

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Colerain Historic District

Colerain, Bertie County, BR0636, Listed 4/3/2020

Nomination by Michelle A. Michael

Photographs by Michelle A. Michael, April 2017 and July 2019



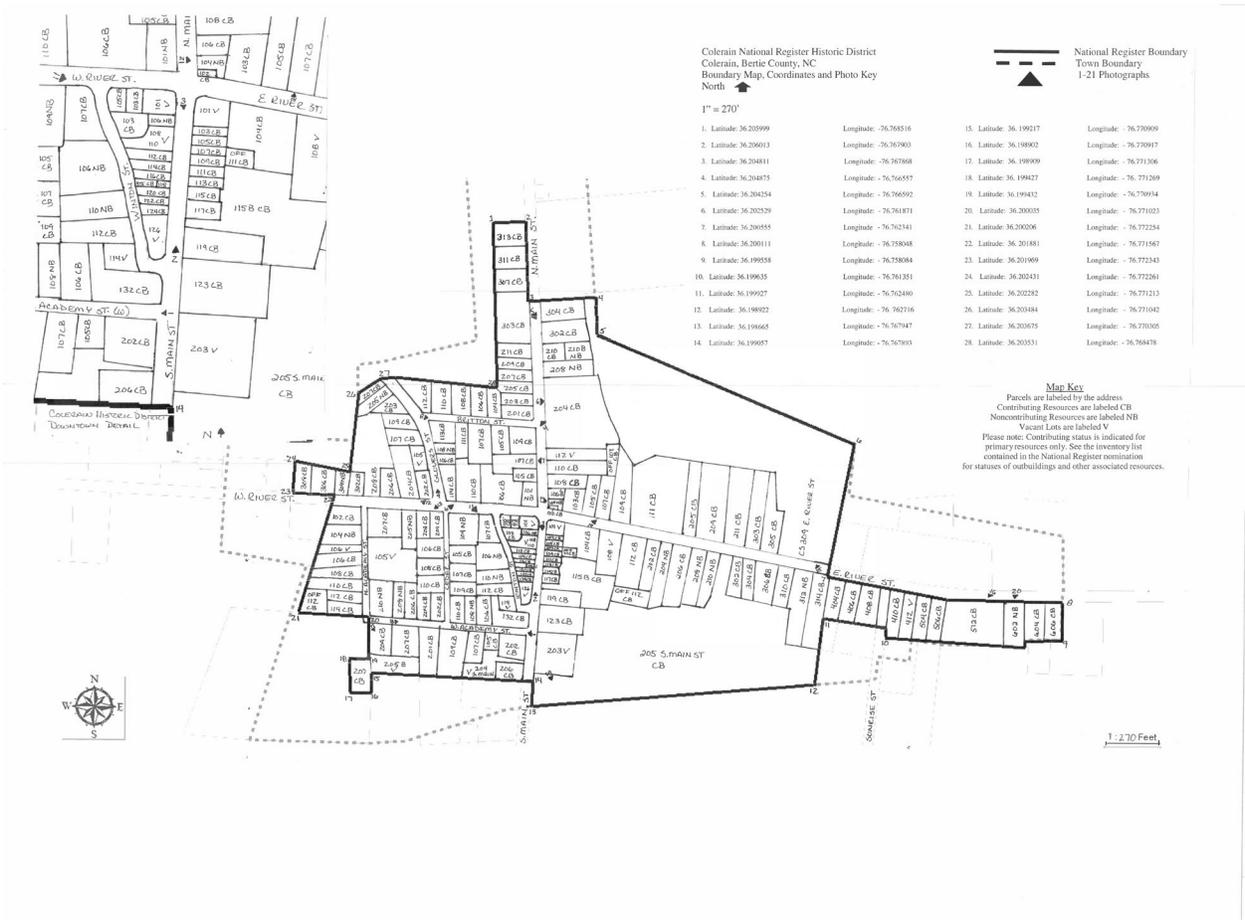
View of South Main Street, looking north.



View of 200 block of W. River Street, north side looking west.



View of 100 block W. River Street, north side looking east.



Colerain Historic District Boundary Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Colerain Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: North and West Academy Streets, Britton Street, Cedar Street, Glover Street, North and South Main Street, East and West River Street, and Winton Street

City or town: Colerain State: North Carolina County: Bertie

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Colerain Historic District
Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Colerain Historic District
 Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
 County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>172</u>	<u>52</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>175</u>	<u>52</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

_Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u> <u>DOMESTIC</u> <u>RELIGION</u> <u>RELIGION</u> <u>FUNERARY</u> <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u> <u>SOCIAL</u> <u>GOVERNMENT</u> <u>RECREATION</u> <u>AGRICULTURE</u> <u>AGRICULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u> <u>secondary structure</u> <u>religious facility</u> <u>church-related residence</u> <u>cemetery</u> <u>Business</u> <u>Meeting Hall</u> <u>Post Office</u> <u>Movie Theater</u> <u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u> <u>Agricultural Field</u>
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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

_Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u> <u>DOMESTIC</u> <u>RELIGION</u> <u>FUNERARY</u> <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u> <u>GOVERNMENT</u> <u>GOVERNMENT</u> <u>AGRICULTURE</u> <u>AGRICULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>single family</u> <u>secondary structure</u> <u>religious facility</u> <u>cemetery</u> <u>business</u> <u>Post Office</u> <u>Fire Department</u> <u>Agricultural Field</u> <u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
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Colerain Historic District
Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival

Italianate

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Neo-Classical Revival/Southern Colonial

Tudor Revival

Gothic Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Commercial Style

Art Deco

Modern Movement

Other: Period Cottage

Other: Minimal Traditional

Other: Cape Cod

Other: Ranch

Other: Split Level

Other: I-House

Other: Triple-A

Other: Gable and Wing

Other: Saddle bag

Other: Gable front

Other: Side gable

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property

Foundation: Brick, Concrete Block

Walls: Weatherboard, Plywood/Particle Board (outbuildings), Aluminum, Stucco, Concrete Block, Glass, Asbestos, Vinyl

Roofs: Asphalt, Tin

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Colerain, North Carolina is a small agricultural community in northeastern Bertie County at the intersection of North Carolina Highway 45 and North Carolina Highway 42. The Chowan River is approximately one mile east of this intersection on East River Road. These principal roads follow the same road system illustrated on the earliest maps of Eastern North Carolina and Colerain dating to 1770. The historic district encompasses approximately 115 acres within the corporate limits of Colerain. The boundaries of the district follow the basic boundaries of the town limits with adjustments for vacant and or noncontributing properties on the edges of the boundaries. There are 175 contributing resources (125 primary resources, 47 secondary resources, and three sites) that range in age from 1846 to 1970. Most of the houses and buildings within the district date from 1890s to 1970 representing two major periods of expansion; the nineteenth century settlement period and the post-1920 period of growth. The local economy has relied on agriculture and fishing throughout its history. Hurricane Isabel destroyed the last fishery in 2003 leaving agriculture as the principal industry for this small community.

The link to agriculture is evident throughout the town as working fields surround the buildings and are visible from most vantage points due to the moderately flat topography which contributes to the character, association, and setting of the rural community. The commercial core contains one block of brick and stucco storefronts that historically housed businesses and services such as insurance agents, a furniture store, barber shops, a theater, and cafes. In addition, there are two churches, a fire department, a post office, and primary and secondary residential buildings that contribute to the historic built environment. The architecture embodies the distinctive characteristics of popular national styles predominately from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries and provides tangible evidence to the history of this community. Colerain's well-preserved rural setting, extant historic architecture, and rural small-town feeling is indicative of the special character of small rural communities in northeastern North Carolina.

Narrative Description

Colerain is located approximately one mile west of the Chowan River in northeastern Bertie County, North Carolina. Bertie is a predominantly rural county with crossroads communities and small towns dispersed throughout the countryside. Colerain is the smallest incorporated community in Bertie County with an estimated population in 2018 of 193 and approximately 115 acres or .3 miles in area. Windsor, the county seat of Bertie County, is the largest town in the county with a population of 3,923 in July 2018 (Population US). Colerain is 24 miles northeast of Windsor.

While Windsor, with its grid pattern of streets, is a small urban town, the community of Colerain is built alongside the roads that intersect the rural landscape. Two-lane, country roads meander through the county from the west, north, and south threading together the sparsely populated small communities in this part of the state bounded by the Chowan River to the east. Colerain's main intersection is Main Street (North Carolina Highway 45 which runs north and south), West River Street (North Carolina Highway 42 which runs west of the intersection with Main Street), and East River Street which connects the downtown east to the Chowan River. These main streets are the historic roadways that have served Colerain since it was originally established as a trading post in 1774 and is illustrated on Captain Collett's map of 1770. River Street westbound of the main intersection is known as Highway 42, a two-lane state highway which leads to the community of Powellsville just under ten miles away. Main Street or Highway 45 is also a two-lane state highway that runs north under three miles to the Hertford County line

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

and south fourteen miles to Highway 17 and onward east to Plymouth. These main roads provide the cross axis of the community from the river to the farms. Expansive, flat topography dominates the landscape of the community and only changes towards the river which includes both steep banks and gentle slopes. Along East River Road, outside of the district boundaries, is a slow sloped, and curved progression towards the water and gentle slope with a sand beach at the end of and east of the road. The topography is steeper on the west side of the road overlooking the river.

The inhabitants of Colerain were and are farmers and fisherman or came here in support roles such as postman, barber, business owner, police officer, teacher, minister, mechanic, clerk or spouse. The inhabitants constructed the buildings along main roads or on the few side streets such as Academy, Britton, Cedar, and Glovers Streets. The commercial buildings are found on a single block lining both sides of South Main Street south of the main intersection, while a few government buildings are found on the south side of West River Street. Most of the buildings are residential, built close to the road with small to moderate-sized front yards sharing similar lot sizes and spacing between buildings. Rear yards spill out into expanses of farmland and agricultural fields that provide the setting and backbone for this small community.

The district boundaries generally follow the limits of the Town of Colerain containing the densest concentration of buildings including 177 contributing resources and 51 noncontributing resources. The historic resources are primarily residential but include commercial buildings, government buildings, two churches and associated cemeteries, and one family cemetery. Though the history of Colerain reaches back to Native American occupation along the banks of the Chowan, the historic district architecture represents over one hundred years of history in the town from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century representing the evolution of this small agricultural community from the 1840s to 1970 with major periods of growth occurring during the mid-19th century settlement period and post-1920s growth. There are several resources located outside the boundaries of the district that would contribute to the history of Colerain but were not contiguous with the boundaries or were not easily connected with contributing resources. These include the historically, African American neighborhood south of the town limits, Hillcrest Cemetery located half of a mile south of town at 1355 NC Hwy 45, the underwater and land remains of the fishery on the banks of the Chowan River at the end of East River Street, the site of Lazy Hill overlooking the Chowan River on Lazy Hill Road, and the Brown Peanut Company at 1864 NC Hwy 42 within sight but located just outside the town boundaries to the west on West River Street. The site of Lazy Hill (exact location is unknown) is a private property that has been subdivided and was the site of Campbell's original home in Colerain which is no longer extant. John Campbell came to the area in 1743 and is credited with establishing the town of Colerain. The remaining areas are also geographically and/or visually disconnected from the district boundaries. Exclusion from the district does not diminish the importance of these areas, rather, the boundary guidance from the National Register limits the way boundaries are defined.

The small commercial core is contained in one block on South Main Street with a few commercial buildings scattered on North Main Street, West River Road, and Winton Street. Buildings are built adjacent to the sidewalk with little to no setback and are typically twentieth century, one and two-story brick masonry buildings with simple detailing. The exception is the circa 1940, Myers Theater at Colerain at 109 S. Main Street which retains Art Deco details in the upper story but has been altered at the storefront. A single example of rusticated concrete block

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

construction is also on the northeast corner of E. River and N. Main Street at 102 N. Main Street in the one-story, circa 1920 (former) First Citizens Bank Building. A masonic lodge with fire department training room on N. Main Street dates from the early 1960s and is a standard commercial brick building with subtle modern references. Modern architecture is best illustrated in the 1961 U.S. Post Office which exemplifies the use of modern architecture for government buildings in rural communities throughout North Carolina. The former Town Hall and Fire Department along W. River and Winton Streets are combined in one building also influenced by the mid-century modern movement in architecture.

Two churches are within the town limits: the Colerain United Methodist Church and the Colerain Baptist Church. The Methodist Church is located at 209 W. Academy Street and was constructed circa 1941. It is a simple brick-veneered, gable-front restrained Gothic Revival-style church with lancet-shaped stained-glass windows and belfry over the entrance. The adjacent cemetery pre-dates the church evidenced by grave markers that date from 1902 to 1962. Across town, at 204 North Main Street is the circa 1900 frame Baptist Church, executed modestly in the Gothic Revival style. Despite the application of modern siding, evident Gothic Revival-style features include gable front flanked by entrance towers and leaded and stained glass grouped windows with pointed arches. The circa 1892 cemetery is found behind the Baptist Church building and contains approximately 100 graves with a variety of markers. The Holley-Etheridge family cemetery is the earliest contributing resource in the district. The contributing site dates to 1846, corresponding with the earliest extant grave marker, and the earliest burial, that of Josiah Holley (1775-1846). The cemetery is on the north side of E. River Road on a lot addressed as 309 E. River Road in the middle of an agricultural field. This cemetery is the final resting place of Josiah Holley who was a postmaster and reportedly owned all of Colerain during his life (White, 1953). The closest public cemetery to Colerain, Hillcrest Cemetery is half a mile south of the town limits on Highway 45 and is not included in the district boundary.

Colerain's residential architecture illustrates the history of the community during the Period of Significance and provides architectural evidence of the town's growth and evolution. The earliest surviving home in Colerain is the circa 1850 Henry-Beasley House at 202 S. Main Street. The Greek Revival-style house exhibits a gable-front portico with transom and sidelights and battered window surrounds with pointed crowns. The Revel-Wade home, 132 S. Main Street, was constructed circa 1858 but remodeled circa 1930, giving it a Neoclassical or Southern Colonial appearance (Blokker, 2010). A contemporary of the Revel-Wade House and with similar architectural history is the circa 1860, Turner-Wilson House, 207 W. River Street, also remodeled in the Neoclassical Revival or Southern Colonial-style in the 1920s. The location of these three early houses, two on the main north-south axis, and one on the main east-west axis provides evidence of the early development of the community. A picture of the early community context can be envisioned remembering that Josiah Holley's early home which is no longer extant was on East River Road adjacent to the family cemetery and that the Campbell Plantation, Lazy Hill was overlooking the Chowan, east of the town in combination with the extant houses in town. Over the years, the spaces between these places has been infilled illustrating the periods of growth during the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century.

As the community continued to grow, the spaces between these early houses were sold and houses constructed. The earliest of this infill is exhibited by houses along East and West River Road Italianate details including bracketed cornices, sawnwork ornament, and robust porch balustrades evident at 200 and 204 W. River Street. The house at 209 East River Street is a circa

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

1890 one-story example of the Queen Anne style. A tall hip roof with multiple cross gables, and a corner porch turret make up the asymmetrical form. All the nineteenth century residential architecture in the district is wood frame with wood clapboard siding.

The early twentieth century shows a shift from the elaborate Queen Anne and Italianate styles to the Revival styles such as Colonial Revival which was the national trend. The Sessoms family property known as "The Oaks" at 123 S. Main Street is a prominent property. The house was built in 1924 with a spacious center hall, double-pile plan in the Colonial Revival style. A rounded portico is the centerpiece of the symmetrical front elevation which also features three-over-one tripartite wood sash windows and a high hip roof. Next door is the Craftsman Bungalow-style, Clarence Wood Beasley House at 119 S. Main Street. Beasley was a successful businessman in Colerain who owned the local oil company. Other early-to-mid twentieth century architecture includes a sampling from the Tudor Revival style represented by the circa 1937, Harlan White House at 107 N. Main Street.

The largest concentration of extant architecture includes 81 primary buildings that date from the 1940s through 1970 and illustrates the community's final period of major growth in the mid-twentieth century. The fishery at that time was one of the largest in the world which may account for the community's growth. Minimal Traditional, Period Cottages, and Ranch-style residences illustrate the 1940s-1970 development throughout the district. Examples of Minimal Traditional-style architecture are found more in the western portion of the Colerain Historic District along West and North Academy, Britton and Glovers Streets. A good example of the Minimal Traditional style is the circa 1948, Hallett Daniels House at 110 N. Academy Street. It is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick veneer example with front-facing gable, asymmetrical fenestration with wood windows, a screened side porch and a carport.

The presence of the low-slung, horizontal massing of the Ranch style indicates development at the end of the Period of Significance. A tan brick example of the Ranch style is found at 306 E. River Street, a gable-and-wing example built circa 1956. It is asymmetrical in massing with a large nine-light picture window and attached carport. Colonial Revival details are also applied in a few Ranch-style examples, such as 303 N. Main Street. The Colonial Revival details including dentil cornice, window aprons, and porch columns are combined with the horizontal and elongated massing of the Ranch style.

Outbuildings are found on almost every house lot. However, the earliest and most significant outbuilding is a second dwelling found behind the Revel-Wade House at 132 S. Main Street. The outbuilding appears to be contemporary with the circa 1858 original construction of the main house. Likely built as a servant's or slave house, it is a one-story, side-gable, frame saddle-bag form house with plain weatherboard, central chimney, four-over-four double-hung wood sash and a shed-roof porch along the front. This appears to be the earliest outbuilding in the district. Other substantial contributing outbuildings date from the early twentieth century and include garages that share similarities with their primary residences such as materials, roof form, or stylistic details as seen in the examples at the White House (c.1936), 107 N. Main Street and the Belch House (c. 1937) at 106 W. River Street.

Integrity Statement

The Colerain Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, workmanship, design and materials to convey its significance under Criterion C for Architecture. Due to its proximity to the river, an early trading post was established one mile west at the

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

location of today's Colerain. The location of the district is identified by an extant primary road system that has remained unchanged from the 1770 Collett Map of North Carolina providing connectivity from the Chowan River to the center of Colerain and out to surrounding communities. The setting is that of a small agricultural town with buildings set close along the roadways and agricultural fields providing the backyard and backdrop of the community. Early buildings provide the cornerstones of this community's history which evolved throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century. A strong feeling of rural history is intertwined between the landscape and the agrarian community and is illustrated by the district. A decline in the rural economy in Eastern North Carolina in the last twenty years has resulted in the loss of buildings in the commercial core of Colerain. However, the extant built environment which includes the roads and road patterns, cemeteries, and buildings that date from 1846-1970 all set within abundant agricultural fields provides integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. The buildings constructed between 1850 and 1970 retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship sufficient to narrate the architectural evolution of this small rural village. Some buildings have been altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement porch posts, and additions. Although these changes are present they do not diminish the ability to identify the architectural style or building form. Collectively, the district retains good examples of nationally popular styles in residential, commercial, public, and religious buildings. Despite some alterations to individual buildings the district as a collection of buildings and sites embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics to trace the evolution of this small community during its major periods of growth from the mid-19th century and 1920 through the mid-twentieth century to 1970.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The historic district is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as filled-in privies and wells, planting beds and paths, drainage features, trash middens, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Structural remains likely present in the Colerain Historic District include those nineteenth century homes and outbuildings no longer standing, as well as former educational facilities. Information concerning the spatial organization of yard areas and the character of daily life in Colerain during the period of significance can be obtained from archaeological data, which would be relevant to the historic context of the community. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the property. At this time no investigation has been done to discover archaeological remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development of the property.

Inventory List

This inventory for the Colerain Historic District is arranged alphabetically by street name and street number. Resources are named "House" or "Building" if no known owner, tenant or business association is known. Names are used if identified during community interviews or through tax records. The significance of the district lies in the collection of buildings and sites that together convey the historic architectural trends of Colerain. Buildings are identified as contributing (CB) or noncontributing (NB). Sites are identified as contributing (CS) or noncontributing (NS). Contributing buildings and sites constructed within the period of

Colerain Historic District
 Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
 County and State

significance for the district (1846-1970) and retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance associated with architecture as required by the National Register of Historic Places.

Noncontributing buildings were either constructed outside the period of significance (post 1970) or have substantial alterations so that they no longer retain sufficient integrity to convey the significance of the district. Although many buildings in Colerain have replacement windows, siding, and porch posts, this alone will not render a building noncontributing. Major loss or change of the form, massing, and fenestration is required for a building to be considered noncontributing to the Colerain Historic District. Vacant lots within the district boundary are indicated by "V" in the following inventory.

N. Academy Street (East Side)

105 N. Academy	V	Vacant Lot
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N. Academy Street (West Side)

102 N. Academy	c. 1880 c. 1970	CB	Hayes-McCallum House. The house was built in two stages. The one-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house with nine-over-six double-hung windows, half-glazed door with sidelights appears to date from the early twentieth century. A later twentieth century portion is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable addition on the left side with six-over-six double-hung windows and vinyl siding. Jimmy McCallum was the first fire chief in Colerain. He came to Colerain on the traveling river showboat (Local Interviews). Ms. Ruth White states in her 1953 history that this is one of the oldest homes in town and it originally was owned by Wiley Hayes. That fact will date the house to the 1880s.
	c. 1978	NB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, gable-front garage.
	c. 1930	CB	Outbuilding. One-story, one-bay, front-gable shed with five-panel door and metal roof.
104 N. Academy	c. 1974	NB	Joe Van Morris, Jr. House. One-and-one-half story, five-bay, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with replacement six-over-six windows, six-panel door, and dentil molding and Chippendale stoop railing. Morris is a logger (Local Interviews).

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

106 N. Academy		V	Lot. There are two adjacent lots numbered 106 N. Academy. The northernmost lot is vacant.
106 N. Academy	c. 1946 c. 1950	CB	Joe Morris House. One-story, three-bay, frame gable-and-wing Period Cottage with a Colonial Revival door surround, corner porch, replacement six-over-six windows and vinyl siding. One-story side-gable garage has been adapted into a cottage and connected to the house. Morris was a logger (Local Interviews).
108 N. Academy	c. 1939	CB	L. M. Brinkley House. One-story, five-bay, side-gable house with six-over-six wood windows, vinyl siding, and replacement door and decorative metal porch posts. Brinkley owned the Ford Dealership in town (Local Interviews).
110 N. Academy	c. 1948	CB	Hallett Daniels House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style brick veneer house with front-facing gable, asymmetrical fenestration with three-part and paired wood windows, metal awnings, a screened side porch and carport. Daniels owned a pharmacy in Ahoskie (Local Interviews).
	c. 1950	CB	Outbuilding. One-story, gable-front shed with asbestos siding on the front, metal siding on the sides, and a metal roof.
112 N. Academy	c. 1935	CB	Shirley Pierce House. One-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing frame house with wood siding, metal roof, six-over-six replacement sash and five-horizontal panel door flanked by sidelights and porch with square wooden posts
	c.1950	CB	Shed. One-story, two-bay building with shed roof.
114 N. Academy	c. 1900	CB	House. One-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing wood-sided house with six-over-six replacement windows, entrance with sidelights, metal roof, and porch with brick piers and decorative metal posts.
Off 112 N. Academy	c. 1930	CB	Daisy Coler House. One-story, three-bay, single-pile cottage with rear ell, weatherboard and two-

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

over-two sash windows. Ms. Coler worked in the school cafeteria. This house is behind 114 N. Academy, but the tax records identify it as "Off 112 N. Academy St." It faces south towards the school lot and is completely overgrown and inaccessible.

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|--------------------|---------|----|--|
| 207 N. Academy St. | c. 1930 | CB | Teacherage. Two-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style house with hip roof, French door entrance, six-over-six double-hung windows, and one-story, hip-roof wing to the north. Portico has been removed leaving only a ghost mark. The 1930 census lists eight teachers living in one household, it is assumed to be the teacherage. |
| | c. 1980 | NB | Shed. One-story shed with vertical siding and shed roof. |
| | c. 1950 | CB | Outbuilding. One-story, side-gable outbuilding with vertical wood siding. |

W. Academy St. (North Side)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----|---|
| 106 W. Academy St. | c. 1940 | CB | Colerain Community Building. One-story, five-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer Colonial Revival-style building. Six-panel door with Colonial Revival-style surround, replacement one-over-one windows, gable-front porch with wooden square posts. Works Progress Administration project as a community building and library. |
| 108 W. Academy St. | c. 1920
c. 1950 | NB | (former) Doctor Nowell Office. One-story, side-gable frame house with projecting gable-front wing sheathed with vinyl siding. Metal roof and enclosed porch. Built by Dr. Nowell for an office, later occupied by Leo Wynne in the 1950s. Wynn was a farmer and fish company owner (Local Interviews). |
| 110 W. Academy St. | c.1940 | CB | Credle House. One-story, three-bay, brick Minimal Traditional-style house with paired replacement windows and gable-front stoop with metal posts. Recessed, one-bay, side-gable wing. Built by Dr. Credle originally, later owner Robert Holley, farm owner and mail carrier (Local |

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			Interviews).
	c. 1990	NB	Outbuilding. One-story, side-gable, gambrel-roof shed.
202 W. Academy St.	c. 1950	CB	Leonard "Pig" Parker House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable brick veneer Cape Cod-style house with screened, side porch, gable-roof dormers, paired six-over-six double-hung wood sash, six-panel entrance door with Colonial Revival surround and chimney with decorative corbelling. Parker was a farmer and former mayor (Local Interviews).
204 W. Academy St.	c. 1959	CB	Bob Puckett House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, Ranch-style house with engaged porch supported by period diagonal support. Six-panel entrance door and replacement windows. Puckett was a lineman for VEPCO (Local Interviews).
	c. 1959	CB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, gable-front garage with asbestos siding.
206 W. Academy St.	c. 1925	CB	Joe Rowdy Perry House. Two-story, two-bay, gable-front, side-hall house with vinyl siding and attached, hip-roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. One-quarter-glazed, six-light with three horizontal panel door and replacement windows. Perry was a farmer. At one time this house was a duplex with one apartment per floor (Local interviews).
208 W. Academy St.	c. 1975	NB	Eugene Hoggard House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, brick veneer Ranch-style house with paired and single replacement windows, and entrance door with engaged fanlight and two vertical panels. Hoggard worked at a factory out of town. Later owner was Milton Felton, a business owner (Local Interviews).
210 W. Academy St.	c. 1971	NB	Alton Pierce House. One-story, six-bay, side-gable, brick veneer Ranch-style house with eight-over-eight double-hung sash, six-panel door, and engaged, three-bay porch with square posts. Pierce was a downtown merchant.

Colerain Historic District
Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
County and State

W. Academy St. (South Side)

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| 105 W. Academy St. | c. 1947 | CB | House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house with paired replacement windows and gable-front portico with metal posts. Recessed, side-gable, one-bay wing to the west with engaged porch. Vinyl siding. Built by Beasley Oil Company for employees. Oil Company employee Billy Holloman, World War II Vet and POW lived here (Local Interviews). |
| 107 W. Academy St. | c. 1922 | CB | J.C. (Pete) Beasley House. One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, hip-roof house with engaged porch supported by Craftsman-style piers and tapered posts. Six-over-one, double-hung windows, hip roof dormer with four, six-over-one windows, vinyl siding, and recessed, hipped roof, three-bay side wing. Beasley was a landowner and mail carrier (Local Interviews). |
| 109 W. Academy St. | c. 1924 | CB | R.S. Holley House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable, Craftsman-style house with engaged porch with paired posts that extends to the east. Central, French door entrance and triple, and six-over-one and four-over-one double-hung windows, gable dormer with elbow brackets, and vinyl siding. Holley was a landowner. |
| 201 W. Academy St. | c. 1890 | CB | T. E. Beasley House. One-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing frame house with half-glazed door, nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows, Craftsman-style porch and vinyl siding. According to local sources, the house was built by Beasley and later sold circa 1919 to George Miller who owned a grocery store in town and a later resident was Dick Mizelle. The house is known locally as the "Green House" |
| 205B W. Academy St. | | V | Vacant Lot |
| 207 W. Academy St. | c. 1955 | CB | Pauline and Herbert Turner House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, brick veneer Ranch-style house with six-over-six double-hung wood sash and six-panel door. Mr. Turner was a carrier for |

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

the News and Observer Newspaper (Local Interviews).

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----|---|
| 209 W. Academy St. | c. 1941 | CB | Colerain United Methodist Church. One-story, gable-front, brick-veneer, Gothic Revival-style church building with central recessed entrance, lancet arched windows, and belfry. Congregation was founded in 1853. Land at this site was given to the church in 1883 by Mr. and Mrs. Wiley D. Hayes. The first building was a wooden building constructed also in 1883. That building was completely remodeled in 1939 but was destroyed by fire in November of 1940. The present church was built in 1941 but not dedicated until April 8, 1945. (McCrery History). |
| | c. 1902 | CS | Colerain United Methodist Church Cemetery. Small cemetery laid out in an informal grid surrounds the church building on three sides. A variety of stones dating from 1902 – 1962 mark the graves including tablet, obelisks, and rounded markers. |

Britton St. (North Side)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----|---|
| 104 Britton St. | c. 1943 | CB | House. One-story, gable-and-wing, frame Craftsman-style house sheathed with asbestos shingles with 3-over-1 Craftsman windows. A gable roof porch is supported by brick posts. Brick veneered screened side porch. |
| | c. 1943 | CB | Shed. One-and-one-half story, two-bay, gable-front garage with asbestos siding and attached shed-roof over the bay doors. |
| 106 Britton St. | c. 1949 | CB | Dewey and Geneva Swain House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable Colonial Revival-style house with gable dormers and gable entrance portico. One-story wings on each side, one is a screened porch, replacement windows, and vinyl siding. Dewey Swain was a Deputy Sherriff. He was shot and killed in 1968 (Local Interviews). |
| | c. 1949 | CB | Garage. One-story, two-bay, gable-front, frame |

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

garage with side-shed for storage sheathed with asbestos siding.

108 Britton St. c. 1965 CB Alvin and Evelyn Hughes House. One-story, five-bay, gable-and-wing brick Ranch-style house with engaged porch with cast iron supports, six-over-six double-hung sash and louvered storm door.

110 Britton St. c. 1965 CB Leroy Falis House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, brick Ranch-style house with replacement windows and engaged carport. Falis owned and operated a local grocery store.

c. 1965 NB Garage. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, garage with vinyl siding.

112 Britton St. c. 1920 CB House. The Britton Street elevation is not the front but is where the property records indicate is the address. Two-story, two-bay, front-gable, frame house with plain weatherboard, three-over-one sash, wraparound porch with tapered porch posts on brick piers with sawnwork brackets. The front entrance is centered on the west elevation flanked by two bays of windows. There is a rear, one-story ell addition. Per local sources, two families used to live in this house.

c. 1990 NB Carport. Metal carport.

Britton St. (South Side)

105 Britton St. c. 1963 CB Leo Smith House. One-story, five-bay, hip-roof, brick-veneer Ranch-style house with replacement windows.

c. 1980 NB Shed. One-story, gambrel roof metal building.

107 Britton St. c. 1954 CB Cora Felton Bass House. One-story, gable-and-wing brick Ranch-style house with screened side porch, eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows, entrance door with engaged fanlight and four panels, and fanlight at front-facing gable. Miss Bass taught 4th grade for 50 years in Colerain.

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

	c. 1954	CB	Garage. One-story, gable-front, two-car garage with vinyl siding.
111 Britton St.	c. 1925	CB	Dr. C.T. Roebuck House. One-story, two-bay, gable-front, frame house with replacement windows and doors and one-half width screened porch.
113 Britton St.	c. 1926	CB	House. One-and-one-half story, side-gable, frame Craftsman-style house with large dormer, four-over-one windows and vinyl siding.

Cedar St. (East Side)

105 Cedar St.	c. 1966	CB	Ginny Davis House. One-story, six-bay, hip-roof, brick Ranch-style house with engaged porch and decorative metal post, metal awnings, and an attached garage. Ms. Davis was a third-grade teacher.
	c. 2014	NB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, gable-front garage.
107 Cedar St.	c. 1958	CB	Tom and Lucille Perry House. One-story, five-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer Ranch-style house with stout front chimney, replacement windows, two front doors and a brick stoop.
109 Cedar St.	c. 1960	CB	Billy and Otelia Holloman House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer Ranch-style house with central entrance door with four horizontal lights and four panels with fluted surround. Double-hung, eight-over-eight double-hung windows. Billy Holloman was a World War II Veteran and Prisoner of War. He also served as Mayor of Colerain and worked as a truck driver (Local Interviews).
	c. 1960	CB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, gable-front vertical board garage with modern door.

Cedar St. (West Side)

106 Cedar St.	c. 1952	CB	Kenneth Bryant House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable brick-veneer Colonial Revival-style house with one-bay, side-gable, vinyl-sided wing.
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Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Details include dentil cornice, door with engaged fanlight and four panels, and replacement windows. Bryant was a grocery merchant.

108 Cedar St.	c. 1959	CB	Rawls/Newsome House. One-story, gable-front, brick-veneer Minimal Traditional-style house with flanking wings, replacement door and windows.
	c. 1959	NB	Garage. One-story, gable-front, garage recently renovated into a cottage with vinyl siding.
110 Cedar St.	c. 1955	CB	Lassiter House. One-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing, brick-veneer Minimal Traditional-style house with side-gable screened porch on the side. Colonial Revival door surround, replacement windows and porthole window in the front facing gable.
	c. 1955	CB	Garage. One-story, three-bay, side-gable garage with German siding and five-panel door.

Glovers Street (East Side)

106 Glovers St.	c. 1947	CB	C.W. and Sarah Fairless House. One-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame house with half-width gable-front porch, vinyl siding and replacement windows. C.W. Fairless was a gas station attendant and worked for the fire department.
108 Glovers St.	c. 2011	NB	Garage. Tall, one-story, one-bay, gable-front, garage with shed-roof lean-to and vinyl siding. Associated with 106 Glover although has separate address per the county tax records.

Glovers Street (West Side)

105 Glovers St.		V	Vacant Lot.
107 Glovers St.	c. 1890	CB	Willie Britt House. One-story, three-bay, single-pile Triple-A with wraparound porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers and vinyl siding. Diamond-shaped window in front facing gable. Willie Britt resided here in the 1950s and 1960s.
	c. 1920	CB	Shed. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			outbuilding with metal roof and wood siding.
109 Glovers St.	c. 1955	CB	Carroll Northcutt House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style house with picture window and asbestos siding. Scalloped band detail at the eave and cornice.
	c. 1955	CB	Shed. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame shed with six-over-one wood sash window and German siding.
203 Glovers St.	c. 1890	CB	House. One-story, single-pile, three-bay, Triple-A with diamond window in the front gable and vinyl siding.
205 Glovers St.	c. 1955	NB	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house with central gable-front porch. Vinyl siding, three-part picture window and replacement windows. Recently Burned.
	c. 1955	CB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, gable-front garage with vinyl siding.
207 Glovers St.	c. 1930	CB	House. One-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame house with vinyl siding, replacement 1/1 windows, Craftsman door and half-width gable-front Craftsman-style porch with decorative frieze and tapered square posts on brick piers.
	c. 1930	CB	Shed. One-story, one-bay, gable-front wood shed with lean to.

N. Main Street (East Side)

102 N. Main St.	c. 1920	CB	(former) First Citizen's Bank. One-story, two-bay, rusticated cement block, flat-roof commercial building. Storefront window is infilled partially with concrete block and pair of replacement window. Replacement door with transom above. Rear addition added in 1982 according to the tax records.
104 N. Main St.	c. 1970	NB	"Nobi's Diner" Single Wide Mobile Home. One-story, five-bay mobile home with overhang porch,

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			flat roof and vinyl siding. Deed reference lists Zenobia's Dinette as a possible previous use. Deed also describes land as Sessom's Stable Lots.
106 N. Main St.	c.1957	CB	Fire Department Training Center and Masonic Lodge. Two-story, four-bay, concrete block building with brick veneer façade. Aluminum entrance doors flank central portion which was once a large window, now infilled with vinyl and pair of sliding windows. Second story windows are metal casement. Upper story is Masonic lodge, the Masonic emblem is centered on the upper façade. On December 6, 1855, the Colerain Masonic Lodge was granted a charter and named for Reverend James Delk who was the lodge master at that time. Delk Lodge 171 had twenty-four members at its founding. The current lodge building was dedicated in 1960 and stands on land purchased by the lodge on North Main Street.
108 N. Main St.	c.1970	CB	House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer Ranch-style house.
	c. 1993	NB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, gable-front frame garage with metal roof and new two-car bay door.
110 N. Main St.	c. 1956	CB	Maynard Harrell House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame Colonial Revival-style Ranch with German siding, original three-part picture window, paired replacement window, and central entrance with original door and Colonial Revival surround.
	c. 2012	NB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, new building with garage door and pedestrian door
112 N. Main St.		V	Vacant Lot.
204 N. Main St.	c. 1906	CB	Colerain Baptist Church. Large Gothic Revival-style, three bay projecting front-gable frame church building. A triangular arched stained-glass window flanked by rectangular-shaped stained-glass windows is in the gable peak of the façade. The front-gable portion is flanked by recessed,

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			one-bay towers each with a multi-panel, double-leaf door capped by stained glass transom and triangular-shaped stained-glass transoms. The northern belfry is open while the southern is closed with triangular-shaped ventilators and conical roof. The building has been covered in vinyl siding. The front-gable, side elevations have compositions that match the front.
	c. 1957	CB	Education Building. Two-story, five-bay, brick-veneer building with mansard roof and gable-front entrance bay.
	c. 1892	CS	Colerain Baptist Church Cemetery. Small church cemetery located at the rear of the church building. Planned on a grid pattern, the small cemetery contains approximately 75-100 graves with tablet, obelisk, rounded, and flat markers.
	c. 2010	NB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame garage with garage door, pedestrian door and vinyl siding.
208 N. Main St.	c. 1950	NB	House. This two-story, two-bay, side gable house retains minimal material integrity. One replaced one-over-one window on the first floor and two vinyl windows on the second floor exhibits an altered fenestration pattern. The house has been covered in vinyl siding.
210 N. Main St.	c. 1930	CB	House. This one-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing cottage has a porch spanning the gable's width across half of the front elevation with temporary porch supports. Paired four-over-four sash windows, replacement entrance door, and vinyl siding.
210B N. Main St.	c. 1975	NB	Mobile Home. Single-wide mobile home.
302 N. Main St.	c. 1890	CB	Old Baptist Parsonage. Two-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing, frame house with inset hip roof porch with turned posts. Replacement windows, doors, and aluminum siding. Exposed rafter ends under porch roof, molded window surrounds, and molded cornice are extant. This building served as

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

the Baptist Church Parsonage for the Colerain Baptist Church at 204 N. Main St.

304 N. Main St. c. 1967 CB House. One-story, six-bay, side-gable, brick veneer Ranch-style house with carport to the south. Engaged porch spans three bays, six-panel entrance door with sidelights on one side, rear chimney, and paired six-over-six double-hung vinyl windows.

North Main Street (West Side)

101 N. Main St. c. 1996 NB Duck-Thru Convenience Store and Gas Station. One-story, flat roof convenience store with glass and metal front. Gas pump island with large flat canopy.

105 N. Main St. c. 1937 CB D.R. Britton House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer house. Steeply pitched gable-roof porch with brick posts. Three-part wood window and awnings.

107 N. Main St. c. 1937 CB Harlan White House. One-and-one-half story, four-bay Tudor Revival-style house. Multi-gable front with front chimney. Brick veneer with stone accents and wood shingles. Round arched entrance door, diamond-pane casement windows, six-over-six with fanlight and blind arch detail. Former Mayor and owner of the Ford Dealership who died in 1950.

c. 1937 CB Garage. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick two-car garage with pedestrian door. Large brick chimney on south side.

109 N. Main St. c. 1964 CB Billy Harrell House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay house with mansard roof, twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six double-hung windows. One-story, side-gable wing projects forward with engaged porch at entrance.

201 N. Main St. c. 1949 CB (former) Colerain Baptist Church Parsonage is a large brick-veneer Colonial Revival house. The two-story, three-bay, double-pile, side-gable house has two exterior end chimneys, a side screened porch and a rear wing. Central,

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			pedimented entrance bay, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows and denticulated cornice. As the parsonage, it replaced a late nineteenth century, two-story, gable-front-and-wing house, which still stands at 301 N. Main Street. Edward Forehand gave the land for the parsonage.
	c. 1949	CB	Garage. One-story, gable-front, two-bay, brick garage.
203 N. Main St.	c. 1946	CB	House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, cross-gable frame Minimal Traditional-style house with projecting gable-front entrance bay. Colonial Revival style entrance surround with fluted pilasters and plain frieze and eight-over-eight double-hung sash.
205 N. Main St.	c. 1947	CB	Kelly Perry House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable brick-veneer Ranch-style house with flanking one-bay wings. Colonial Revival-style detailing includes the wide dentil cornice and fluted entrance surround. Windows are one-over-one replacement windows. Perry operated the local theater (Local Interviews)
207 N. Main St.	c. 1948	CB	Perry Hughes House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable brick-veneer Cape Cod-style house with enclosed one-story, side-gable wing to the south, gable-front dormer windows, and Colonial Revival style entrance surround with fluted pilasters and plain frieze. Hughes operated a grocery store (Local Interviews).
209 N. Main St.	c. 1945	CB	Ike and Lilly Harrell House. One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer, Cape Cod-style house with replacement windows, gable-roof porch with square posts and enclosed side-gable wing to the south. Decorative brick adorns the area above the entrance door and under the front windows. Harrell was a gentleman farmer (Local Interviews).
	c. 1945	CB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, gable-front concrete block garage.

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

211 N. Main St.	c. 1945	CB	Joe Harrell House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable with front-facing gable wing, frame Period Cottage with front chimney, inset entrance, and gable-wall dormer. Asbestos siding and six-over-six double-hung windows. Harrell operated Bumblebee lumber and was a farmer. The size of this lot is larger than the others and according to local tradition was the location of a mule lot.
	c. 2010	NB	Outbuilding. One-story, two-bay, gable-front frame building with engaged porch and square posts.
	c. 2000	NB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, gable-front garage with synthetic siding and metal door.
	c. 2005	NB	Shed. One-story, side-gable, frame shed with vertical siding.
303 N. Main St.	c. 1966	CB	Vance Forehand House. One-story, seven-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer Ranch-style house with metal roof, replacement windows, and central, three-bay, gable-front porch. Colonial Revival-style details include window aprons, Doric-style porch columns and double stair leading to the six-panel entrance door with fanlight and sidelights. Forehand owned the Esso Oil Distribution.
	c. 1966	CB	Garage. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer garage with half-glazed entrance door and garage door.
307 N. Main St.	c. 1954	CB	A.C. "Carl" Jackson House. One-story, six-bay, side-gable brick Ranch-style house with shed-roof porch at the main entrance with decorative metal posts and second simple entrance next to the attached, single-car garage. Front chimney and interior chimney between the garage and house. Paired and three-part windows with two-over-two horizontal-light sash. Engaged side porch on the north side. Jackson owned a country store and farmed. Local lore says he used to run cows down

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

Highway 45.

311 N. Main St.	c. 1952	CB	Taswell Forehand House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable with multiple, projecting front gables, painted brick veneer Period Cottage. Front chimney with stone accents. Eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows. Recessed entrance with fluted pilaster surrounds and four-panel door with engaged transom. Engaged side porch to the north. Forehand was a farmer and landowner.
	c. 1952	CB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, brick-veneer, gable-front garage.
313 N. Main St.	c. 1952	CB	Lee Newsome House. One-story, four-bay, gable-and-wing brick Ranch-style house with gable-front garage attached by a later frame hyphen. Picture window and replacement windows. Original door with engaged fanlight. Newsome was a landowner.

South Main Street (East Side)

101 S. Main St.		V	Lot. Former location of the Colerain Hotel.
103 S. Main St.	c. 1949	CB	Hughes Grocery Store. One-story, two-bay, brick-veneer building with plate glass windows flanking two front doors set into T1-11 siding all covered by cloth awnings. Hughes Grocery operated here followed by a grocery operated by Kenny Bryant.
105 S. Main St.	c. 1950	CB	Store. One-story, three-bay, brick-veneer store building with recessed entrance. The plate glass windows are surrounded by pebbledash tiles and surmounted by a plain brick portion. Transoms above windows and recessed door infilled with corrugated metal. Occupied by Carrol Belch and Stanley White Appliances and later Stokes Appliance.
107 S. Main St.	c. 1920	CB	I.G. Beasley Merchandise Shop. One-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with corbelled

Colerain Historic District

Name of Property

Bertie County, NC

County and State

			<p>brickwork at the parapet and a recessed sign board. The wall above the storefront has been covered and supports the suspended flat canopy. The storefront is three bays with central recessed entrance, storefront windows, and brick kneewall. It was also operated as The Shady Pearce Grocery Store.</p>
109 S. Main St.	c. 1940	CB	<p>Myers Theater at Colerain. Two-story, two-bay, stuccoed Art Deco-style building. The entrance bays have been infilled with aluminum windows and blind panels and the marquee has been removed. The stepped parapet, low-relief pilasters and inset diamond-shaped tilework contribute to the character of this building. The theater was operated by Tom Johnson. Kelly Perry was also an operator and his wife, Grace sold tickets. At one time admission was 15 cents, a drink was 5 cents and popcorn were 5 cents (Local Interviews).</p>
111 S. Main St.	c. 1945	CB	<p>Store. One-story, six-bay, brick commercial building with flat roof, aluminum and glass double door, surrounded by a bank of plate glass windows with aluminum frame. Slightly recessed signboard. Terra cotta coping. A flat roof canopy is suspended over the entrance. Formerly occupied by S & W Variety Store and later Sessoms 5 & 10 (Local Interviews)</p>
Off 111 S. Main St.	c. 1940	CB	<p>Warehouse. One-story, side-gable, concrete block warehouse with standing seam metal roof. Two bay openings on the north side. This building is behind the store at 111 S. Main but appears to be a separate parcel based on the GIS mapping.</p>
113 S. Main St.	c. 1953	CB	<p>Bank Building. One-story, three-bay, flat-roof, Colonial Revival-style commercial brick building. The parapet wall is adorned by coping at the top and cornice. A seamed concave copper door hood supported by decorative brackets is above the half-glazed door with transom and fluted surround. The central entrance with fluted pilaster surround is flanked by large plate glass windows with shutters, aprons, and flat hoods.</p>

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

115 S. Main St.	c. 1914 c. 1971	CB	(former) Post Office Building. One-story, three-bay, brick commercial building with stepped parapet with blank signboard. The windows and door have been replaced. This building was used as the Post Office until the current Post Office was built in 1961.
115B S. Main St.	c. 1960	CB	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style concrete block house with single-bay, gable-front porch with decorative metal posts. Three-horizontal-light windows and half-glazed door with horizontal lights. House is behind 117 S. Main Street on a parcel known as gin lot now owned by C.W. Beasley Oil Company.
	c. 1960	CB	Shed. One-story, three-bay, metal shed with shed roof and three wooden doors. Shed is behind 117 S. Main Street on a parcel known as the gin lot now owned by C.W. Beasley Oil Company.
	c. 1945	CB	Shed. One-story, one-bay, side-gable, frame shed with metal roof and plain weatherboard. Shed is behind 117 S. Main Street on a parcel known as the gin lot now owned by C.W. Beasley Oil Company.
117 S. Main St.	c. 1920 c. 1958	CB	C.W. Beasley Oil Company Building. One-story, four-bay, brick commercial building with parapet roof and metal cornice. A door with gabled hood and three windows with arched openings infilled with stucco. Tax records indicate that the infill may have occurred c. 1958. The lot behind the building is 115B S. Main Street referred to in the tax records as the Gin Lot because it used to be location of the cotton gin, now contains a house and two sheds.
119 S. Main St.	c. 1925	CB	Charles Wood Beasley House. One-and-one half story, three-bay, beige-brick-veneer Craftsman-style house with six-over-one double-hung sash, six-panel door, and engaged porch with battered

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			supports. A one-story, side-gable wing is to the west. Other details include wood-shingled dormer, elbow brackets, and exposed rafter tails. Clarence Wood Beasley was the proprietor of a local oil company.
	c. 1925	CB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, gable-front, wood garage.
123 S. Main St.	1924	CB	The Oaks (The Sessoms House). A two-story, three-bay, frame, hip-roof Colonial Revival-style house with columnar portico in the center of the front elevation. Doric columns support the flat portico roof. The windows are 3/1 double-hung sash. A six-panel door with sidelights marks the entrance. Locally known as The Oaks due to the number of oaks on the property. Owned by the Sessoms family.
	1924	CB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, gable-front, wood garage.
203 S. Main St.		V	Vacant Lot.
205 S. Main St.	c. 1940	CB	Pack house. Two-story, side-gable, concrete block pack house with exposed rafter ends and metal casement windows.

S. Main Street (West Side)

106 S. Main St.	c.1950/c. 2010	NB	Store. One-story, two-bay, brick commercial building with plate glass window and entrance to one side. A two-story gable-front frame addition was built to the top of this building circa 2010. Formerly John Adam's Pool Hall and McCallum's Dress Shop.
108 S. Main St.		V	Vacant Lot
110 S. Main St.		V	Vacant Lot

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

112 S. Main St.	c. 1920/ c. 1937	CB	(former) C.E. Wade Drug Store. Two-story, four-bay, brick commercial building with a central replacement door and original half-glazed wood door at the north end of the façade. The storefront windows and transoms have been infilled with diagonal wood boards. The upper store is four bays of boarded single windows with flat soldier course brick lintels. A simple projecting row of brick frames the recessed wall plane of this building.
114 S. Main St.	C. 1915	CB	H.O. Harrell Clothing and Hughes Barber Shop. One-story brick building with two storefronts unequal in size. The northern store is a three-bay front with off-center recessed, full-glazed, wood entrance door flanked by storefront windows. The southern store is a two-bay front with full-glazed wood door with aluminum-framed display window. Recessed panels in the pilasters, recessed brick signboards and corbelled parapet with dentil adorn the front. Transom covered with corrugated metal. Flat roof with terra cotta coping.
116 S. Main St.	c. 1900	CB	(former) Bank of Colerain. Two-story, four-bay, brick commercial building with main entrance with fanlight, stair entrance with fanlight and two, one-over-one replacement windows with segmental brick arches on the first floor. The second floor has four single windows with segmental brick arches. Raised brick pilasters divide the bays and brick corbelling adorns the parapet.
118 S. Main St.	c. 1920	NB	(former) Causey Hughes Drug Store. Two-story, tan brick store with bricked over storefront. Second story has two bays of infilled windows with segmental brick arches. Pilasters flank the building and divide the bays while corbelling adorns the parapet like the building at 116. Also, formerly the L.D. Perry Clothing Store.
120 S. Main St.	c. 1925	CB	Perry Hughes Grocery Store. One-story, three-bay, tan brick, flat-roof commercial building with aluminum and glass entrance and storefront. The

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			front has been covered with siding and windows covered over, but the form is still visible. Basketweave patterned brick, a recessed signboard, and simple corbelling adorns the parapet.
122 S. Main St.	c. 1945	CB	(former) John Adams Pool Room. One-story, four-bay, brick commercial building with aluminum-and-glass replacement front. Simple corbelling adorns the parapet.
124 S. Main St.	c. 1950	CB	(former) Harlan White Ford Dealership. One-story, three-bay, brick storefront with recessed front, aluminum-and-glass entrance and display windows, and flat, cantilevered awning.
126 S. Main St.		V	Vacant Lot.
132 S. Main St.	c. 1858/ c.1930	CB	Revel-Wade House. This home is said to have been constructed in ca. 1858, however its present appearance is that of an extensive twentieth century remodeling completed circa 1930 giving it a Neoclassical Revival or Southern Colonial Revival appearance. The two-story, five-bay, single-pile house has interior-end chimneys and is sheathed with weatherboard. Double-hung, six-over-six wood sash windows are flanked by replacement shutters. The entrance door with louvered storm door is surrounded by transom and sidelights. The second-floor center window is ornamented by a shallow balcony and a two-story portico rises across three-fifths the width of the front elevation. Earlier photographs of the house show that the portico was once topped by a balustrade that is now missing. The portico is supported by tapered, paneled columns like designs which can be seen on the nearby Turner Wilson House and the Phelps-Brinkley House.
	c. 1858	CB	Slave or Servant's House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable, frame Saddlebag-form house with flush eaves marked by the central chimney and duplex form. The attached later porch has turned posts. The windows are four-over-four double-

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			hung wood sash. This is a rare surviving, highly significant antebellum outbuilding in Colerain. Additional research should be conducted to understand the history of this building.
	c. 1950	NB	Garage. One-story, three-bay garage that has been converted into either a house or storage. The garage door has been removed and pedestrian door and two windows make up the fenestration. Vinyl siding covers the building.
202 S. Main St.	c. 1850	CB	Henry-Beasley House. This two-story, five-bay, frame, side-gable, Greek Revival-style house is sheathed with weatherboard. The six-panel entrance door is surrounded by transom and sidelights. A one-bay, gable-front porch has square, fluted posts and pilasters. The first-floor windows are nine-over-nine double-hung sash and the second-floor windows are nine-over-six double-hung sash, all with fluted surrounds and surmounted by pointed arch window hoods with Greek key motifs at the corners. This is the oldest house surviving in the town of Colerain which has not been substantially remodeled and it retains a distinctive architectural interest. The most notable aspects of the five-bay façade are the gable front portico and the battered window surrounds with pointed crowns. A large two-story addition which is estimated to have been constructed ca. 1900 extends to the rear. In the second half of the 19th century, the home was the residence of Dr. Peyton T. Henry, a prominent citizen who represented Bertie County in the state House of Representatives 1860-1861. John J. Beasley purchased the house in 1886 and it remained in the Beasley family until the end of the twentieth century (Blokker, 2008).
	c. 2000	NB	Garage. One-and-one-half story, two-bay, side-gable, frame garage with gable-front dormers on the second floor. Vinyl siding.
204 S. Main St.		V	Vacant Lot.
206 S. Main St.	c. 1953	CB	Carroll (Nick) Beasley House. One-story, five-

Colerain Historic District

Name of Property

Bertie County, NC

County and State

bay, side-gable brick Ranch-style house. Engaged porch with decorative metal posts. Eight-over-eight wood sash windows and original six-panel door.

c. 1953 CB Garage. One-story, three-bay, gable-front, two-car garage with half-glazed pedestrian door and two paneled garage doors with two horizontal lights.

E. River Street (North Side)

103 E. River St. c. 1900 CB Barnes House. Two-story, three-bay, Triple-A, I-house with entrance door surrounded by transom and sidelights, two-over-two double-hung sash, one-over-one replacement windows, and wrap around porch with Doric-style columns and wrought-iron balustrade. Diamond-shaped window in front gable. Vinyl siding, handicap ramp, and one-story wing. Small amount of c. 1900 decorative iron fence at east end of lot. (Local Interviews)

c. 1930 CB Shed. One-story, gable-front, frame shed with double-leaf plain wood door.

105 E. River St. c. 1900 CB House. Two-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing house with weatherboard, wrap around porch and two-story bay window with denticulated cornice. Replacement windows and replacement porch posts.

107 E. River St. c. 1923 CB L.D. Perry House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, cross-gable Craftsman bungalow with brick veneer on the first floor and stucco in the gables and dormers. Palladian, tripartite, and eight-over-one double-hung windows, elbow brackets and fully-glazed door. Engaged porch with brick piers with recessed elongated panel design and concrete caps, tapered brick posts and plain wood balustrade. Tall exterior-end chimney. L.D. Perry started the Perry-Wynne Fish Company with Arlee Belch in the 1920s (Norman Perry, grandson of L.D. Perry).

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

	c. 1923	CB	Garage. One-story, side-gable, concrete block garage with exposed rafter ends, two, double-leaf doors each with four lights.
107 Off E. River St.	c. 1950	CB	Shed. One-story, one-bay, gable front frame shed with flanking lean-tos. Plain clapboard siding, pier foundation, and standing seam metal roof. Set far back off the road.
109 E. River St.	c. 1956	CB	House. Two-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick veneer, Neoclassical Revival-style house flanked by one-story wings. Two-story, full-width porch with plain posts and rooftop balustrade. Recessed front entrance with broken pedimented surround. Double-hung eight-over-eight windows on first floor with aprons and six-over-six on the second floor all flanked by shutters. Exterior end chimney.
	c. 1940s	CB	Shed. One-story, gable-front frame shed with plain weatherboard, standing seam metal roof and lean-to on the east side.
	c. 1950	CB	Shed. One-story, gable-front shed with plain weatherboard and standing seam metal roof.
111 E. River St.	c.1890	CB	Minnie Newsome House. One-story, gable-and-wing, three-bay, frame house with bay window, vinyl siding and replacement windows. A small porch turret supported by turned posts may be the only feature remaining from its original construction. A two-bay, side-gable addition extends to the east. According to the tax records, this lot and the lots at 201 and 203 have been recombined and all fall under 111 E. River Street.
	c. 2000	NB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame garage with vinyl siding.
205 E. River St.	c. 1950	CB	Alma White House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable frame house sheathed with asbestos siding. Six-over-six double-hung windows and a two-panel door with engaged six-light transom. Flat-roof porch with new square

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			posts. According to local tradition this house also originally served as the telephone office.
	c. 1950	NB	Shed. One-story, gable-front shed with addition to east in ruinous condition.
209 E. River St.	c. 1890	CB	John Noe House. One-story, frame, Queen Anne-style cottage with tall hip roof and multiple cross gables. Corner porch turret and turned posts. Half-glazed entrance door with two-light transom and second half-glazed door on east side of porch. Bay window on the side, one full-height window with six lights, and large two-over-two sash windows.
211 E. River St.	c. 1927	CB	Al and Bessie Brown House. One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, painted brick Craftsman-style house with engaged front porch supported by brick piers, tapered posts, turned balustrade and porte cohere to the east. Paired, three-over-one double-hung windows on the first-floor façade and large gable-roof dormer with replacement window. Large gable-and-wing addition on the rear. Picket fence encloses the rear yard.
303 E. River St.	c. 1908	CB	William Ray Sessoms House. One-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing house with a two-bay side gable wing to the west. Two entrances, one in the gable and wing porch and one in the side wing. Attached hip-roof porch with square posts and wide cornice wraps around the east end of the house. House is sheathed with weatherboard and has two-over-two double-hung sash windows.
	c. 1945	CB	House in back. One-story, side-gable frame house.
305 E. River St.	c. 1952	CB	Wynne House. One-and-one-half story, four-bay, gable-and-wing brick veneer Minimal Traditional-style house. Two dormers, six-over-six double-hung windows and a Colonial Revival-style door surround. Perry-Wynne Fish Co.
	c. 1952	CB	Shed. One-story, gable-front, concrete block shed.

Colerain Historic District
Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
County and State

309 E. River St.	1846	CS	Holley-Etheridge Cemetery. A small but significant family cemetery is sited inside an agricultural field. It contains approximately 20 graves including that of Josiah Holley who died on April 4, 1846 at the age of 77 and Joseph E. Etheridge who died at 65 on November 29, 1877. The cemetery is enclosed by a chain-link fence. The Etheridge House stood next to the cemetery until circa 1978 when it was torn down (Local Interviews). A large active agricultural field of over 17 acres is attached to the cemetery lot.
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East River Street (South Side)

104 E. River St.	c. 1947	CB	Shady Pearce House. One-and-one-half story, four-bay, side-gable with multiple front facing gables, brick Period Cottage with attached hip-roof porch supported by replacement metal posts. Gable wall dormer extends over porch and contains three, four-over-four replacement windows. A hip-roof dormer is also evident with pair of four-over-four replacement windows. There are two entrances from the porch, one off-center entrance with six-light and two-panel configuration. A second entrance is offset in the former open porch that has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The windows in the gable wing have been replaced. Awnings shade all the windows. Large, flat-roof rear addition. Shady Pearce owned a general merchandise store on Main Street (Local Interviews).
	c. 1991	NB	Garage. One-story, metal garage with lean-to.
108 E. River St.		V	Vacant Lot.
112 E. River St.	c. 1905	CB	Manley White House. One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hip-roof Craftsman-style house with engaged porch supported by square wood posts. Posts have bases and caps. Paired, six-over-one double-hung sash windows, hip-roof dormer with pair of original nine-light sash. Recessed hyphen connects house to two-car garage. Vinyl siding

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

sheathes house and addition though columns and some trim remain wood. Manley White was a welder and mechanic who ran a metal shop and farmed (Local Interviews).

Off 112 E. River St.	c. 1950	CB	Building. One-story, two-bay, flat-roof brick building with single and double metal doors. Stepped parapet on side walls. Rear, frame shed addition. This lot is described in the tax records as the water tower lot. It is adjacent to the old gin lot at 115 B South Main Street but is listed as E. River Street.
	c. 1950	CB	Shed. One-story, long, metal shed with shed roof.
202 E. River St.	c. 1933	CB	House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, side-gable Craftsman-style house with elbow brackets and gable-roof dormer with replacement six-over-one windows. Engaged porch is supported by Craftsman-style brick piers and tapered posts with sawnwork balustrade. Vinyl siding sheathes this house though fascia and trim remain wood. Brick veneer rear addition.
	c. 2000	NB	Shed. One-story, gambrel-roof shed.
204 E. River St.	c. 2006	NB	House. One-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame house with engaged porch. Paired and single, six-over-one windows, vinyl siding, and deck with ramp on the west side.
206 E. River St.	c. 1910	CB	House. One-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing frame house with attached, wrap around, full-width porch supported with square posts. Six-light with two-panel door with dentil and bracketed entrance surround. Bay window, replacement windows and vinyl siding. Rear yard is enclosed by picket fence.
	c. 1920	CB	Shed. One-story, side-gable frame shed.
208 E. River St.	c. 2000	NB	House. One-story, four-bay mobile home.
	c. 2016	NB	Quonset Hut. One-story, metal Quonset hut.

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

210 E. River St.	c. 1954	NB	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick veneered, Minimal Traditional-style house with front chimney. Replacement picture window and recessed entrance with replacement door. One-story, flat-roof wing to the west and attached porch with square posts and deck floor.
	c. 1990	NB	Storage Building. One-story, two-bay, gable-front frame shed with partially enclosed porch along the front.
302 E. River St.	c. 1945	CB	Helen Harrell and Lottie Collifer House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house with asbestos siding. Six-light and two-panel door and paired, six-over-one double-hung sash original windows. One-bay, flat-roof porch with roof top balustrade. Helen Harrell and Lottie Collifer were sisters who lived in the house (Local Interview).
	c. 2000	NB	Shed. One-story, side-gable shed.
304 E. River St.	c. 1890/ c. 1925	CB	George B. Miller House. One-story, four-bay, hip-and-wing with hip-roof porch supported by craftsman piers and slightly tapered square posts. Sawntwork balustrade is similar to one at 202 E. River St. It looks as if the roofline was altered combining the hip roofs when the porch was replaced in the first quarter of the twentieth century. German siding. Paired replacement windows and French door with infilled sidelights make up the fenestration. Miller was a grocer in Colerain (Local Interviews).
	c. 1990	NB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, side-gable garage with drop siding.
306 E. River St.	c. 1956	CB	Murray Perry House. One-story, four-bay, gable-and-wing, tan-brick veneer Ranch-style house. Original horizontal light windows and engaged carport with decorative metal posts. A short and wide chimney rises from the roofline. Perry was a mechanic in Colerain (Local Interview).
	c. 1980	NB	Shed. One-story, side-gable, frame shed.

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

310 E. River St.	c. 1949	CB	Leonard Parker House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, steeply-pitched side-gable with steeply pitched center gable flanked by gable-dormers denotes the Tudor Revival-style home. A fanlight adorns the center gable above the projecting concave sloped porch roof supported by square posts. Other details include replacement with simulated eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash, exterior end chimney and a louvered-glass enclosed side porch to the east with central glass entrance door. According to local sources, Parker was a Gentleman Farmer.
	c. 1990	NB	Storage Building. One-story with loft, frame, gambrel-roof structure with lean to.
312 E. River St.	c. 1990	NB	House. One-story, six-bay mobile home on concrete block foundation with gable-front porch.
314 E. River St.	c. 1923	CB	Agnes and H.O. Harrell House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick house. The attached porch appears to be a replacement because of its placement obscuring the view of the decorative window arches and a semicircular set of brick steps from the front door to the porch floor. Central six-panel entrance door capped by an arched brick lintel. Paired replacement windows with matching lintels. Gable bays project slightly from either side of the house the east side holds a pair of windows while the west side is a three-part window. Siding sheaths the gable ends. Local sources indicate that this has always been a house though the brick construction and arch details indicate an earlier period of architecture and the form is like a public building such as a school or office.
	c. 1923	CB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame garage with plain weatherboard and a metal roof.
404 E. River St.	c. 1945	CB	Frank McCrary House. One-and-one-half-story, five-bay, gable-and-wing, painted brick house with front chimney, gable-roof dormers, and replacement windows. Engaged porch is supported by square posts. Front gable is divided

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			by pent roof over the first-floor windows. McCrary was an agriculture teacher at the high school (Local Interview).
	c. 1945	CB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame garage with asbestos siding and exposed rafter ends.
406 E. River St.	c. 1937	CB	Lee and Francis Miller House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick-veneered Tudor Revival-style house with steeply pitched center gable over the entrance. Six-panel entrance door with Colonial Revival surround missing its broken pediment and side porch with decorative metal posts to the east. The entrance is flanked by a three-part group of replacement windows to the west and a bank of four replacement windows to the east. Lee Miller was a mail carrier (Local Interview).
	c. 1937	CB	Garage. One-story, gable-front, frame garage with plain weatherboard.
	c. 1950	CB	Carport. One-story carport with plain square posts and metal roof.
408 E. River St.	c. 1900	CB	Russell Phelps House. One story, three-bay, frame Queen Anne cottage with hip roof and cross gables. Attached hip-roof wraparound porch with square posts. Metal roof, plain weatherboard and replacement windows. Replacement door with transom above.
	c. 1920	CB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame garage and shed with side-gable roof and plain weatherboard.
410 E. River St.	c. 1925	CB	W.E. White House. One-story, four-bay, multi-hip roof Minimal Traditional-style house with replacement windows, siding, and porch. Garage at rear is attached to house via a breezeway. W.E. White owned an Insurance Agency. His wife Ruth was a school teacher and community political leader. She also wrote the history of Colerain, both were postmasters.

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

412 E. River St.		V	Vacant
504 E. River St.	c. 1940	CB	Francis Taylor House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, gable-front frame house with front chimney, replacement windows, projecting one-story enclosed entry bay, vinyl siding and addition to east side. Francis and Margie Taylor were original owners. Francis was an accountant with Barnhill (Local interview).
506 E. River St.	c. 1935	CB	James White House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house with recessed entrance and Masonite siding. Six-panel door with sidelights and replacement windows. James White was a farmer and sold bait and soft drinks at Colerain Beach married to Mary Cradle (Local Interview).
	c. 1935	CB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, gable-front frame garage.
512 E. River St.	c. 1957	CB	Norman and Marian Perry House. One-story, eight-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer Ranch-style house with Colonial Revival details including dentil cornice and shutters, engaged porch and replacement windows. Recessed entrance has sidelights and transom. Norman Perry was a farmer and co-owner of Perry Wynn Fish Co.
602 E. River St.	c. 1972	NB	Williams House. Two-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer house with three, gable-roof dormers and replacement windows. One-story, side-gable wings flank the main block. Robert Williams was a bookkeeper for Beasley Oil Company and a member of the National Guard (Local Interview)
	c. 1972	NB	Shed. One-story, gable-front, frame outbuilding with metal roof.
604 E. River St	c. 1966	CB	W.R. and Gladys White House. One-story, four-bay, side-gable brick-veneer, Ranch-style house with attached carport. Picture window and six-over-six double-hung sash. Built by W.R. and Gladys White. He was a clerk at the Farm Supply

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

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| | c. 1966 | CB | Shed. One-story, three-bay, gable-front shed with lean to. |
| 606 E. River St. | c. 1967 | CB | Joe White House. One-story, six-bay, side-gable, brick-veneer, Ranch-style house with a taller, two-bay, side-gable addition to the west. Built by Joe White who retired in Colerain, later sold to Margaret Holenshilt (Local Interview) |

W. River Street (North Side)

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| 106 W. River St. | c. 1938 | CB | Arlie Belch House. Two-and-one-half story, three-bay, double-pile, brick-veneer Colonial Revival-style house flanked by one-story, one-bay, flat-roof wings with three-part windows. Central six-panel door and six-over-six and eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. Arched window, gable dormers. Flat-roof entrance porch with Doric columns. |
| | c. 1938 | CB | Garage. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick garage with brick chimney on west side. |
| 110 W. River St. | c. 1937 | CB | Dr. Credle House. One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, common-bond brick, Colonial Revival-style house with slate roof. An attached flat-roof porch supported by square posts with a rooftop balustrade above the entrance and in front of a small eyebrow dormer is centered on the façade and appears to be original to the house. The attached shed-roof porches on either side seem to be later additions. Six-panel door with infilled sidelights. Three-part, six-over-six, double-hung replacement sash. Local sources report that the house at Winton Street was Doctor Belch's office and was originally behind this house. |
| 110 W. River St. | c. 1937 | CB | Garage. One-story, two-bay, brick garage with pyramidal slate roof. |
| 114 W. River St. | c. 1930 | CB | Graham Harrell House. One-and-one-half story, three-bay, six-gable, frame house with engaged |

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			Craftsman-style porch. Paired, six-over-one, double-hung replacement sash and replacement door with sidelights. Shed-roof dormer with four, one-over-one, double-hung replacement windows. Vinyl siding. (Local Interviews)
200 W. River St.	c. 1890	CB	Vernon and Margaret Baker House. Two-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame, I-house with bracketed eaves, replacement windows, interior chimneys, and sawnwork window crowns over two of the second-floor windows. An original transom is over the replacement door and replacement sidelight. The house has vinyl siding and replacement porch. (Local Interviews)
	c. 1920	CB	Shed. One-story, gable-front shed with metal roof.
204 W. River St.	c. 1875	CB	Russell and Janice Fisk House. Two-story, three-bay, I-house with center gable with Italianate detailing including bracketed eaves with pendants. Double-entrance door with transom and sidelights. A projecting, two-story, shed-roof porch is centered on the façade. It is supported by square posts with sawnwork brackets and a sawnwork balustrade on the second floor. Windows are six-over-two double-hung wood sash on the first floor and six-over-six original double-hung wood sash on the second floor. Other details include metal roof, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill and a one-story, side-gable wing. Russell was a Marine pilot from Chicago and a member of the Handball Hall of Fame (Local Interviews).
206 W. River St.	c. 1890	CB	Adams House. Two-story, three-bay, side-gable, I-house with metal roof, two-over-two double-hung wood sash with paneled aprons under the first-floor windows. The central entrance is a six-panel door with transom and sidelights. A shallow balcony is centered above the front door with a turned wooden balustrade. Circa 1920 full-façade Neoclassical Revival, three-bay, attached porch with square posts. Vinyl siding. 1920 Federal Census Records indicate owner was William

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			Adams, a retail merchant.
	c. 2010	NB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, concrete block garage.
208 W. River St.	c. 1960	CB	House. One-story, six-bay, hip-roof, concrete block, Ranch-style house with attached one-bay garage in the west bay. Doors have Colonial Revival-style fluted surrounds. Windows are replacements. Attached porch partially enclosed with screen was added in 2005.
	c. 1960	CB	Garage. One-story, one-bay, concrete block, gable-front garage behind the house on the east side.
302 W. River St.	c. 1956	CB	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, concrete block Minimal Traditional-style house with picture window and paired two-over-two horizontal-light windows and metal awning over original entrance door with three, narrow horizontal lights diagonally set in the door. Metal awnings are also evident over south side windows.
	c. 1956	CB	Garage. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, concrete block garage with exposed rafter ends.
304 W. River St.	c. 2014	NB	(former) Evelyn's Beauty Shop. One-story, single-wide, vinyl-sided mobile home.
306 W. River St.	c. 1925	CB	House. Two-story, three-bay, gable-front, side-hall house with attached wraparound porch with square posts. One-over-one windows in the second floor and six-over-one windows in the first floor. Vent in gable. Plain wood siding.
308 W. River St.	c. 1966	CB	House. One-story, five-bay, gable-and-wing, brick-vener, Ranch-style house with picture window and eight-over-eight double-hung windows. Engaged, two-bay porch with square post and one-bay engaged garage.

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

W. River Street (South Side)

101 W. River Street		V	Vacant Lot.
103 W. River Street	c. 1940	CB	Store. One-story, seven-bay, brick commercial building. Brick parapet roof with raised pattern of brick to frame store name. Two separate storefronts. One double-leaf entrance at the east end of the building and single entrance at the west end of the building. Glass and aluminum storefront and windows.
105 W. River Street	c. 1960	CB	Colerain Town Hall and Fire Station. The Fire Station faces W. River Street and is one-story, flat roof, brick modernist commercial building with two tall garage bays. Town Hall faces Winton Street with seven bays recessed behind brick piers and deep overhang of the flat roof. Three single-door entrances have narrow transoms and windows include paired, four-horizontal-light windows and two square full-pane windows.
107 W. River Street	1961	CB	U.S. Post Office. One-story, broad flat-roof, modernist Post Office building with glass sides and front resting on a concrete block foundation. Aluminum and glass entrance door with sidelight. A concrete block sign wall projects from the east side of the building.
109 W. River Street	2016	NB	Medical Building. One-story, L-shaped, brick veneer medical building with large parking lot.
201 W. River Street	c. 1948	CB	House. One-story, five-bay, side-gable brick veneer Colonial Revival-style house. Eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash. Colonial Revival fluted entrance surround. Three-bay main block with two flanking wings and side, screened porch to the east topped by Chippendale railing.
	c. 1994	NB	Carport. Tall, one-story, two-bay, gable-front carport.
203 W. River Street	C. 1951	CB	House. One-story, three-bay, side-gable brick-veneer Period Cottage with one-story, one-bay wing. Colonial Revival details include front

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

			gables, bay window, replacement windows, blind fanlight and pilaster surround at the recessed entrance.
	c. 2000	NB	Outbuilding. One-story, gambrel-roof, wood shed.
205 W. River Street	c. 2000	NB	Garage. One-story, side-gable, four-bay garage building with two garage bay doors and two pedestrian doors. The tax records show this garage on a separate lot with a separate address.
207 W. River Street	c. 1860 / 1920s	CB	Turner-Wilson House. Two-story, three-bay, Triple-A, side-gable, frame house sheathed with asbestos or Masonite siding. The current Southern Colonial-style appearance is an early twentieth century renovation. One-story, wraparound porch with monumental full-height portico at entrance bay. Both porches display paneled, battered porch posts. The center gable is flanked by two-gabled dormers. The entrances on each floor have transom and sidelights and are flanked by three-part, nine-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The 1930 census states that the owner at that time was Marvin Turner, the home was valued at \$10,000, he was married to Myrtle and had one daughter in the home named Mildred, age 20. His occupation was listed as farm owner. According to the current owner, a farmer named Henderson Wilson was a later owner. A wood picket fence surrounds the property. The current owners stated that the house was built around 1840, however the county tax records state the house was built in 1860.
	c. 1960	CB	Shed. A one-story, two-bay, metal shed with corrugated metal roof.
100 Block Winton Street			
103 Winton St.	c. 1955	CB	Warehouse. One-story, two-bay, side-gable, concrete block warehouse with painted standing seam metal roof. Two garage bay openings, one infilled, one with replacement roll-up door.
105 Winton St.			Attached to 118 S. Main Street. Not counted here.

Colerain Historic District

Bertie County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

106 Winton St.	c. 1997	NB	Shop and Office. Large, one-story, five-bay metal building with flat roof.
110 Winton St.	c. 2001/c. 2013	NB	Colerain Emergency Medical Services. One-story, seven-bay, low-pitched, front-gable metal building.
112 Winton St.	c. 1940	CB	(former) Colerain Museum. One-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame Minimal Traditional-style house with asbestos siding, eight-over-eight double-hung windows, and a bracketed gable hood over the door. This building originally served as Dr. Credle's office and as a hospital behind his house at 110 W. River Street and was moved to this location to serve as a museum (Local Interviews).
114 Winton St.		V	Vacant

Colerain Historic District
Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Colerain Historic District
Name of Property

Bertie County, NC
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1846-1970

Significant Dates

1846

1970

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Not Known

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

The Colerain Historic District is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Colerain retains a collection of residential, commercial, religious, and public buildings that illustrate a wide range of architectural styles and vernacular forms that align with the town's major periods of growth during the Period of Significance from 1846 to 1970. These buildings reflect national trends in architectural styles and influences including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, Split Level and Ranch-style residential architecture. Some dwellings are identified by their form rather than style such as I-house, triple-A, gable-and-wing, side-gable,

gable-front and saddle bag. Representative and modest examples of national architectural influences are also seen in the commercial, religious, and public buildings of Colerain. Religious architecture exhibits the Gothic Revival style, while commercial and public buildings exhibit variations on mid- to late-twentieth century commercial styles, as well as Art Deco and Modernist style. The 115-acre district, which encompasses nearly all of town limits, reflects through its architecture, the incremental growth and evolution of the small, but locally important fishing, agricultural, and trade center in Bertie County for nearly a century, from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Colerain began as a settlement that grew up around Lazy Hill Plantation, established along the Chowan River by wealthy politician and merchant John Campbell in 1743. It was during its early settlement that Colerain's potential for fishing and agricultural importance was first realized through the introduction of fisheries and farm fields in the area. By the time the town was formally established in 1794, Colerain had become an important Chowan River trading post connecting inland Bertie County towns to the Albemarle Sound and river ports to the east. Over the next two centuries, Colerain remained a small, compact, self-sufficient town, its economy sustained by local fisheries along the Chowan River to the east and commercial farming of the abundant land surrounding the town. While Colerain retains some significant early 19th century buildings, the majority of its resources date between 1920 and 1970, corresponding with the era that the Perry-Belch Fish Company, later the Perry-Wynns Fish Company, became the largest freshwater herring fishery in the world and the principal driver in the local economy.

As with most of rural eastern North Carolina, there has been a steady population decline in the last twenty years resulting in a loss of buildings within Colerain's commercial core. Yet a number of significant buildings remain that follow national architectural influences and map the historical context of this rural community. The district's overall built environment provides the material integrity needed to tell the story of this unique crossroads community. The Period of Significance for the district begins 1846, with the inception of the historic district's oldest resource, the Holley-Ethridge Cemetery. The 1846 date comes from the gravemarker for Josiah Holley, an early postmaster who is said to have owned all of Colerain at one time (White, 1953). The earliest building in the district is the circa 1850, Henry-Beasley House and the latest building is from 1970. Colerain's population peaked in the 1970s as the town continued to develop and take advantage of economic prosperity within the last fifty years, therefore the Period of Significance ends in 1970 with the construction date for the last contributing building in the district. Although the development continued to occur into the 1970s, the last 50 years do not meet the threshold of exceptional significance as required by the National Register of Historic Places. The Colerain Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C for Architecture during the Period of Significance from 1846-1970.

Architecture Context

The architecture of Bertie County reflects over 200 years of North Carolina design. There are two other historic districts in Bertie County: Windsor Historic District (NR1991) and Woodville Historic District (NR1998). Windsor, the county seat, is sited twenty-four miles southwest from Colerain on the Cashie River in southern Bertie County. Larger than Colerain, it is a compact urban town with distinct commercial and residential areas. There are high style and vernacular examples of architecture in Windsor as expected in the center of county commerce and government affairs. The Period of Significance for the Windsor Historic District is ca. 1791

to 1941. The Windsor Historic District includes 124 contributing resources eligible under Criteria A and C. The Woodville Historic District is also early with a Period of Significance of 1801 to 1927 and 39 contributing resources eligible under Criteria A and C. Located approximately thirty miles west of Colerain near the Roanoke River which forms the western boundary of Bertie County, Woodville is described in its National Register Nomination as a “Rural Village”. Contrary to Colerain’s humbler roots, Woodville was formed by nearby plantation owners who had established homes in this highland area to escape their plantations in the fertile lowlands near the miasmic swamps that proved unpleasant for summer living (Blokker, 22).

Another early town in Bertie County is Roxobel, established in the eighteenth century as Cotton’s Crossroads, but by the end of the eighteenth century was known as Granberry. In 1820s, the name changed again to Britton’s Store and finally took the name Roxobel in 1847 (Blocker, p. 21). Roxobel is also located in the western part of the county near Woodville and the Roanoke River approximately forty miles west of Colerain. The community of Roxobel is a smaller residential community with a few public, commercial and agricultural buildings on larger lots rather than in a compact core area. These early towns were all established about the same time as Colerain. Other towns and communities in Bertie County that vary in size with varying degrees of architectural influences were incorporated after the railroad was established in the 1880s and include Aulander, Powellsville, Lewiston, Askewville and Kelford.

The town of Colerain began with the establishment of John Campbell’s plantation, Lazy Hill, on the banks of the Chowan River. Shortly after Campbell built his house, trade began at the crossroads one mile to the west. Road patterns from those early days remain as the basis for Colerain’s present layout. Although the original plantation, Lazy Hill, is no longer extant, one family cemetery and three antebellum homes serve as landmarks for this community’s early settlement. As the town grew, lots between these early homes were infilled reflecting the architecture of the time from the 1870s through the 1970s. The Colerain of today contains a collection of residential and commercial architecture, civic buildings, and churches that illustrate the evolution of architecture and development within this small community. These buildings represent examples of nationally popular architectural influences alongside vernacular expressions of those national styles. The simplicity of architecture is indicative of the modest character of this rural town. Many of the buildings have been minimally altered with replacement siding or windows but the district retains strong architectural integrity to convey its significance at the local level under Criteria C.

Residential Architecture

Colerain’s architectural history begins with the Greek Revival style characterized by symmetrical massing, low hip or gable roofs, single-or-double-pile forms, and center-hall plans. Greek motifs are also evident in the use of the Greek Key design, pointed arches, and the classical orders of Doric or Ionic in column, post, and pilaster designs. The earliest house in the Colerain Historic District is the circa 1850 Henry-Beasley House at 202 S. Main Street. It is executed in the Greek Revival style, represented by the symmetrical massing and flanking chimneys. The spacious house retains architectural integrity as a frame, two-story, five-bay side-gable, center-hall plan dwelling with flanking chimneys, a one-story, gable-front portico with square posts and battered window surrounds with pointed hoods. A transom and sidelights surround the front two-panel entrance door. The rear ell with porch was enclosed in a two-story addition around 1900 and a detached, two-car garage was added late in the twentieth century. Dr.

Peyton Henry, served the state in the House of Representatives (1860-1861), graduated from the Medical school at the University of New York in 1848 (General Alumnae Society, p. 21). After graduation Henry came to Colerain and assisted Dr. Turner Wilson until he began his own practice (1850 Census). The 1850 date for the house aligns with Henry's medical practice. The house was later purchased by John Beasley in 1886 and it remained in the Beasley family until the end of the twentieth century (Survey file). The Henry-Beasley House is a strong example within Colerain of Bertie County's vernacular antebellum period residences. The King-Grant-Alston House, in Windsor, is another two-story, three-bay, frame example of Greek Revival. However, rather than the gable-roof, double-pile form of the Henry-Beasley House, the Windsor example has a hip roof with flanking chimneys and is designed on a T-form plan that includes a transverse hall (Blokker, p. 47).

There are two other antebellum houses in Colerain, The Revel-Wade House (ca. 1858) at 132 S. Main Street and the Turner-Wilson House (ca. 1860) at 207 W. River Street. Both houses were constructed during the Greek Revival era but updated in the early twentieth century to reflect the Neoclassical Revival or Southern Colonial style distinguished by monumental, full-height porches. The Revel-Wade House, circa 1858, is a single-pile, three-bay house with central entrance surrounded by transom and sidelights. The Turner-Wilson House at 207 W. River Street was constructed circa 1860 as a simple version of a two-story, Greek Revival-style house with vertical and symmetrical massing and imposing entrance surrounded by transom and sidelights. Significant stylistic changes to these houses are discussed in detail in the 20th century styles under the Neoclassical Revival style. It is important to note that these two houses located on S. Main Street and W. River Street along with the Henry-Beasley House on S. Main Street and the Holley-Etheridge cemetery (location of the no longer extant Holley House) are the earliest properties in the town and their location provides the early context for the town's development.

The period of Victorian Eclecticism encompassed many romantic styles including the Italianate and Queen Anne. The architecture of this era is embellished by fine detailing including sawnwork, spindlework, turned posts, robust balustrades, eave brackets, diamond-shaped or fishscale shingles and a variety of wooden ornament. Building materials including spindles, shingles and friezes were easier to obtain during this time due to the expansion of the railroad (McAlester, p. 268). In rural areas, the addition of fancy balustrades, brackets, or sawnwork to a simple vernacular house form is frequently referred to as "Victorian" rather than specifically Italianate or Queen Anne.

The Italianate, the earlier of the two styles, is often recognized as being similar to the Greek Revival in massing. Many dwellings continue in the two-story, side-gable, or low-hip-roof form. Some later regional examples appear with a gable-and-wing form indicating a transition into the later Queen Anne style. Double-leaf entrances with transoms and sidelights and wide overhanging eaves with brackets are characteristic of the style. There are two I-houses (two-story, single-pile form) simply-executed with Italianate details in Colerain. The earliest and most expressive of the style is the Janice and Russell Fisk House constructed circa 1875 at 204 W. River Street. It is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile house form with a center gable. Stylistic details include the central, double-door entrance surrounded by transom and sidelights, a two-story porch with elaborate sawnwork ornament, and wide eaves with brackets and pendants. Next door at 200 W. River Street, the Vernon and Margaret Baker House, circa 1890, is a simple, two-story, I-house with Italianate-style bracketed eaves, sawnwork crowns over two windows, and a transom over the central entrance. Colerain's two examples are rare within Bertie county.

The Windsor Historic District does not list any Italianate-style residential architecture only Victorian-influenced dwellings that are more in line with the Queen Anne style than Italianate. The Italianate is combined with the Greek Revival in Woodville and is absent in Roxobel. The county-wide survey lists the best example as Liberty Hall, an antebellum example that illustrates both Greek Revival and Italianate influences (Blokker, p. 48). Colerain's examples illustrate a knowledge of national architectural influences within the period regardless of the simplicity of the execution.

Following the Italianate, the Queen Anne style is characterized by asymmetrical massing, high hip roofs, steep gable roofs and a combination of roof forms such as a cross gable, or hip with cross gable. Characterized by a wraparound porch with brackets, spindlework and/or sawnwork, the use of multiple materials including clapboard and varying designs of shingles are also elements of the style. Windows could also be 2/2 or multi-pane of over one or stained glass or diamond-pane windows. The Queen Anne influence can be translated in grand homes and small cottages. Colerain's Queen Anne-style dwellings are restrained with pared down ornament in keeping with the district's character. These are all one-story houses that are located on East River Street. The John Noe House at 209 E. River Street is more elaborate and earlier than the others. Constructed around 1890, the house features asymmetrical massing, a tall hip roof with multiple cross gables, and a corner porch turret with turned post supports. There are two half-glazed doors and the main entrance door is surmounted by a two-light transom. The Noe House's facade has one, full-height window, large two-over-two windows and a bay window all of which heighten the Queen Anne-style expression of this home. A second example is the Russell Phelps House at 408 East River Street. This version has asymmetrical massing with a hip-and-cross-gable roof, and an attached wraparound porch with square post supports. Another Queen Anne-style house at 303 East River Street is a Triple-A form with an attached, hip-roof, wraparound porch. Although restrained, Colerain's Queen Anne-style dwellings provide a good overview of the style and its characteristics.

The turn of the twentieth century marks a transition in Colerain from the Victorian era and Queen Anne style to the Colonial Revival style's more classically-based design. This transition period saw elements of both styles in residential architecture. The Queen Anne-style's asymmetrical massing, high hip roof forms, and wraparound porches are combined with the Colonial Revival-style's simpler finish materials and classically-derived porch and entrance elements and columns. In Colerain, there are two houses, constructed circa 1900, next door to each other to illustrate this transition. The house at 103 E. River Street is a two-story, single-pile, Triple-A form house with a one-story wraparound porch with Doric-style columns and a diamond-shaped ventilator in the central gable. In contrast, the house at 105 E. River is also a two-story house, but gable-and -wing form with a wraparound porch and a wide denticulated cornice. Other small Bertie County towns, particularly Roxobel, have comparable examples of the Queen Anne style merging with the Colonial Revival, but they are less detailed and plainer than those in Colerain.

The Colonial Revival became popular in North Carolina around 1900. Professional architects who practiced in larger cities and urban centers began advertising the style in newspaper articles, advertisements, and design catalogs as early as 1903 (Bishir, p. 490). This style represents a return to the classical styles incorporating features of symmetry, balance, and refined lines found in the early American styles of Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival (McAlester, p. 124).

The Colonial Revival-style is evident in Colerain in a variety of forms. The Sessoms House, circa 1924, also known as “The Oaks”, at 123 S. Main Street, is a striking example of the Colonial Revival style. The frame house is set back from the street and centered within a group of mature oaks on a prominent lot at the southern entrance of town. It is a stately, symmetrical, two-story, three-bay, frame residence with a rounded, Doric-style, one-story portico centered on the front elevation. A central six-panel door with sidelights is centered under the porch. The windows are all three-over-one double-hung wood sash.

Two brick Colonial Revival-style homes were built within one year of each other on W. River Street. The Dr. Credle House at 110 W. River St., is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, dwelling. The house is of common-bond brick construction and has a slate roof, the latter is a rarity in northeastern North Carolina. An attached flat-roof porch supported by square posts with a rooftop balustrade is centered on the façade. A small eyebrow dormer is centered on the façade and visible behind the balustrade. To the east of the Credle house, the Belch House at 106 W. River Street, is a brick-veneer example of the Colonial Revival style dating from 1938. It is a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable dwelling with gable-roof dormers, flanking one-bay flat roofed wings and a flat-roof porch with Doric-style columns.

A later, example of Colonial Revival style in the district is the circa 1949 Colerain Baptist Parsonage at 209 N. Main Street. It is a large brick-veneer, two-story, three-bay, side-gable house that follows a double-pile plan and is simpler in its details than the district’s earlier Colonial Revival-style dwellings. The parsonage has two exterior end chimneys, a side screened porch and a rear wing. Other exterior details that conform to the Colonial Revival style include a central pedimented entrance bay, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows and dentil cornice. Colerain’s Colonial Revival-style residences provide good examples of the many phases and interpretation of the style in a small rural community.

The Neoclassical Revival style rose to popularity nationwide as a residential style in the first half of the twentieth century (McAlester, p. 144). A hallmark of the style is the classically-inspired-monumental porch. This porch appears in several forms; it may be a full-height entry porch, a full-height entry porch combined with a lower full-width porch, a front-gabled roof porch, a full-façade porch, or a one-story cottage with a full-height porch (McAlester, p. 435-436). In North Carolina, Catherine Bishir explains that literature of the era termed this style the “Southern Colonial” (Bishir, p. 420). “The principal feature of the symmetrical Southern Colonial Residence was a central portico of colossal order and one-story porches extending out to the sides” (Ibid).

Two of Colerain’s early landmarks, originally constructed during the Greek Revival period, were renovated in the early twentieth century, inspired by the grand Neoclassical or Southern Colonial style. These are the Revel-Wade House (ca. 1858) and the Turner-Wilson House (ca. 1860). The Revel-Wade House illustrates more of a Neoclassical Revival influence as the 1920s porch is a projecting, flat-roof, full-height, three-bay porch supported by tapered, square, paneled posts. The Turner-Wilson house reflects Bishir’s definition as evidenced by the one-story wraparound porch and porte cochere underneath a monumental, two-story portico with square, tapered, paneled posts. Aside from their monumentality, these two porches are noteworthy since rather than classically-inspired Corinthian or Ionic columns in the usual language of the Neoclassical Revival and Southern Colonial, the columns are square posts that are battered or tapered with inset panels, indicating they were designed or built by the same person.

There are two more examples of the full façade Neoclassical porch in the district. The first is across from the Turner-Wilson House. The Adams House at 206 W. River Street, built circa 1890 is a two-story, three-bay, I-house with two-over-two double-hung wood sash with aprons under the first-floor windows. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights and a shallow balcony is centered above the entrance on the second floor. The full-façade Neoclassical porch with square posts was added circa 1920. The house at 109 E. River Street, constructed circa 1956, is a good mid-century example of the Neoclassical Revival style full façade porch type. This two-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick veneer house flanked by one-story wings has a two-story, full-width porch with plain posts and a rooftop balustrade adorns the facade. The front entrance is recessed and capped by a broken pediment. Windows on the first floor have aprons beneath while all windows are flanked by shutters. A representative example of the Neoclassical Revival or Southern Colonial style in a more urban community is the Matthews-Williford House at 204 S. King Street in Windsor. Built circa 1920, the house has a high hip roof with widows walk, monumental pedimented portico with Corinthian columns and one-story porch with Ionic columns (Bullock 7-14).

The Craftsman style became popular throughout the country from 1905 through the 1920s as a component of the Arts and Crafts movement and departure from the eclectic and classical revival styles of the turn of the century (McAlester, p.567). The style is divided into four principal subtypes based on roof-form: front-gabled, cross-gabled, side-gabled, and hip roof (Ibid). Additional character-defining features include dormer windows, wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and tapered porch posts usually but not always with brick piers or pedestals. Colerain boasts two excellent and intact examples of Craftsman-style bungalows; the L.D. Perry House at 107 E. River Street and the Charles Wood Beasley House at 119 S. Main Street. L.D. Perry was a founder of the Perry-Wynne Fish Company in the 1920s. His circa 1923 dwelling at 107 E. River Street is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, cross-gable Craftsman Bungalow with brick veneer on the first floor and stucco gables and dormers on the upper story. Palladian, tripartite, and eight-over-one wood sash windows are prominently featured on the house. The Perry House's wide, overhanging eaves are adorned with elbow brackets. The wraparound porch is engaged under the façade's large, stuccoed front gable form with a smaller front gable projection. The brick piers that form the base of the porch columns are adorned with corbelled recesses. Tapered brick posts sit on top of concrete caps that separate the posts from the piers.

The Charles Wood Beasley House is the second representative example of a Craftsman-style bungalow in Colerain. Constructed by local oil company owner, Charles Beasley in 1925, it is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay, beige-brick-veneer example with a broad, side-gable roof. Battered brick posts support the engaged porch. A central, six-panel door forms the entrance and windows are six-over-one double-hung wood sash. A wood-shingled, gabled dormer with three, six-over-one, double-hung windows is centered in the upper story. Elbow brackets and exposed rafter tails adorn the home in keeping with the characteristics of the style.

There are examples of the Craftsman style throughout Bertie County both in towns and in the country. However, Colerain's collection of Craftsman-style dwellings provide a good overview illustrating complexity of the style. The high-style examples at the Perry and Beasley Houses are both masonry examples but vastly different in regard to composition and detailing. Beginning with the roof forms; the Perry House's has a cross-gable while the Beasley House has a broad, side-gable roof form with shingled gable dormer. Both houses have engaged porches, but the Perry House porch is engaged beneath a multi-front-gable roof while that porch at the

Beasley House is engaged under a broad side-gable form. The use of different materials, red brick with stucco instead of brown brick combined with different details to include windows and porch pier treatment (plain brick pier versus brick piers with corbelled recesses) provide a basis for understanding different interpretations of the style. The contrast of these two stylistic stars provides a basis for understanding the style more completely. The restrained examples add to the vocabulary of the style and illustrate the flexibility and architectural merit of the style.

Additional Craftsman-influenced homes are throughout the Colerain Historic District. The style adapted well to a small-town rural setting and vernacular versions of this style were popular in rural North Carolina. In Colerain there are additional representative examples of the side-gable Craftsman form including; a painted brick example with engaged porch and gable dormer at 211 E. River Street; and frame versions all with gable dormers at 202 E. River Street, 114 W. River Street, and 109 W. Academy Street. The dwelling at 207 Glovers Street, a one-story, three-bay, gable-front frame house with a Craftsman-style porch. In addition to the Craftsman-style houses constructed during the style's peak of popularity there are earlier houses in the district that received a Craftsman-style porch upgrade in the 1920s including the Beasley House at 201 W. Academy. Built circa 1890, the house follows a gable-and-wing form enlivened by a 1920s craftsman-style porch. The George B. Miller House at 304 E. River Street, a hip-and-wing-frame house was originally constructed in 1890 and updated with a Craftsman-style porch in circa 1925.

The Tudor Revival style became popular in Colerain between 1920 and 1955. The style is characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, multiple exterior materials, front chimneys, and varying window forms and shapes. The Harlan White House, constructed ca. 1927 at 107 N. Main Street is a solid representation of the Tudor Revival style within the Colerain Historic District. The house is a brick veneer, one-and-one-half story dwelling featuring a multi-gable façade with a front chimney. The brick veneer house is embellished with stone accents and wood shingles. Additional details include the round arched entrance door, diamond-pane casement windows, and six-over-six windows with fanlight and blind arch detail. A second example of the Tudor Revival style in Colerain is the Leonard Parker House at 310 E. River Street constructed in 1939. It is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay, steeply-pitched side-gable house graced by a steeply pitched center gable with flanking gable-dormers. A fanlight adorns the Parker House's center gable above the projecting concave sloped porch roof supported by square posts. A more restrained version of Tudor Revival is 407 E. River Street. Constructed circa 1937 for Lee and Francis Miller, it is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick-veneered example with a steeply pitched roof in the center gable over the entrance.

The housing and building industry changed when the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) provided opportunities for more people to qualify for home loans after the Depression. Also advancing home ownership and accelerating the building industry was the GI Bill which provided low-interest home loans to veterans returning from World War II (Blokker, p. 82). During this time, domestic architecture became more standardized with less ornamentation. The Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch style were all constructed in abundance in small towns and large cities alike. In Colerain, this robust building period accounts for most of the residential house types. Colonial Revival stylistic details are often seen on these houses. Some of these details may include a door surround consisting of a broken pediment or pediment, plain frieze, fluted or plain pilasters or columns, and a transom or fanlight with or without sidelights.

Several Period Cottages are within the district with character-defining features that

include side-gable form with front gable wings or multiple front gables, Colonial Revival door surrounds, and prominently-formed-and-placed chimneys. The Joe Morris House at 106 N. Academy Street, constructed in 1946, is a frame, one-story, gable-and-wing dwelling with a Colonial Revival-style door surround and corner porch. The gable roof is still moderately steep illustrating a transition from the Tudor Revival style to the lower roof pitches of the Minimal Traditional style. The Joe Harris House, circa 1945, at 211 N. Main Street has a prominent gable-front-and-wing form with a prominent central front chimney, inset entrance, and attached porch. The Taswell Forehand House at 311 N. Main Street was built in 1952 with multiple front gables, painted brick veneer with stone accents, a front chimney, eight-over-eight windows, and recessed entrance with fluted pilaster surround. The Shady Pearce House at 104 East River Street was constructed in 1947. It is a one-and-one-half story, side-gable residence with multiple front gables including a gable wall dormer that extends over the attached porch. A hip roof dormer also pierces the roof on the façade. One last Period Cottage is at 203 W. River Street. This circa 1951 dwelling is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick veneer house with multiple front gables, a recessed entrance with blind fanlight and pilaster surround, a bay window, a picture window, and a one-bay wing to the side.

The Minimal Traditional-style was popular in 1940s-1960s as a restrained or stripped-down version of the Tudor Revival and Period Cottage with lower roof lines and less ornament. Examples of Minimal Traditional-style architecture are found more in the western portion of the Colerain Historic District along West and North Academy, Britton and Glovers Streets. A good example of the Minimal Traditional style is the circa 1948 Hallett Daniels House at 110 N. Academy Street. It is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick veneer dwelling with a front-facing gable, asymmetrical fenestration with wood windows, a screened side porch and carport. A frame example of the Minimal Traditional style sheathed with asbestos siding is at 109 Glovers Street. The Carroll Northcutt House was built circa 1955 as a gable-and-wing Minimal Traditional-style house with picture window, entrance door with engaged fanlight and two-panels and scalloped detail at the eave and cornice.

A popular mid-20th century form, combining elements of the Colonial Revival, Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional styles is also evident in Colerain. Known as the Cape Cod, it is usually a one-story or one-and-one-half story, side-gable house form sometimes with gable dormers. In Colerain, Cape Cod-style houses are typically one-and-one-half story identifying a finished attic space with dormer windows. Examples of this type are at 207 N. Main Street (ca. 1948), 209 N. Main Street (ca. 1945), and 202 W. Academy Street (ca. 1950). They three dwellings are all one-and-one-half story, three-bay, brick-veneer examples with gable-front dormers. Despite their national popularity, Cape Cods appear to have been more prized in Colerain than in other parts of the county. The type is not listed in the Bertie County survey or the Windsor National Register Historic District.

Bertie County, like the rest of the country, witnessed an increased use of the automobile during the mid-twentieth century, a trend that combined with the movement towards suburbanization. “The sprawling Ranch house became the new ideal home type for many Americans in towns, suburbs, and the country” (Blokker, p 83). The Ranch-style house is easily identified by its low, horizontal massing and expression. Roof types for the style include hipped roof, cross-hipped roof, side-gable roof, and cross-gabled (McAlester, p. 596). Window variations include picture, casement, horizontal light, louvered, jalousie, and groups of three or more windows to form banks or ribbons across the house’s elevations (Ibid). There are several representative examples of the Ranch style in Colerain beginning with a tan brick, gable-and-

wing form house at 306 E. River Street. Built circa 1956, it has asymmetrical massing with a large nine-light picture window and attached carport. Colonial Revival details also adorn a few Ranch-style examples such as 303 N. Main Street, which was built in 1966. Colonial Revival exterior features include a dentil cornice, window aprons, and porch columns combined with the horizontal and elongated massing of the Ranch style.

The Billy Harrell House at 109 N. Main Street was built circa 1964, illustrating the continued architectural evolution during the mid-1960s towards the split-level design, one-and-one-half story, three-bay house covered by an exaggerated mansard-style roof, features twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six double-hung windows. A one-story, side-gable wing projects forward with an engaged porch at the entrance. Because mid-1960s architecture has only recently become 50 years of age, these later styles have not been well documented within Windsor or Bertie County to date.

Colerain's residential architecture also includes a variety of vernacular or folk building types identified by form and plan that are not classified under any one style. These houses date throughout the Period of Significance, but most were constructed between 1890 and 1940. These include a pair of what is known commonly in North Carolina as Triple-A houses built circa 1890 at 107 and 203 Glovers Street that are unadorned, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, center-hall, side gable frame houses with a center gable and attached porch. Another form or plan is the gable-front form evident at 206 W. Academy Street in a circa 1925 example of a two-story, two-bay, side-hall, frame house known as the Joe Rowdy Perry House. This house was reportedly a duplex at one time with an upper and lower apartment. A second, circa-1925 example of the gable-front is at 306 W. River Street. This dwelling also appears to have been a duplex with two doors evident in the side-hall façade with a wraparound hip-roof porch. The gable-front house form was popular in the one-story, three-bay form. There are several in Colerain with Craftsman-style porches, but other porch forms are evident like the one at 106 Glovers Street built circa 1947 featuring a projecting, half-width, gable-front porch.

The gable-and-wing form house dates from 1890 in Colerain. An example from that time is the T.E. Beasley House at 201 W. Academy Street. The T.E. Beasley house has a half-glazed door, nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash, and a Craftsman-style porch. Two additional examples of the gable-and-wing form are around the corner at 112 and 114 N. Academy Street. Both are one-story, three-bay, frame examples with attached hip roof porches. The earlier house at 112 N. Academy Street has square wooden porch posts while the house at 114 has brick pier and square porch posts. The Old Baptist Parsonage at 302 N. Main Street, constructed circa 1890, is an excellent example of a two-story, gable-and-wing house. It is a frame, three-bay dwelling with an inset hip roof porch supported by turned posts, exposed rafter ends under the porch roof, molded window surrounds, and a molded cornice.

The side-gable house form is well represented in Colerain but usually associated with an architectural style. These can be one-or-two -story, single-or-double-pile, frame or brick. There is one unusual example at 302 E. River Street, built circa 1923 for Agnes and H.O. Harrell. It is a brick, one-story, three-bay, side-gable house but the attached porch appears to be a replacement because its placement obscures the house's original decorative window arches. It is also odd that there is a semicircular set of brick steps that lead from the front door to the porch floor and a second set of steps from the porch to the walkway. The central six-panel entrance door is capped by an arched brick lintel. The house's paired windows are also capped by matching lintels. Gable bays project slightly from either side of the Harrell house, the east extension holds a pair of

windows while a three-part window is on the west side. Siding sheaths the gable ends. The house's brick segmental arches are unusual and seem early for this circa 1923 building.

Outbuildings are found on almost every house lot. The earliest and most significant outbuilding in the Colerain Historic District is a second dwelling located behind the Revel-Wade House at 132 S. Main Street. The outbuilding appears to be contemporary with the circa 1858 original construction of the main house. Likely built as a servant or slave house, it is a frame, one-story, side-gable, frame saddle-bag form house clad with plain weatherboard with a central chimney, four-over-four double-hung wood sash and a shed-roof porch along the front elevation. Only one other former slave house has been documented in the county known as Jeremiah's House (BR1115), it is also a saddlebag form but with board-and-batten doors and small window openings evident on the side and rear elevation of the house (Blokker, p. 56).

Garages are found throughout the historic district and are typically contemporary with each principal building. Most of the garages are one-story, one-or two-bay, gable-front or side-gable buildings. A few garages in the district are one-and-one-half story. Some garages share similarities with their primary structures such as materials, roof form, or stylistic details. The circa 1936 garage at the Harlan White House compliments the house with its side-gable roof form, brick to match the house, a large side chimney, and glazed and paneled garage doors. The roof form, brick, and chimney are all dominant details in the house. A second example is at 106 W. River Street behind the circa 1936 brick Belch House. The garage is a side-gable, three-bay building with a side chimney. The red brick and white details mimic the principal building. The Dr. Credle House next door at 110 W. River Street also has a garage behind it. It is a brick, two-bay garage with a slate pyramidal roof to match the material at the house.

In addition to garages, most houses in the historic district have a shed in the rear yard. These sheds are typically frame, one-story, one-or-two bay frame buildings with either a shed roof, gable-front roof, or side-gable-roof and contributing examples date from the Period of Significance and retain architectural integrity. One example of a shed stands on a separate lot but associated with 107 E. River Street. Built circa 1950, it is one-story, one-bay, gable-front frame shed with flanking lean-tos, weatherboard siding, and standing seam metal roof.

A few agricultural or industrial buildings within Colerain make significant contributions to the historic district. The Pack House at 205 S. Main Street is sited prominently within a field at the entrance to town and was built circa 1940. It is a concrete block, two-story, side-gable, pack house with exposed rafter ends and metal casement windows. At another location within the district are two large shed buildings set back on a parcel named the "gin lot" in the county tax records. One is a circa 1960 shed is a one-story, three-bay, metal shed with shed roof and three wooden doors. The other circa 1945 frame shed one-story, one-bay outbuilding with plain weatherboard siding and a metal roof. One warehouse is in the same area behind the store at 111 S. Main Street dating to circa 1940. It is a tall, one-story, side-gable, concrete block warehouse with a standing-seam metal roof. The building has two bay openings on the north side. A second warehouse is at 103 Winton Street, built circa 1955 as a one-story, two-bay concrete block building with two garage bay openings.

Religious Architecture and Cemeteries

A Baptist and a Methodist Church, located within the historic district, have historically served the Colerain community. Constructed almost forty years apart these two churches provide a good comparison of the Gothic Revival style in the beginning and middle of the twentieth century. These two represent very different Gothic-inspired designs having only Gothic-arched

windows as a common detail. The Colerain Baptist Church was constructed in 1906 in the Gothic Revival style. It is a frame, three-bay projecting front-gable frame church building adorned by a central tripartite stained-glass window with triangular arched windows that are flanked by single, stained glass triangular arched windows. The church's front-gable portion is flanked by recessed, one-bay towers each with a multi-panel, double-leaf door capped by stained glass transom and triangular-shaped stained-glass transoms. The northern belfry is open while the southern is closed, both have triangular-shaped ventilators and conical roofs. The church complex includes a contributing education building and circa 1890 cemetery.

Colerain Methodist Church was constructed in 1941 to replace an earlier church that burned. Also executed in the Gothic Revival style, it is a later more restrained example with simply executed gothic arch motifs. The building is a brick veneer, one-story, gable-front building with a central recessed segmental-arched entrance portico flanked by pointed arch windows on either side and with a pointed arch window positioned in the façade's upper gable. A frame, three-part, steeple sits atop the gable roof near the front of the building. There is a cross gable wing on the rear of the building. A small cemetery established in 1902 surrounds the church and contributes to its significance.

There is also one family cemetery within the district. The Holley-Etheridge Cemetery is sited in the middle of an agricultural field on the north side of East River Street. This cemetery is the final resting place of Josiah Holley, early postmaster and large landowner along with other members of his family. The land containing the cemetery is also the original site of the Holley Homeplace which is no longer extant.

Commercial Architecture

Commercial architecture in Colerain is contained along Main Street in a compact group of one-or-two story brick or stucco, twentieth-century buildings. An eclectic blend of storefronts with aluminum-and-glass, wood-and-glass, and traditional windows and doors is evident on the street. Many have been altered on the first story since their original construction date but still retain original architectural and stylistic details in their upper stories and represent distinctive characteristics of commercial architecture from the early- to mid-twentieth century. Some of the changes at the storefront level are over fifty years of age and illustrate how buildings are adapted or updated over time however, not all of those changes possess architectural significance. Most of these buildings are standard commercial types with little if any detail at the lower level but a few exhibit rounded arches, decorative brickwork, and projecting pilasters and corbelled cornices. Ornament and details are consistent with nationally popular commercial styles of the periods seen in many of eastern North Carolina's small towns and rural communities. The earliest commercial buildings in the historic district are at 114 and 116 S. Main Street built in 1915 and 1910 respectively. The building at 114 S. Main Street originally housed the H.O. Harrell Clothing Store and Hughes Barber Shop. It is a one-story building with two, unequal storefronts. Both have full-glazed wood doors and aluminum-framed storefronts. Recessed brickwork is found in the pilasters and signboard areas. The building has a corbelled parapet with dentil and terra cotta coping at the roofline. The earlier building at 116 S. Main Street is a brick, two-story, four-bay building with fanlights over the entrances, segmental brick arches, raised brick pilasters and corbelling at the parapet.

Two unique commercial buildings in the Colerain Historic District are the Art Deco-inspired theater building and the (former) Bank Building built circa 1920 at the corner of N.

Main Street and E. River Street of rusticated concrete block. The (former) Myers of Colerain Theater at 109 S. Main Street has been altered on the storefront and the marquee removed but is unmistakable in regard to its Art Deco origin as the stuccoed upper story displays a stepped parapet with low-profile, alternating recessed and projecting pilasters, and diamond-shaped inlaid tilework indicative of the form and design of the Art Deco. (former) First Citizen's Bank. It is a one-story, two-bay, rusticated cement block, flat-roof commercial building.

The historic district's 1950s commercial buildings also show variation with the level of detailing and stylistic influence. At 124 S. Main Street, is the circa 1950 (former) Harlan White Ford Dealership. This brick, one-story, three-bay storefront is recessed between brick pilasters and has aluminum-and-glass entrance and display windows with a flat, cantilevered awning. Many car dealerships of the time were simple, sleek buildings with minimal ornament and the Harlan White Dealership is in keeping with that model. In contrast, the circa 1953 Bank Building at 113 S. Main Street is a one-story, three-bay, flat-roof, Colonial Revival-style commercial brick building. The parapet wall is adorned by coping at the top and cornice. A seamed concave copper door hood supported by decorative brackets is above the half-glazed door with transom and fluted surround. The central entrance with a fluted pilaster surround is flanked by large plate glass windows with shutters, aprons, and flat hoods.

Many of the commercial buildings are more utilitarian in design with little to no ornamentation. Many have aluminum and glass storefronts with entrance and display windows with simple brick ornamentation to include signboard frieze and parapet walls. A good example of this simple composition is the building at 107 S. Main Street. Built circa 1920, it is a brick, one-story, three-bay building with corbelled brickwork at the parapet and a recessed signage panel. A suspended flat canopy shades the storefront with a central recessed entrance, display windows, and knee wall. Even more restrained in design are two buildings at 103 and 105 S. Main Street. Both have simple storefronts with a central entrance flanked by display windows and unadorned, brick façade and parapet walls. The building at 103 S. Main Street does have an intact set of double-leaf, full-glazed, wood doors with diagonally placed aluminum handles while the entrance at 105 S. Main Street, whose doors are replacement, is recessed.

Colerain's commercial architecture is representative of a rural commercial crossroads that served the town and surrounding rural community. The architecture of the buildings illustrates a town that was once full of businesses to include a car dealership, clothing stores, cafes, banks, general stores, and a theater during its Period of Significance.

Public Architecture

The public architecture in the Colerain Historic District dates from between just before World War II and near the end of the Period of Significance. The circa 1940 Colerain Community Building at 106 W. Academy Street was built by the Works Progress Administration as a community building and library. It is a brick veneer, one-story, five-bay, side-gable Colonial Revival-style building with six-panel door, gable-front porch and square post supports. The circa 1957 Fire Department Training Center and Masonic Lodge at 106 N. Main Street is a concrete block, two-story, four-bay building with a brick-veneer façade. Changes have been made to the first floor, but the building's original metal casement windows, a vernacular interpretation of modern details, are extant on the second floor. The second floor was used by the Mason's as Delk Lodge 171 which was originally founded in 1855. The fire department used the first floor for training. Diagonally across the main crossroads of town is the Town Hall and Fire Station which share a building at 105 W. River Street. The fire station faces W. River Street and is a

brick, one-story, modernist building with two tall garage bays. Town Hall faces Winton Street and has seven bays recessed behind projecting brick piers, three entrance doors with narrow transoms and some original windows containing paired, four-horizontal-light windows. Another public building in Colerain is the U.S. Post Office built at 107 W. River Street in 1961. It is a concrete block, one-story, modernist building with a broad flat roof, plate-glass sides and plate-glass front on concrete block base, aluminum-and-glass entrance door with sidelight, and a concrete block sign wall that projects from the east side of the building.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first county in North Carolina was Albemarle County which included present-day Chowan, Bertie, and Hertford (Smallwood, p. 53). Before Bertie was formed, the land where Colerain is located was known as “Indian Woods” as it was given to Chief Blount of the Meherrin in 1717 (Smallwood, p. 49). The Meherrin tribe has been documented along the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers since 1585 (MeherrinNation.org). “In 1717, the Meherrin were given a reservation in what is now Colerain in Bertie County, NC (Ibid).” Soon after, the English began seizing their lands and crops as evidenced by a 1723 petition from the Meherrin to the Governor of Virginia asking for protection from the English in North Carolina (Ibid). That year, the Virginia Colony defended the tribe to the Colony of North Carolina in that the Meherrin were established on the land and had right to it (Ibid). Three years later (1726), the Meherrin were moved to a new reservation by the North Carolina General Assembly. This new land consisted of only 150 acres near Parker’s Ferry in today’s Hertford County (Ibid). In 1729, an expansion of the Parkers Ferry land as well as definitive ownership was granted in “An Act for the More Quiet Settling the Bounds of the Meherrin Indian Lands”, which stated, all English people, or any other, living in the said bounds, shall move off, and that no persons but the said Indians shall inhabit or cultivate any lands within the limits aforesaid, while the said Indians remain a nation and live thereon.” (NCGA, November 27, 1729 Volume 25, pages 211-213.)

In 1722, the Bertie Precinct of Albemarle County was created on the west side of the Chowan River, extending north to the Virginia border and south to the Albemarle Sound and Roanoke River (White, 1953). It was named in honor of James and Henry Bertie. James Bertie had acquired a share of the Lord’s Proprietors originally held by Edward Hyde, and Henry acquired two Lord’s Proprietors shared in Carolina originally given to Sir William Berkeley (Ibid).

John Campbell, who is attributed with the establishment of Colerain, was born in Coleraine, Ireland in 1700, the son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Campbell. The Campbell’s had two other sons, James and George. At the age of 43, John resigned as a Captain in the British Navy to come to America to start a business that would potentially provide trade with his brother’s mercantile business in Liverpool, England (Ibid). Campbell arrived in Edenton and purchased 600 acres in Chowan County, 12,500 acres in Anson County, and 800 acres in Bertie County (Ibid). He settled along with some of his family and friends on the west bank of the Chowan near Webb’s ferry which crossed the river to Bandon in Chowan County (Ibid). As Campbell’s settlement grew, he named it “Coleraine” for his hometown in County Londonberry, Ireland and named his home “Lazy Hill” (Ibid). The name remained Coleraine until the first post office was established in 1818, at that time the “e” was dropped from the end and spelled Colerain from that point forward (Watson, p. 50). Captain Collett’s map of 1770 shows the name J. Campbell at the location of Colerain. The Collett map also illustrates main roads traversing the area as Highway 42 and 45 and River Road do today.

Campbell was very engaged in the community and the affairs of the state. He worshipped at St. Paul's Episcopal in Edenton (Ibid). He served in the General Assembly, representing Chowan County from 1744 to 1745 and Bertie County from 1754 to 1760 and again from 1769 to 1775. In addition, he served the Provincial Congresses in New Bern (1744, 1745), Hillsborough (1775) and Halifax (1776) (Ibid).

Campbell's first wife was Mary Hill, daughter of Benjamin Hill of Hertford. Together they had three children, two sons, James and John and daughter Sarah. Sarah married Richard Brownrigg in 1760 and they built a home near Lazy Hill on the River and named it Wingfield after Brownrigg's ancestral home in Ireland (Chamber of Commerce). Brownrigg and Campbell started the first fishery in Colerain on the Chowan River (Ibid). The establishment of the Brownrigg-Campbell fishery marks the birth of the fishing industry in Bertie County (Watson, 57). Brownrigg was reported to be the first to use a siene for shad (Ibid). Siene fishing employs a net that is held afloat at the top by buoys and weighted at the bottom so that it hangs vertically in the water and catches the fish as they migrate through the waters (Webster).

Campbell was married three times, he divorced his first wife and mother of his children, Mary Hill prior to 1761 (Bertie Ledger-Advance, 2005). Campbell formed a second marriage with Priscilla Curle of Hampton, Virginia (Ibid). The union of Campbell and Curle was short-lived and over by 1770 when he had acquired a third wife, Martha upon the writing of his will that year (Ibid). There are many accounts that there was an epidemic that affected the area and that John Campbell left the area as a result. In 1774, Campbell sold six hundred acres to Humphrey Hardy (1740-1810) (White, 1953). Hardy, a sea captain, was in the import/export business but his family had been in Bertie County since the 1690s (Ibid). Hardy established Colerain as a significant trading post to export tar, turpentine, pitch and barrels to the West Indies (Ibid). Ships would leave Colerain at the Chowan River and travel through the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic and on to the West Indies. Although John Campbell is credited with founding Colerain and establishing the first fishery in Bertie County, Humphrey Hardy is given credit for the establishment of Colerain as a successful trading post resulting in the establishment of the permanent town in its current location one mile from the Chowan River (Ibid).

Although Campbell fled to Hertford during the epidemic, his will dated April 19, 1770, indicates that he was still connected to Colerain. The document provides a life estate to Campbell's widow, Martha to remain at Lazy Hill if she remains his widow. It further bequeaths the home known as Lazy Hill and approximately one thousand acres to his grandson, John Campbell, son of James when he comes of age at twenty-one (NC Wills and Probate Records).

It wasn't until 1795 that Lazy Hill is advertised for sale in several papers including the State Gazette of North Carolina (New Bern, NC, November 19, 1795):

The valuable tract of land known by the name of Lazy Hill lying on the west side of Chowan River, containing about 800 acres; it is a high and pleasant situation has good water and is well timbered; an excellent land for any kind of business; has a good dwelling house, store and ware house, work house, kitchen, barn, milk and meat house, and several other useful houses, a young apple and peach orchard, gardens and with a good herring and shad fishery. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. Signed John Campbell, September 6, 1795.

The signature of John Campbell in the advertisement is presumably that of John Campbell's grandson John once he had acquired it through his inheritance. A year earlier in 1794, an Act for

erecting a town on the lands of John Campbell in Bertie County on Chowan River was passed by the North Carolina General Assembly and accounts for use of approximately 80 acres of the Lazy Hill property. The preamble states:

Whereas it is represented to this General Assembly that the land of John Campbell, known by the name Lazy Hill, in Bertie County is a pleasant and healthy situation and conveniently situated for trade and commerce; and the said John Campbell signified his content and with to have a town erected thereon.

And continues with specific information in section I:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That one hundred and ten, half acre lots, with convenient streets and lanes, and twenty-five acres of common, all to be laid off and arranged by the commissioners herein after appointed, on such part of the aforesaid land as the said John Campbell shall consent to appropriate to that use are hereby constituted and established a town and shall be called by the name Colerain.

The remaining sections of the act named James Campbell, Nathan Harrell, Willis Sawyer, and James Wilson as Commissioners for the town and charged them with the responsibility of laying out the lots and establishing the town. The original town plat has not been located. In 1797 the above Commissioners sold lots to John Fleetwood, Enoch Raynor, Miles Raynor, Thomas Mizelle, Joseph Freeman, Abra Taylor, Solomon White, James Ward, Iseah Perry, and Samuel Paynor (White, 1953).

The next date associated with the development of Colerain is the establishment of the first post office in 1818. Josiah Holley was named the first postmaster and was rumored to own all of Colerain (White, 1953). Holley remained unmarried throughout his life. He had a sister, Mary, who married Captain William Etheridge and they had a son named Edward. Upon Holley's death in 1846 at the age of 71 he left his estate to his nephew, Edward. It included a large amount of land making up most of Colerain and land to Point Comfort (White, Probate Records). Ruth White's history dated 1970 states that the old Holley-Etheridge home still stands and is owned by the Saunders Brothers. A structure is visible to the west of the cemetery on the 1982 USGS topographic map for Colerain. Although the house has been taken down, the Holley-Etheridge family cemetery is extant on the north side of East River Street surrounded by agricultural fields.

In 1825, Josiah Holley gave land west of Colerain for use by the Wiccacon Baptist Church. The church purchased an additional 2 ¼ acres from Joseph Etheridge and Zack Ellyson adjoining their land in 1848. At this time the name was changed to Colerain Baptist Church. That land was sold and the present tract at 200 N. Main Street purchased in 1883. The new church building was dedicated in 1892. The original building was moved offsite and used as a school which was later destroyed by fire. The current frame, sided Gothic Revival building was dedicated in 1908. The Sunday school building was added on the rear of the current building in 1928. E.T. Forehand, Sr. donated land across the street in 1946 for a parsonage which was completed in 1948 at 302 N. Main Street. That property no longer serves as the parsonage. In 1957, the education building was completed behind the church including a fellowship hall, kitchen, and classrooms, and offices (Colerain Baptist Church History). A nice-sized cemetery

sits at the rear of the church between the building and agricultural fields. There are approximately 100 markers that represent statuary from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. C.B. Mason of Elizabeth City, stonemason has at least two signed stones in the cemetery. The earliest is for Clara Beasley, wife of J.J. Beasley, dates from 1901; the second dates to 1905 for Sarah M, wife of W.D. Nurney. Other names found in the cemetery are Harrell, Forehand, Valentine, Beasley, Watford.

The first documented school in Colerain is Colerain Academy founded in 1825 and managed by twelve trustees (White, 1953). It was located on the site of today's circa 1930 teacherage at 207 Academy Street (Ibid). A second, one-teacher school was built by F.E. Etheridge at the location of 417 E. River Street and was later moved back on the farm and used for a tenant house (Ibid). This structure does not appear to be extant. By 1890, there were academies in Roxobel, Aulander, Cashie Neck, Woodville, and Colerain with a total enrollment of 323 students (Watson, p. 30-31).

In 1901, The Windsor Ledger announced that there would be a fund raiser held on the evening of August 22, 1901, to raise money to repair the Colerain Academy. A large brass band was engaged and a "fine silver cake basket" would be raffled. A follow-up article on August 29, 1901 explained that over 1,000 people attended the event to raise money for the academy. The author applauded Colerain for its forward thinking and stated that the academy is one of the oldest in the area. The Principal was named as Professor Ira E.D. Andrews and trustees included L. A. Nowell, A.D. White, J.J. Beasley, J.W. Leary, J. H. Matthews, Jr., Dorsey Evans, D.R. Britton, Rev. W. P. Jordon, A.C. Dickerson, and J. M. Montague. The mission of the academy is to provide a "broad and liberal education." Tuition in the 1901-1902 term would be \$1.50 - \$2.50 per month and board with local families for \$7.50 per month or Monday through Friday for \$4.00 per month (Windsor Ledger, August 29, 1901). A few years later, an advertisement for Colerain Academy appeared in the Windsor Ledger on August 30, 1906:

The fall term of the Colerain Academy will open up on Monday sixth day of September 1906. Miss Mary L. Smith of Lynchburg, Va Principal. Parties who have children to educate will do well to send to the old reliable Colerain Academy.

The academy was enlarged and became the first public school for the town in 1907 (White, 1970). Mr. Ira E.D. Andrews was the first principal. Colerain High School opened in 1923 at the site of today's elementary school and the old academy building to the west became the teacherage, which was destroyed by fire in 1927 (Ibid). It is assumed that the teacherage was rebuilt almost immediately as the 1930 census lists eight teachers living in the same household. A school for Colerain's African American children was built in the 1920s and enlarged in the 1930s (Ibid). The only evidence of an African American school is a building located west of town on Highway 42 adjacent to the First Missionary Baptist Church of Colerain. The Bertie County tax records state that the property was transferred by the Bertie County Board of Education. No additional information was provided. The building at the site does resemble a school building but is currently used as a residence and is outside the district boundaries.

In the 1950s, the high school building for white children held classes for all grade levels and operated until 1963 when two county high schools were built in Bertie County (Ibid). The school seal for Colerain High School includes the date "1825" illustrating the establishment of the school. The seal is illustrated on the inside cover of the 1963 yearbook which is also the last yearbook for the school (Yellow Jacket Yearbook, 1963). The old high school building was

demolished in the 1990s to make way for a new elementary school on the same site at 202 N. Academy Street (Perry). The early educational history of Colerain has all but been lost in the built environment. The teacherage that replaced the burned one in 1927 is still standing south of the school at 207 North Academy Street, a two-story, hip-roof, brick Colonial Revival-style house.

On December 6, 1855, the Colerain Masonic Lodge was granted a charter and named for Reverend James Delk who was the lodge master at that time. Delk Lodge 171 had twenty-four members at its founding. The Lodge is included in the 1869 Branson's Business Directory with Etherton Wilson listed as the W. Master and J. W. Sessoms as the Secretary. The lodge had ceased work by 1881 and in 1913 was given number 591. The current lodge building was dedicated in 1960 and stands on land purchased by the lodge at 106 North Main Street. In 1993, Delk Lodge was consolidated with "Davie" No. 39 in nearby Lewiston in 1993 and relocated to Ahoskie in Hertford County (Historical Table of Lodges). The Lodge building has a second use as a Fire Department Training building and is now owned by the Fire Department (Bertie County Tax Records).

The antebellum era in Colerain is visible in the extant circa 1850 Henry-Beasley House at 202 S. Main Street. Executed in the Greek Revival style, the house maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. Dr. Peyton T. Henry, a prominent citizen and member of the House of Representatives (1860-1861), graduated from the Medical program at the University of New York (Graduate listing UNY) in 1848 and returned to Colerain and assisted Dr. Turner Wilson before practicing medicine himself (1850 Census). The earliest Henry would have built this house was 1850. John Beasley purchased the house in 1886 and it remained in the Beasley family until the end of the twentieth century (Survey file). Two other antebellum houses exist in Colerain, the Revel-Wade House (ca. 1858) and the Turner-Wilson house (ca. 1860). Both houses were updated in the early twentieth century in the Southern Colonial style with monumental, full-height porches.

The 1860s began with conflict as the country was divided by the Civil War. The members of Colerain Baptist Church fasted and prayed on May 4th and 5th, 1861, for resolution (Thomas, p. 17). The Chowan River was frequently used as a thoroughfare for travel, transport, and reconnaissance. One account reported that while a group of gunboats traveling north on the River towards Winton witnessed the wharf at Colerain on fire. Apparently, the local citizens had set the fire to deter the gunboats from targeting their community (Ibid, p. 40). There were several reports of raids at Colerain throughout the war. During the raids, crops would be confiscated or destroyed, homes vandalized, and citizens terrorized. One such raid occurred to target influential citizens, specifically those who sympathized with the confederacy including Joseph H. Etheridge (Ibid p. 149). The plantation-era in Colerain ended with the war in 1865.

Immediately following the war, the Branson's Business Directory of 1866-67 provides general information into Bertie County businesses. Most of the businesses are in the county seat of Windsor but a few are listed from the neighboring towns and communities. Merchants in Colerain include Willie D. Hayes, John W. Sessoms, and Wilson & Mizell. Peyton T. Henry is listed as a physician in Colerain and he is the owner of the earliest extant house, the Henry-Beasley House at 202 S. Main Street. John W. Sessoms was also included as the Post Master at Colerain. The Business Directory was printed frequently and helps us to trace the changes taking place in the community. For example, the information was the same from 1867-1869. However, by 1872 there were a few changes including a new postmaster and town clerk at Colerain, J.A.J. Askew. By 1872 Colerain Baptist Church was being ministered by B.B. Williams who resided in

Colerain, but he was also minister in Mars Hill. A second doctor was added by 1872, R.H. Smith is listed as is P.T. Henry. There are fewer merchants with Willie D. Hayes absent from the list. The farmers listed in Colerain along with their acreage include J. White (800 acres), J.H. Etheridge (1,500), E. Wilson (800), J.W. Perry (500), J.J. Perry (500), J.W. Beasley (500), J.P. Freeman (800), J. Mitchell (800), W. Mitchell (800), and Wm. H. Taylor (800).

The 1877-78 Directory immediately illustrates a change in political dynamic as the townships now have magistrates at the town, not just in Windsor, the County seat. The magistrates for Colerain were J. Wesley Greene, Wiley D. Hayes, Alpheus Nowell, and David A. Watford. B.B. Williams is still the Pastor at Colerain Baptist Church and living at Colerain while conducting duties also at Mars Hill. Colerain has added a lawyer named S.B. Spruill. The only merchant listed is Wilson & Mizelle and Dr. Henry is no longer listed under Physicians. R.H. Smith and Joseph W. Sessoms are listed as Physicians. The following farmers are listed but their acreage is omitted this time: J.H. Etheridge, E. Wilson, J.W. Perry, J.J. Perry, J.W. Beasley, J.P. Freeman, J. Mitchell, W. Mitchell, Wm. H. Taylor, and J. White.

In 1884, the Magistrates for Colerain are listed as W. H. Taylor, Jno. C. White, J.E. Etheridge, D.A. Watford, G.N. Green, J. H. Hardy, and E. E. Etheridge. B.B. Williams is now in Windsor and T.W. Babb is now the minister at Colerain Baptist Church. S.B. Spruill continues as the sole lawyer in Colerain. The list of merchants has expanded dramatically indicating that the downtown core was thriving with the following listed as General Store: J.C. Bitton & Co, J.R. Freeman, Calvin Godwin, Holley & Jernigan, J.W. Leary & Co., S.S. Leary, J.B. Parker, and J.W. Sessoms. Wilson & Mizell are listed as General Store and Retail Liquor and Mrs. S. Holley is listed as a fish dealer. Thomas D. Holley is listed as operating a mill to process corn. There are two doctors, Henry Mitchell and R.H. Smith, and a dentist, D. Stevens. There is still no Colerain school listed in the directory but there are two teachers, both African American, W.S. Eldridge and Joannah Coffield. The following farmers are listed: J.H. Etheridge, Jr.; E. Wilson; B.P. Williams; J.W. Perry; I.J. Perry; A. Newell; J.W. Beasley; Dan Britton; D.P. Freeman; J.H. Hardy; J.W. Mitchell; W.H. Taylor; J. Mizzele; John Wilson; Thomas Beasley; W.E. Baker; E.P. Simmons; C.I. Morris; Calvin Godwin; James Freeman; E. Wilson; Shade Perry and W.T. Hoggard.

The Methodist Church, located at 209 W. Academy Street is on land donated by Mr. John Hays in 1871 (White, 1970). The current building was dedicated in 1945 having replaced an earlier building that burned in 1940 (Ibid). The church is a brick gable-front building with Gothic-arched stained-glass windows. There is a small cemetery in the church yard with early graves from 1900. The names on the markers include Holley, Smallwood, and Sessoms.

Commerce continued to develop into the twentieth century with the opening of the Bank of Colerain circa 1900 (116 S. Main St.). Dr. L.A. Nowell was the first President, followed by other familiar names such as D.R. Britton, and J.L. Parkers, Sr. (White 1970). "A Report of the Condition of the Bank of Colerain" appeared in the *Windsor Ledger* on June 19, 1913, with an equal number of resources and liabilities totaling \$132,903.05. The following year the total was \$164,713.24. The Bank of Colerain was merged with Planters National Bank (113 S. Main St.) in the late twentieth century. A second bank opened circa 1920, First Citizens Bank, at 102 N. Main Street. The bank erected a one-story commercial building constructed of rusticated block on the main intersection of town.

Colerain's location on the Chowan River provided access to transportation, trade, and entertainment. Steamships provided transportation to various river ports. Four such steamboats were the "Virginia", "Carolina", "Guide", and "Olive" (White, 1970). The last, Olive, was

caught in a sudden violent wind that caused the ship to sink. The accident happened in February 1903 and result in the loss of seventeen passengers (Ibid).

Colerain's riverfront has also been the site of much entertainment. James Adam's Floating Theater was built in Washington, North Carolina in 1913 (White, 1970). Beginning in 1914, the theater boat would travel from coastal and river towns including Colerain (Ibid). The troop would stay in Colerain for six consecutive days performing different musicals and plays every night. Each night would be finished with a concert by the group's band. The cast and band lived on the ship, maintained the ship, and performed on the ship (Ibid). One member of the orchestra, Jimmy McCallum of Maxton, North Carolina married Colerain's Fanny Bryant and ended up in Colerain for the rest of their lives. Norman Perry remembers his mother talking about social activities along the river in the 1930s including the traveling theater. The floating theater stopped touring in 1940 and was moored at its final location on the West River in Annapolis, Maryland (Ibid). Fun times on Colerain Beach continued in the 1950s when there was a Pavilion with a Merry Go Round and a zoo complete with bear, wildcats, and monkeys. There were also beauty pageants, shows, and beach parties (Local Interviews).

Another source of entertainment replaced the riverboat in 1940 with the opening of the Myers Theater at Colerain. The Theater at 109 S. Main Street was constructed in the stylish Art Deco style of the period. It was operated by Tom Johnson. Kelly Perry was also an operator and his wife, Grace, sold tickets. At one time admission was 15 cents, a drink and popcorn each sold for 5 cents (Local Interviews). In the 1950s it operated as part of the Stewart and Everett chain (Cinema Treasures).

Baseball was another popular source of entertainment after World War II in Eastern, North Carolina. In 1947, a semi-pro Albemarle League was formed and between 1947 and 1949 was one of the best leagues in the country (White, 1970). The league consisted of six teams, Colerain, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Hertford, Suffolk (replaced by Plymouth in 1948), and Windsor (Ibid). The Colerain Trappers were very popular and garnered crowds of one thousand or more to the games (Ibid). According to local citizens who grew up in Colerain, the baseball field was located behind the high school building (current location of the elementary school playground) on N. Academy Street.

The Depression of the 1930s hit Colerain as it did the rest of the country. Federal programs were created to employ local citizens for public works projects. One such program, the Works Progress Administration or WPA, funded several projects in Colerain as part of the federal effort to create local work. These projects included the circa 1940, Community House (106 W. Academy St.), the school gymnasium (no longer extant), and water, sewer and sidewalks for the town. The Community House was a gathering place for the community and host to wedding receptions, birthday parties, and community meetings and events (Local Interview).

In 1927, Lonnie A. Perry and Arlie T. Belch began the Perry-Belch Fish Company at Colerain. In 1945 Arlie Belch died and his son, Arlie T. Belch, Jr. continued the partnership with Lonnie D. Perry. They operated the plant until 1952. At that time L.D. Perry and Leo Wynn's purchased the Belch's interest and formed the Perry-Wynns Fish Company (Perry-Wynns Papers, NCSU). It was known as the largest freshwater herring fishery in the world for decades packing herring under well-known brands "Tidewater", "Bertie" and "Chowan's Best" (Ibid). At its height, the company employed approximately 200 seasonal and permanent employees (Ibid). Based on the employment records, the season for herring began in March and ended in May or June, a relatively short amount of time. During the herring season some Bertie County farmers

would fish the Chowan on their own and sell their catch to Perry-Wynns to supplement their income (Stephenson, p. 100). Some farmers and their wives would work for the fishery as seasonal employees either part- or full-time to supplement their farming income (Perry-Wynns Papers, NCSU). The Sea Gull Café was part of the fishery operation was open for lunch during herring season (Perry-Wynns Papers, NCSU). The fishing waned in the 1990s as the herring numbers diminished followed by employment at the Perry-Wynns company which decreased to ten full-time employees and approximately 25 seasonal employees (Ibid). The last fishery was destroyed in September of 2003 when Hurricane Isabel destroying nine of the eleven buildings owned by the Perry-Wynn fishery (Ibid). The Sea Gull Café still stands at the Perry-Wynn (Colerain) beach.

Bertie County is a predominately rural county. During the plantation era it was one of the richest counties in the state. Although fishing played a role in the economy and development of Colerain and Bertie, farming has been the backbone of the community throughout its history and today. Beginning with the Meherrin into the Plantation era through two centuries to today, agriculture has held the primary role in the economy and development of Colerain and remains as the primary source of income for the small community. According to the 1872 Branson's Directory there were ten farmers listed in Colerain with over 7800 acres of land used for farming. After the Civil War, cotton was the favored crop but was hard on the land and replaced by peanuts and tobacco by the 1890s (Blokker, p. 64). The signing of the Smith-Lever law in 1914, provided that counties employ full-time agents to assist with farm best practices and education of farming practices (White 1970). The expansion of electricity to the farms was one of the most significant during the 1910s and 1920s (Ibid).

Colerain's fields have harvested cotton, corn, tobacco, sage, wheat and peanuts over the years. Residents remember that everyone, including children, worked in the fields in the 1950s and 1960s (Local Interviews). Much of Colerain's crops were harvested by hand throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries which made necessary seasonal, temporary, and permanent employees to work the fields. Innovative technology and increased mechanization in agricultural production have greatly reduced the need for manual labor and therefore reduced the number of agricultural jobs.

The 1930 census for Colerain lists the population at 229 with twelve people listed as farmers, farm managers, or farm laborers. In 1940, the population was up to 307 with twenty-two individuals associated with farming and an agriculture teacher at the public school.

Colerain's population increased again in 1950 to 367 people, took a slight decrease in 1960 to 340 and then increased again in 1970 to the highest population in its history at 373. The success of the fishery during this period and increased improvement in agriculture can be attributed to this increase. The seasonal employment garnered by the fishery would have necessitated additional retail and service industries including but not limited to banks, barbers, insurance, mechanics, restaurants, furniture and clothing establishments.

A commitment of public funds for projects provides additional evidence that the community was growing at mid-century. Public projects during this period included the Town Hall and Fire Station in 1960, the new U.S. Post Office in 1961, and the widening of Main Street and addition of curb and gutter (White). All these projects illustrate the commitment to the community.

In addition to municipal development, local commerce was also active during the 1960s. The 1966 "Yellow Jacket" yearbook for Colerain High School included ads from over a dozen local businesses including the Bank of Colerain, C.W. Beasley Oil Company, Farmers Supply

Company, Britton Harrell & Son, Kenny's City Market, O'Berry Motors, Hughes Market, W. E. White Insurance Company, Oliver Perry General Merchandise, Colerain Furniture, Colerain Cleaners, H.G. Mizelle General Merchandise, Hughes and Brown Texaco, Colerain Barbershop, J.E. Byrum General Merchandise, and E.L. Stokes and Sons Peanut Buyers. A full-page newspaper ad, currently on display in Café 45 in downtown Colerain, was sponsored by the Town of Colerain celebrating the 250th anniversary of Bertie County in 1972. Many of the local businesses that advertised in the anniversary edition were associated with farming and agriculture including Ed's Clover Farm Grocery, Farmers Supply Company, C.W. Beasley Oil Company, Hughes Market, Inc., and White-Evans Equipment Co. (Farm Equipment). Other businesses included Harrell's Clothing, Planters National Bank, and Alton's Clothing illustrating continued commercial activity in the community after the Period of Significance. Residential architecture from those decades is abundant in the district as evidenced by fourteen primary buildings extant from the 1960s and nine primary buildings from the 1970s.

A steady decline began in Colerain due to various factors in the 1980s and has continued to the present. The population in 1980 was 284 and in 2014 was 193. This trend is one that can be described as an epidemic in eastern North Carolina. Rural communities are losing population to the urban centers at a rapid rate resulting in the loss of needed community services. The loss of the fishery in 2003 was a blow to the local economy. Colerain Beach remains a favorite summer spot for the locals. Many of the Main Street businesses have closed, though a café and two retail stores have recently opened to serve the community. Even with all the changes in the last fifty years, Colerain's connection to the Chowan River, agriculture and farming is constant. The feeling in Colerain is best summarized in the following quote by Mrs. Ruth White (1970), "Nowhere in North Carolina has nature been kinder than to the region that borders the Chowan River. Its beauty is an eternal one. The civilization it once cradled has now passed away, but its charm and loveliness survive."

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Local Interview with Lee and Linda Wynn, Betty Baker, Thomas Harrell, Lyn Askew, Norman and Jaquelin Perry. Longtime residents of Colerain. Spent the day with me telling stories and provided names and occupations for many of the buildings in the inventory based on their knowledge. Colerain, NC: Sunday, August 19, 2018

Perry, Jaquelin and Norman. Residents of Colerain, several interviews between December 2016 and June 2017.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BR0636

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 115 acres +/-

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.205999 Longitude: -76.768516

2. Latitude: 36.206013 Longitude: -76.767903

3. Latitude: 36.204811	Longitude: -76.767868
4. Latitude: 36.204917	Longitude: -76.766842
5. Latitude: 36.204254	Longitude: - 76.766592
6. Latitude: 36.202529	Longitude: - 76.761871
7. Latitude: 36.202558	Longitude - 76.762319
8. Latitude: 36.200111	Longitude: - 76.758048
9. Latitude: 36.199558	Longitude: - 76.758084
10. Latitude: 36.199635	Longitude: - 76.761351
11. Latitude: 36.199873	Longitude: - 76.762483
12. Latitude: 36.198922	Longitude: - 76. 762716
13. Latitude: 36.198651	Longitude: - 76.768124
14. Latitude: 36.199037	Longitude: - 76.768134
15. Latitude: 36. 199217	Longitude: - 76.770909
16. Latitude: 36.198902	Longitude: - 76.770917
17. Latitude: 36. 198909	Longitude: - 76.771306
18. Latitude: 36. 199427	Longitude: - 76. 771269
19. Latitude: 36.199497	Longitude: - 76.771015
20. Latitude: 36.200035	Longitude: - 76.771023
21. Latitude: 36.200206	Longitude: - 76.772254
22. Latitude: 36. 201881	Longitude: - 76.771567
23. Latitude: 36.201969	Longitude: - 76.772343
24. Latitude: 36.202431	Longitude: - 76.772261
25. Latitude: 36.202282	Longitude: - 76.771213

26. Latitude: 36.203484 Longitude: - 76.771042

27. Latitude: 36.203675 Longitude: - 76.770305

28. Latitude: 36.203531 Longitude: - 76.768478

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

The boundary of the Colerain Historic District begins at the northwest corner of the 313 N. Main Street tax parcel and continues east until the northeast corner of the same lot. Thence continuing south along the east property lines of 311, 307 and part of 303 until a point where it crosses N. Main Street to the northwest corner of the 304 N. Main Street tax parcel. Thence continuing east until the line meets the Town Limit Line. The line then follows the Town Limit Line south until the Town Limit Line makes a diagonal line southeast approximately 1,527 feet to a point where the Town Limit Line turns south to the easternmost property line of the Holley-Etheridge Cemetery parcel at 309 E. River Street to the corner of the lot adjoining E. River Street and crosses E. River Street to the northwest corner of the tax parcel of 404 E. River Street. The district boundary then follows the northern lot lines east until the point at the easternmost property line of 606 E. River Street. The line continues to the rear property line of 606 E. River then turns west and continues along the rear property lines of the E. River Street properties crossing Sunrise Street and continuing along the rear property lines of 408, 406, and 404 E. River Street. At the southwest rear corner of 404, the line continues south to a point where it joins the Town Limit Line, the line then turns at a diagonal running southwest to the southwest corner of 205 S. Main Street. The line follows the western property line of 205 S. Main and moves north until it parallels the southern tax parcel line of 206 S. Main Street. The line moves west to meet the southeast corner of the 206 S. Main Street, then continues due west following the rear property lines of 204 S. Main, 109 and 201 W. Academy remaining on that track the line cuts through the lot at 205 B W. Academy to the eastern property line of the Teacherage at 207 N. Academy. The boundary then follows the property lines of 207 N. Academy to include it and continues north along the west parcel line of 209 W. Academy Street, turning west to follow the south property lines of the properties at 114 N. Academy Street and Off 112 North Academy Street, before turning north to follow the west property lines of Off 112 – 102 N. Academy Street. The line then turns west on the north side of W. River Street along the south parcel lines to the westernmost property line of 308 W. River Street, following that west property line north and then turning east and following the rear property lines of 306 and 304 W. River then turning north along the western property line of 208 W. River Street. The line follows that property line until it joins with the northwest corner of 207 Glovers Street. The boundary line follows the northern property line of 207 Glovers and crosses glovers Street to join the northwest property line of 112 Britton Street. It then follows the rear or northern property lines of 112 – 104 Britton Street until the line intersects with the rear property line of 205 N. Main Street. The boundary then follows the rear property lines of the N. Main Street properties until it intersects with the point of beginning at 313 N. Main Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include most of the historic built resources that convey the significance of the historic district and its period significance. Areas excluded contain noncontributing or vacant lots that are within the Town Limit Boundaries but on the edges of the district boundary to ensure the district boundaries include the highest concentration of contributing resources within the appropriate setting to convey the Town's significance in the area of Architecture. In addition, several resources are located just outside of the Town boundaries and therefore not included in the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michelle A. Michael, Consultant
organization: Historic Colerain
street & number: 204 Woodburn Road
city or town: Raleigh state: NC zip code: 27605
e-mail historybydesign1@gmail.com
telephone: 910-257-3047
date: September 1, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Colerain Historic District

City or Vicinity: Colerain

County: Bertie County

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Michelle A. Michael

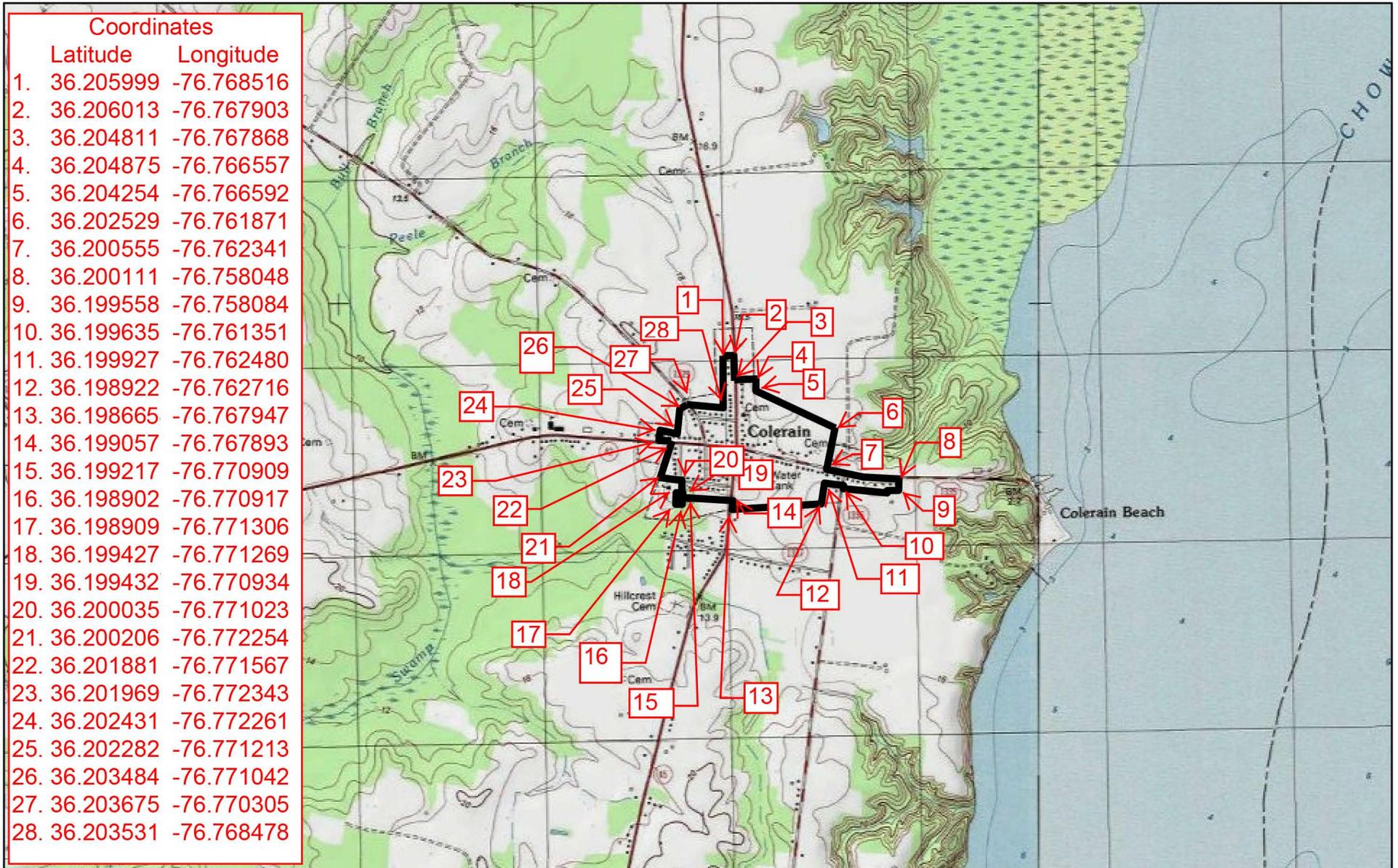
Date Photographed: April 2017 and July 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

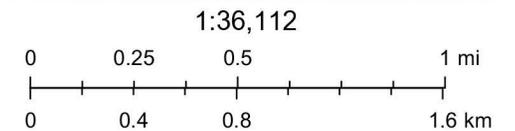
1. View of the Henry-Beasley House, 202 S. Main Street (left) and Wilson Turner House and Outbuilding (right), view of east elevations looking west; July 2019.
2. View of South Main Street looking north; July 2019.
3. View of South Main Street looking south, July 2019.
4. View of 200 Block N. Main Street, west side looking north, July 2019
5. View of 200 Block N. Main Street, east side looking south, July 2019
6. View of Colerain Baptist Church looking east, April 2017.
7. View of 107 N. Main Street looking west, April 2017
8. View of 100 Block Britton Street, south side looking east, July 2019.
9. View of Glovers Street looking north towards Britton Street and the Town Limit.
10. View of 100 block W. River Street, north side looking east, July 2019.
11. View of 107 W. River Street, looking southeast, April 2017.
12. View of 200 block W. River St., north side looking west, July 2019.
13. View of 200 block W. River St., south side looking west, July 2019.
14. View of 107 E. River Street, looking north, April 2017
15. View of 309 E. River Street, looking northwest, April 2017.
16. View of 512 E. River Street looking south, April 2017.
17. View of Colerain United Methodist Church, April 2017.
18. View of 206 W. Academy Street looking east, April 2017.
19. View of a pack house at 205 S. Main Street looking east, April 2017.

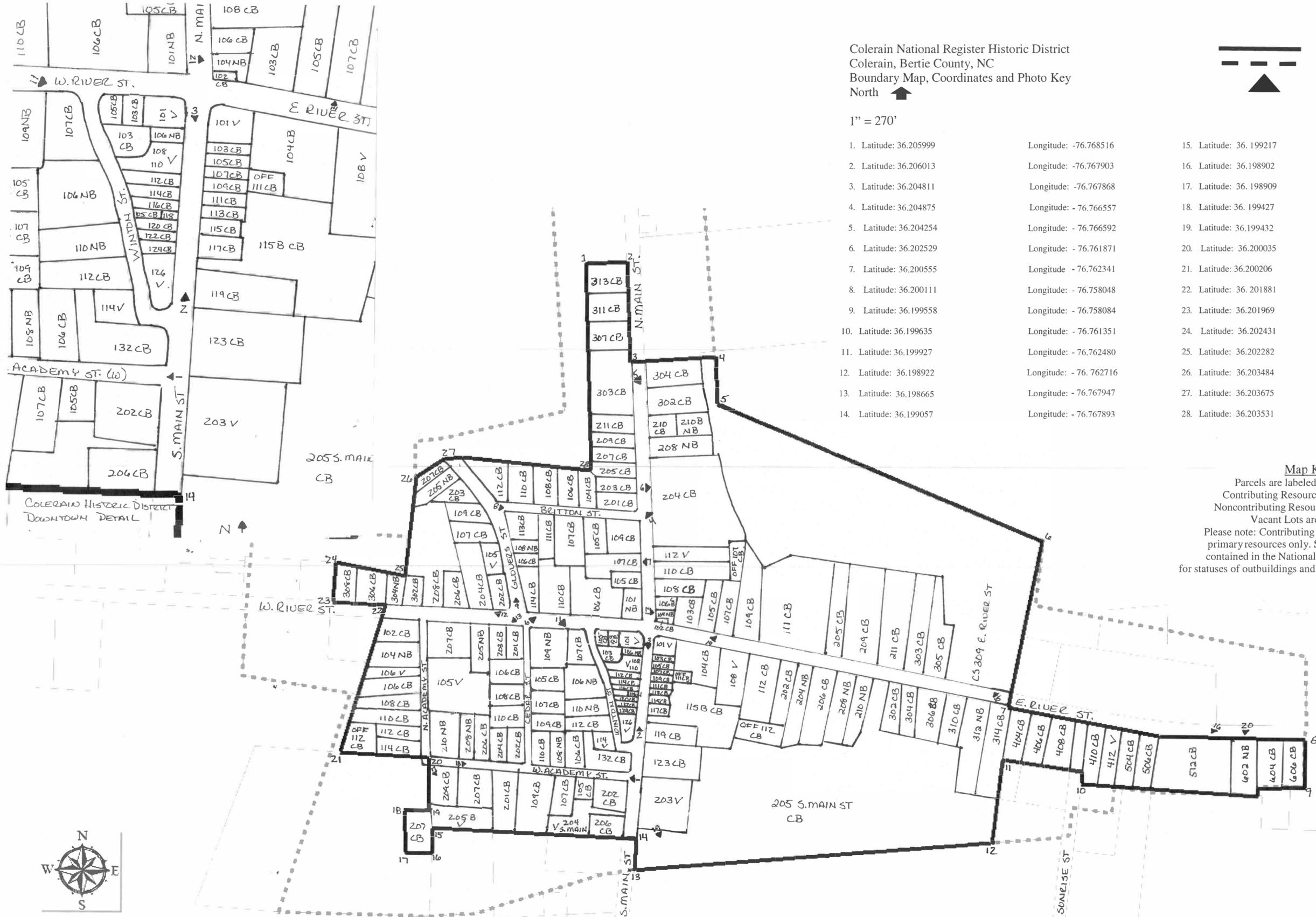
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Colerain Historic District, Bertie Co., NC



September 8, 2019





Colerain National Register Historic District
 Colerain, Bertie County, NC
 Boundary Map, Coordinates and Photo Key
 North ↑



National Register Boundary
 Town Boundary
 1-21 Photographs

1" = 270'

1. Latitude: 36.205999	Longitude: -76.768516	15. Latitude: 36.199217	Longitude: -76.770909
2. Latitude: 36.206013	Longitude: -76.767903	16. Latitude: 36.198902	Longitude: -76.770917
3. Latitude: 36.204811	Longitude: -76.767868	17. Latitude: 36.198909	Longitude: -76.771306
4. Latitude: 36.204875	Longitude: -76.766557	18. Latitude: 36.199427	Longitude: -76.771269
5. Latitude: 36.204254	Longitude: -76.766592	19. Latitude: 36.199432	Longitude: -76.770934
6. Latitude: 36.202529	Longitude: -76.761871	20. Latitude: 36.200035	Longitude: -76.771023
7. Latitude: 36.200555	Longitude: -76.762341	21. Latitude: 36.200206	Longitude: -76.772254
8. Latitude: 36.200111	Longitude: -76.758048	22. Latitude: 36.201881	Longitude: -76.771567
9. Latitude: 36.199558	Longitude: -76.758084	23. Latitude: 36.201969	Longitude: -76.772343
10. Latitude: 36.199635	Longitude: -76.761351	24. Latitude: 36.202431	Longitude: -76.772261
11. Latitude: 36.199927	Longitude: -76.762480	25. Latitude: 36.202282	Longitude: -76.771213
12. Latitude: 36.198922	Longitude: -76.762716	26. Latitude: 36.203484	Longitude: -76.771042
13. Latitude: 36.198665	Longitude: -76.767947	27. Latitude: 36.203675	Longitude: -76.770305
14. Latitude: 36.199057	Longitude: -76.767893	28. Latitude: 36.203531	Longitude: -76.768478

Map Key

Parcels are labeled by the address
 Contributing Resources are labeled CB
 Noncontributing Resources are labeled NB
 Vacant Lots are labeled V
 Please note: Contributing status is indicated for
 primary resources only. See the inventory list
 contained in the National Register nomination
 for statuses of outbuildings and other associated resources.



1 : 270 Feet