash.

SUTTON DRIVE: East side, proceeding north to south

99. [Number not assigned]

100. [Number not assigned]

101. Warehouse, NE corner Sutton Dr. and Nichols St., ca. 1900 (1919 Mc)

C Large 6:1 common bond brick warehouse with low-pitched gable roof, two large flat arch openings to the side and one large arched opening at the gable end.

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YORK STREET

102. Cherry House, 403 York St., ca. 1780-1790

- C One of the oldest structures in Windsor, this small Georgian-style dwelling is only two bays wide with a one-bay shed side wing. A shed porch with chamfered posts runs across the facade. The house features a gambrel roof with shed dormers; it is one of a small group of eighteenth-century buildings in Bertie County having a gambrel roof. The house is covered with beaded siding with wide flush sheathing beneath the front porch. In recent years the house has been extensively restored, having its chimney rebuilt and a large, rambling one-story wing added to the rear. Although altered, the gambrel front portion retains its original form and feeling, along with some interior elements; the rear addition is a charming and picturesque rendition of the Williamsburg-influenced school of design of the 1960's. The house was moved approximately fifty feet back from the street prior to the 1960's restoration. Its original appearance is well documented in old photographs and the Sanborn maps; both show that the front section of the house retains its historic, albeit most unusual, form.

(Vacant Lot)

CAMDEN STREET: South side, proceeding east to west

103. House, 103 Camden St., ca. 1920

- C One-story three-bay frame structure with shed porch, rear wing, and gable-roof with cornice returns.

104. House, 101 Camden St., ca. 1920

- C One-story four-bay frame bungalow with gable porch beneath front gable; covered with aluminum siding.

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GRANVILLE STREET: North side, proceeding east to west

105. Commercial building, 132 Granville St., ca. 1955

N One-story three-bay brick structure with a ca. 1970 refacing of "colonial" brick and mansard metal awning.

106. Commercial building, 130 Granville St., ca. 1920

N One-story one-bay brick structure with a ca. 1950 facade of turquoise metallic tiles, large display window, and flat metal awning.

107. Commercial building, 128 Granville St., ca. 1946

N Large one-story brick structure with recessed entry flanked by large plate glass windows.

108. Commercial building, 126 Granville St., ca. 1888; ca. 1970

N One-story brick commercial structure now united as one building with #109; presently has ca. 1970 Colonial-style facade with large display windows beneath dentil block cornice.

109. Commercial building, 126 Granville St., ca. 1888

C Two-story brick structure with intact and well-detailed upper facade featuring three segmental-arched bays and an elaborate corbelled and sawtooth-pattern brick cornice; storefront level has received a large glass display window and a Colonial-style dentil cornice, dating from ca. 1970.

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110. Commercial building, 122 Granville St., ca. 1888, ca. 1930

- C Two-story brick structure with deeply recessed entry and three segmental-arch bays on second floor beneath corbeled brick cornice. Ca. 1930 entire facade was refaced with new brick. Rear elevation intact. Originally a general store in the early twentieth century.

[Alley]

111. Commercial building, 118 Granville St., ca. 1888, ca. 1925

- C One-story brick structure with ca. 1925 facade, identical to 116 Granville St., (#112) with recessed entries and recessed concrete panels surmounted by corbeled brick cornice; #111 and #112 were originally one structure which housed in 1924 a theater.

112. Commercial building, 116 Granville St., ca. 1888, ca. 1925

- C One-story brick structure identical to #111.

113. Commercial building, 112-114 Granville St., ca. 1888

- C Two-story brick structure with two recessed entries with large plate glass windows on the first floor. The upper level is divided by brick piers into five bays with segmental-arch windows and corbeled brick cornice. One of the best preserved of Windsor's turn-of-the-century commercial structures, this building was probably erected soon after a fire in 1888 destroyed all the stores on this block. Rear elevation intact.

114. First Citizens Bank Building, 102 E. Granville St., 1982

- N One-and-a-half-story brick pseudo-Colonial building with three gable dormers.

[QUEEN STREET]

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115. Freeman-Mizelle House, 101 Granville St., ca. 1868; ca. 1890
(1890 J)

- C Large eclectic Victorian dwelling of irregular composition dating from a ca. 1890 remodeling of an older house. Features a three-story octagonal corner tower, prominent front gable faced with patterned colored slates, and a wrap-around porch with pediment, corner pavilion with conical roof, and elaborately turned posts, balusters, and spoolwork.
- C A handsome low cast-iron fence, probably dating from the 1890's remodelling, surrounds the large corner lot and greatly enhances the character of the property.

GRANVILLE STREET: South side, proceeding east to west

116. Office building, 141 Granville St., ca. 1925-30 (1943 S)

- C Narrow one-story brick structure, original pent roof replaced by modern shingled pent; apparently built as the office and shop for a filling station which occupied the larger corner lot.

117. Commercial building, 137 Granville St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)

- C Two-story asymmetrical six-bay brick structure with ca. 1940 glass display windows on the first floor and a combination of 6/6 and 2/2 sash on the second floor having segmental arches; plain recessed panels are featured above; used for many years as the store of Benjamin Goldstein.

(Vacant lot)

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118. Commercial building, 129 Granville St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)
- C Five-bay two-story brick structure with a ca. 1950 lower facade of display windows. Upper facade features five 4/4 sash with crosseted and arched brick frames beneath a corbelled brick cornice. One of the best examples of late nineteenth-century brickwork in the commercial district.
119. Office building, 127 Granville St., ca. 1955
- N Narrow two-bay one-story structure of yellow brick apparently built in what once was an alley.
120. Commercial building, 123-125 Granville St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc); ca. 1955
- N One-story brick structure with a ca. 1955 yellow brick facade with large glass display windows.
121. Commercial building, 121 Granville St., ca. 1890 (1919 Mc)
- C Large two-story brick structure with two recessed entrances with large plate glass windows on first floor facade. Upper facade features six 1/1 segmental-arch sash beneath a plainly delineated brick cornice.
122. Access building, 119 1/2 Granville St., ca. 1900-1910
- C Narrow two story brick facade, built to enclose an alley, one bay wide, with a single one-over-one window; brickwork and a corbelled cornice nearly identical to that seen on 119 Granville Street adjacent; entered by barn doors with transom that opens into long narrow hall containing staircase to second floor with doorways into the flanking buildings.

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123. Commercial building, 119 Granville St., ca. 1900-1910, ca. 1939 (1919 Mc)

C Two-story brick structure with ca. 1939 lower facade of plate glass windows and recessed entrance; upper facade has three bays of 1/1 sash and a simple corbeled brick cornice with a recessed stuccoed panel. The second floor, formerly known as "Hampton's Hall," was used variously for plays, dances, and community benefits.

124. Commercial building, 117 Granville St., ca. 1950

N One-story brick building containing two stores, each with a recessed entrance and large plate glass window.

125. Commercial building, 109-107 Granville St., ca. 1923 (1924 S)

C One-story brick structure containing two stores; number 109 is three bays wide, while number 107 has a narrower two-bay storefront; each has a typical plate-glass display window and recessed entrance capped by large pane transoms, with rowlock course lintels above the bay openings; smaller store to the west is Hoggard's Barber Shop, which has occupied this structure since its construction.

126. [Number not assigned]

127. Commercial Building, 105 Granville St., ca. 1923 (1924 S)

N One-story three-bay brick building with large modern aluminum-framed commercial plate glass windows and aluminum doors; brickwork has been painted; these changes have marred the integrity of the structure.

128. Commercial building, 103 Granville St., ca. 1923 (1924 S)

N Narrow one-story, two-bay brick structure with plate glass display window.

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129. Commercial building, 101 Granville St., ca. 1900 (1919 Mc);
ca. 1950

N Narrow two-story brick structure, built ca. 1900; new brick
vener facade added ca. 1950, with large plate glass windows
beneath two casement windows on the second floor.

[QUEEN STREET]

130. Gas station, SW corner Granville and Queen sts., ca. 1980

N Self service gas pump sheltered by a tall metal awning.

DUNDEE STREET

131. Bertie County Office Building, Dundee St., 1989

N Large two-story blonde brick structure, gable roofed, with
bold stringcourse ornamentation, somewhat Post-Modern in style
which reflects the detailing of the earlier courthouse and
annex, built in 1989 as a new county office building and annex
to the existing Bertie County Courthouse. It is attached to
the 1974 annex by means of a one-story open breezeway of
brick, with classical wood columns supporting the roof.

132. Office building, Dundee St., ca. 1955

N One-story five-bay brick structure with hip roof and 6/6 sash
windows used for Bertie County offices; small pedimented
portico shelters central entrances and is supported by square-
in-section wooden posts.

(Vacant lot)

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NICHOLS STREET

133. House, 101 Nichols St., ca. 1940

N One-story three-bay house with gable roof and German siding, with later alterations including modern replacement 2/2 sash.

134. House, 103 Nichols St., ca. 1933

C One-story three-bay brick house with gable roof, paired 3/1 sash, and gable-front porch with paired box columns; eave detailing has been reworked in a more modern style.

135. Windsor Community Building, 201 Nichols St., 1953

N One-story four-bay gable roof institutional-style building, brick veneer, with metal casement sash and wrought-iron porch posts

GRAY STREET

136. St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 207 W. Gray St., 1839

C Greek Revival frame church with pedimented, three bay facade; small entrance vestibule is not original nor are the pointed-arch stained glass windows. The church is surmounted by a small square belfry with louvred openings and an octagonal spire covered with wooden shingles. Original double-leaf entrance intact and sheltered by vestibule. The interior of the church is pleasant, but little remains of the original woodwork.

N Parish hall and educational building: Well proportioned brick addition built in 1954; carefully sited at the rear of the church and detailed in a simple modern rendition of the Gothic Revival, with a relatively steep roofline.

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- C Cemetery: The church is surrounded by a well-maintained cemetery with large trees and old tombstones; contains the graves of Francis D. Winston of "Windsor Castle" and the widow of Governor John Branch.

PITT STREET: North side, proceeding east to west

137. House, 208 Pitt St., ca. 1920 (1924 S)

- C One-and-half-story three-bay house with three dormers. Porch with one enclosed bay not original. Rear ell with shed.

138. House, 206 Pitt St., ca. 1910 (1924 S)

- C Simply detailed story-and-a-half triple-A dwelling of three bays. Hip-roof porch supported by slender square-in-section columns. Central porch gable with patterned wooden shingles. One-story rear wing. Vinyl siding has be added to building.

139. House, 204 Pitt St., ca. 1955

- N One-story asbestos shingled ranch house with attached garage.

[KING STREET]

140. House, 108 Pitt St., ca. 1940 (1943 S)

- C Small gable-front house of three bays covered with asbestos shingles; hip-roof porch with turned posts.

141. House, 106 Pitt St., ca. 1953

- N Three-bay one-and-a-half-story brick cottage with three gable dormers; shed porch with wrought-iron supports across front.

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142. House, 104 Pitt St., ca. 1941 (1943 S)

- C Attractive five-bay frame one-and-a-half-story house which features an engaged porch with paired box columns. Balustrade runs across porch roof in front of an expansive five-bay shed-roof dormer with central gable interruption.

143. House, 102 Pitt St., ca. 1952

- N Typical three-bay brick Tudor Revival house with large splayed front gable to one side which accents the arched entrance; oversized chimney stack next to the entrance.

PITT STREET: South side, proceeding east to west

(Vacant lot)

(Vacant lot)

[KING STREET]

144. House, 105 Pitt St., ca. 1947

- N Small one-story three-bay frame cottage with gable-front entrance porch.

145. Gillam House, 103 Pitt St., ca. 1905 (1919 Mc)

- C Story-and-a-half Queen Anne style cottage of irregular composition with a one-story porch partially across front with elaborately turned spindlework. A distinctive feature in a house this small is the octagonal corner tower. The house has received aluminum siding but all the trim is intact.
- C Garage: One-story rusticated concrete-block garage with a pyramidal roof and a later frame shed extending the length of one side; built prior to 1924.

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- C Garage: One-story rusticated concrete-block garage, pyramindal roof, similar to above; built prior to 1924.

(Vacant Lot)

[QUEEN STREET]

WATER STREET

146. House, 302 Water St., ca. 1910

- C One-story three-bay frame house with hip roof; hip-roof porch with turned posts shelters doorway with sidelights and two 2/2 sash with molded caps; originally stood on the site of 206 Water Street and was moved to this site when new house was built on site.

147. House, 206 Water St., ca. 1950

- N Large, two-story, three-bay house with colonial-style details including 8/8 sash, recessed entrance with a curved-pediment doorway, and molded cornice.

148. House, 204 Water St., ca. 1938 (1943 S)

- C One-and-a-half-story four-bay brick house with front gable, 8/8 sash, two gable-roof dormers, and bay window.
- C Garage: One-story German-sided gable-front garage, contemporary with the main house.

149. House, 202 Water St., ca. 1940 (1943 S)

- C Four-bay one-story frame cottage with engaged porch; small side wing.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Community Development

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

ca. 1790--1941

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

various and unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Windsor Historic District reflects the incremental growth and evolution of a small Eastern North Carolina river port and county seat. Encompassing approximately 68 acres, the district incorporates the entire area of the town as it was first laid out in 1768 and includes the traditional commercial district and oldest residential sections of the town. Founded as a port on the Cashie River, in 1774 Windsor was made the seat of Bertie County and has been the social and governmental center of the county ever since. Much of the town's prosperity and gradual, but steady, growth was derived from its status as Bertie County's leading agricultural and mercantile trading center -- a status that it enjoyed into the mid twentieth century. Windsor retains a number of residential, commercial, and religious structures exhibiting a wide range of architectural styles and vernacular building forms that mirror the town's major periods of growth. The first burst of construction occurred during the post-Revolutionary period, fueled by the completion of a new courthouse and the development on the adjacent Cashie River of an active ferry service and a port which linked the town with the Albemarle Sound and the ports of the Atlantic coast. The new town quickly became the county's established center for agricultural commerce, drawing farmers with its court functions as well as its convenient access to water transportation.

Like much of eastern North Carolina, Windsor experienced a serious period of economic depression and out-migration from the 1820's to the 1840's--bringing an economic stranglehold that was broken only by the remarkable success of Bertie County's cotton culture during the 1850's. From the late 1880's and 1890's until the 1920's, the wealth produced by the local lumber industry challenged the dominance of the long-standing agricultural staples of cotton, and later, peanuts--resulting in the construction of the majority of the contributing structures within the district, both residential and commercial. Growth and building activity continued at a gradual pace within the historic boundaries of the town until the onset of World War II. The period of significance extends from ca. 1790, the date of earliest surviving structures, until 1941.

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Criteria:

- A. The contributing properties in this nomination are all associated with the commercial and residential development of Windsor from 1790 to 1941, representative of the gradual growth of a small port town and seat of county government in eastern North Carolina's coastal plain. The district as a whole is significant as a reflection of the community's development, with which the areas of politics, government, and commerce are all inextricably connected.
- C. The properties collectively embody the distinctive characteristics of various architectural styles popular on the vernacular residences and commercial buildings typically found in the region's small port towns, from ca. 1790 to 1941, including the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Commercial Italianate, vernacular Victorian, and other assorted period revival styles. The town's principal examples of religious and public building architecture are also represented within the boundaries of the nomination.

Criteria Considerations:

- A. The two historic churches in the district contribute collectively as a reflection of Windsor's community development and growth. They are individually important for their architectural merit and stand as the town's finest examples of their representative styles.
- D. The three cemeteries included in the district's boundaries contribute as a group to the understanding of Windsor's historic community development. They are individually important for the artistic merit of the many gravestone designs which are representative of the changing local and national styles of funerary art from the mid 19th century up until the end of the district's period of significance.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Windsor is the small county seat of Bertie County. Located in the costal plain of eastern North Carolina, the county is bounded on the east by the Chowan River and the Albemarle Sound, on the north by Hertford County, and to the west and south the Roanoke River divides it from Halifax and Martin counties. Established in 1722, Bertie County was settled by families from southern Virginia and the older northeastern counties of North Carolina. By 1755 only Craven and Edgecombe counties had larger taxable populations than Bertie; at the time of the first federal census in 1790 Bertie County had the third largest population in the state.(1)

With such steady growth and the subsequent development of a stable agricultural economy, the need for a town as a commercial center was clear. In 1768 the colonial Assembly established the town of Windsor on a one-hundred-acre tract of land secured from planter William Gray. The legislative act noted that "the Land of William Gray...in Bertie County, is a Pleasant and Healthy Situation, and commodious for Trade and Commerce," and that the town, located on the Cashie River, "will greatly promote the Trade and Navigation of said River."(2) The act appointed five men as trustees to lay off the town and sell lots. The plan of the town was a simple grid, with three north-south streets, King, Queen, and York, intersected by the seven east-west streets of Water, Pitt, Gray, Dundee, Granville, Camden, and Punch. The town, consisting of 154 lots, was bounded on the south and east by the Cashie River. The buyers of the lots had three years in which to "erect, build, and finish, on each Lot so conveyed, one well framed or brick house, Sixteen Feet Square at the least, and Ten Feet Pitch in the Clear, or Proportionable to such Dimensions."(3) Only five lots were sold in the new town in 1768, but in 1773 it was noted that "several houses have been built in the said Town, especially Houses of Intertainment [sic], and sundry Stores Established therein, and a good Ferry to and from the said Town."(4) The town was incorporated by the legislature on January 6, 1787.

In 1773 ninety-four citizens of Bertie County sucessfully petitioned the Assembly to make Windsor the county seat, and in 1774 five commissioners were appointed by the Assembly to contract

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for a new courthouse and jail; the old courthouse had been located on the Cashie River a few miles north of Windsor.(5) With its new status as the county seat, there must have been some growth in the town as twenty-four lots were sold between 1774 and 1777.(6) This growth must have been slowed by the economic conditions caused by the Revolutionary War, for in 1777 the Assembly was petitioned to grant extensions to those who had failed to build structures on their lots within the three-year limit. The petition stated that it had been impossible for many inhabitants to build houses due to "the impossibility of securing nails and other necessary materials for building as well as from many other unavoidable hindrances occasioned by the present contest with Great Britain."(7) These same "hindrances" delayed the construction of the courthouse itself, resulting in the granting of extensions on the contract for its construction in 1777, 1782, and 1784; it appears that Windsor's first courthouse was not finally completed until about 1785.(8)

With the end of the Revolution, Windsor became the social and economic center of the county.(9) Between 1790 and 1840, Bertie County's population declined--as did the populations in most of the counties of northeastern North Carolina--and this trend was reflected in the slow growth of Windsor. One Windsor resident, longing to move to Tennessee, described the town in 1826 as "this poor miserable dirty hole."(10) By 1832 the town's population of 288 consisted of 128 whites and 160 blacks; twenty houses, eight stores, two taverns, four cotton gins, a print shop, and a turpentine distillery then made up the town.(11) The town boasted a masonic lodge which had been established as early as 1777, but dwindling membership forced it to be rechartered in 1822 as Charity Lodge No. 5.(12) Educational opportunities appear to have been limited to private tutors and Oak Grove Academy for young men which was established just outside the town prior to 1832.(13) The Methodist church was organized in Windsor in 1811, but it was not able to erect a church building until 1854.(14) The Baptists in Windsor had to travel to the Cashie Meeting House south of town until that congregation, founded in 1770, moved into a church building in Windsor in 1854.(15) The Episcopalians constructed St. Thomas Church in 1839.(16) There were two short-lived newspapers in the antebellum period, The Windsor Journal (1823) and The Windsor Herald (1823-33). The Bertie Lyceum was established in the town in 1850 but was disbanded in 1853; it was replaced by the Windsor Debating Club which remained active until the Civil

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War.(17) Life in the small village must have been quiet, being centered on work, family, and church activities, and only occasionally interrupted by the arrival of a boat from Elizabeth City, North Carolina, or Norfolk, Virginia. Court sessions and market days must have offered some relief from routine activities of village life. One Windsor resident recorded a market day which could have been typical of the late 1850s:

Every Saturday was a full holiday for the farmers. On that day the vacant lots, the hotel stables and other available spaces would be filled with whinnying horses and braying jacks. By 12:00 half the visitors would be comfortably drunk, the Democrats with liquor from Skirven's bar on King Street, the Republicans and negroes with whiskey from Sheriff Bell's groggery on Granville Street. Presently dispute would arise between the fighting Caspers and Whites and Dudeloves (local families). Everyone would prick up his ears and rush to the scene of battle, where a dozen men were knocking, snatching, and biting one another with great impartiality.(18)

The last decade of the antebellum period was a time of modest growth for Windsor. By 1850, the town's white population had declined from 128 in 1832 to 113, with 46 males and 67 females, but there were 4 lawyers, 5 doctors, 8 merchants, and 8 clerks at work in the town as well as 18 other men engaged in 10 other trades such as shoemaker, confectioner, mechanic, tailor, and painter.(19) By 1860 the population totalled 384, an increase of 33% over the 1832 level of 288. A breakdown of the 1860 census showed that 170 whites, 28 free blacks and 186 slaves were then living in the town. Occupations represented included 10 coachmakers, 9 merchants, 5 clerks, 4 doctors, 3 seamstresses, and 2 lawyers. Twenty-nine other citizens were working in twenty-two other trades such as tailor, blacksmith, cabinetmaker, grocer, and carpenter. Real estate in Windsor was valued at \$54,837 and personal property at \$160,490.(20)

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The growth in Windsor's population and the significantly larger number of craftsmen working in a greater variety of trades reflected Bertie County's general prosperity immediately prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. By 1860 Bertie County had become an area of large cotton plantations; only four other counties in the state produced more bales of cotton.(21) There were twenty-five plantations in the county with at least 1,000 acres, more than any other county in the state, and only Warren and Edgecombe counties had more than the thirty-five Bertie County slaveholders possessing at least fifty slaves.(22) In 1860 the aggregate real and personal wealth per capita of Bertie County was \$1,501, the twelfth highest in the state.(23)

The 1850's prosperity in Bertie County enabled Windsor's Baptist and Methodist congregations to construct handsome new Greek Revival style churches, both of which have since been replaced with larger, more modern structures. One writer described the town as it appeared prior to 1861 as "a quaint little village, its dwellings flush with the streets, its yards and gardens in the rear."(24) Of the buildings standing in the antebellum period, those which remain in the present historic district are the J. B. Gillam House and the Gray-Gillam House on King Street and the Cherry House on York Street, all being Georgian or transitional Georgian/Federal-style dwellings, and the Sutton-Hoggard House and St. Thomas Church, both Greek Revival structures.

The Civil War and its consequences put an end to Bertie County's prosperous plantation economy, as it did throughout the South. In January, 1864, Union soldiers raided Windsor and kidnapped the rector of St. Thomas Church, then returned later in the month to occupy the town; apparently little physical damage was done to the town.(25) Because of the slow economic recovery during the 1860's and 1870's, Windsor did not experience much economic growth or increase in population. In 1870 the town's population was 427, with 199 white citizens and 228 black citizens; in 1883 the population had only increased to 461.(26) Business directories for the period 1867 to 1878 show that the number of doctors, lawyers, merchants, and craftsmen remained at pre-war levels, with three or four lawyers and doctors in practice and from ten to twelve merchants operating general retail stores.(27)

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During the initial post-war period, the town's economy was sustained on a marginal level largely by its status as the seat of county government and as the traditional center of agricultural trade and commerce. The last two decades of the nineteenth century brought the development and rapid growth of the Windsor's lumber industry, accompanied by the renewal of active steamboat service, and, most importantly, the town's first railroad connection in 1898. The construction of logging railroads and sawmills throughout the county led to the creation of an industry that was second only to agriculture, bringing to Windsor an extended period of increased prosperity and building activity that lasted until the late 1920's.(28)

The growth of the lumber industry was dramatic in its swiftness and magnitude. In 1872, there were only three saw mills in the entire county--all combination grist- and saw-mills and all located in Windsor. By 1884, Windsor could boast of having seven active saw mills, as well as three corn mills; three additional saw mills were operating in other parts of Bertie County.²⁸ After 1890, the actual number of mills declined as operations were consolidated and the more successful mills grew in size and output.

Between the 1880's and 1890's, the number of merchants in Windsor doubled, with twenty-one to twenty-eight firms operating general stores, hardware stores, drugstores, and saloons. In addition, a significant number of new businesses appeared, such as milliners, lumber dealers, insurance agents, fertilizer agents, and jewelers."⁽²⁹⁾ After a fire destroyed much of the business district in 1888, the town commissioners prohibited wooden buildings along King and Granville streets; many of the brick stores standing today were built then by the town's growing business community. In addition to the numerous lumber concerns, a small industrial base developed in Windsor in the late nineteenth century with the establishment of several cotton spindle, coach, and wagon manufacturers; a large number of blacksmiths and millwrights worked in these industries.

By 1890 the town's population had grown to 522, and Windsor was connected to Norfolk, Virginia, by weekly steamboat service; steamers had been docking in Windsor since 1874.⁽³⁰⁾ In 1898 Windsor saw the arrival of the railroad in the form of the Wellington and Powellsville Railroad, a twenty-two mile long line

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that connected the town with Ahoskie in Hertford County. (31) In addition to the improved transportation facilities of the late nineteenth century, Windsor saw the establishment of the Windsor Academy, the Rosefield Institute, and the Rankin-Richards Institute, a school for blacks. A number of newspapers flourished in this period, including The Albemarle Times (1873), The Windsor Ledger (1884), Bertie Ledger Advance (1887), The Home Journal (1890), and The Orient (1897); The Windsor Ledger and The Aulander Advance merged in 1926 to form The Bertie Ledger-Advance which remains the county's leading paper. (32)

In 1887 an entry for Windsor appeared in George I. Nowitzky's Sound and River Cities of North Carolina which described the town's main street and river transportation:

The main thoroughfare, King Street, is well shaded by large elms, which form so perfect an arch that the sun has little chance to throw her rays upon any part of it. It is pleasant to stand upon the deck of the steamer "Bertie" on a spring morning and look through this green tunnel nearly a mile in length. One line of steamers, the Cashie Navigation Company, brings passengers and freight to her wharf daily; and a number of other steam-boats that make irregular trips tie up at her landings. (33)

A map drawn in 1953 representing Windsor as it appeared in the 1890-1895 period shows that the number of dwellings in the town was less than forty, and that most were scattered along King Street with a few on Queen Street. The business district, as it is today, was located at the intersection of King and Granville streets. (34) Among the most notable of the buildings standing in 1895 which remain today in the historic district are the brick Spruill Building, the imposing courthouse (1887), the Freeman-Mizelle House on Granville Street, and the Mizelle and Pierce houses on King Street, all being examples of eclectic Victorian architecture.

After the turn of the century, a number of families moved from their farms in the county into Windsor, filling in the gaps on King Street with large and attractive residences, while maintaining

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their farms in the surrounding county. The expansion of the local lumber industry continued into the first two decades of the twentieth century, bringing with it employment opportunities and the resulting growth of the economy; population rose rapidly from less than 600 in 1890 to approximately 1800 in 1924.(35) By 1905 Windsor had an office of the Chowan and Roanoke Telephone Company, and the next year saw the first automobile in town, a Maxwell roadster owned by Mr. A. S. Rascoe.(36) Water mains and fire hydrants were installed in the 1920s, but it was not until 1939 that the town purchased a fire truck.(37) In 1926 a large brick high school building was constructed. With 99 books and \$50, the Windsor Public Library was established in 1937; in 1942 it became the county's public library and is now known as the Lawrence Memorial Library, housed in a modern building constructed in 1966 on York Street.(38)

The town's physical growth in the twentieth century has been gradual. The city limits established in 1768 were not expanded until 1883, and have since been changed several times to incorporate small subdivisions and other growth, mainly on the north and west sides of town. In 1959 the small town of Bertie on the south side of the Cashie River merged with Windsor.(39) Since the 1890s, nearly eighty buildings, mainly residences, have been constructed in the area of the historic district, filling in the blocks of King, Queen, and York streets. The business district remains concentrated on King Street above the courthouse and west along both sides of Granville Street. The 1970 population of the town was 2,199, only slightly larger than the 1924 population of 1,800.(40) As the county seat, Windsor remains the governmental center of the county but since the 1950's has ceased to enjoy the commercial and social dominance it once held over the county. With the improvement of the state's highway system and the easy accessibility provided by the automobile, the larger neighboring towns of Edenton in Chowan County, Ahoskie in Hertford County, and Williamston in Martin County have come to overshadow Windsor's commercial and social attractions.

Perhaps because of this slow development, Windsor has retained intact enough of its physical fabric from the turn of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century to form an historic district representing the evolution of a small eastern North Carolina town. The town's main thoroughfare, King Street,

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remains tree-lined and residential, with houses exhibiting the Georgian, Greek Revival, Victorian, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival styles of architecture. The business district possesses a number of two-story commercial structures dating from the turn of the century which feature handsome brickwork. While only a few of the buildings in the historic district deserve special individual merit, the district includes a cohesive collection of buildings whose significance lies in being representative of their kind and typical for their time and place.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Alan D. Watson, Bertie County, A Brief History (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1982), 5.
2. William L. Saunders, ed., The Colonial Records of North Carolina (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 10 volumes, 1886-1890), XXIII, 755.
3. Saunders, Colonial Records, XXIII, 755.
4. Saunders, Colonial Records, IX, 804-806.
5. Saunders, Colonial Records, IX, 804-806; Harry L. Thompson, "A History of Windsor, 1768-1968," The Windsor Story, 1768-1968 (Windsor Bicentennial Commission, 1968), 80-81.
6. Thompson, "History of Windsor," 78-80.
7. Saunders, Colonial Records, XXIV, 19.
8. Thompson, "History of Windsor," 81.
9. For a discussion of life and conditions in a typical small North Carolina town such as Windsor, see chapter five, "The Town," and chapter six, "Town Life," in Guion G. Johnson, Ante-Bellum North Carolina (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937.)
10. Watson, Bertie County, 9-10.
11. Windsor Herald, 14 September 1832; The Windsor Story, 87.
12. The Windsor Story, 82; 94.
13. Thompson, "History of Windsor," 82.
14. The Windsor Story, 71.
15. The Windsor Story, 26.

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16. The Windsor Story, 26.
17. Watson, Bertie County, 33.
18. Robert Watson Winston, It's A Far Cry (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1937), 52; Winston's mention of Democrats and Republicans as well as the open drinking of the Negroes would probably refer more accurately to a post-war Saturday, but the described actions were likely true in the antebellum period.
19. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Windsor, Bertie County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 72, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
20. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Windsor, Bertie County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 16, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
21. Watson, Bertie County, 52.
22. Waston, Bertie County, 16.
23. Dwight B. Billings, Jr., Planters and the Making of a "New South" (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979), 48.
24. Winston, It's A Far Cry, 46.
25. Watson, Bertie County, 81.
26. Francis H. Walker, The Statistics of the Population of the United States, Ninth Census, Vol. I (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1972), 220.
27. See Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1867-68 (Raleigh: Branson and Jones, 1867), 16; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1869 (Raleigh: J. A. Jones, 1867), 18; Rev. L. Branson, ed., The North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: J. A. Jones, 1872), 31; Rev. L. Branson, ed., The North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: L. Branson, 1878), 33.

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28. Watson, Bertie County, 47-48; Thompson, History of Windsor, 80-81.

29. See Chataigne's North Carolina State Directory, 1883-84 (Raleigh: Alfred Williams, 1883), 195; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1884 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1884), 139; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1889), 103; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1896 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1896), 102.

30. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Report on the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I (Washington, D. C. : Government Printing Office, 1895); Watson, Bertie County, 47, gives the 1890 population of Windsor as 593.

31. The Windsor Story, 115.

32. The Windsor Story, 164-165.

33. Quoted in The Windsor Story, 46.

34. Norman Sturdivant, "Windsor, North Carolina, ca. 1890-1895," data furnished in 1953 by W. P. Jacocks and W. P. King, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

35. Thompson, "History of Windsor," 81; "Windsor, North Carolina," (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1924, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

36. The Windsor Story, 169; 132.

37. The Windsor Story, 89.

38. The Windsor Story, 129.

39. The Windsor Story, 88.

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40. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, General Population Characteristics, North Carolina (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971, 111; "Windsor, North Carolina," (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1924, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 68 acres

UTM References

A 1,8 3,2,4,3,3,0 3,9,8,5,7,0,0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1,8 3,2,5,2,0,0 3,9,8,4,9,5,0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,8 3,2,4,6,7,0 3,9,8,4,6,7,0

D 1,8 3,2,4,2,3,0 3,9,8,5,2,0,0

E 1,8 3,2,4,2,3,0 3,9,8,5,6,5,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Windsor Historic are outlined on the attached composite of three Bertie County tax maps numbered 6802.16, 6802.11, and 6802.15.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This area includes the original 1768 plan of Windsor with the town's greatest concentration of architecturally and historically significant buildings.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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 organization Eastern Office, NC Div. of Archives & History date April 1982 and May, 1991
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Section number Photos Page 1

General Information: All photographs submitted with this nomination (listed in detail below) share the following identification and location information, unless otherwise noted:

Location: Windsor Historic District, Windsor, North Carolina
Photographer: Dru Haley York
Date: July, 1987
Location of Negative: N.C. Division of Archives and History,
Raleigh, North Carolina

List of Individual Photographs (listed by number keyed to map):

1. South King Street Streetscape: 200 block, looking SE, showing the east side of the street, with the Matthews-Williford House (#23) in the foreground.
2. South King Street Streetscape: 100 block, looking south from Granville Street, with 102-104 S. King Street (#15) in left foreground; the Bertie County Courthouse (#62), with its classical portico and cupola, can be seen on the right at the far end of the commercial row.
3. Granville Street Streetscape: 100 block, looking SE, showing the south side of the street.
4. South Queen Street Streetscape: 100 block, showing two houses on the west side of the street: on the right, 103 S. Queen Street (#88), and on the left, 105 S. Queen Street (#89).
5. North King Street Streetscape: 200 block, looking NE, showing three buildings on the east side of the street, from left to right: 209 N. King St. (#7), 205 N. King St. (#8), and 203 King St. (#9).
6. L. F. Pierce House, 304 N. King Street (#41), looking west.
7. North King Street Streetscape: 300 block, looking SE, showing the E. S. Dail House (#1) on the left.

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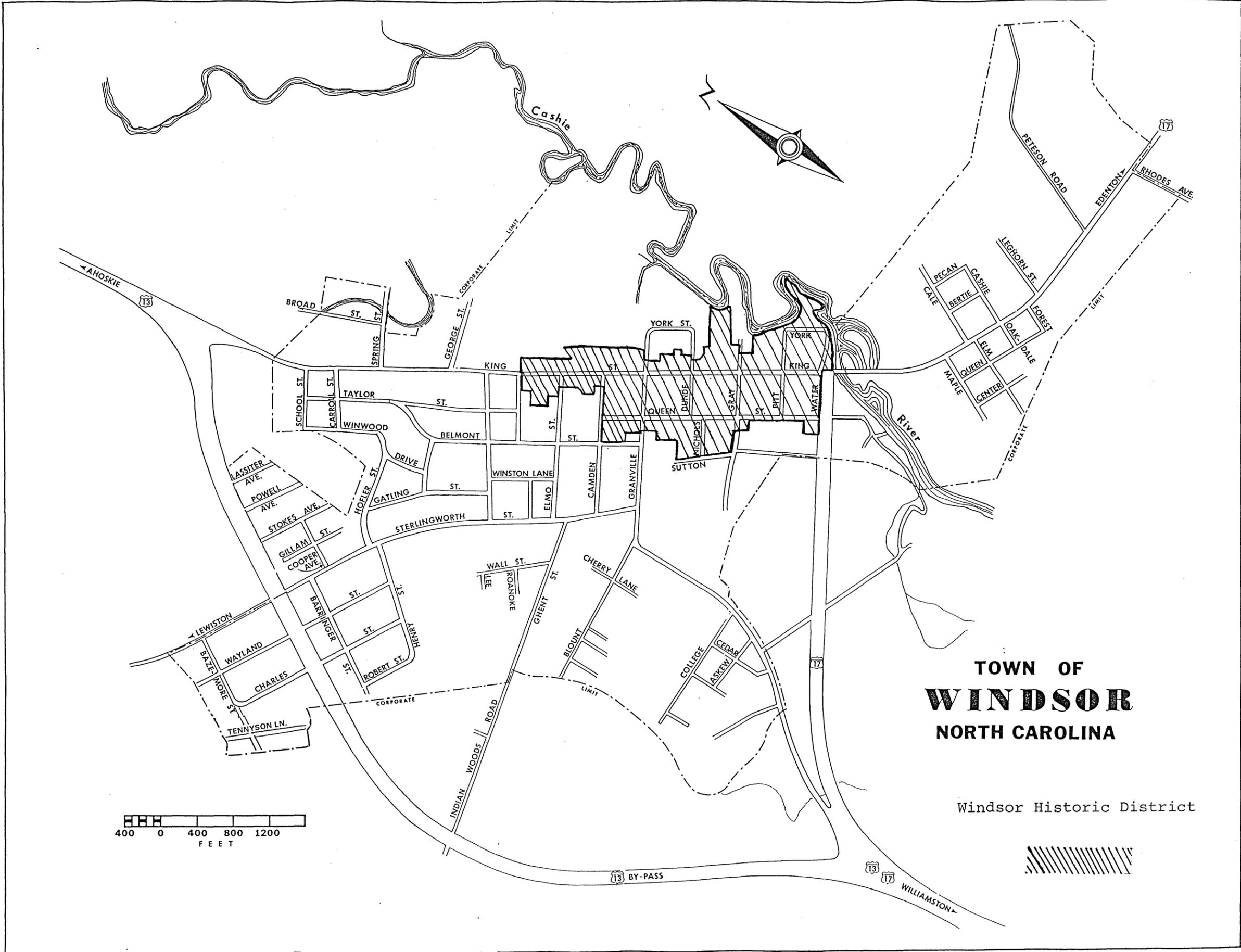
Windsor Historic District
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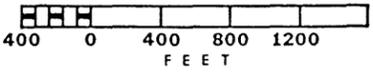
8. Freeman-Mizelle House: 101 Granville Street (#115), looking west across gas station (#130), 1989.
9. Cashie Baptist Church: 203-205 Queen Street (#93), looking west, by Jeffrey Parker, 1982.
10. St. Thomas Episcopal Church: 207 W. Gray Street (#136), looking SW, by Jeffrey Parker, 1981.
11. Gillam House: 103 Pitt Street (#145), looking SE, 1989.
12. Webb-Askew-Mizelle House: 308 S. King Street (#31), looking NE, 1989.
13. 300 Block of S. King Street, west side: Mizelle House, 309-311 S. King Street (#70) in middle ground and Gray-Gillam House, 305 S. King St. (#69) in right background, looking NW, by Jeffrey Parker, 1981.
14. Cherry House: 403 York Street (#102), looking west, by Jeffrey Parker, 1981.
15. House at 302 Water Street (#146), looking NE, with Cashie River in right middle ground, 1989.
16. Windsor Methodist Church: 408 S. Queen Street (#86), looking NW across cemetery to church in background, 1987.

NOTE: Most of the photos were taken in 1987 and 1989, but four were taken in 1981 and 1982. All properties were field checked in 1990 to confirm that all of the photos continue to portray the properties truthfully.



TOWN OF
WINDSOR
NORTH CAROLINA

Windsor Historic District



13 BY-PASS

13 17 WILLIAMSTON

WINDSOR HISTORIC DISTRICT
Windsor, North Carolina

Composite of Bertie County tax
maps # 6802.16, 6802.11, and
6802.15

P Pivotal N Noncontributing
C Contributing

← Photographs

3/4 inch = 200 feet

