

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: Enfield Historic District

Other names/site number: n/a

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by North Church, West Bryant, North Railroad, Liberty, North McDaniel, Whitaker, Southwest Railroad, Tucker and McGwigen streets and by East and West Burnette avenues

City or town: Enfield State: NC County: Halifax

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Enfield Historic District
 Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
 County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>370</u>	<u>78</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>381</u>	<u>89</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3
James H. Parker House, Listed 1994

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC – single dwelling
- DOMESTIC – multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC – secondary structure
- DOMESTIC – hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE – business
- COMMERCE/TRADE – financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE – specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE – department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE – warehouse
- SOCIAL – meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT – town hall
- GOVERNMENT – fire station
- GOVERNMENT – government office
- GOVERNMENT – post office
- EDUCATION - library
- RELIGION – religious facility
- RELIGION – church-related residence
- RECREATION – theater
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE – processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE – storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE – Agricultural outbuilding
- TRANSPORTATION – rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC – multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC – secondary structure
- DOMESTIC – hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE – business
- COMMERCE/TRADE – financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE – specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE – department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE – warehouse
- SOCIAL – meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT – town hall
- GOVERNMENT – government office
- GOVERNMENT – post office
- EDUCATION - library
- RELIGION – religious facility
- RELIGION – church-related residence
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE – processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE – storage
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE – Agricultural outbuilding

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- MID-19TH CENTURY – Greek Revival
- MID-19TH CENTURY – Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN – Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN – Queen Anne
- LATE VICTORIAN – Romanesque Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Classical Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Neoclassical
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Spanish Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS – Craftsman
- MODERN MOVEMENT – Ranch
- MODERN MOVEMENT – Modernist
- MODERN MOVEMENT – Art Deco
- OTHER – Minimal Traditional
- OTHER – Period Cottage
- OTHER – Lustron
- OTHER – Manufactured
- OTHER – Vernacular

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

- Foundation – BRICK
- CONCRETE
- Walls – WOOD – weatherboard
- WOOD – shingle
- BRICK
- METAL – aluminum
- STUCCO
- ASBESTOS
- CONCRETE
- SYNTHETICS - vinyl
- OTHER – enamel panels
- Roof – METAL
- ASPHALT

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The town of Enfield is located in south central Halifax County, several miles north of the Edgecombe County line. The Enfield Historic District includes the majority of mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century resources, illustrating the growth of the town as an agricultural trading and processing center, centered on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which was built through the county in 1840. Streets are roughly arranged in a grid pattern that is centered on the railroad tracks, resulting in a grid that is skewed approximately forty-five degrees to the northeast. Commercial resources are located near the center of the district, near the intersection of the railroad tracks with Whitaker Street to the southeast and Whitfield Street to the northwest. Industrial resources related to peanut production are located at the northeast end of the district, along the south east side of the railroad tracks. The oldest residences are located near the railroad tracks, just southwest of the commercial district with late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential and institutional resources extending out from the commercial district.

Resources include a range of building types and styles, including residential resources dating from 1833 through c.1972 and commercial and industrial resources that largely date from the early twentieth century. The district is bounded on all sides by later construction, vacant lots, or buildings that have been significantly altered. Material alterations to the historic buildings are typically limited to the application of synthetic siding and/or the installation of replacement windows, doors, or storefronts. Only thirteen primary resources within the district boundary post-date the period of significance.

Narrative Description

The Enfield Historic District includes the full extent of contiguous, contributing historic resources in the town of Enfield. Formed in 1740, the town did not experience significant growth until the arrival of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1840. (The oldest extant resources date from the 1830s with no above-ground eighteenth-century resources remaining). Enfield is located approximately two-and-a-half miles north of the Edgecombe County line and approximately eleven miles southwest of Halifax, the county seat of Halifax County. Both Enfield and Halifax are located along U. S. Highway 301 and the Wilmington and Weldon rail line, both of which roughly bisect the county from north to south.

The district is largely residential, though includes commercial resources along the 100 blocks of Whitfield and Whitaker streets and along the 100 blocks of North and Southeast Railroad Streets. Industrial resources are generally concentrated along Halifax Street, just west of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and northeast of the commercial area. The district also includes several churches intermixed with residential resources west of downtown. In total, there are 245 primary resources and 139 outbuildings, secondary structures, and objects that were constructed between 1833 and c.1972 and contribute to the significance of the district. Forty-one primary resources and forty-eight outbuildings and secondary

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

structures do not contribute to the district as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they no longer retain sufficient historic integrity. There are seventy-one vacant lots in the district, many of them used for parking and/or located on the interior of the block where they do not significantly impact the district streetscape. Eighty-six percent of the total primary resources contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district.

The town of Enfield is laid out on a grid plan centered on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which extends from southeast to northwest, resulting in a grid that is skewed roughly forty-five degrees from true north. Church, Dennis, Halifax, Hunter, McDaniel, and McGwigan streets run parallel to the railroad tracks. Batchelor, Bryant, Burnette, Franklin, Liberty, Market, and Whitaker streets extend perpendicular to the railroad tracks. Whitfield Street, and the intersecting Overstreet Drive, break with the grid of the town, with Whitfield Street running roughly west from downtown and Overstreet Drive south from Whitfield Street. The topography of the district is largely flat and while mature trees and plantings are located throughout the district, many are near the interior of the blocks and thus, do not form a distinctive tree canopy that extends across the streets. Fences are rare, largely relegated to rear and side yards. Several houses retain brick walls along the sidewalk, though these too are rare.

Lot sizes for residential resources vary significantly, due to the gradual development of the district over the course of more than 100 years. Lot depths are typically half of a city block. However, the size of city blocks in the district is inconsistent and the shape of blocks adjacent to Whitfield Street are irregular, resulting in deep and irregularly shaped building lots in that area. In general, mid- to late-nineteenth century houses tend to stand on larger lots than their early- to mid-twentieth century counterparts, especially those houses constructed for mill workers at the southwest end of the district. Additionally, the loss of a number of residences in the late nineteenth century has resulted in a number vacant lots, some of which have been purchased by neighbors to create larger lots for the remaining adjacent houses. Lot widths also vary significantly with commercial parcels as narrow as twenty-five feet. Despite the range of lot sizes and building ages, building setbacks are relatively consistent, especially within each block, with commercial buildings abutting the sidewalk and residential resources set back twenty-five to thirty feet in most cases.

Manmade elements in the district include the grid pattern of the street, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, and extant buildings and outbuildings. The streets are all paved with concrete curbs and gutters and concrete sidewalks except in the following locations: No curbs or gutters exist along North, Southeast, or Southwest Railroad streets, except in the commercial core of the town. Sidewalks are not present along East Burnette or North McDaniel Street, the latter of which is largely commercial. Neither sidewalks nor curbs exist along Liberty Street or Overstreet Avenue. They are also absent from McGwigan Street, constructed as housing for mill workers, and from Halifax Street, which is lined with industrial resources. Outbuildings are generally located behind primary structures and are accessed by paved and gravel driveways on one side of the lot or, in the case of corner lots, a driveway from the side street. While driveways are common in the district, they are not prominent features.

Residences within the district vary significantly in size and architectural style, based on their date of construction and the financial means of their earliest owners. They include modest mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style houses; large, two-story, late nineteenth-century, Italianate- and Queen Anne-style houses with wide front porches and multiple rear wings; modest early-twentieth-century vernacular, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman-style houses; and small, one-story, Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The earliest houses in the town are interspersed throughout the district, their large plots of land later divided to allow additional residential

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

development. The most prominent late-nineteenth century houses are located facing South Railroad Street or along West Burnette and Whitfield streets, the latter being U. S. Highway 401, the main entrance to the town from the west.

Commercial and industrial architecture dates from the early-twentieth century and is largely vernacular. Industrial buildings are typically frame with metal sheathing and gabled metal roofs. Commercial buildings are of brick construction with parapet roofs. Most have minimal detailing, though several have Colonial Revival-, Classical Revival-, or Romanesque Revival-style elements.

Little development has taken place within the district since c.1972, the end of the period of significance, with only thirteen primary resources post-dating the period of significance.

DISTRICT INVENTORY

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by street number along those streets. Building names and construction dates were derived primarily from survey files, county tax records, and architectural analysis. Whenever possible, resources are named for their first owner/occupant or for multiple owners/occupants associated with the property over time. Houses and commercial buildings for which no definite occupants are known are listed simply as “house” or “commercial building,” respectively. Halifax County tax records provide accurate construction dates for some properties, especially those from the mid- to late-twentieth century. When dates given on county tax records coincide with the information provided by other sources, those dates are used. When dates of outbuildings given on county tax records align with the architectural styles of the outbuildings, those dates are used.

Properties in the inventory are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to age or alterations) based on their date of construction and level of material integrity. Vacant lots (VL) are also noted to identify their frequency and location. Many vacant parcels are owned by adjacent property owners and are marked as such on the district map. All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, 1833 to c.1972, and retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Common material changes within the Enfield Historic District include the installation of vinyl, aluminum, or other synthetic siding, the replacement of windows and doors, and the replacement of storefronts. Additions are common but are rarely significant in size and are most often relegated to a side or rear elevation. These changes alone or in combination do not typically render a property non-contributing. A building is contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features. For example, the c.1900 Ivey and Bessie C. Watson House (108 West Burnette Street) has vinyl siding and a replacement railing, but retains its original form, windows and doors, and decorative shingles in the gables and thus, contributes to the district. However, the c.1907 W. E. Beavans House (212 Batchelor Street) has been altered with the removal of the original porch and the replacement of a single window on the façade with a large, picture window. These changes have rendered the building noncontributing. Additionally, the house at 107 North Church Street has been altered with the construction of a large flat-roofed addition that obscures an original side-gabled wing, significantly altering the form of the Minimal Traditional-style house and rendering the house noncontributing.

The alteration of commercial storefronts is common in the Enfield Historic District and illustrates the changing use of the buildings over time. The replacement of original storefronts is typical, with many

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

replaced during the period of significance. Thus, if a commercial building retains its historic roofline, massing, materials, and for multi-story buildings, its upper-level architectural detailing and fenestration, it is considered a contributing resource. The c.1918 commercial building at 105-107 North Railroad Street features a replacement storefront in the left bay and the right storefront has been boarded. Second-floor window openings have been boarded and bricked-in as well. However, the building retains distinctive brickwork throughout and an original metal cornice above the left storefront and thus contributes to the district. However, significant changes to the building's upper floors can render a commercial building noncontributing, as is the case with the c.1905 commercial building at 114 Whitfield Street, which was considerably altered in 1977 with a replacement storefront and the application of a modern pent roof over the upper floor.

In the inventory, unless otherwise noted, the structures in the district have asphalt-shingled roofs and brick foundations. Outbuildings are one-story unless otherwise noted and pre-fabricated sheds and carports were considered to be temporary and thus were not included as counted resources within the inventory.

BATCHELOR STREET

200 Batchelor Street

Episcopal Church of the Advent – 1880, 1907, c.1920, 1927, 1957 Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Batchelor and North Dennis streets, the one-story, front-gabled church is a frame structure with a later brick veneer. The building is three bays wide and four bays deep with a partially engaged square tower, centered on the southwest elevation. The bays are separated by brick pilasters and the side elevations feature stained glass windows with triangular, pointed tops. The roof has shallow eaves and a cornice on the side elevations. The tower has a double-leaf, pointed-arch batten door centered on the façade. The doors are located within a pointed-arch limestone surround with projecting drip cap. Above the entrance is a terra cotta rondel with four quatrefoils. The side elevations of the tower each feature a narrow, pointed-arch stained glass window. The top of the tower features a crenelated parapet with a terra cotta frieze; Moorish-influenced panels at the corners; and trios of quatrefoils between the panels. The tower is topped by an octagonal, pyramidal roof with louvered gable vents on four of the eight sides. The roof is covered with pressed metal shingles and topped by a cross. Projecting, side-gabled wings at the right rear (east) and left rear (north) corners house a vestry room and sacristy. Each wing has a double-leaf, batten door in a pointed-arch limestone surround on its southwest elevation. The east wing has a single, ten-light window with triangular, pointed top on the southeast elevation. The northeast elevation of the church, including the northeast elevation of the two wings, is five bays wide with a three-part stained-glass window in the center, flanked by two ten-light windows with triangular, pointed tops on each side.

A side-gabled hyphen on the left (northwest) elevation of the left wing connects to the 1957 front-gabled, Parish House. Both the hyphen and the Parish House have brick veneer, plain cornice, and paired one-light casement windows with cast-stone sills. Paired batten doors in a pointed-arch brick surround are centered on the front (southwest) elevation of the Parish House, mimicking those on the front of the church. The left elevation is seven bays deep with two additional entrances to the hall. The space between the church and Parish Hall is a small courtyard, paved with brick and encircled with bushes. The area is enclosed by a low brick wall with a metal fence above it and is accessed by a metal gate. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the Parish House.

The Church of the Advent is one of the earliest surviving church buildings in Enfield, the frame core dating to 1880. The building was moved from the corner of Church and Franklin streets to its current

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

location in 1907 and Sanborn maps show a rectangular building with spired steeple on the south end.¹ The building was veneered with brick between 1915 and 1921 and was enlarged in 1927 when “a vestry room was added as a northern transept and a working sacristy on the south, while an addition was made behind the then existing alter to form a new sanctuary. This increased the room in the nave for additional seating.” The Parish House addition was completed in 1957.²

201 Batchelor Street

Bank – c.1976

Noncontributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival-style brick bank is located at the southwest corner of Batchelor and North Dennis streets. The building is five bays wide and has a Flemish-bond brick veneer, vinyl windows, and gabled wall dormers in the Mansard roof. A nine-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the northeast elevation. It has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights, an eight-light transom, and is sheltered by a front-gabled portico on Tuscan columns. An entrance on the right (northwest) elevation is sheltered by a smaller porch with Tuscan columns matching those on the façade. The rear (southwest) elevation is devoid of fenestration with the exception of a drive-up window that is sheltered by a flat roof on brick piers. County tax records date the bank, which is no longer in operation, to 1976.

West of 201 Batchelor Street – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

206 Batchelor Street

Church of the Advent Parsonage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Constructed by the Church of the Advent, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a dentil cornice across the façade, and flush eaves. A six-panel door is centered on the façade. It has blind sidelights and a classical surround with fluted pilasters. There are two gabled dormers on the façade, each with a six-over-six window and flush sheathing. An exterior brick chimney rises on the right (southeast) elevation and there is a single window and louvered vent in each gable. A shed-roofed, screened porch is located at the right rear (northeast). The property was acquired by the adjacent Church of the Advent in 1956 for the construction of their Parish Hall. An earlier house on the site, shown on the 1943 Sanborn map was demolished for the construction of the Parish Hall and this house was constructed by the church, on the remainder of the site, soon after. County tax records date the building to 1960.

Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house, the shed-roofed, frame shed may have been constructed concurrent with the earlier house on the site. It has two open bays and a 5V metal roof.

208-210 Batchelor Street

Mrs. E. L. McDaniel House – c.1904, c.1925

Contributing Building

Constructed prior to 1909, this one-story, side-gabled, Folk Victorian-style house features a distinctive, front-gabled wing near the center of the façade. The wing has a canted bay and imbricated shingles in the front gable. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the front wing and the main side-gabled form. A replacement door to the right of the projecting wing retains original three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. A replacement door is also located to the left of the projecting wing. Originally both entrances were sheltered by shed-roofed porches that flanked the projecting wing. However, between 1921 and 1927 the porch was extended to wrap around the front-gabled wing. The current porch has a standing-

¹ “A History of the Church of the Advent,” 1980, “Town Histories,” Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 4, 9.

² “A History of the Church of the Advent,” 12, 16, 18.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

seam metal roof and is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. A gabled ell, centered on the rear (northeast) elevation has been extended on its right side to be flush with the southeast elevation of the main block. A shed-roofed bay projects from its rear (northeast) elevation. A series of gabled and shed-roofed additions are also present at the left rear (north).

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house is a shed-roofed frame shed with vinyl siding and a five-panel door centered on the southwest elevation.

Shed – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

This small frame, shed-roofed shed with plywood sheathing is located north of the house.

211 Batchelor Street

House – c.1948

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Period Cottage is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing under a slightly lower roofline on the left (southeast) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels, a wide cornice, and flush eaves. A front-gabled entrance bay, centered on the façade has a steeply pitched roof and an arched brick entry, through which is an inset door. The four-light-over-four-panel door has a blind fanlight and an arched brick surround. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. Windows are paired on the façade and the left wing has a group of three windows on the façade, an entrance on the left elevation that is sheltered by a gabled roof on sawn brackets, and a single window in the gable. A one-story, side-gabled porch on the right (northwest) elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding and vinyl windows sheltered by aluminum awnings, but retains vertical wood sheathing in the gable. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest). While a similar footprint appears on Sanborn maps as early as 1921, county tax records date the building to 1948 and the architecture of the house is more in keeping with post-World War II construction. A prefabricated metal carport was installed directly in front of the garage between 1998 and 2010.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a single batten door centered on the northeast elevation.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, this front-gabled frame garage has a 5V metal roof and is covered with vertical metal sheathing. A shed-roofed bay extends from its northwest elevation.

212 Batchelor Street

William E. Beavans House – c.1907

Noncontributing Building

This early-twentieth century house has been significantly altered with the removal of the original porch; the construction of a small, front-gabled porch; and the replacement of a single double-hung window on the façade with a twenty-light picture window. The two-story, front-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a roof with partial gable returns. A six-panel door on the right (southeast) end of the façade has a fifteen-light French storm door, three-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and a four-light transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. There is a rectangular louvered vent with a triangular pediment centered in the front gable. Projecting, two-story canted bays are located on the right (southeast) and left (northwest) elevations. A series of one-story wings at the rear are obscured by foliage. Two outbuildings shown on aerial photos are not visible from the street.

215-217 Batchelor Street

Duplex – c.1938

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Constructed on the site of the Enfield Presbyterian Church, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled duplex is four bays wide. It has a stuccoed exterior and six-over-six wood-sash windows, including paired windows on the façade, four windows in a shed-roofed dormer on the façade, and two windows at the second-floor level of each side gable. Two entrances near the center of the façade, each with a six-light-over-two-panel door with three-light transom, are sheltered by a shared, shed-roofed porch with exposed rafter tails. The porch is supported by square columns and has an original matchstick railing. There are two interior brick chimneys on the ridge line. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) has gabled dormers on its northwest and southeast elevations. County tax records date the building to 1938 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the duplex, the shed-roofed garage is five bays wide. It has a 5V metal roof and metal sheathing covering the exterior.

216 Batchelor Street

House – c.1925

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow is four bays wide. It has a brick veneer, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the left (northwest) elevation, an interior brick chimney, and two gabled dormer vents, one on each side elevation. The left three bays of the façade feature a six-panel door with fifteen-light storm door flanked by single windows. The rightmost bay of the façade is deeply recessed and features a six-panel door with classical surround. A front-gabled porch extends across the right three bays of the façade. It is supported by full-height brick piers and adjacent Tuscan columns and has vinyl siding in the gable. Matchstick railings extend between brick piers on the façade and right elevation of the porch. A gabled bay projects from the rear of the right elevation and a series of additions at the rear of the house appears to connect to the various sheds at the rear of the property. County tax records date the house to 1925 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927. Prefabricated metal carports stand in front of the 1925 garage and to the left (northwest) of the house.

Garage – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house, the one-story, front-gabled, brick garage was constructed concurrent with the house. It has a sixteen-panel lift door and wood shingles in the front gable. A shed-roofed wing, supported by metal posts has been added to the northwest elevation.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the house, this front-gabled, frame shed has vinyl siding. It is largely obscured by the shed-roofed garage.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house, this shed-roofed, frame shed has vinyl siding and an open bay on the southwest elevation.

219 Batchelor Street

House – c.1918

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled bungalow features distinctive Craftsman-style features including exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and tapered posts on brick piers supporting the full-width, engaged porch. The house is three bays wide and has a wide, gabled dormer centered on the façade and exterior brick chimneys in the gable ends. It has aluminum siding and likely retains six-over-six wood-sash windows, though the windows have been boarded throughout. The porch roof extends beyond the right (northwest) elevation as a hip-roofed porte cochere with matching post-on-pier supports. A projecting gable bay is located to the rear of the porte cochere. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the left (southeast) elevation is a single bay wide and two bays deep with grouped windows. A full-width gabled

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

wing extends from the rear (southwest) elevation. It has a metal roof with exposed rafter tails and a low gable on each side elevation. Sanborn maps date the construction of the house to between 1915 and 1921.

220 Batchelor Street – VACANT LOT

A one-story house on the site was destroyed between 2010 and 2014.

300 Batchelor Street House – c.1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Period Cottage has a bungalow form and Classical Revival and Tudor Revival detailing. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick veneer, soldier-course lintels, and two interior brick chimneys. Double-hung wood-sash windows throughout the house have decorative upper sashes with triangular- and diamond-shaped panes, a sash pattern more often found on Queen Anne- or Classical Revival-style houses. The projecting, front-gabled entrance bay has an arched brick opening, typical of the Tudor Revival style. Above the entrance, in the front gable, is a modified Palladian window with three arched windows, the center window being taller than those flanking it. A projecting gabled bay to the left (west) of the entrance and the right (east) bay both have triple windows. An uncovered terrace extends across the right two bays of the façade and to a flat-roofed porch on the right (southeast) elevation. The porch has arched brick openings infilled with screens. The flat roof extends as a porte cochere supported by square posts on brick piers. There is a projecting gabled bay on the left (northwest) elevation and a two-bay-wide, projecting gable at the rear of the right (southeast) elevation. An inset porch at the left rear (north) corner of the house has been enclosed with screens. County tax records date the house to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Garage – c.1965

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and a lift door. County tax records date the garage to 1965.

301 Batchelor Street Ruben Jordan House – c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, Classical Revival-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has gabled dormers on the right (northwest) and left (southeast) elevations, vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and three interior brick chimneys. Original nine-over-one wood-sash windows remain throughout the house, including a group of three windows centered in the front gable and paired windows in the dormers. A door with single oval light with a leaded-glass transom and sidelights is centered on the façade. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the left (southeast) and right (northwest) elevations. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a matchstick railing. A projecting rounded bay on the left (southeast) end of the façade has six-over-one wood-sash windows and the porch wraps around this bay with a rounded corner. To the right of the entrance is a projecting semi-hexagonal bay on which a nine-light-over-three-panel door was installed when the house was converted to apartments. On the right elevation, the porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and nine-over-one, wood-sash windows. A one-story, shed-roofed wing, perhaps an enclosed porch, extends along the rear of the right elevation. A door has been installed in place of one of the windows on the left dormer and leads to a second-floor apartment. It is accessed by an exterior wood stair. There is a shallow gabled ell at the right rear (west) and a shallow shed-roofed wing at the left rear (south). The property was acquired by Reuben Jordan and his wife, Mamie E. Jordan in December of 1919 and the house was likely constructed soon after. It was converted to three apartments prior to 1991.

304 Batchelor Street House – c.1935

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a painted brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows that are paired on the façade, a dentil cornice, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door with a blind fanlight is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. A shed-roofed porch on the right (southeast) elevation is supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 1935 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943, replacing an earlier house on the site.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house is a deteriorated, front-gabled, concrete-block shed. The building has plywood covering the southwest gable end and the roof is partially collapsed.

305 Batchelor Street

House – c.1855

Contributing Building

Typical of mid-nineteenth century, Greek Revival-style dwellings, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single pile with parallel gabled rear ells. The house has plain weatherboards and simple corner boards with Greek Revival-style capitals. The capitals support a plain board frieze surmounted by a boxed cornice, which wraps the corners as partial gable returns. Common-bond brick chimneys with stepped single shoulders are located on the gable ends. The entrance, centered on the façade, is boarded with only the eight-light transom visible. The entrance likely retains the paired, two-panel, Greek Revival-style doors and five-light-over-one-panel sidelights that were present in 1991. Windows have also been boarded throughout, but likely retain the nine-over-nine wood sashes. Sanborn maps from the early twentieth century show a full-façade porch, but that porch was replaced with a one-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by two- and three-part wooden supports with shared capitals. A gabled ell at the right rear (west) is three bays deep and has a standing-seam metal roof and an interior brick chimney. The rearmost bay appears to be an enclosed porch. The left (south) ell is single pile with an exterior brick chimney in the rear gable, similar to those on the main block. The early history of the house is unclear with no deed reference to the property until 1929. However, the property was originally associated with the 1876 estate of Governor John Branch, who returned to Enfield in the 1850s. Thus, it is possible that the house was built by Branch during that time period.

308 Batchelor Street

Ivey Watson House – c.1925

Contributing Building

Typical of 1920s Colonial Revival-style architecture, the two-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and a slate roof. Exterior brick chimneys are located in the side gables. Centered on the façade is a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. The entrance is sheltered by a shallow portico with a hipped roof supported by paired Tuscan columns. Above the entrance is a three-part window with four-over-four windows flanking an eight-over-eight window. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left (northwest) elevation has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof and has been enclosed with one-over-one windows. On the right (southeast) elevation, a two-story gabled wing is a single bay wide and single-pile. A one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the front of the two-story wing. It has a three-part window on its façade with four-over-four windows flanking a boarded center sash. A two-story hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear (east). The house stands well back from the street on a slightly sloping lot. Large deciduous trees are scattered across the deep lawn and there is a prefabricated shed standing west of the house. The 1900 U. S. Census lists Ivey Watson as a salesman; by 1906, he was cashier of the Bank of Enfield, a position he held for many years. He later became president of the bank and also operated an insurance agency and was involved as an investor in numerous local commercial and industrial enterprises. Watson built this between 1924 and 1926, to replace his earlier Queen Anne-style

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

house on West Burnette Avenue. The Colonial Revival style was one frequently selected by prominent members of the community during the 1920s.

309 Batchelor Street – VACANT LOT

A one-story Craftsman-style bungalow was demolished after 2017.

313 Batchelor Street – VACANT LOT

The Dr. L. T. Whitaker House was demolished between 2010 and 2014.

Shed – c.1900

Contributing Building

Located west of where the house originally stood, and largely overgrown, is a two-part, frame outbuilding with continuous side-gabled 5V metal roof, resulting in a “dog trot” plan. The building has plain weatherboards and the left (southeast) section has a six-over-six wood-sash window.

314 Batchelor Street

House – c.1977

Noncontributing Building

Typical of mid- to late-twentieth century Ranch houses, this one-story, side-gabled house is seven bays wide and double-pile. The outermost bays on each end of the façade are recessed slightly under a lower roofline. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-nine wood-sash windows, flush eaves in the gable ends, and an interior brick chimney. An inset, paneled entrance bay, centered on the façade, has a six-panel door and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. County tax records date the house to 1977. A prefabricated shed stands northeast of the house.

317 Batchelor Street

Methodist Protestant Parsonage – c.1875, c.1900, c.1960

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Batchelor and North Church streets, this unusual house was constructed in at least two major phases: the one-story, gabled rear section likely built in the 1870s and the larger, two-story, front-gabled front section constructed about 1900. The rear wing of the house, facing North Church Street, is four bays wide and single pile. It has aluminum siding and a standing-seam metal roof that is a gable on the right (southwest) end and a hip on the left (northeast) end. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows, including windows flanking an entrance near the left end of the façade. The entrance and flanking windows are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by square columns connected by a turned railing. The two-story, front-gabled section faces Batchelor Street. The three-bay facade has an asymmetrical front gable allowing for the left (southeast) two bays to be two stories in height while the right (northwest) bay is a single story. The asymmetry of the gable is the result of a later, one-story addition on the right end that tied the two-story section more closely to the earlier one-story section. The wing has aluminum siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and two-over-two wood-sash windows. A six-panel door, centered on the façade is accessed by an uncovered brick stair, an earlier full-width porch having been removed between 1943 and 1991. An exterior brick chimney on the right elevation is flanked by windows. The left elevation is also two bays deep. The early history of the house is unknown. However, the corner tract of land on which it stands was sold to W. H. McDonald in 1898. Two years after purchasing the house, McDonald conveyed the house to the trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church; a Rev. Williams was already occupying the house. After the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal churches combined in 1940 to form the United Methodist Church, the house was sold to a private owner who removed the porch and sheathed it with aluminum siding, likely in the 1950s or 1960s.

Shed – c.1900

Contributing Building

Located south of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame outbuilding that may have been constructed as a detached kitchen. It has plain weatherboards, a centered entrance flanked by four-light wood-sash windows, and matching windows in each gable end. A chimney is located on its south elevation.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house and west of the shed, is a one-story, side-gabled frame garage that tax records date to 1950. The garage has plain weatherboards, a sliding, plywood door on the left end of the northwest elevation, and an open shed-roofed bay along the southeast elevation.

BOND STREET

207 Bond Street

House – c.1949, 1965

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has a three-bay-wide, double-pile core. A one-bay-wide, side-gabled addition and an engaged side-gabled carport extend from the left (west) elevation. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation of the addition. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small front-gabled porch on square posts. Paired windows to the left of the entrance are eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. The carport is supported by metal posts and has wood weatherboards in the gable. A gabled ell extends from the rear of the left wing. County tax records date the house to 1949 with the addition dating to 1965.

Shed – c.1985

Noncontributing Building

Located northeast of the house is a front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding and exposed rafter tails.

210 Bond Street

House – c.1968

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is illustrative of the style as applied to a one-story, Ranch form. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the left (east) elevation. Detailing of the wing matches that of the main house. Each has a brick veneer, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows, and a modillion cornice on the façade. A recessed entrance centered on the main section of the house has a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights within a paneled bay. The bay is framed by a classical surround with pilasters supporting a dentil cornice. The house has an interior brick chimney and a single window in each gable. County tax records date the house to 1968.

Shed – c.1968

Contributing Building

A side-gabled, frame shed is located southeast of the house. It has a paneled door, plain weatherboards, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails.

212 Bond Street

House – c.1930, c.1965

Contributing Building

This two-story, Depression-era, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable end. A replacement door is centered on the façade and has a classical surround with flat pilasters supporting a triangular pediment. The door is sheltered by a later, flat-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns with a tall, geometric railing at the roofline. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (west) elevation has an open carport at the front, supported by metal posts. The rear of the wing is enclosed storage. County tax records date the house to 1930 and the 1965 date in the tax records likely refers to the side-gabled carport wing. A prefabricated shed stands west of the house.

214 Bond Street

House – c.1947

Contributing Building

Identical in form to the neighboring house at 216 Bond Street, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a concrete-block foundation,

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and two gabled roof vents on the façade. A six-light-over-two-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a gabled roof on decorative metal posts. A one-story, shed-roofed wing projects from the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the house to 1947.

Carport – c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

A metal-framed carport on metal posts is located west of the house.

**216 Bond Street
House – c.1947**

Contributing Building

Identical in form to the neighboring house at 214 Bond Street, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and two gabled roof vents on the façade. A six-light-over-three-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed porch supported by grouped square columns. A shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southeast) has been enclosed with plywood. County tax records date the house to 1947.

**223 Bond Street
House – c.1925**

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Bond and Pike streets, the one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has asbestos siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and two interior brick chimneys. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A shed-roofed dormer is centered on the façade and has three four-light Craftsman-style windows. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest) and there is a shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast). A screened porch on the right (east) elevation of the gabled ell connects via a gabled hyphen to a frame garage. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1921 and 1929.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house and connected to a screened porch by a gabled hyphen, this one-story, front-gabled, frame garage faces Pike Street. The garage has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and batten doors.

**225 Bond Street
House – c.1939, 1978**

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow has a Flemish-bond brick exterior, six-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and stucco in the gables. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (east) elevation, an interior brick chimney, and a decorative gable on the left (west) elevation. The entrance is located within the partially inset front-gabled porch. The porch is supported by brick piers on a brick knee wall and has been enclosed with jalousie windows installed beneath fixed transoms. County tax records date the house to 1939 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943. The 1978 date listed in the tax records may refer to the enclosure of the porch.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the side-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and batten doors on the south elevation.

**229 Bond Street
House – c.1920**

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

The earliest house on this block is this large one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a near-full-width, partially inset, shed-roofed dormer spanning the façade. The house has vinyl siding, wood shingles in the gables and dormer, and two interior brick chimneys. The eight-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows are generally paired on the first floor with paired windows flanking a single window in the front dormer. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. An inset porch at the left rear (northwest) is supported by square posts and shelters a five-panel door and eight-light wood-sash windows. County tax records date the house to 1920 and the house appears on the 1921 Sanborn map.

Shed – c.2006

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has vinyl siding. A paneled door and six-light window on the east elevation are sheltered by an inset porch on square posts.

WEST BRYANT STREET

305 West Bryant Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of West Bryant and Bond streets, this one and one-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has distinctive two-part brick piers supporting the engaged porch. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and two exterior brick chimneys on the left (south) elevation. A fifteen-light French door, located near the center of the façade is sheltered by the full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch. A shed-roofed dormer with a triple window is centered on the façade. A narrower, shed-roofed dormer on the rear elevation has a paired window. A wide, hip-roofed wing at the rear was likely constructed in phases. The north end has four-over-one windows, the center portion is an inset porch enclosed with wood lattice, and the south end has a six-over-six window. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1921 and 1927.

Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, this front-gabled, frame garage faces Bond Street. It has vertical metal sheathing, metal-covered doors, and a metal roof.

EAST BURNETTE STREET

100 East Burnette Street

House – c.1959

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of East Burnette and Southeast Railroad streets, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a distinctive yellow brick veneer, vinyl windows with concrete sills, vinyl siding in the gables, flush eaves, and two interior red-brick chimneys. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. A side-gabled porch on the left (southeast) elevation has vinyl siding in the gable and has been enclosed with screens. An inset porch at the left rear (south) has been enclosed with vinyl siding and four-over-four wood-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1959.

106 East Burnette Street

Manufactured Home – c.1989

Noncontributing Building

This double-wide manufactured home rests on a concrete-block foundation. It is four bays wide and has aluminum siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney at the northwest corner.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

A hollow-core wood door with diamond light is sheltered by a three-bay-wide aluminum awning on decorative metal posts and is accessed by wood steps. County tax records date the building to 1989.

Garage – c.1989

Noncontributing Building

Located southwest of the manufactured home, the one-story, front-gabled, frame garage has plywood sheathing. Paired batten door on the northwest gable end are sheltered by a shallow shed roof.

108 East Burnette Street

House – c.1926

Contributing Building

Identical in form to the adjacent house at 110 East Burnette Street, this two-story, side-gabled, single-pile house is three bays wide. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled roof supported by knee brackets. Paired windows to the right (west) of the entrance have been replaced with two-over-two horizontal-pane windows. A hip-roofed porch on the left (southeast) elevation is supported by square columns and has exposed rafter tails. A two-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the building to 1926 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the house and largely overgrown is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed.

110 East Burnette Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

Likely constructed concurrent with the nearly identical house to the west (108 East Burnette Street), this two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. A small, front-gabled porch like that on 108 East Burnette was enclosed to create a shallow, front-gabled entrance bay. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on that bay. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on left (southeast) elevation was also enclosed, likely by the mid-twentieth century. It has paired six-light wood-sash casement windows on a vinyl-sided knee wall. A one-story wing projects from the right rear (west) elevation. Sanborn maps indicate the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the house and set well back from the street, this one-story, front-gabled, frame garage has asbestos siding and exposed rafter tails.

114 East Burnette Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and at least five bays deep. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. A six-light-over-three-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a near-full-width, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers at the outer corners. Brick piers flanking the entrance porch are without wood posts above. There are two interior brick chimneys and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation is flanked by windows. A shed-roofed wing on the rear elevation may be an enclosed porch. Sanborn maps indicate the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

116 East Burnette Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

The last house on the southeast end of East Burnette Street, adjacent to commercial properties fronting on South McDaniel Street, is this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow. The house is three bays

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. Windows are replacement vinyl windows. A replacement six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Two-part purlins are located on each end of the porch gable. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation and a projecting gable on the left (southeast) elevation. A gabled wing at the rear (southwest) includes an inset porch that has been enclosed with siding. Sanborn maps indicate the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, this front-gabled frame garage is in poor condition with peeling asbestos siding in the front gable.

WEST BURNETTE STREET

102 West Burnette Street

George B. Curtis House – c.1880, c.1930, c.1991

Contributing Building

Constructed by George B. Curtis (1834-1920) about 1880, the two-story, side-gabled house is a substantial example of the Italianate style as it was interpreted in North Carolina in the years following the Civil War. It is located at the northwest corner of West Burnette and Southwest Railroad streets, just west of the tracks of the Wilmington and Weldon/Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The house faces West Burnette Street, but is set well back from the street with mature magnolia and cedar trees in the front yard. The two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a center-hall plan. It has a brick pier foundation, plain weatherboards, and a metal tile roof with three interior brick chimneys. The roof has sawn “fishtail” molding along the rake and eaves. There are pendant scroll brackets in the side gables and along a wide gable centered on the façade. Two-over-two wood-sash windows have cornices supported by pendant brackets and adorned with sawn molding matching that on the roofline. Six-over-six windows in the gables have matching bracketed cornices, but with peaked centers that follow the gabled roof. Centered on the three-bay façade is a double-leaf one-light-over-two-panel door with two-light transom. To the left (northwest) of the door is a projecting semi-hexagonal bay window with wood panels beneath the two-over-two windows and a metal roof capping the bay. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the right (southeast) two bays of the façade and wraps around the right elevation. The porch is supported by chamfered posts with pendant scrolls and lacy, sawn brackets. A reproduction sawn railing extends between the posts. A small room at the east corner of the porch has a four-panel door with blind transom on its right elevation, facing the railroad tracks, and typical cornice. A similar door opens to the adjacent porch to its south. The rear elevation features a one-story, semi-hexagonal bay at the northeast and a one-story, replacement porch on square columns at the northwest.

George Curtis, a native of Maine, had established himself as a retail merchant in Enfield by 1870 and three years later was already serving as a town commissioner. In June of 1877, he acquired the approximately 2-acre tract of land on which his house stands. A house dating from the early 1870s, built by John T. Alsop, was already on the property, but it was probably moved to a new site at the west end of the block so that Curtis could build his own house. A precise date for the construction of his grand new residence is not known. However, the first Mrs. Curtis died in 1878, leaving the widower with three young daughters. He remarried in the early 1880s and the new house may have been built for his new wife. In this period, he was operating a general merchandise establishment, but was already looking toward the future. He was one of the individuals instrumental in the establishment of Enfield as an important tobacco market beginning in the 1890s and was a founder of the Bank of Enfield, the town’s first financial institution. He served as president of the bank from its chartering in 1897 until his death in 1920. For 25 years, he was an investor in many companies which were organized as part of Enfield’s burgeoning industrial/commercial economy. His own mercantile company was incorporated in 1909 with

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

S. Peirson, also of Maine, as his partner. The house was divided into apartments after Curtis's death. It was renovated about 1991. Early Sanborn maps indicate that a narrow strip of land belonging to the Curtis property extended to the west behind the lines of other lots and lead to a large carriage house and a small shed, though neither of these buildings survive.

Outbuilding – c.1885, c.1955

Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gabled to the northwest of the house was likely constructed as a kitchen or other domestic outbuilding. By 1915, it was connected to the house via a breezeway, which was enclosed after 1943. Two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows on the façade of the hyphen indicate that it was enclosed in the 1950s and the outbuilding may have been expanded at that same time to create a caretaker's apartment. The resulting front-gabled building is two bays wide and three bays deep. It has plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof, and an interior brick chimney. It features a nine-over-one wood-sash window and an inset porch on its southwest elevation, facing West Burnette Street, that is supported by square posts. The east wall of the building, at the inset porch, has flush sheathing.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

The two-part, side-gabled, frame shed is located northeast of the house, though very close to the rear porch. The southeast end is covered with vertical wood sheathing. The northwest end is covered with stucco and both parts have a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails.

103 West Burnette Street

George T. Andrews House – c.1912

Contributing Building

Enfield's finest surviving example of the early-twentieth-century transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style, the house was built between 1909 and 1915 for industrialist George T. Andrews. The two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed house stands on a large corner lot shaded by mature trees. The house is two bays wide and triple-pile with German-profile weatherboards, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a wide cornice with dentil molding. Pedimented, two-story, semi-octagonal bays project from the façade, right (northwest), and left (southeast) elevations. Each has a single window on each side of the bay, with first-floor windows on the façade bay being one-over-one-over-one, triple-hung windows that extend all the way to the porch floor. The pedimented gables feature imbricated shingles, dentil molding, and decorative Queen Anne-style double-hung windows with diamond and crossette-pattern sash. A Palladian-influenced window in the east gable, facing the railroad tracks, has molded, dentiled caps and diamond- and crossette-pattern sash.

The entrance is located on the left (east) end of the façade, a wood door with oval light with the letter "A" etched into it, and has a one-light transom with oval pane. The entrance is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade and depth of the left elevation, wrapping around the two projecting bays. The porch is supported by Ionic columns and has a wide cornice with dentil molding that matches that on the house. A turned balustrade spans the columns and a matchstick railing extends along the roofline. The left side of the porch, along Southwest Railroad Street, has been enclosed with screens with the south corner of the porch on this elevation having been enclosed with one-over-one wood-sash windows. A flat-roofed porte cochere with matching supports projects from the southeast elevation, facing the railroad. A one-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (west) has an enclosed porch along its southeast elevation and a later enclosed porch along its southwest elevation.

Andrews (1871-1955), who was listed in the 1910 U. S. Census as employed in manufacturing associated with a hosiery mill, was secretary-treasurer of the Enfield Knitting Mills, later the Enfield Hosiery Mills. In later years, he was president of the company and a director of the Enfield Building and Loan Association. The surviving mill buildings are located two blocks south of the Andrews House.

Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

A shed-roofed, brick building with metal roof is located west of the house.

Pool – c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Located near the southwest end of the parcel is an inground pool. The pool is not visible from the right-of-way.

106 West Burnette Street
House – c.1949

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. A projecting, asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay is located near the center of the façade. It has a six-panel door with a diamond-pane wood-sash window to its right (southeast). The door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop and there is vinyl siding in the projecting gable. A hip-roofed porch on the left (northwest) elevation has been enclosed with vinyl windows and vinyl siding. A shallow gabled ell at the right rear (east) also has vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1949.

Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located east of the house, the front-gabled, concrete-block garage has asbestos shingles in the front gable above an overhead lift door.

107 West Burnette Street
Robert E. Shervette House – c.1923

Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled house is a well-detailed representative example of a Craftsman-style bungalow, a popular house style and form in the early twentieth century. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation, and an interior brick chimney. Wood shingles and knee brackets are located in the side gables, on a large, front-gabled dormer centered on the façade, and on a smaller dormer on the rear (southwest) elevation. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. The façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch with arched spandrels supported by squat tapered wood posts on brick piers. A brick kneewall spans the piers and the left (southeast) end of the porch has been enclosed with screens. Shallow, shed-roofed bays project from the right and left elevations and a one-story, gabled ell is located at the right rear (west). County tax records date the building to 1923 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927. Its original owner was Robert E. Shervette, who was listed in the 1910 U. S. Census as a native of Maryland and a machinist at a cotton mill. A 1907 business directory recorded that he was vice-president of the Enfield Knitting Mills, and by the mid-1920s he was involved in the Waldo Mills Company and was a director of the Enfield Building and Loan Association.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof.

108 West Burnette Street
Ivey and Bessie C. Watson House – c.1900

Contributing Building

This two-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile with projecting gables and wings typical of the style. The house has vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A projecting, front-gabled, canted bay on the right (southeast) end of the façade, has paired windows on the façade flanked by single windows at each level. The gable has a tripartite window with sawn starburst above and imbricated wood shingles in the remainder of the gable. The cut-away parts of the gabled roof are supported by sawn consoles. A one-light-over-one-panel, Queen Anne-style door is located to the left (northwest) of the canted bay. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The porch has a replacement railing, a spindle frieze, and a gable with starburst pattern marking the entrance. The porch wraps around the right elevation, terminating at a two-

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

story, projecting bay near the rear (east) of that elevation. That bay matches the bay on the façade, but with a single window, without starburst above, in the gable. A one-bay-wide, gabled ell extends from the left elevation with a gabled wing to its rear (northwest). A two-story, shed-roofed wing spans the right rear (northeast) elevation.

Ivey Watson moved to Enfield in 1896 to work for Boyd and Young in their tobacco warehouse business. Two years later he married Bessie Curtis, daughter of George B. Curtis and constructed this house on land given to Bessie by her father in April 1900. A prominent Enfield businessman, Ivey Watson became cashier of the Bank of Enfield in the first decade of the twentieth century and assumed the position of president after his father-in-law's death in 1920. Bessie Watson died in 1908, and the widower remarried in 1914. He and his second wife built a Colonial Revival house on Batchelor Street in the mid 1920s.

Outbuilding – c.1900, c.1940

Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled building to the rear (north) of the house has vinyl siding, a metal roof, and a single two-over-two wood-sash window in each gable end. Constructed as a separate building, it was connected to the rear of the house via an open breezeway as early as 1915. The breezeway was enlarged and perhaps partially enclosed by 1943.

114 West Burnette Street – VACANT LOT

The c. 1872 house was destroyed between 2010 and 2014.

115 West Burnette Street

Raymond C. Dunn House – c.1912, c.1955

Contributing Building

Raymond C. Dunn (1882-1945), a prominent Enfield attorney, businessman, and editor of The Progress, hired Rocky Mount architect/contractor S. H. Poole to construct his substantial Classical Revival-style house about 1912. Standing on an ample, landscaped corner lot, the two-story house is topped by a slate bellcast, hipped roof with a flat pan, similar to that on the earlier W. V. Bobbitt House on South Church Street, which also was built by S. H. Poole. The house is three bays wide with a large, hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade and two-story, hip-roofed wings projecting from the rear bays of the right (northwest) and left (southeast) elevations. The house has aluminum siding, one-over-one windows, an exterior brick chimney on the left elevation, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door is centered on the facade and has leaded-glass sidelights and a three-part transom. The entire assembly is located within a classical surround with broken swan's neck pediment and pineapple, likely installed in the 1950s. In the 1950s, the original one-story porch was replaced with a monumental tetra-style portico with Corinthian columns. Turned balusters on the portico roof were removed after 1991. An uncovered brick terrace extends the full width of the façade, beyond the portico. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the left elevation is supported by Tuscan columns and enclosed with screens. A matching one-story porch on the right elevation was enclosed to form an extension of the living room. A full-width, two-story, shed-roofed wing spans the rear (southwest) elevation. A later breezeway connects the rear of the house to the garage. A native of Scotland Neck who attended Vine Hill Academy, the Scotland Neck Military Academy and Wake Forest College, Dunn moved to Enfield shortly after the turn of the twentieth century to practice law. He was an attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railway companies, as well as a director of the Bank of Enfield and of the Commercial and Farmers Bank. His daughter married Dr. P. W. Joyner in 1935, and the Joyners later occupied the house and made some changes to it, most dating to the 1950s. Dr. Joyner received his education at Wake Forest College and Syracuse University.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house and dating from mid-twentieth-century is a side-gabled frame garage and attached apartment, both facing South Dennis Street. The three-bay-wide building has plain weatherboards, flush eaves, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, six-panel pedestrian

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

doors, and two six-panel-over-six-light-over-twelve-panel overhead lift doors. The building is connected to the rear of the house by a breezeway on square columns.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, the front-gabled brick building has a batten door, plain weatherboards in the gables, and flush eaves.

Gazebo – c.2007

Noncontributing Structure

Frame gazebo on turned posts is located south of the house and north of the shed.

Southwest corner of West Burnette and South Dennis streets – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

200 West Burnette Street

Enfield Baptist Church – 1916, 1952

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1916, Enfield Baptist Church is a fine example of a Classical Revival-style brick church built on the Akron Plan, in which the sanctuary arrangement is at an angle to the main entrance. The core of the church is a hip-roofed, octagonal building with projecting gabled bays on the façade and side (northeast and southwest) elevations. An original rear wing extends to the west and a hip-roofed office wing on the right elevation projects beyond the gabled bay on that side. The church has a brick exterior with brick panels below the windows with inset limestone crosses. Brick panels also adorn the sidewalls of the projecting bays. A brick beltcourse extends from the springer level of the segmental-arched windows. Above the beltcourse, and partially obscured by the fascia, are panels of diagonally laid brick around a centered limestone diamond. The main entrance, facing South Dennis Street, features a paired eighteen-light French door with stained-glass transom. Above the door is a stuccoed arch in an arched brick surround. The door is flanked by single-sash, stained-glass windows with limestone sills and stuccoed arches above. A monumental, pedimented tetra-style portico shelters the entrance. It is supported by Corinthian columns with capitals embellished with anthemions and acanthus leaves. Sanctuary windows on the angled walls flanking the façade are paired stained-glass windows with round-arch transoms, all topped by an irregular-shaped window that fills the space between the round-arch transoms and the segmental-arch brick opening. Windows have limestone sills and brick surrounds with limestone keystones. Windows on the projecting side bays are similar in detail, but are three-part windows instead of paired. Circular vents with brick surrounds and limestone detailing are located in the side gables. A cupola/bell tower is centered on the octagonal portion of the building. It has a conical roof supported by Tuscan columns on a stepped base.

The hip-roofed office wing on the northeast elevation has a plain brick exterior, twelve-over-one wood-sash windows with limestone sills, and a six-light-over-two-panel door with four-light transom on its southeast elevation. A wide, gabled wing at the rear (northwest) connects to the two-story education building. That wing has twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows and brick panels below the windows on the West Burnette Street elevation. An entrance on the West Burnette Street elevation is inset slightly. It features paired fifteen-light-over-one-panel doors with a four-light transom and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on square columns.

The two-story, front-gabled education wing, completed in 1952, faces West Burnette Street. The wing is five bays wide and nine bays deep. It has a five-to-one common-bond brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash window with flat arches, and round vents in the gables. The main entrance features paired eight-panel doors in a classical limestone surround with flat pilasters supporting a triangular pediment. Additional entrances on the northwest elevation are sheltered by a pent roof and an aluminum awning. The congregation was organized in 1879 through the efforts of F. J. Dennis of Enfield and Noah Biggs of Scotland Neck, with a frame, Gothic Revival-style church built that year on the east side of the 300 block of South Dennis Street. Soon after the turn of the twentieth century, the congregation recognized the need for a new and larger building and a fund was established in 1912 for this purpose. The Thomas C. and

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Annie H. Hunter House and lot on the northwest corner of Dennis Street and Burnette Avenue were purchased in 1916. The house was initially moved back from Dennis Street, turned to face West Burnette Avenue, and remodeled for use as a church parsonage, but was later destroyed. The church was completed later in 1916 and formally dedicated in 1926 when the final payments were made.³

The church membership continued to grow, but it was not until the early 1950s that enough money was raised to build an education building at the rear of the church. The new space was not sufficient for long, and the adjacent house to the north was purchased and used for Sunday School classrooms as was the Harrison House across West Burnette Street. Both houses were later demolished; a new education building was constructed on the lot to the north and the site of the Harrison House is a church parking lot.⁴

Education Building – 1968

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the church the education building is connected to the 1952 education building via a flat-roofed breezeway supported by square posts. The two-story, flat-roofed building is eight bays wide and three bays deep. It has a flat roof, brick veneer, and cast-concrete cornice below the metal-capped parapet. Eight-over-eight wood-sash windows have rowlock sills and flat-arch brick lintels. Paired six-panel doors from the breezeway have a nine-light transom. A six-panel door near the northeast end of the southeast elevation (facing South Dennis Street) has four-light sidelights and a seven-light transom. According to church histories, the building was part of a long-range plan begun in 1966 and was opened in May 1968.

Northwest of 200 West Burnette Street – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

208 West Burnette Street House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. The porch wraps around the right (southeast) elevation, terminating at a projecting hip-roofed bay at the rear of that elevation. However, the side portion of the porch has been enclosed with double-hung windows on a knee wall. A gabled ell projects from the left rear (north) with a shed-roofed wing, perhaps an enclosed porch, to its right (southeast). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1921 and 1927.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the building, the front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and vertical wood sheathing enclosing a storage area on the east half of the front gable.

210 West Burnette Street House – c.1923

Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. There is an interior brick chimney near the right (southeast) end of the ridgeline and an exterior brick chimney on the left (northwest) elevation. A replacement door is centered on the façade and has a four-light transom. It is sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the right elevation as a hip-roofed porch. A gabled dormer centered on the facade has paired four-over-one windows flanked by shorter three-over-one

³ “Enfield Baptist Church, 1879-1979,” “Town Histories,” Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 8-23.

⁴ “Enfield Baptist Church, 1879-1979,” 8-23.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

windows. The left elevation features four windows in a projecting, shed-roofed bay and has paired windows in the gable. The right elevation is two bays deep and has two single windows in the gable. The rear (northeast) elevation features a gabled dormer and a near-full-width, one-story, hip-roofed wing, the right rear (east) corner of which was an inset porch, but has been enclosed with aluminum storm windows. County tax records date the building to 1923 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927.

**211 West Burnette Street
House – c.1949**

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is three bays wide and three bays deep. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with brick sills, flush eaves, and asbestos siding in the gables. The house has a decorative gable over the left (southeast) two bays of the façade with an octagonal window in the gable. A projecting, gabled entrance bay centered on the façade features a six-panel door accessed by a brick stoop. A gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by square columns and enclosed with screens. A gabled ell projects from the left rear (south) and a shed-roofed, frame wing with vinyl siding projects from the right rear (west). County tax records date the building to 1949.

Shed – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has rolled asphalt sheathing and batten doors on the southeast gable end.

**212 West Burnette Street
House – c.1918, c.1975**

Noncontributing Building

The unusual form of this house is due to its gradual expansion and remodeling over time, though Sanborn maps indicate that the earliest part of the house was constructed between 1915 and 1921. The core of the house is a front-gabled, one-and-a-half-story form that has one-story, gabled wings projecting from the right (southeast) and left (northwest) elevations, resulting in a T-plan. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a later, exterior brick chimney on the left elevation. A projecting, canted bay on the left end of the façade has a pedimented gable with imbricated wood shingles. To the right of the bay is a replacement door accessed by an uncovered stoop, the original wraparound porch having been removed between 1943 and 1991. There is a small offset window in the front gable and a gabled dormer on the right elevation has a two-over-two window. The right wing has six-over-six windows while the left wing has smaller windows. Aerial photographs indicate a gabled rear wing centered on the rear (northeast) elevation with a shed-roofed wing to its right (east) and a gabled wing to its left (west). County tax records date alterations to the house to 1975.

**215 West Burnette Street
John T. Boseman House – c.1885, c.1894**

Contributing Building

This two-story, front-gabled house dates to the mid-1890s, though the one-story wing at the right rear (southwest) may predate the front part of the house. The house is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story semi-hexagonal bay on the left (southeast) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The Queen Anne-style door on the right (northwest) end of the façade has colored-glass panes around a large frosted-glass pane on the upper half. It is flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns tied by a turned balustrade. The porch wraps around the right elevation and across the front of a one-story, side-gabled wing that projects from the right elevation. To the rear of the one-story wing is a one-story, triple-pile, gabled ell that may predate the front of the house. This wing has an interior brick

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

chimney and a shed roofed bay, likely an enclosed porch, along its southeast elevation. Interior features suggest that this house, for many years the residence of local farmer and grocery merchant John T. Boseman, was built in two phases, the first, one-story section dating from the early 1880s as indicated by the present owner, and the two-story part now constituting the main block constructed in 1894 after the Bosemans purchased the large corner lot. A prefabricated metal carport and prefabricated frame shed stand west of the house.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, along McGwigan Street, is a four-bay-wide, frame garage with plain weatherboards and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. The garage has a modern overhead lift door, two windows, and a pedestrian entrance facing southwest, toward the interior of the block.

301 West Burnette Street

Charles E. McGwigan House – c.1890

Contributing Building

Charles E. McGwigan, for whom the adjacent McGwigan Street is named, constructed this two-story, front-gabled house about 1890. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a decorative gable on the left (southeast) elevation. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A modified one-light-over-one-panel door on the right (northwest) end of the façade has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an Art Nouveau-influenced leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by slender Tuscan columns that are paired at the entrance to the porch and tied by a turned balustrade. The porch wraps around the right and left elevations with the outer corners of the porch following a gentle curve. The porch extends the full depth of the left elevation, though the rear one-half of the porch has been enclosed with aluminum-framed windows. A two-story, gabled wing attached to, but offset from, the right rear (west) corner of the house is a single bay wide and three bays deep. This wing was one-story when it was built, but was enlarged to two-stories in the early twentieth century to accommodate additions to McGwigan's family, as his second wife gave birth to three children in the first decade. Evidence of this expansion is visible in one of the rooms in the wing, where the remains of an exterior balustrade is located above a now interior doorway. A two-story, shed-roofed porch along its southeast elevation has been enclosed since 1991. It intersects a two-story, shed-roofed wing on the rear of the main block of the house. A prefabricated metal shed stands west of the house and a prefabricated frame shed stands south of the house.

Charles E. McGwigan, a prominent merchant and civic leader in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century Enfield, had this two-story frame house built about 1890, after his first wife purchased a corner lot at this location. McGwigan (1855-1926) had moved with his older brothers to Enfield from his native Virginia in the years following the Civil War. The 1870 census lists him as a "merchant clerk," living with two of those brothers. Although the 1884 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory lists him as operating a grocery store, most of this career was spent in the hardware business. His activities in the civic arena included serving on the board of aldermen and as town treasurer for a number of years in the early twentieth century.

304 West Burnette Street

Parker-Johnson House – c.1912

Contributing Building

Built c.1912, this substantial, two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is set well back from the street with a gracious front lawn. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, eight-over-one wood-sash windows on the façade, six-over-one windows on the side elevations, a slate roof, and four interior brick chimneys. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has paired six-over-one wood-sash windows and is covered with wood shingles. A one-light-over-two-panel door with four-light transom is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (southeast) elevation, terminating at a projecting, two-story, hip-roofed bay.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

The porch is supported by grouped square columns tied by a matchstick railing. An oval, multi-light, leaded-glass window is centered on the second-floor façade. An entrance near the center of the left (northwest) elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by grouped columns matching those of the main porch. A driveway from the street extends past this entrance to the rear yard. A one-story wing at the rear (northeast) is likely an enclosed porch. The house was built by Enfield physician, Frederick M. Parker. A local attorney, D. Mac Johnson, acquired the property in 1935 and lived in the house for many years.

Carport – c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

Located east of the house, this two-bay-wide, shed-roofed carport has a metal roof supported by square posts.

Northwest of 304 West Burnette Street – VACANT LOT

306 West Burnette Street

House – c.1941

Contributing Building

A mid-twentieth-century interpretation of the Neoclassical Revival-style, this two-story, side-gabled house has a prominent two-story, pedimented portico centered on the façade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl windows with brick sills, and a dentil cornice at the roofline. A six-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by leaded-glass-over-one-panel sidelights and topped by an arched, multi-light transom all in a segmental-arch brick surround. The entrance is sheltered by the portico, which is supported by two-part wood columns and has dentil molding and a multi-light round window in the gable. A projecting, two-story, gabled bay is located at the rear of the right (southeast) elevation. A one-story enclosed porch on the left (northwest) elevation retains square columns at the corner, but has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows and features a modern railing at the roofline. Quarter-round windows flank an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. County tax records date the building to 1941 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction prior to 1943.

307 West Burnette Street

House – c.1955

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with a wide vinyl cornice across the façade, vinyl siding in the gables, and vinyl covering three gabled dormers on the façade. The house has vinyl windows, including a single window in each dormer. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade under an arched transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by fluted Tuscan columns with the porch ceiling following the arch of the transom. A wide, shed-roofed dormer spans the rear elevation. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (northwest) elevation has an entrance on the façade that is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed portico supported by square posts. A one-story, flat-roofed, screened porch on the left (southeast) elevation is supported by square post and has a railing at the roofline. County tax records date the building to 1955 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943.

Garage – c.1955

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the front-gabled, frame garage is covered with vinyl siding and has a wide, overhead, lift door on the northeast gable end.

309 West Burnette Street

House – c.1979

Noncontributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is representative of the style as it continued to be built throughout the late twentieth century. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

vener, six-over-six wood-sash windows with brick sills and flat-arch brick lintels, and a dentil cornice along the façade. A fifteen-light door is centered on the façade and flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The entire assembly is located within a classical surround with paired pilasters supporting a broken pediment. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (southeast) elevation is two bays wide and has an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. An open porch on the rear elevation of this wing connects to a gabled carport supported by metal posts on a brick kneewall. County tax records date the building, which is owned by Enfield Baptist Church, to 1979.

Shed – c.1979

Noncontributing Building

Located west of the house, this front-gabled, frame shed has vertical plywood sheathing.

Northwest of 309 West Burnette Street – VACANT LOT

310 West Burnette Street

Samuel S. Alsop House – c.1874, c.1955

Contributing Building

Typical of late-nineteenth century, Greek Revival/Italianate-style architecture, this one-story house features a side-gabled, three-bay-wide, single-pile core with flanking wings. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A double-leaf, two-panel door is centered on the façade and has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by square columns with sawn brackets. The porch, which is smaller than the full-façade porch shown on Sanborn maps through 1943, is flanked by uncovered brick terraces that extend the full width of the façade. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the right (southeast) elevation is a single bay wide and double-pile, wrapping around the right rear (east) corner of the main block. It has a geometric wood railing at the roofline. A hip-roofed wing on the left (northwest) elevation is single pile. A deep gabled ell at the left rear has a low, gabled hyphen at its rear, perhaps an enclosed breezeway, that connects to a side-gabled wing. An open bay at the rear of this wing, the far northwest of the house, is supported by square posts.

The house was built about 1874 by Samuel S. Alsop (1848-1908), a Virginia native who had moved to Enfield with his older brother John T. Alsop by 1870. It was constructed on a portion of a four-acre tract of land inherited by Samuel's wife, Martha E. (Burnette) Alsop, from her father Benjamin Burnette. The Alsops had begun selling off parcels of the original lot by the late 1870s. In form, plan and some details, the Alsop House resembles the Misses Boykin House on South Dennis Street, which was built about 1874. John Alsop ran a general merchandise establishment in Enfield and the 1870 U. S. Census suggests that his brother worked as a clerk in the store. By the mid 1880s, S. S. Alsop was practicing law in Enfield and was active in a variety of civic and business endeavors, being a co-founder in 1891 of the Enfield Collegiate Institute and a major investor in the Enfield Tobacco Warehouse Company. The house was later occupied by Samuel's son, merchant S. B. Alsop.

Carport – c.1950

Contributing Structure

Located north of the house is a flat-roofed, metal carport supported by metal posts.

Northwest of 310 West Burnette Street – VACANT LOT

315 West Burnette Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile, owing to a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has aluminum siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, aluminum-covered knee brackets in the gables, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. A four-light-over-two-panel door with four-light

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the left (southeast) elevation as a porte cochere on matching supports. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the right elevation. A gabled wing at the left rear (south) may be an enclosed porch. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1921 and 1927.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, the hip-roofed, frame garage has plain weatherboards, sliding batten doors, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

317 West Burnette Street

Kimball House – c.1924

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of West Burnette and South Church streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has aluminum siding, eight-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and exterior brick chimneys on the left (southeast) and right (northwest) elevations. A fifteen-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A brick kneewall spans the piers. A later porte cochere on the right elevation has matching supports. A front-gabled dormer is centered on the façade and has a triple window and knee brackets in the gable. The rear (southwest) elevation has a gabled dormer at the center, a gabled ell at the right rear (west) and a shed-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, at the left rear (south). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1921 and 1927. According to information compiled for the Downtown Enfield Restoration and Preservation Association (DERP) 2017 Christmas home tour, the house was built for the Kimball family.

Shed – c.1924

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, this frame shed has plain weatherboards, an entrance on the northeast elevation, and an open shed-roofed porch on the southwest elevation.

Accessory Dwelling – c.1940

Contributing Building

Located just to the southwest of the shed, this side-gabled dwelling is three bays wide and single-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows and an entrance, sheltered by a shed roof, centered on the northeast elevation.

NORTH CHURCH STREET

106 North Church Street – VACANT

A house located on the site burned c.2009, though several outbuildings remain.

Shed – c.1940

Contributing Building

A gabled, brick shed is located at the south corner of the parcel. It has exposed rafter tails and plain weatherboards in the gables.

Garage – c.1940

Contributing Building

Located just northeast of the brick shed, a front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards and a wide opening in the northeast gable end.

Outbuilding – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located north of the brick shed and garage, this one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block building may be an office or accessory dwelling. It has exposed rafter tails and a replacement door centered on the northwest elevation flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

**107 North Church Street
House – c.1939, c.1966**

Noncontributing Building

Typical of Depression-era and post-World War II construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a painted brick veneer, vinyl windows, two gabled dormers on the façade, each with a single window, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door with four-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. There is a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (northeast) elevation and a single window in each gable. A wide, shed-roofed dormer spans the rear (northwest) elevation and there is a flat-roofed frame wing at the right rear (north). A one-story, gabled wing on the left (southwest) elevation is original to the house, but is largely obscured by a flat-roofed wing that the county tax record dates to 1966. While constructed within the period of significance, the wing significantly alters the form of the Minimal Traditional-style house. A prefabricated shed stands west of the house. County tax records date the house to 1939 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

**108 North Church Street
S. W. and Isabelle Dickens House – c.1923**

Contributing Building

A steeply pitched, asymmetrical, side-gabled roof with broad shed dormers on front and rear tops this one-and-one-half story Period Cottage with both Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style details. The core of the house has a symmetrical, three-bay façade. It has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and six-over-one wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels and brick sills. A cornice board below the slate roof has been removed, leaving the rafter tails exposed. Tripartite windows on the right (southwest) end of the façade have been boarded, as have all of the windows in the shed-roofed, front dormer. A boarded entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by replacement square posts. The porch is flanked by an uncovered brick terrace that extends the full width of the façade. Windows on the side elevations of the main block are generally paired and there are two small windows in each gable. A one-story wing on the right elevation projects beyond the façade of the main block. The roof is missing from the one-story wing and it is significantly deteriorated, though does retain a number of six-over-one windows. A one-story, gabled, frame ell extends from the right rear (south). It is covered with fiber-cement siding. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the left (northeast) elevation has been removed, though a fifteen-light French door flanked by windows remains on the northeast elevation of the main block. According to Sanborn maps, the house was built between 1921 and 1927. It was likely built c.1923 for S. W. Dickens, founder of S. W. Dickens Oil Company and an investor in Waldo Mills, Inc., and his wife, Isabelle Peirson Dickens, who had purchased the North Church Street lot in 1922.

**109 North Church Street
Claude N. and Ruth B. Kimball House – c.1924**

Contributing Building

Exemplifying the Dutch Colonial variant of the intensely popular Colonial Revival style, this two-story house has the gambrel roof with wide shed-roofed dormers on the façade and rear elevations that are characteristic of the style. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and replacement, vinyl windows throughout. It has a slate roof, interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (northeast) gable. Triple windows flank a six-panel door that is centered on the façade. A full-width, low-sloped, hip-roofed porch supported by large Tuscan columns spans the facade. A shed-roofed porch on the rear (northwest) elevation has been enclosed with glass. A gabled breezeway connects to a later, frame garage north of the house. A prefabricated metal shed stands northwest of the garage. The Claude N. and Ruth B. Kimball House was built in the mid 1920s (Sanborn maps date the

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

house to between 1921 and 1927) for two of the partners in the Thigpen-Kimball Shoe Store on land given to Mrs. Kimball by her parents, the R. R. Bullocks. In 1910, Claude Kimball had been listed in the U. S. Census as a hardware salesman, likely employed by the Kimball Hardware Store.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the house, the one-story, side-gabled garage has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a full-width, shed-roofed wing on the rear (northwest) elevation.

**111 North Church Street
House – c.1965**

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows with flat-arch brick lintels and brick sills. The house has flush eaves and a modillion cornice on the façade only. A six-panel door is located near the center of the façade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square columns with vinyl siding in the gable. A projecting, one-story, shed-roofed wing on the right (northeast) elevation is one bay wide, has a modillion cornice on the façade, and has a shed-roofed porch on square posts along the rear (northwest) elevation. A two-bay-wide, one-story wing projects from the left (southwest) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1965. It is currently owned by, and may have been built by, the Enfield Methodist Church. There is a prefabricated metal carport northwest of the house and a prefabricated metal shed north of the house.

Shed – c.1965

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has vertical plywood sheathing and an eight-light metal-framed window on the southeast elevation.

**115 North Church Street
House – c.1948**

Contributing Building

Slightly larger than the typical post-World War II cottage, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and double-pile with four gabled dormers on the façade. The house has brick veneer, replacement windows, a slate roof, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (southwest) gable. The gabled dormers have vinyl siding and six-over-six windows. A modillion cornice spans the façade and there are partial gable returns in the gables. A six-panel door is located near the center of the façade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters on raised, paneled bases supporting a molded entablature. It is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the right (northeast) elevation has a projecting bay window on its façade. A flat-roofed porch supported by grouped posts spans the façade of this wing, sheltering an entrance on the right elevation of the main block. A side-gabled porch on the left (southwest) elevation is supported by grouped square columns and enclosed with screens.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house is a side-gabled, two-bay brick garage.

Northeast of 115 North Church Street – VACANT LOT

**121 North Church Street
Parker-Bullock House – c.1900, c.1960**

Contributing Building

One of a pair of similarly-detailed houses built by Rom B. Parker around the turn of the twentieth century, this one-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has projecting, semi-hexagonal, gabled bays on the façade and right (northeast) elevation and a projecting gabled wing on the left (southwest) elevation. Vinyl siding covers the house including decorative details in the gables. However, original two-over-two wood-sash windows with bracketed cornices remain and sawn consoles support the gabled roof of the hexagonal bays. The entrance on the left end of the façade is sheltered by a

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

full-width porch that extends around the projecting bay on the right end of the façade and wraps around the right elevation. The porch is supported by replacement square posts, though original turned pilasters remain. The gabled wing on the left elevation was extended in the mid-twentieth century with a gabled wing on its rear (southwest) elevation. Rom B. Parker sold the house in 1906 to his sister Mrs. Rebecca Bullock, wife of Enfield farmer Robert R. Bullock.

Shed – c.1950

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the side-gabled frame shed is very deteriorated. It has board-and-batten sheathing, exposed rafter tails, and a single window on the southeast elevation.

125 North Church Street

Rom B. Parker Rental House – c.1900

Contributing Building

Like its neighbor to the south, this one-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house was built around the turn of the twentieth century by Rom B. Parker, likely as rental property. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, semi-hexagonal bay on the right (northeast) end of the façade, a projecting gabled bay on the right elevation, and a gabled wing on the left (southwest) elevation. The side wings are both flush with the façade, extending its width. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows with bracketed surrounds, and two interior brick chimneys. A one-panel-over-one-light-over-six-panel Queen Anne-style door is centered on the façade, flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and topped by a two-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the projecting bay on the right end of the façade. The porch is supported by turned posts tied by turned balustrade. The projecting bay on the façade has sawn consoles supporting the gabled roof. The gable has imbricated shingles and an arched window with an ornamental surround. The two side gables retain original, multi-light arched windows and have sunburst-patterned sheathing in the top portion of the gable. There is a hip-roofed bay to the rear (southwest) of the left gabled wing and a full-width, shed-roofed wing spans the rear (northwest) elevation.

A 1975 deed indicates that the house was “sometimes referred to as the “Boyd House,” which with U. S. Census records, suggests it was occupied for some years by George V. Boyd, one of the leaders of Enfield’s late nineteenth/early twentieth century tobacco market. However, Rom B. Parker’s son and namesake, Rom B. Parker, Jr., also lived in the house with his family for a number of years at mid-century.

Shed/Carport – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the side-gabled shed has board-and-batten sheathing and exposed rafter tails. A gabled carport extends from the southwest gable end, supported by square posts.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

A gambrel-roofed metal shed with metal sheathing and roof is located west of the house and west of the frame shed/carport.

126 North Church Street

Rom B. Parker, Jr. House – c.1950

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house was built in the mid-twentieth century. The main block of the house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and flush eaves typical of mid-twentieth century construction. A six-panel door is centered on the façade within a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a denticulated pediment. A one-story, side-gabled hyphen on the right (southwest) elevation has a group of three four-over-four windows on its façade. It connects to a one-bay-wide, front-gabled wing.

Governor John Branch Office – c. 1887

Contributing Building

The one-room structure attached to the right rear (south) corner of the house is said to have been an office associated with the Governor John Branch House, which stood east of this house in the nineteenth

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

century. The one-story, side-gabled building facing southeast (perpendicular to the main house) has a six-panel door on the southeast elevation and a six-light window flanking the chimney on the southwest gable end. The masonry of the stepped, single-shoulder, common-bond brick chimney matches that on the 1887 Rom B. Parker, Sr. House to the north. The building was moved and remodeled several times before being attached to the Rom B. Parker, Jr. house, where it served as sleeping quarters and later a den.

**127 North Church Street
House – c.1947**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, flush eaves, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (southwest) gable. A two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing projects from the center of the façade. It features a six-panel door with a classical surround featuring slender fluted pilasters supporting a pediment. To the right (northeast) of the door is a single window and there is a six-over-six window on the northeast elevation of this wing. An entrance on the right elevation is inset within a shallow screened porch and sheltered by a shed roof on diagonal braces. A side-gabled, screened porch on the left (southwest) elevation is supported by grouped, paneled columns. County tax records date the house to 1947.

**129 North Church Street
House – c.1930**

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Church and West Franklin streets, this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a skintled brick veneer and six-over-six wood-sash windows, paired on the first-floor façade, with soldier-course lintels and brick sills. The roof has flush eaves and a plain cornice spans the façade. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a broken swan's-neck pediment. A one-story, flat-roofed porch on the right (northeast) elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and enclosed with screens. A similar porch on the left (southwest) elevation is enclosed with four-over-four wood-sash windows and has a later, shed roof installed over the original flat roof. There is an interior brick chimney near the center of the house and a single six-light window in each gable. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the left rear (west) has an inset porch that has been enclosed with four-over-four windows. The yard is encircled with a metal fence on a low brick curb. County tax records date the building to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Garage – c.1930

Contributing Building

Located west of the house and accessed by West Franklin Street, the front-gabled garage has a skintled brick veneer. Two sliding wood doors, each with seven glass panes above three wood panels, are located on the northeast gable end. The southeast elevation has a single six-over-six window and a replacement door.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located just northwest of the brick garage is a side-gabled, frame shed with asbestos siding, exposed rafter tails, an interior brick chimney, and a six-over-six wood-sash window on the northwest elevation.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, set back from West Franklin Street, is a one-story, front-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, one-over-one aluminum-framed windows on the northeast elevation and a single entrance on the northwest gable end.

**SOUTH CHURCH STREET
100 South Church Street**

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

House – c.1942

Located at the southwest corner of South Church and Whitfield streets, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is typical of 1940s construction. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and three interior brick chimneys. A gable tops the right (northeast) three bays of the façade, a four-light-over-four-panel door flanked by windows. The door has a classical surround and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with partial gable returns supported by decorative metal posts. A side-gabled, screened porch on the right elevation is supported by grouped square columns. An entrance on the left (southwest) gable end is sheltered by a shed roof that connects to a later carport. A gabled wing projects from the rear (northwest) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1942 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Contributing Building

Carport – c.1970

Located south of the house, the flat-roofed, metal carport is supported by metal posts and connected to the house via a metal, shed roof.

Contributing Structure

Garage – c.1950

Located southwest of the house, the front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards and paired plywood doors on the southeast gable end.

Contributing Building

106 South Church Street

House – c.1949

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (southwest) gable end. Two gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl siding and six-over-six windows. Paired windows and vinyl siding are located in the gables of the main block. A six-panel door is centered on the façade, recessed slightly in a paneled bay with a classical surround with flat pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature. A flat-roofed carport on the left elevation is supported by square posts and has a geometric railing at the roofline. A one-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (west). County tax records date the house to 1949.

Contributing Building

107 South Church Street

House – c.1924

This one-story, side-gabled house has Craftsman-style windows, but a full-width, Colonial Revival-style porch. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with an original near-full-width, hip-roofed wing at the rear (southeast). It has vinyl siding, three-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door with blind fanlight is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by square columns tied by a matchstick railing. A wide, hip-roofed wing further extends the house to the rear. County tax records date the house to 1924 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927.

Contributing Building

Shed – c.1950

Located east of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding and two open bays on the northwest gable end.

Contributing Building

108 South Church Street

House – c.1955

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three-bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the right (southeast) end of the façade. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (southwest) gable end that is partially obscured by a gabled wing on that elevation. There is a round, nine-

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

light window in the front-gable. The entrance, located to the left of the front-gabled bay, has a four-light-over-four-panel door with a classical surround accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. An entrance on the right (northeast) elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled porch that has been enclosed with windows on a low brick knee wall. The wide gabled wing on the left elevation has an asymmetrical gabled roof. County tax records date the house to 1955.

Carport – c.1970

Located northeast of the house, the front-gabled, metal carport rests on square posts.

Shed – c.1975

Located west of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has plywood sheathing, exposed rafter tails, a six-panel door, and a shed-roofed bay on its northeast elevation.

Contributing Structure

Noncontributing Building

**111 South Church Street
House – c.1918**

An example of The Plaza, a mail-order Craftsman-style bungalow from Aladdin Homes, this one-story, front-gabled house features a four-bay-wide, triple-pile core with projecting wings. The house has wood shingles, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and exposed purlins in the gables. A projecting, front-gabled bay is located on the right (southwest) end of the façade. To its left is the entrance, a multi-light French door, flanked by twelve-over-one windows. The entrance is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that spans the left (northeast) end of the façade. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has exposed rafter tails. It terminates at a side-gabled wing that projects from the left elevation of the house and extends forward to align with the front of the porch. According to Sanborn maps, the house was built between 1915 and 1921.

Garage – c.1920

Located southeast of the house, a front-gabled, frame garage has a wood-shingled exterior and paired plywood doors in the northwest gable end.

Contributing Building

Contributing Building

**200 South Church Street
W. V. Bobbitt House – c.1909**

The most impressive house on Church Street, this two-story, truncated-hip-roofed, Classical Revival-style house has a prominent, front-gabled dormer and a flat-roofed portico centered on the façade. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, ten-over-ten wood-sash windows on the façade, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations, a modillion cornice, and a slate roof with three interior brick chimneys. A projecting, two-story entrance bay is centered on the façade. It features an eight-panel door with leaded-glass sidelights and three-part transom. It is sheltered by a flat-roofed portico supported by fluted Ionic columns with a modillion cornice and a turned balustrade at the roofline. At the second-floor level, a double-leaf, one-light-over-three-panel door has one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom and opens to the porch roof. A gabled dormer centered on the façade has a Palladian window, siding in the gable, and partial gable returns. Two-story, hip-roofed wings project from the rear of the right (northeast) and left (southwest) elevations, resulting in a T-shaped plan. Each wing is a single bay wide and two bays deep with a hip-roofed dormer vent facing the side elevation. The left wing has a four-panel door with leaded-glass transom on its façade. The door is sheltered by a hipped roof on sawn brackets and accessed by a brick stair. The right wing has a one-light-over-paneled door with a leaded-glass transom. It is sheltered by a narrow porch adjoining a wide, flat-roofed porte cochere that extends to the right. The porch and porte cochere are supported by fluted Ionic columns on a brick kneewall and have a modillion cornice and railing at the roof that match those on the front portico. A one-story, hip-roofed wing projects from the right rear (north) with a hip-roofed, L-shaped porch to its southwest that has been enclosed with glass.

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

The house stands on a large and well-maintained, gently sloping lot with numerous mature deciduous trees and other plantings. A prefabricated frame shed and prefabricated metal shed stand northwest of the house. An October 1912 article in the Enfield Progress noted that the c.1909 house had been constructed by S. H. Poole, an architect and building contractor from Rocky Mount. Its owner, W. V. Bobbitt (1853-1915), had retired and moved to Enfield from Ringwood, where he had extensive farming operations. His son, B. E. Bobbitt, who ran a large wholesale grocery business, later occupied the house with his family. Sanborn maps indicate that a one-story porch originally extended across the three-bay façade and along the side elevations to the projecting wings. However, only the entrance bay portion and porte cochere survive.

**201 South Church Street
House – c.1957, c.1965**

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows with flat-arch brick lintels, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (southwest) gable. Three gabled dormers on the façade have vinyl windows and vinyl siding. An inset six-panel door is centered on the façade. It has a classical surround and is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. A one-story, side-gabled wing projects from the left (northeast) elevation with vinyl siding in its gable. To the rear of this wing is a flat-roofed, brick wing that wraps the left rear (east) corner of the house. A wide, shed-roofed dormer spans the rear elevation and there is a hip-roofed frame wing at the right rear (south). A shed-roofed porch on square posts extends from the right rear (southeast) of the frame wing. County tax records date the house to 1957 with a 1965 date given for alterations, likely referring to the construction of the flat-roofed wing.

Shed – c.1970

Contributing Building

Located east of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and windows. The south end is fully enclosed with paired doors and a single window on the west elevation. The north end has an inset entrance with the porch supported by a square post.

Southeast of (behind) 201 South Church Street – VACANT LOT

**203 South Church Street
House – c.1961**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is dominated by a three-bay-wide, front-gabled portico. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, dentil cornice, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and brick sills, and flush eaves. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. The portico is supported by square columns and has a dentil cornice and full gable return. The resulting pedimented gable has plain weatherboards and a round, four-light window. A nine-light-over-three-panel door on the right (southwest) elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on sawn brackets. There is a single window in each gable and an exterior brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable end. County tax records date the building to 1961.

**206 South Church Street
I. T. and I. D. Wood, Sr. House – c.1902**

Contributing Building

The main block of this two-story, L-plan house has a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed section at the right (northeast) with a two-story, front-gabled, semi-hexagonal bay in the right bay of the façade. A two-story, side-gabled wing projects from the left side of the hip-roofed form, elongating the façade to four bays wide. The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows with dentil cornices, and an interior brick chimney. A nine-over-one, wood-sash cottage window is centered on the first-floor of that

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

semi-hexagonal bay and the gabled roof above is supported by pendant sawn consoles. A door near the center of the façade has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-part transom. It is sheltered by a replacement, flat-roofed porch supported by square posts. The porch spans the left (southwest) three bays of the façade and wraps around the left elevation as a flat-roofed porte cochere. It is unclear when the current porch was constructed, but the 1915 Sanborn map shows a one-story porch extending across the façade and continuing on the north elevation. Telescoping, one-story, gabled wings project from the left rear (west) elevation. The house was built c.1902 by I. T. Wood, who ran a general mercantile operation that catered to farmers in the early twentieth century. Wood was the older brother of long-time residence of Enfield businessman/industrialist I. D. Wood, Sr.

Garage – c.1950

Located west of the house, the one-story, two-bay, front-gabled garage has plain weatherboards and two four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel doors.

Contributing Building

Shed – c.1950

Located northwest of the house, the one-story, frame shed has plain weatherboards.

Contributing Building

212 South Church Street

Ira D. Sr. and Lucy Savage Wood House – c.1922

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of South Church and West Burnette streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow has a distinctive Ideal Rowlock-bond brick exterior. Craftsman-style details include wood shingles in the gables; four-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows; and exposed rafter tails. The house is five bays wide with a full-width, engaged porch supported by two-part brick piers and enclosed with screens. The screens partially obscure a nine-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade. A wide, partially inset, shed-roofed dormer is centered on the façade. It has a wood-shingled exterior and two pairs of windows. A shallow brick wing projects from the right (northeast) elevation with a six-light-over-three-panel door on its façade. The original roof of the wing is obscured by a later, side-gabled porte cochere supported by square columns. Two barrel-roofed dormers on the façade of the porte cochere have arched multi-light windows. A hip-roofed wing on the left (southwest) elevation is one bay wide and three bays deep. The left elevation features a row of seven four-light, Craftsman-style windows at the second-floor level and both gable ends have wood shingles in the upper part of the gable only. An original one-story, shed-roofed wing extends from the left rear (west) with a partially enclosed porch beyond it. A later, shed-roofed wing is located at the right rear (north). According to information compiled for the Downtown Enfield Restoration and Preservation Association (DERP) 2017 Christmas home tour, the house was built by Ira D. Wood, Sr., and Lucy Savage Wood. I. D. Wood, Sr., (1878-1955) operated a cotton gin and an ice plant in the first half of the twentieth century. County tax records date the house to 1922 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927.

300 South Church Street

Jeff and Maude Randolph Leonard House – c.1922

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of South Church and West Burnette streets, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets in the gables, and three interior brick chimneys. A six-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends around the right (northeast) elevation as a porte cochere on matching post-on-pier supports. A front-gabled dormer with paired six-over-one Craftsman-style windows is centered on the façade. Paired windows are located in each side gable and there is a gabled dormer centered on the rear elevation. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the right rear (north). The deep ell has an interior

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

brick chimney, a six-over-six window in the rear gable, and detailing matching that on the main block of the house. A shed-roofed porch at the left rear (west) has been enclosed with screens. According to information compiled for the Downtown Enfield Restoration and Preservation Association (DERP) 2017 Christmas home tour, the house was built by Jeff Leonard and Maude Randolph Leonard in the early 1920s. Their daughter Evelyn Leonard Gentry lived in the home until she passed away in 2015. The Leonard-Randolphs were Enfield merchants who owned the Randolph Store Company, a general mercantile business in downtown Enfield (that also sold coffins). County tax records date the house to 1922 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the large, gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards, batten doors, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. There are small four-light windows in the southeast and northwest gable ends and a nine-light window on the northeast elevation.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Northwest of the shed and accessed via West Burnette Street, the front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. A batten lift door and six-panel pedestrian door are located on the northeast gable end.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the small, frame shed has plain weatherboards, batten doors, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a small four-light window in the northwest gable end.

Carport – c.1950

Contributing Structure

Located northwest of the house, facing West Burnette Street, the flat-roofed carport features exposed rafter tails. It is supported by square posts on a brick kneewall and has enclosed storage at the north corner. The carport is connected to the rear ell of the house via a flat roofed breezeway supported by grouped square posts.

Playhouse – c.1950

Contributing Building

South of the house is a front-gabled, frame playhouse with plain weatherboards, four-over-four wood-sash windows, and an entrance sheltered by a front-gabled porch on wood columns. A gabled bay projects from the left rear (northwest).

NORTH DENNIS STREET

110 North Dennis Street

Commercial Building - c.1952

Contributing Building

The parallelogram shape of this two-story, concrete-block commercial building follows the shape of the lot on which it was built. The building has a brick veneer on the façade and terra cotta coping at the parapet, which steps down toward the rear (southeast) of the building. The storefront has been largely infilled with brick, though the brick is a different color, making the original opening visually apparent. The second-floor window openings retain three-light metal-frame awning windows. There is a single door on the right (southwest) elevation and two second-floor, metal-framed windows on the left (northeast) elevation. The rear features a single entrance, one typical window at the second-floor level, and two small window openings, both boarded, at that level. County tax records date the building to 1952.

112-114 North Dennis Street – 2 VACANT LOTS (Parking lot)

113 North Dennis Street – VACANT LOT

115 North Dennis Street

House – c.1927

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and an engaged brick chimney on the right (northeast) elevation that is flanked by original three-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A three-light-over-two-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a wide, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has three three-light, Craftsman-style windows. County tax records date the building to 1927 and the house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map.

Garage – c.2005

Noncontributing Building

Located north of the house, the frame garage has flush eaves and is covered with vinyl siding.

116 North Dennis Street

Randolph Store Company – c.1918, c.1924, c.2000

Contributing Building

This unusual building was constructed in two phases. The long, one-story, metal-clad frame structure at the rear was constructed about 1918 and appears on the 1921 Sanborn map. The brick addition at the front was made between 1921 and 1927 to house an office for the adjacent warehouse. The rear, warehouse portion of the building features a gabled metal roof, corrugated metal sheathing on the left (northeast) elevation, and vertical vinyl sheathing on the right (southeast) elevation where a group of four vinyl windows has been installed since 1991. A double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door at the northwest end of the right elevation, adjacent to the brick office wing, is sheltered by a shed roof supported by diagonal braces. Two wood decks have been installed along the right elevation since 1991. The one-story, front-gabled, brick office at the front has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails behind a brick parapet. The office is separated from the warehouse by an interior brick wall that rises to a second parapet. The office has a four-to-one common-bond brick exterior with a soldier-course beltcourse below a corbelled cornice at the base of the stepped parapet. A two-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by eight-over-one wood-sash windows with rowlock lintels and sills. Matching windows are located on the right and left elevations. The building was constructed to serve as warehouse for hay, feed, and fertilizer for the Randolph Store Company, which occupied a building (now gone) on Whitfield Street. Randolph Store Company operated out of this building, lead by the son-in-law of Paul V. Randolph, one of the principals in the company.

East of (behind) 116 North Dennis Street – 5 VACANT LOTS (parking lot)

117 North Dennis Street

House – c.1949

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled wing on the right (northeast) elevation. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, vinyl windows that are paired on the facade, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on wood posts. A later ramp has been constructed to access the porch. County tax records date the building to 1949.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the front-gabled, concrete-block garage was likely constructed concurrent with, or shortly after, the house. It has a metal roof and plywood sheathing in the front gable.

118 North Dennis Street

House – c.1890, c.1995

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house has been significantly altered with the installation of windows throughout the house that are smaller than the original openings. The house is three bays wide and single-

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

pile with a two-bay-deep gabled ell at the left rear (east) and a deep, gabled ell at the right rear (south). The house has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney. A double-leaf eight-panel door is centered on the façade below a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement, decorative metal posts. A hip-roofed porch extends nearly the full depth of the right rear wing. The rear (southeast) end of the porch has been enclosed with vinyl and the front (northwest) end is enclosed with screens. The house is one of several in the area that likely date from the third quarter of the nineteenth century and it appears on the 1905 Sanborn map. The lot and house were part of the James H. Parker property as it appears on an 1899 map.

**119 North Dennis Street
House – c.1953**

Noncontributing Building

Constructed in the 1950s, this house has been significantly altered over the years with the installation of vinyl shingles on the exterior and the full enclosure of a shed-roofed porch that may itself have been a later addition. The one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney near the right (northeast) end of the façade. A wide, shed-roofed porch spans the center portion of the façade and has been enclosed with paired, vinyl slider windows on a concrete-block kneewall. A projecting shed-roofed bay is located to the left (southwest) of the enclosed porch. An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by a small, gabled, screened porch with vinyl siding on the lower half of the walls. A gabled wing projects from the rear (northwest) elevation. County tax records date the building to 1953 and its form is consistent with mid-twentieth century Ranch houses.

**120 North Dennis Street
Commercial Building – c.2006**

Noncontributing Building

Set back from the street behind a paved parking area, this front-gabled, frame building appears to house a commercial use. The building is three bays wide and has vinyl siding and windows, including a single window in the front gable. An entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by an aluminum awning. There is a single window on the right (southwest) elevation and a single door on the left (northeast) elevation. County tax records date the building to 2006.

Shed/Carport – c.2006

Noncontributing Building

Located southeast of the house, the front-gabled, frame carport is supported by square posts. It has vinyl siding in the front gable and covering an enclosed storage at the rear.

**122 North Dennis Street
Lustron House – c.1948**

Contributing Building

The only Lustron house in Enfield, this one-story, side-gabled model is typical of the Lustron Company's manufactured housing, which used steel framing covered with porcelain-enameled steel panels, all manufactured in a factory outside Columbus, Ohio. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a concrete-block foundation and original steel-framed casement windows. The roof has shallow eaves, vertical aluminum in the gables, and is covered with porcelain-enameled steel tiles. The left (northeast) bay projects slightly from the façade. An entrance on the left elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by metal posts.

County tax records date the house to 1948, which is consistent with the lifespan of the Lustron Company, which operated from 1947 to 1950. Hoping to revolutionize the residential construction industry by making possible the rapid erection of inexpensive houses in the post-World War II era, according to a 1949 article in Architectural Forum, Lustron houses were said to be shipped "complete with radiant heating installed and oil burner, all plumbing fixtures, automatic washing machine and dishwasher, a large amount of built-in furniture."

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Garage – c.1950

Located east of the house, the front-gabled, two-part, frame garage has asbestos siding on the front (northwest) end and metal sheathing on the rear (southeast) end. It has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and an open garage bay on the northeast gable end.

Contributing Building

124 North Dennis Street

House – c.2009

This one-story, front-gabled, modular house is four bays wide and four bays deep. It has vinyl siding and windows, including a single window on a projecting bay on the left (northeast) end of the façade. A number of the windows have fixed one-light vinyl transoms. A door adjacent to the projecting bay is sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 2009.

Noncontributing Building

126 North Dennis Street

House – c.1900

Located at the southeast corner of North Dennis and West Franklin streets, this one-story, side-gabled house is typical of turn-of-the-twentieth-century construction and appears on the 1905 Sanborn map. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the left rear (east), extending along West Franklin Street. The house has asbestos siding, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A matching door in the left (northeast) gable end is sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch with plywood in the gable and supported by square posts. The rear ell is double-pile and features an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on its right (southwest) elevation. The enclosed porch has a six-light-over-four-panel door flanked by six-over-six and four-light wood-sash windows.

Contributing Building

209 North Dennis Street

House – c.2016

This modern, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and vinyl windows that are paired on the façade. A six-panel door with vinyl sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on turned posts. A wide, gabled ell extends from the rear (northwest) elevation. A prefabricated metal shed stands west of the house. County tax records date the house to 2016.

Noncontributing Building

Shed – c.1980

Located north of the house, this front-gabled, frame shed appears to predate the house. It has vertical plywood sheathing, a six-panel door in the southeast gable end, and an open, shed-roofed bay on the northeast elevation.

Noncontributing Building

211 North Dennis Street

House – c.1925

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. There is an interior brick chimney near the left (southwest) elevation and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northeast) elevation. A three-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A shed-roofed dormer on the façade has a three-part window with three-over-one windows flanking a four-over-one window. A projecting shed-roofed bay on the left elevation has a pair of tiny four-over-one windows. A shed-roofed

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

bay near the rear of the right elevation has a one-light window. A wide, shed-roofed wing projects from the rear (northwest) elevation. The house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map.

Shed – c.1900

Contributing Building

A hip-roofed, brick shed north of the house has a 5V roof and a shed-roofed open bay that spans the northeast and northwest elevations. This building, together with the shed-roofed, brick outbuilding at 213 North Dennis, may predate the current houses.

Garage – c.1930

Contributing Building

West of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards on the southeast elevation, metal sheathing on the side elevations, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and paired batten doors in the southeast gable end. A gabled carport extends from the southeast elevation, supported by square posts. A shed-roofed bay projects from the rear (northwest) elevation.

213 North Dennis Street

Gregory-Whitehead House – c.1909

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of North Dennis and West Bryant streets, this one-story, hip-roofed, Classical Revival-style house has been divided into three apartments. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, three interior brick chimneys, and a pressed metal tile roof. A one-light-over-two-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade and topped by a four-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paired Tuscan columns tied by a matchstick railing. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has a three-part window that has been boarded. The window surround features paneled pilasters. A projecting gabled bay with two windows is located near the center of the left (southwest) elevation. On the right (northeast) elevation, a window has been converted to a door since 1991. Two doors on this elevation are accessed by uncovered wood decks. The rear (northwest) elevation features an exterior brick chimney and a projecting hip-roofed bay. This house was built c.1909 by F. W. Gregory, a Halifax County planter who retired to Enfield in the first decade of the twentieth century. Mrs. Alice V. Whitehead purchased the house from Gregory's estate in 1910. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map.

Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

Located northwest of the house, this shed-roofed, frame shed has batten sheathing, sliding batten doors on the southeast elevation, and a 5V roof.

Milkhouse – c.1900

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, this small, deteriorated brick building may have been constructed as a milkhouse. It has a segmental-arch door opening on the northeast elevation and a metal roof. This building, together with the hip-roofed, brick outbuilding at 211 North Dennis, may predate the current houses.

214 North Dennis Street

House – c.1885

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three-bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney near the left (northeast) gable, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (southwest) gable end with parging up to the shoulder level. The most noteworthy feature of the house is the Greek Revival-style double-leaf, two-panel door that is centered on the façade, flanked by four-light-over-one-panel sidelights, and topped by a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. Other decorative features include molded cornerboards and partial gable returns. The rear wing has four-over-four wood-sash windows and a nine-light-over-one-panel door sheltered by a shed porch on

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

square posts. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest map to cover this part of Enfield. However, the entrance suggests an 1880s, or earlier, construction date.

301 North Dennis Street
House – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of North Dennis and West Bryant streets, this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled, porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. There is an exterior brick chimney on the right (northeast) elevation and a projecting gabled bay near the rear of that elevation. A gabled bay projects from the center of the left (southwest) elevation and to its rear in an inset porch that has been enclosed with vinyl. The house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map and a prefabricated metal shed stands to its north.

SOUTH DENNIS STREET

111 South Dennis Street
Warehouse – c.1915

Contributing Building

Located just behind the commercial buildings that line Whitfield Street and facing South Dennis Street, this one-story, brick warehouse has a distinctive Flemish-bond façade. The 5V gabled roof is partially concealed behind stepped parapets on the façade and rear (southeast) elevations, each topped with concrete coping. The three-bay façade features an entrance with one-light transom flanked by windows with brick surrounds and concrete sills. The door and windows have been boarded. Faded painted signs remain on the parapet and on the right (southwest) elevation. The left (northeast) elevation features a boarded window and three loading bays with concrete sills. A single window is located in the rear gable. The early twentieth-century building appears on the 1915 Sanborn map as grocery storage and by 1921 was operated as a general store. It was owned for many years by the Meyer family.

Southwest of 111 South Dennis Street – VACANT LOT (Parking Lot)

114 South Dennis Street
United States Post Office – 1962

Contributing Building

The most overtly Modern building in Enfield, the 1962 Post Office has a rectangular, flat-roofed form with a brick veneer and projecting flat-roofed canopy sheltering the entrance. The brick veneer is applied in panels with vertical bands of structural concrete visible between the panels. The right (east) corner of the building has a full-height wall of glass and metal panels, all within an aluminum frame. Centered on this wall are paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a one-light transom. Flanking display windows have solid panels above and below. A flat-roofed canopy shelters the entrance and this entire section of the building, the flat roof resting on full-height projecting brick walls on the façade and right (northeast) elevation. High windows on the right and left (southwest) elevations have two-light metal-framed sashes with security bars. A loading area is located on the rear (northwest) elevation. A plaque next to the entrance dates the building to 1962.

Southwest of 114 South Dennis Street – VACANT LOT

Northeast of 115 South Dennis Street – VACANT LOT

115 South Dennis Street

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Methodist Protestant Church – 1927, c.1945

Contributing Building

Constructed for the Methodist Protestant Church, the building was built in 1927 and employs elements of both the Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival styles, both popular for religious architecture in the early twentieth century. The hip-roofed church is topped by a finial, features square towers with crenelated parapets at the four corners, and has stepped parapets spanning the walls between the towers. The stepped parapet of the main building and the crenelated parapets of the towers all have cast-stone coping and detailing. The upper part of the façade features a large, pointed-arch window opening with cast-stone sill and pointed-arch lintel and springers. Within the opening is a four-part, stained-glass window topped by eight narrow, irregular-shaped panes. A one-story, flat-roofed entrance arcade spans the façade between the towers and shelters three stained-glass windows on the first-floor façade. Three arched openings in the arcade have cast-stone surrounds and access paired doors on the sides of the flanking towers. Each tower features full-height brick pilasters at the corners resting on a continuous watertable made up of a rowlock course above a soldier course. The first-floor level of each tower features paired stained-glass windows in a single pointed-arch opening with a pointed-arch brick lintel and cast-stone sill. The second-floor level features a single, pointed-arch stained-glass window within a cast-stone, quoined surround.

The left (northeast) elevation has a large window similar to that on the facade, but extending down to the first-floor level. A first-floor window in the east tower has been replaced with an eight-over-eight window and the upper part of the opening has been infilled with brick. An original one-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the right (southwest) elevation and likely held church offices. It has a brick veneer, watertable matching that of the main building, and exposed rafter tails. Original windows on its façade have been replaced with eight-over-eight wood-sash windows that are shorter than the original openings, the upper part infilled with brick. A gabled carport on the southwest wall of this wing was constructed in the 1940s when the building was converted to a funeral home. The carport is supported by a full-height brick wall. Also constructed in the 1940s, a gabled hyphen that extends from the southeast elevation of the east tower connects to a large, side-gabled, one-and-a-half-story rear wing that spans the width of the church. The wing has a brick veneer, flush eaves with a cornice at the roofline, and six-over-six wood-sash windows, including a single window in each gable. An entrance on the northeast gable end is sheltered by a flat roof on square posts. An entrance on the southeast elevation is sheltered by a flat roof supported by brick piers with brick lattice on its side elevations. Three gabled dormers on the southwest elevation have vinyl siding and windows. The upper floor of this wing originally held an apartment for one of the funeral home employees.

A Methodist Protestant congregation had been in existence in Enfield since at least the late 1860s. In the early 1900s, the group met in a frame building near the center of the block bounded by Halifax, Franklin, McDaniel and Whitaker streets, although they bought the Dennis Street lot in 1916. The church building was completed in 1927.⁵ The church joined with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1939 to form the Enfield United Methodist Church, which held services in the building at 209 Whitfield Street.⁶ In 1939, the church was owned and occupied by Branch Funeral Home, a firm established in 1937 by J. C. Branch and later expanded by his son Edwin Branch.⁷ Substantial additions and remodelings of the interior have been undertaken at least twice since Branch Funeral Home acquired the church property. It is currently operated by the Jones Funeral Home. A parking lot to the rear extends all the way to Southwest Railroad Street where the entrances to the parking lot are flanked by brick walls.

Shed – c.1940

Contributing Building

⁵ “A Brief History of Enfield United Methodist Church,” *North Carolina Conference United Methodist Church*, <https://nccumc.org/history/files/Enfield-UMC-History.pdf> (accessed November 2019).

⁶ “A Brief History of Enfield United Methodist Church.”

⁷ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1937, www.digitalnc.org (accessed November 2019); “A Brief History of Enfield United Methodist Church.”

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Located east of the church, the side-gabled concrete-block shed has a brick veneer on the northwest elevation, plywood sheathing in the gables, a single door on the northwest elevation, and two doors on the southwest elevation.

Garage – c.1940

Contributing Building

East of the concrete-block shed, this side-gabled, concrete-block garage has a frame wing projecting from the north corner. The building has plain weatherboards in the gables, four overhead lift doors on the southwest elevation, and metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof on the frame wing.

Southeast of 115 South Dennis Street – VACANT LOT

118 South Dennis Street

Anderson-Sumlin House – c.1905, c.1925

Contributing Building

Altered in the 1920s, the Anderson-Sumlin House has a Craftsman-style porch applied to a turn-of-the-twentieth-century Victorian form. The one-story house features a gable-and-wing form with a two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the left (southwest) end and a front-gabled wing on the right (northeast) end. A side-gabled wing at the rear extends beyond the right elevation of the right, front-gabled wing. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the two wings. The front-gabled wing has a canted bay on the façade and a pedimented gable with decorative wood shingles. To the left of the bay is a one-light door flanked by three-over-one, Craftsman-style windows and topped by a three-light transom. The 1909 Sanborn map, the first to cover this part of Enfield, shows a porch extending across the façade and continuing along the right elevation, terminating at the southeast elevation of the rear wing. The porch was largely reconstructed in the 1920s, with two-part brick piers supporting arched spandrels. A brick kneewall extends between the piers and there is a gable centered over the entrance bay. The left end of the porch is enclosed with Craftsman-style three-over-one wood-sash windows. A portion of the porch on the right elevation is enclosed with two-over-two windows and the far rear corner of the porch, adjacent to the rear wing, retains original turned porch posts and sawn brackets. A small, shed-roofed bay was constructed between the side-gabled wing and rear wing, likely in the 1920s. A shed-roofed porch on the northwest elevation of the rear wing has been enclosed.

John Anderson probably built the house soon after his 1904 purchase of a lot on Dennis Street from Frank Burch. The house was later conveyed to Lelia Anderson Sumlin, the wife of W. F. Sumlin, who owned a blacksmith shop. The house was sold out of the Anderson-Sumlin family prior to 1920.

Shed – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has vinyl siding, a door on the southeast elevation, and a window on the southwest elevation.

119 South Dennis Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house has Craftsman-style exposed rafter tails and eight-over-one windows coupled with a Colonial Revival-style porch on Tuscan columns. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with projecting, shed-roofed bays on the right (southwest) and left (northeast) elevations. It has plain weatherboards and an exterior brick chimney on the right elevation that is flanked by six-over-one windows. A three-part window sheltered by a shed roof on knee brackets is located in the projecting shed bay on the right elevation. A replacement door is centered on the façade under a three-light transom. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch, the floor of which extends beyond the porch roof on both sides as an uncovered terrace. A wide, shed-roofed wing extends across the rear (southeast) elevation. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

120 South Dennis Street – VACANT LOT

Carport – c. 1950

Contributing Structure

A front-gabled, frame carport at the southwest corner of the lot is supported by square posts and has plain weatherboards in the gable and plywood-covered enclosed storage at the rear.

201 South Dennis Street – VACANT LOT

A prefabricated, frame shed remains near the rear of the site.

203 South Dennis Street

House – c.1923, c.1950, c.2007

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, Spanish Eclectic-style house has been significantly altered with the installation of vinyl siding over the original stucco, the painting of the green-tile pent roofs, and the removal of a mid-twentieth century shed-roofed porch and flat-roofed porte cochere. The building is three bays wide with tripartite Queen Anne-style windows flanking a nine-light-over-one-panel Queen Anne-style door, both elements evidence that the house may have had an earlier form and been reworked in the 1920s in the Spanish Eclectic style. Pent roofs extend over the right (southwest) and left (northeast) bays of the façade, between stuccoed pilasters at the parapet. Matching pent roofs with sawn brackets extend the depth of the right and left elevations, all with painted barrel tiles. A shed-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, spans the rear elevation. County tax records date the house to 1923 and Sanborn maps confirm the house in this form by 1927.

Shed – c.1930

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house, the side-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails under a corrugated metal roof, and a single window on the northwest elevation.

204 South Dennis Street – VACANT LOT

205 South Dennis Street

House – c.1900

Noncontributing Building

Typical of turn-of-the-twentieth-century Folk Victorian housing, this one-story, gable-and-wing house has a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing on the left (northeast) and a double-pile, front-gabled wing on the right (southwest). The front-gabled wing has a canted bay on the façade and decorative shingles in the gable. The siding appears to have been replaced and the house has been significantly altered with the installation of vinyl windows that are smaller than the original openings. A replacement door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of the façade, wrapping around the front-gabled wing. The porch is supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers and has exposed rafter tails. There is an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the two wings. A side-gabled wing and enclosed shed-roofed porch are at the left rear (east) of the house, with the ell created by the gable-and-wing. A shed-roofed porch on the rear (southeast) elevation of the side-gabled wing has been enclosed with plywood. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed prior to 1909.

206 South Dennis Street

House – c.1925

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a wide, gabled rear ell. The house has a blonde-brick veneer, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and cast-stone sills. It has exposed rafter tails and rectangular vents and knee brackets in the gables. A replacement door is centered on the façade and flanked by six-light, Craftsman-style sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

brick piers. A shed-roofed dormer on the façade is covered with stucco and has a pair of three-over-one Craftsman-style windows flanked by single windows. The rear window on the right (northeast) elevation has been bricked in. A small, gabled brick wing projects from the left rear (west) of the rear wing. County tax records date the house to 1925 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927.

209 South Dennis Street

Misses Boykin House – c.1875

Contributing Building

The main block of this one-story, Italianate-influenced house is three bays wide and single-pile. It is extended to the rear with parallel gabled wings. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, and a 5V metal roof. An original double-leaf door was replaced after 1991, but one-light-over-one-panel sidelights remain. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with sawn brackets. The railing is a post-1991 replacement. The right (south) wing is single pile and the left (east) wing is double-pile. Shed-roofed extensions are located at the rear of both wings. The house stands close to the street with a large magnolia tree near each front corner. One of a significant number of houses built in Enfield during the 1870s, this modest dwelling was the residence of Misses Sarah and Anne Boykin, both of whom were listed in the 1880 U. S. Census as mantua (dress) makers. A prefabricated shed stands east of the house.

Garage – c.1900

Contributing Building

South of the house is a large, front-gabled, frame garage with board-and-batten sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and an open bay on its northwest gable end.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, concrete-block shed with weatherboards in the gables and a 5V metal roof.

**211 South Dennis Street
House – c.1954**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, two-over-two and one-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. An inset entrance bay is centered on the façade and faced with vertical plywood sheathing. A one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing projects from the left (northeast) elevation with a three-light-over-three-panel door on its left elevation. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (east). County tax records date the house to 1954.

**307 South Dennis Street
House – c.1900**

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of South Dennis and Tucker streets, the Classical Revival-style house has a one-story, hip-roofed form with projecting, gable-roofed canted bays. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and two interior corbelled brick chimneys. A projecting bay on the left (northeast) end of the façade has three windows and decorative shingles in the pedimented gable. A matching bay is located at the rear of the right (southwest) elevation. A replacement door with one-light-over-three-panel sidelights and a five-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (south) with an open porch along its southwest elevation. A shed-roofed bay is located at the left rear (east). County tax records date the house to 1900 and it appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield.

**309 South Dennis Street
House – c.1910, c.1925**

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Despite the address, this house is located just north of 307 South Dennis Street. The one-story, hip-roofed house was likely similar to the adjacent house when constructed, but was remodeled in the mid-1920s with a Craftsman-style porch. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gable over the left (northeast) bay of the façade and projecting gabled wings on the right (southwest) end of the façade and at the right rear (south). It has stuccoed walls, nine-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and an interior brick chimney. A replacement six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by full-height tapered blonde-brick piers. The porch extends beyond the left elevation as a porte cochere on matching piers. The right end of the porch, in front of the front-gabled wing, has been enclosed with asbestos siding. The triple nine-over-one window on its façade matches on the left end of the façade, indicating that it was likely moved from the original front of the house when the porch was enclosed. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (east) and a frame wing with aluminum siding is located at the right rear (south). According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed prior to 1915. The 1921 Sanborn map shows a partial-width porch that was expanded by 1927 to extend across the right bay and to project as a porte cochere. A metal water pump is located at the sidewalk, just southeast of the house.

312 South Dennis Street

Thomas C. and Annie H. Hunter House - c.1878, c.1916, 1978 Contributing Building

Largely obscured by mature trees, this two-story, gable-and-wing house is a good example of the late-nineteenth century Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The house is three bays wide with a single-pile side-gabled wing on the left (southwest) and a double-pile, front-gabled wing on the right (northeast). The house has plain weatherboards, an interior brick chimney near the intersection of the two wings, and six-over-six wood-sash windows with decorative peaked cornices with pendant brackets and fishtail dentils. The same window treatment, a characteristic of the residential Gothic Revival style, is present on gabled wall dormers located on the façade of the side-gabled wing and the left elevation of the front-gabled wing. A four-panel door on the façade has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom. The door is identical to that seen on the contemporary Bond-Newman-Whitaker House. It is sheltered by a two-bay-wide porch that extends the width of the side-gabled wing. The porch is supported by chamfered posts with heavy sawn brackets and a sawn railing. Windows on the front-gabled wing include paired one-over-one windows at the first-floor level and paired four-over-four windows at the second-floor level, all with peaked cornices. A gabled wing at the left rear (west) is visible in aerial photographs. The house was likely built shortly after Annie H. Hunter purchased a lot at the northwest corner of South Dennis and West Burnette streets from Martha E. Alsop and her husband Samuel S. Alsop. Annie Hunter was the second wife of Thomas C. Hunter, who was listed in the 1860 census as a farmer. The house remained in the Hunter family until 1916, when the Enfield Baptist Church purchased it and moved it back from Dennis Street about 130 feet, turned it to face West Burnette Avenue, and began using it as a parsonage, a function it served until 1961. In 1978, the trustees sold the house and it was moved to its present location, again facing Dennis Street but about 320 feet south of the original site.⁸

314 South Dennis Street

J. P. Ellen House – c.1906 Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of South Dennis and Tucker streets, this two-story, front-gable-on-hip-roofed house has Queen Anne-style massing with projecting two-story gabled wings on the façade and left (southwest) elevations. The core of the house is two bays wide and double-pile with an interior brick chimney and vinyl siding, the installation of which resulted in the loss of decorative window surrounds and a dentiled cornice at the porch. The majority of the original two-over-two wood-sash windows

⁸ “Enfield Baptist Church, 1879-1979,” 8-23.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

remain, though some have been replaced with vinyl. The front-facing gable has a canted bay with a decorative Queen Anne-style nine-over-one cottage window centered on the first floor. Within the pedimented front and side gables are arched multi-light windows. Brackets supporting the roof were removed when vinyl siding was installed. A replacement door to the left of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns that wraps around the left elevation, terminating at the two-story wing on that elevation. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (north) with an enclosed porch on its southwest elevation and a projecting, canted bay on its northeast elevation. The J. P. Ellen House was probably built soon after Ellen's December 1905 purchase of a lot on Dennis Street at its corner with what was then New Street. Ellen only lived in the house for two years before moving to the country to be closer to his farm, renting the house to various occupants. However, in 1922 Ellen retired from farming and occupied the house once again. His widow remained in the house until 1953.⁹ A prefabricated metal carport stands north of the house between a garage and shed.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located just north of the house, the front-gabled, frame garage has German-profile weatherboards and two overhead lift doors on the southwest gable end.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the house and garage, the front-gabled, frame shed has corrugated metal sheathing, a 5V metal roof, and a metal-covered door on the southwest gable end.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the shed-roofed, frame shed has vertical metal sheathing, a metal roof, and a four-panel door on the southeast elevation.

WEST FRANKLIN STREET

105-109 West Franklin Street

Commercial Building – c.1955

Contributing Building

This long, one-story, concrete-block commercial building was constructed adjacent to the commercial building at the southwest corner of North Railroad and West Franklin streets, though it is unclear whether their uses were related. The building is nine bays wide with metal coping at the parapet. It has twelve-light, metal-sash windows and aluminum-framed glass doors with one-light sidelights and one-light transoms. The left (southeast) end of the building houses Holdford Hardware and features an aluminum-framed door flanked by aluminum-framed display windows. Garage bays on either side of the storefront have six-light-over-twenty-four-panel lift doors. A garage bay at the far right (northwest) end is enclosed with vertical wood sheathing. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building and there are twelve-light metal-sash windows on the right elevation. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed after 1943.

Southeast of 112 West Franklin Street – VACANT LOT

112 West Franklin Street

Commercial Buildings – c.1948

2 Contributing Buildings

These two commercial buildings, one brick and one concrete block, were constructed in the late 1940s and are connected by a later, covered breezeway. The right (southeast) building is a one-story, side-gabled, brick building with standing-seam metal roof and parapeted gables with terra cotta coping. The building is twelve bays wide and three bays deep. Windows on the façade are eight-light, metal-sash

⁹ "J.P. Ellen House," *Enfield Progress*, August 21, 1975, "Ellen House - J.P. Ellen, Enfield, NC," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

windows with operable four-light center sashes and concrete sills. Windows in the center two bays are paired and flanked by solid wood doors with one-light transoms. There is a triple window on the left (northwest) end of the façade, each a ten-light window with four-light operable sashes. On the right end of the façade is a large, aluminum, roll-up door. The right elevation features three groups of three ten-light windows, matching those on the left end of the façade, but fully painted over. The rear elevation is six-bays wide. The left elevation is obscured by a shed-roofed, frame wing with vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. "Halifax Electric Membership Corp." is painted on the façade of the building. County tax records date this part of the parcel to 1948.

A one-story, front-gabled, concrete-block building to the left (northwest) is a single-bay wide and is flanked by shed-roofed bays. The building has a stepped parapet concealing the front-gabled, metal roof and there is an aluminum roll-up door centered on the façade. A shed-roofed wing on the left is concealed behind an extension of the parapet and has a batten door sheltered by a metal shed roof. An inset area at the right rear (east) is covered by a shed roof that connects via an open breezeway to the open portion of the shed wing on the adjacent building. County tax records date this part of the parcel to 1947 and Sanborn maps confirm that both buildings were constructed after 1943. A steel communication tower holding satellite dishes and cellular transmitters was constructed on the site about 1980, but was removed in 2020. The commercial buildings and shed are enclosed by a chain-link fence.

Shed – c.1948

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the two commercial buildings is a shed-roofed equipment shed. The five-bay building has a 5V roof and 5V sheathing on the side and rear elevations. A shallow pent roof over the open bays is supported by knee brackets.

Northeast of (behind) 112 West Franklin Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

200 West Franklin Street

House – c.1918

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of West Franklin and North Dennis streets, this one-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (east). The house has aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a pedimented, gabled dormer with vinyl windows centered on the façade. A replacement door and sidelights are centered on the façade below an original two-light transom. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts on stuccoed piers. The porch wraps around the right (southeast) corner of the house and extends the full depth of the right elevation. The front right (south) corner of the porch is enclosed with screens. The rear ell features a combination of two-over-two-, six-over-six, and four-light windows. An enclosed shed-roofed porch extends along the left (northwest) elevation of the ell. According to Sanborn maps, the house was built between 1915 and 1921 on the site of the Enfield Casket Hardware Company building.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the house and west of the garage, the side-gabled, frame shed has a 5V roof and open bays supported by square posts.

Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house and facing North Dennis Street, the front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards. The open garage bay has been enclosed with vinyl siding and a modern six-panel door.

204 West Franklin Street

House – c.1948

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a concrete-block foundation and asbestos siding with vertical plywood installed on the lower one-half of the façade. It has six-over-six wood-sash windows and

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

flush eaves. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts.

205 West Franklin Street

House – c.1925, c.1980

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding and windows. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A gabled wing projects from the rear of the left (southeast) elevation with a shed-roofed wing along its rear. A gabled carport extends the southeast gable end is supported by square posts on brick piers. The house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map, though was altered after 1943 with the removal of a full-width front porch and the construction of the gabled wing. County tax records date the alterations to 1980.

206 West Franklin Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is unusual for its single-pile hip-roofed form with wide, double-pile, hip-roofed wing to the rear (northeast). The front portion of the house is three bays wide with a replacement door flanked by paired windows. A full-width, hip-roofed porch spans the façade and extends beyond the left (northwest) elevation as a hip-roofed porte cochere. The porch and porte cochere are supported by tapered stuccoed posts on brick piers. The posts support arched spandrels and brick kneewalls with sloped tops extend between the piers. The rear wing is double-pile and a shed-roofed porch at the rear of the wing has been enclosed on the right (northeast) end. The open left end is supported by square posts. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was built between 1921 and 1927.

207 West Franklin Street

House – c.1940

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and at least triple-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. The doors and six-over-one wood-sash windows have all been boarded. A front-gabled, two-bay porch on the left (southeast) end of the façade is supported by squat tapered posts on tall brick piers. A square column is located near the center of the gable, which is covered with stucco and has a louvered vent. An inset porch at the left rear (south) has been enclosed. County tax records indicate that the house was built in 1940 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

209 West Franklin Street

House – c.1984

Noncontributing Building

Similar in scale to the adjacent, one-story, frame bungalows, this front-gabled house was constructed in the late twentieth century. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. A projecting, gabled bay on the left (southeast) elevation is a single bay wide and has a door on its left gable end. County tax records date the house to 1984.

211 West Franklin Street

House – c.1930

Contributing Building

Located amidst a row of Craftsman-style bungalows, this one-story Period Cottage has a Tudor Revival-style, brick segmental-arch at the porch. The L-shaped house has a triple-pile, side-gabled core with a

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) corner. The house has a brick veneer, partial gable returns, and six-over-one wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels and rowlock sills. Window in the front gable and on the right (southwest) elevation are paired. An exterior brick chimney on the right elevation is flanked by single windows. A six-panel door on the left (southeast) end of the main block and a twelve-light-over-one-panel door on the left elevation of the front-gabled wing are sheltered by an engaged, shed-roofed porch. A full-height brick pier supports a segmental arch at the front of the porch and a wood spandrel on the left elevation. An inset porch at the right rear (west) corner of the house is enclosed with plywood. County tax records date the building to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

212 West Franklin Street

House – c.1912, c.1979

Noncontributing Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is three bays wide and double-pile with an original standing-seam metal roof and an interior brick chimney. It has been extensively remodeled with the installation of vinyl siding, nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with decorative Colonial Revival-style surrounds, and a dentil cornice at the roofline. A six-panel door with four-light transom is centered on the façade, accessed by an uncovered brick stoop—an original full-width front porch was removed after 1943. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the left rear (north), extending beyond the left (northwest) elevation of the main block. It too has a metal roof. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1909 and 1915. The removal of the porch and the application of a Colonial Revival-style cornice likely date to 1979, the date of alterations listed on the county tax record.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the house, the hip-roofed, frame shed has board-and-batten sheathing, a nine-light window and single door on the southeast elevation, and an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails.

Pool – c.1980

Noncontributing Structure

An oval-shaped, in-ground pool is located northeast of the house, not visible from the street.

Carport – c.2010

Noncontributing Structure

Located southeast of the house, the front-gabled metal carport is supported by square posts.

213 West Franklin Street

House – c.1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is two bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and lintels, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. The house has partial gable returns and stucco in the gables. Windows are three-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with a triple window located on the right end of the façade. A partially inset, front-gabled porch on the left (southeast) end of the façade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. It shelters a three-light-over-one-panel door on the right side of the inset porch. A projecting gabled bay at the rear of the left elevation has a replacement front door sheltered by an aluminum awning on its façade. An inset porch at the right rear (west) is enclosed with vinyl siding and vinyl windows. A modern wood deck extends from the rear of the enclosed porch. County tax records date the house to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Shed – c.1970

Contributing Building

Located south of the house is a shed-roofed shed with vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof.

215 West Franklin Street

House – c.1930

Contributing Building

The only twentieth-century, two-story house on this side of the block, the side-gabled American Four-Square is two bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer with soldier-course lintels and an exterior

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

brick chimney on the right (northwest) gable end. The house has vinyl windows, a wide, flat cornice across the façade, and partial gable returns. A six-panel door with three-light-over-two-panel sidelights and a one-light transom is located on the left (southeast) end of the façade. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by two-part brick piers with a brick kneewall spanning the piers. A two-story, gabled bay projects from the rear of the left elevation. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (west) is single pile. A gabled porch at the rear of the ell is supported by square posts. County tax records date the house to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, the front-gabled, frame garage has rolled asphalt sheathing and a single four-panel-over-four-light-over-eight-panel door on the northeast gable end.

216 West Franklin Street

House – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of West Franklin and Hunter streets, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and triple-pile, owing to a full-width, gabled rear wing. It has a brick veneer with rowlock watertable, soldier-course lintels above the wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (southeast) gable end. A plain cornice is located below the flush eaves. Windows are eight-over-one on the façade and six-over-one on the side elevations. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers. A side-gabled porch on the right elevation has been enclosed with weatherboards and a six-over-six wood-sash window on the façade. It retains asbestos shingles in the gable. A hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northeast) has six-over-one and one-over-one windows. County tax records date the house to 1960, though its architecture is typical of late-1940s through mid-1950s construction.

Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located north of the house and facing Hunter Street, the front-gabled, brick garage has paired metal doors on the southwest gable end and plain weatherboards in the pedimented gable. Five-panel and batten doors are located on the southeast elevation and there is an open shed-roofed bay on the northwest elevation.

Shed – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located northeast of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has plywood sheathing, a batten door on the southwest gable end, and a six-over-six wood-sash window on the southeast elevation.

300 West Franklin Street

Parker-Mann House – c.1900

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of West Franklin and Hunter streets, this one-story, hip-roofed house is typical of the turn-of-the-twentieth-century transitional Queen Anne-style. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with projecting gabled wing and canted bays. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows with decorative surrounds featuring molded cornices, a beaded fascia, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. A one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts that extends across the right (southeast) two bays of the façade and along the entire right elevation. At the left (northwest) end of the façade is a projecting, front-gabled wing with a canted bay on the façade. The bay features paired windows flanked by single windows on the cut-away sides and the pedimented gable has imbricated shingles. A decorative gable centered on the right elevation has matching imbricated shingles. A canted bay on the left elevation matches that on the façade. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (north). It has two interior brick chimneys and an entrance on its left elevation is sheltered by a shed roof. A shed-roofed porch on its right elevation continues along the right rear of the house, connecting to the porch on the

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

right elevation of the main block. However, the portion of the porch at the rear of the building has been enclosed with plywood.

The house was built c.1900 by W. F. Parker, who conveyed it in 1903 to his daughter Mary's husband, B. D. Mann. Mann, who is listed in the 1910 U. S. Census as a merchant and farmer, appears in early twentieth century business directories as a cotton and peanut buyer and a general merchant. He was also an investor in several local industrial and commercial ventures, including the Enfield Cotton Mills and the Enfield Supply Company.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located north of the house, the shed-roofed frame shed has plain weatherboards, paired batten doors on the southwest elevation, and a 5V metal roof.

301 West Franklin Street

Alex Hunt House – c.1925

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple pile. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, knee brackets in the gables, and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed, sawn rafter tails. A six-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A later railing ties the piers. A shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade has wood shingles and a group of three six-over-one wood-sash windows. There are two windows in the left (southeast) gable and a single window in the right (northwest) gable, adjacent to an exterior brick chimney. A one-story, gabled ell projects from the right rear (west). County tax records date the house to 1925 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1921 and 1927. According to documentation for the James H. Parker House (307 West Franklin) National Register nomination, the house was the Alex Hunt House.

305 West Franklin Street

House – c.1930

Contributing Building

The core of this one-story, front-gabled house is said to be a frame detached kitchen associated with the James H. Parker House, though moved to its present site and converted for use as a dwelling. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, knee brackets in the gables, and an interior brick chimney. The left (southeast) bay of the façade is inset slightly and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by square posts with decorative sawn brackets. The left part of the porch was enclosed with screens after 1991. A four-panel door centered on the façade is also sheltered by the porch. An inset porch at the left rear (south) has been enclosed. County tax records date the house to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction or relocation to this site between 1927 and 1943, though the core of the house may have been constructed significantly earlier.

Shed – c.1975

Noncontributing Building

Located west of the house, the shed-roofed, frame shed has plain weatherboards and a metal roof.

307 West Franklin Street

James H. Parker House (NR1994) - 1882

Contributing Building

Listed in the National Register in 1994, the James H. Parker House is an excellent example of the Italianate style in Enfield, featuring an elaborately detailed Italianate-style porch. The two-story, side-gabled core is three bays wide and single-pile with a wide, one-story gabled wing centered on the rear elevation and surrounded by later one-story shed-roofed wings. The house has plain weatherboards, cornerboards with capitals, heavy sawn brackets at the roofline, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. Six-over-six wood-sash windows have decorative surrounds with flat-architraved frames topped by gabled pediments. A double-leaf, two-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

sidelights and a three-light transom is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by grouped chamfered posts with built-up and scroll-sawn brackets. A gabled porch at the left rear (south) has posts matching those on the façade, though spaced closer together and infilled with screens. One-story wings at the right rear (west) are difficult to see through the trees.

The most intact example of the Italianate style in Enfield, the house represents a post-Reconstruction return of prosperity to the town. During this major period of growth and development for the town, James H. Parker (1823-1899), a self-made wealthy landowner and planter in Halifax County, purchased a town lot from the estate of former Governor John Branch and began the construction of an impressive Italianate-style house. During Parker's seventeen-year residence in Enfield, he was a successful businessman and amassed large tracts of town real estate in addition to his substantial rural holdings.

Shed – c.1910

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed is roughly the same size as the adjacent smokehouse. It has plain weatherboards and a batten door in the northeast gable end.

Smokehouse – c.1855, c.1882

Contributing Building

Located along the rear property line, and visible only from Batchelor Street, is a small, front-gabled frame smokehouse which appears to be, at least in part, an antebellum structure. The smokehouse has plain weatherboards, a metal roof with interior brick chimney, and a single, two-panel door in the northeast gable end. The side elevations have narrow, vertical openings filled with louvered panels.

308 West Franklin

Carrie Alston Mann House – c.1953

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has a three-bay-wide core flanked by one-bay-wide, side-gabled wings under slightly lower rooflines. The house has a brick veneer, interior brick chimney, flush eaves, and a dentil cornice at the center section of the building only. The eight-over-eight wood-sash windows have two-panel wood shutters. A six-panel door on the left (northwest) end of the center section is located in an inset bay with a classical surround with flat pilasters supporting an entablature with triglyph detailing. An inset porch at the rear of the right (southeast) wing is enclosed with double-hung windows. A shed-roofed bay projects from the rear of the left wing. County tax records date the house to 1953. A prefabricated metal carport stands in front of the garage and there are two prefabricated sheds northeast of the house. According to documentation for the James H. Parker House (307 West Franklin) National Register nomination, the house was the Carrie Alston Mann House.

Garage – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

North of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with aluminum siding, flush eaves, a vehicular bay with paired batten doors on the left end of the southwest elevation, and a six-over-one wood-sash window on the right end of that elevation.

310 West Franklin Street

William Fletcher Parker House – c.1885

Contributing Building

An intact example of the Italianate style, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds, and two interior brick chimneys. Highly decorative sawn brackets with pendants extend along the roofline and partial gable returns. A double-leaf two-panel door, centered on the façade, has three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a one-light transom. It is sheltered by a one-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch (reduced in size from the original full-width porch) supported by chamfered posts with molded capitals and sawn brackets. An elongated gabled ell extends from the left rear (north). It has an interior brick chimney and a hip-roofed screened porch on its left (northwest) elevation is supported by square posts. A shed-roofed porch on the right (southeast) elevation of the ell also extends across the right rear of the main block. Like the

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

front porch, it is supported by chamfered posts, though with different brackets. The two end bays of this porch have been enclosed, each with a four-over-four window on the southeast elevation.

The house was likely built in the early 1880s for William Fletcher Parker (1842-1909), who moved to Enfield at about that time. The son of James Harvey Parker, W. F. Parker was a veteran of the Civil War who had been living at Branch Grove, the Samuel W. Branch plantation outside of Enfield, which had been purchased at public auction by his father in 1866. J. H. Parker later purchased an approximately 40-acre tract of land in Enfield from the estate of Governor John Branch. It was on a part of the Enfield property that W. F. Parker built this house. According to the National Register nomination for Branch Grove, Parker “settled into the life of a farmer and part-time politician,” after moving to Enfield. He had previously served as a county commissioner and, while living in Enfield, represented the county in the state legislature for two terms. Shortly after his move to Enfield, Parker opened a general store. In 1890, he was serving as treasurer of Halifax County.

Garage – c.1950

Located north of the house, the front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and an open bay on the southwest gable end.

Contributing Building

Smokehouse – c.1900

East of the house is a tall, front-gabled building that may have been constructed as a smokehouse. The building has plain weatherboards, a batten door in the northwest gable, and a batten-covered window opening on the southeast elevation. A shed-roofed wing extends along the northeast elevation with an open garage bay on its northwest elevation.

Contributing Building

315 West Franklin Street

Rom B. Parker House - 1887

Located at the southeast corner of West Franklin and North Church Streets, the front portion of this impressive Italianate-style house exhibits a relatively traditional I-house form constructed in North Carolina throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house has plain weatherboards, decorative cornerboards, partial gable returns, and two interior corbelled, brick chimneys. Two-over-two wood-sash windows have peaked surrounds on the façade with projecting cornices. Windows on the side elevations have flat projecting cornices. A gable centered on the façade has a horseshoe-shaped louvered vent and the side gables feature rectangular vents. Centered on the façade, the entrance features a double-leaf one-panel door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a one-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Projecting sawn brackets intersect a paneled frieze and support a pierced trefoil-dentil cornice. An original sawn railing with “X” and circular panels ties the posts. The porch wraps around the left (southeast) elevation sheltering a projecting, semi-hexagonal bay at the first-floor level. The bay has a single two-over-two window on each side. A matching bay is located on the right (northwest) gable end.

Contributing Building

A two-story, gabled ell projects from the right rear (west). It is a single-bay deep and has a two-story, projecting, hip-roofed, semi-hexagonal bay on its right elevation. To the rear of this ell is a narrower, two-story, gabled wing, its southwest elevation aligning with the southwest elevation of the main block and rear ell. A window on the southwest elevation of the wing likely replaced an earlier door as it is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. A low, shed-roofed bay projects from the southwest gable end of the wing.

A one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (south) has a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney. A shed-roofed porch on its left elevation is enclosed with two-over-two wood-sash windows over a beaded-board kneewall. The house stands close to the street on an ample corner lot shaded by mature oak, pine and magnolia trees. A low rock-faced concrete-block wall runs along the west side of the property. The house was constructed by Romulus Bragg Parker (1856-1939), a prominent Enfield planter and landowner, and son of James Harvey Parker, who constructed the adjacent house to the east. Both lots

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

were part of a larger tract of land which the senior Parker had purchased from the estate of Governor John Branch in 1876. R. B. Parker's oldest son, R. Hunt Parker (1892-1969), was Chief Justice of the state Supreme Court from 1966 until his death. Alterations to the interior and additions to the rear of the house likely date to the early twentieth century, undertaken after R. B. Parker's second marriage.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

South of the house is a two-part frame outbuilding. A front-gabled section on the east, serves as a garage, facing West Franklin Street to the northeast. A side-gabled storage wing is on the southwest elevation of the garage. The building has plain weatherboards, batten doors on the northeast gable end, a 5V metal roof, and exposed rafter tails.

Garden House – c.1900

Contributing Building

Just southeast of the house is a small front-gabled, common-bond brick building, which was used as a garden house by the second Mrs. Parker.

316 West Franklin

William M. Mann House – c.1957

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, flush eaves, and a modillion cornice on the façade. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and dentil molding on the entablature. It is flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows. Three gabled dormers on the façade and a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the rear (northeast) elevation have aluminum siding and six-over-six windows. There are two windows and an exterior brick chimney in each gable end. A one-story, shed-roofed, brick wing extends across the right (southeast) two-thirds of the rear elevation and an inset porch at the left (northwest) end of the rear elevation is enclosed with Masonite siding and six-over-six windows. A low brick wall extends across the front of the property. County tax records date the house to 1957. According to documentation for the James H. Parker House (307 West Franklin) National Register nomination, the house was the William M. Mann House.

402 West Franklin

House – c.1940

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of West Franklin and North Church streets, this two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style house is angled to face the intersection. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with eight-over-eight wood-sash windows and a dentil cornice on the façade. There are exterior brick chimneys centered in the gables and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the side elevations. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade within a classical surround featuring fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. A one-story, side-gabled wing projects from the left (west) elevation. A one-story, frame wing on the right (east) elevation was constructed as an open porch and retains asbestos siding in the gable, but has been enclosed with fiber-cement siding and vinyl windows. A shed-roofed carport enclosed with wood lattice extends from the rear (north) of the enclosed porch. A prefabricated metal shed stands north of the house. County tax records date the house to 1940 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

HALIFAX STREET

Halifax Street at Whitfield Street

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Station – 1923

Contributing Building

Located on the southeast side of the railroad tracks that bisect Enfield. The one-story, brick building, is oriented northwest toward the railroad tracks. It is eight bays wide under a steeply pitched, hipped slate roof with deep overhangs supported by knee brackets and the center two bays of the façade project

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

slightly below a parapeted, gabled roof dormer. The building has a raised, poured concrete foundation that extends up to the bottom of the windows, a modified common-bond brick exterior above the foundation, and six-over-six wood-sash windows with concrete lintels. There are two windows on the front and one on each side of the projecting gabled bay. A single window in the gable has been boarded and there is cast concrete coping atop the parapet of the gable. The bay is flanked by four-light-over-two-panel wood doors with six-light transoms and concrete lintels. At the left (northeast) end of the façade are paired six-panel wood doors beneath a ten-light transom. The northeast elevation has two six-over-six windows. The southwest elevation, facing Whitfield Street, has two six-over-six windows flanking a four-light-over-two-panel door with six-light transom. The rear (southeast) elevation, facing Halifax Street, is nine bays wide with a projecting bay with parapeted, gabled dormer matching that on the façade. The projecting bay features two four-light wood-sash windows and there are two additional, matching windows to the left (southwest) of the bay. A four-over-two window remains in the dormer. On the right (northeast) end of the elevation are a four-light-over-two-panel door with six-light transom, a six-over-six window, and paired six-panel doors with a ten-light transom.

The depot was constructed in 1923 by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which in 1900 had been formed from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company and several other lines.¹⁰ The company moved an earlier combination freight and passenger depot (now gone) a short distance to the north and built this passenger station on its site. The depot exhibits a well-known and popular form and design typical of early twentieth century railroad stations across the state. The railroad sold the depot to the Town of Enfield in 1979 and the building is currently used for storage.¹¹

Watchman/Signal Tower – c.1925

Contributing Structure

Southwest of the station, on the opposite side of the railroad tracks, is a poured-in-place concrete watchman/signal tower. The two-story, hip-roofed tower is square in form with two small, fixed windows at the first-floor level of the northeast and southwest elevations. Two five-panel wood doors on the northwest elevation access the building interior. An inset panel on each elevation is located just below a projecting beltcourse at the base of the second-floor windows. The second floor features paired one-over-one wood-sash windows on the northeast and southwest elevations with triple windows on the northwest and southeast elevations, facing the railroad tracks. Mediterranean Revival-style elements include a tile roof and decorative tile insets at the second-floor level. The watchman's tower is thought to be the last building of its kind at its original location in North Carolina.¹²

Northeast of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Station – 2 VACANT LOTS

Northeast corner of Halifax and Whitaker streets – VACANT LOT

104 Halifax Street

Warehouse – c.1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, brick warehouse features a modern metal roof with exposed rafter tails concealed behind a stepped parapet. The four-bay façade features replacement, fixed windows and a six-panel door that is accessed by an uncovered brick stair. A sign panel that follows the stepped parapet, is outlined with rowlock- and header-course brick and reads “J. ___ & Company; Buyer Cotton & Peanuts; Royster-Fertilizers.” The left (northeast) elevation is blind. The right (southwest) elevation has a replacement window near the front of the building and a six-panel door near the center of the elevation.

¹⁰ “A History of the Church of the Advent.”

¹¹ Halifax County Register of Deeds, "Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company to Town of Enfield," January 30, 1979, Deed Book 1040, Page 123.

¹² Henry V. Taves, Allison H. Black, and David R. Black, *The Historic Architecture of Halifax County, North Carolina* (Halifax, NC: Halifax County Historical Association, 2010), 471.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 as a feed and fertilizer warehouse.

Warehouse – c.1948

Contributing Building

Located behind the primary warehouse, at the southeast corner of the lot, is a one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block warehouse. The building has a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails and stepped parapets at the gable ends. Two garage bays on the northwest elevation have metal-covered sliding doors. County tax records date the building to 1948.

Northeast of 104 Halifax Street – VACANT LOT

Southwest of 201 Halifax Street – VACANT LOT

201 Halifax Street

Wholesale Warehouse – c.1924, c.2000

Contributing Building

This three-bay-wide, one-story, brick warehouse is the northeast half of what was constructed as a six-bay-wide building that historically housed two separate businesses. The building has a five-to-one common-bond brick exterior and a parapet roof with metal coping. The right (northeast) two bays feature segmental-arch brick openings. The right opening has a modern overhead lift door, the upper part of the arch infilled with brick, and is accessed by a concrete loading ramp. The left opening originally held paired pedestrian doors, but has been infilled with brick and a single door. At the left (southwest) end of the façade, a wide, overhead lift door has been replaced, but retains its original brick opening. A faded wall sign above the left door reads “Gossett Bros. Wholesale Fruit & Produce.” The right and left elevations are blind, the left elevation having been painted with a mural depicting peanuts, tobacco, and cotton, the predominant crops of the region. According to Sanborn maps, the two-part building was constructed between 1921 and 1927 with general wholesale to the right (northeast) and “hay and feed” wholesale to the left (southwest). The building was constructed concurrent with a wholesale grocery at the northwest corner of Halifax and West Franklin, though that building was destroyed after 1991.

231 Halifax Street

Warehouse – c.1935

Contributing Building

Located just south of the southwest corner of Halifax and Bryant streets, this one-story, front-gabled, frame warehouse stands perpendicular to Halifax Street. It rests on a brick pier foundation and has corrugated metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof. The three-bay façade features paired batten doors on the right (northeast), a small window opening in the center, and a batten pedestrian entrance accessed by a concrete stoop. Small four-light windows and metal-clad doors are located on the left (southwest) elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the warehouse was constructed between 1927 and 1943 as cotton seed storage for the I. D. Wood Cotton Gin, which first appears on the 1915 Sanborn map. It is currently vacant and overgrown.

100-200 BLOCKS HALIFAX STREET

A & B MILLING COMPANY (Buildings A-E)

Building A - Warehouse – c.1920, c.1950, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Located near the southeast corner of Halifax and East Franklin streets, the one-story, brick and concrete block building has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the majority of door and window openings. The building features a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A single, modern lift garage door remains on the northwest elevation, facing Halifax Street. Three window openings on the right (southwest) gable end have been enclosed with wood and there is vertical wood sheathing in this gable. The left (northeast) gable end has vertical corrugated metal in the gable and the lower part of the elevation

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

is obscured by a shed-roofed wing sheathed with corrugated metal. The rear (southeast) elevation remains largely unchanged with its original seven bays featuring concrete block on the southwest three bays and vertical metal sheathing over a brick knee wall on the northeast four bays. The northeast end of the building was constructed prior to 1927 as the I. D. Wood Ice Plant. The building was enlarged to the southwest with a concrete block wing after 1943. It is currently part of the A & B Milling Company.

Building B - Warehouse – c.1986

Noncontributing Building

Located to the southeast of Building A, in the interior of the block, this prefabricated metal warehouse has vertical metal sheathing, sliding metal doors at the loading bays, and flush eaves. County tax records date the building to 1986. It is part of the A & B Milling Company property.

Building C – Warehouse (200 Halifax Street) – c.1935, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Halifax and East Franklin streets, this one-story, side-gabled building appears on the 1943 Sanborn map as the White Bros. peanut warehouse. However, the building was extensively remodeled to its current appearance in the late twentieth century. It features a brick pier foundation, vertical metal sheathing, and an asymmetrical gabled metal roof. The southwest elevation, facing East Franklin Street, is five bays wide with two modern overhead lift doors nearly dividing the elevation into thirds. A metal-clad door marks a loading bay near the right (southeast) end of the façade. Modern, fixed, aluminum-framed windows at the left (northwest) end of the façade and left elevation light interior offices and a retail store. The windows and aluminum-framed glass doors are sheltered by a canvas awning that wraps the west corner of the building. A full-width, shed-roofed bay spans the northeast elevation with a modern door on its northwest elevation. A flat-roofed awning on metal posts shelters a loading bay centered on the northeast elevation.

Northeast of Building C – 2 VACANT LOTS

Building D – Warehouse – c.1945

Contributing Building

Located to the northeast of Building E, this one-story, side-gabled, frame warehouse rests on concrete-block piers. It has corrugated metal sheathing and an asphalt roof with exposed rafter tails. A loading bay centered on the southwest elevation is covered with plywood and accessed by a concrete ramp. Window openings on all of the elevations have been covered with corrugated metal. A full-depth, open, shed-roofed bay spans the northwest elevation, supported by round posts. According to Sanborn maps, it was constructed after 1943.

Building E – Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located on the north side of East Franklin Street, between Halifax and McDaniel streets, is this small, one-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block shed. The building has paired three-light, metal-framed casement windows on the southwest elevation, facing the street. The left (northwest) elevation has a single metal door flanked by awning windows. The right (southeast) elevation has a single metal door and a single three-light, metal-framed awning window.

300-322 HALIFAX STREET

CAROLINA PEANUT COMPANY (Buildings A-I)

Building A – Warehouse – c.1935, c.2000

Contributing Building

Located on the north side of East Bryant Street, between Halifax and North McDaniel streets, the one-story, front-gabled, frame warehouse has corrugated metal sheathing and a 5V roof. An entrance centered under the front gable is sheltered by a shed roof supported by square posts resting on a concrete block stoop. A boarded window in the front gable is sheltered by a small awning. According to Sanborn maps,

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 as a fertilizer warehouse. The building was enlarged after 1998 with several shed-roofed wings on the right (southeast) elevation and a single shed-roofed wing with horizontal 5V sheathing on the left (northwest) elevation.

Building B – Warehouse – c.1935

Contributing Building

Immediately to the west of Building A, on the north side of East Bryant Street, this front-gabled, frame warehouse rests on brick piers. It has 5V metal sheathing and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. Paired plywood doors on the left (northwest) end of the façade are accessed by a wood stair. The left elevation has horizontal wood sheathing. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 as fertilizer storage.

Building C – Warehouse – c.1935

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Halifax and East Bryant streets, this one-story, front-gabled, frame warehouse faces Halifax Street to the northwest. The building has a brick foundation, 5V metal sheathing, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A wide batten door is centered on the northwest gable end. The southwest and northeast elevations have high windows, all of which have been boarded. A gabled wing at the rear (southeast) also has 5V metal sheathing and roof. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 for “sales.”

Building D – Warehouse – c.1935

Contributing Building

Located just north of Building C on the east side of Halifax Street, this one-story, front-gabled, frame warehouse was constructed between 1927 and 1943 as a feed warehouse. It has a brick pier foundation, 5V metal sheathing, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. Paired five-panel doors on the northwest gable end are located several feet above the ground with no stoop or stair. Paired plywood doors are located on the right (southwest) elevation. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (east) with a stuccoed foundation, 5V metal sheathing, and a metal roof.

Building E – Office Building (312 Halifax Street) – c.1935 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled warehouse has a gabled office wing at the front (northwest) elevation, facing Halifax Street. The building has a brick pier foundation, aluminum siding, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The office wing is four bays wide and three bays deep with paired one-light-over-two-panel wood doors on the façade, accessed by a concrete stoop with brick stairs. Windows with batten shutters are located on each side of the entrance. A painted sign in the front gable reads, “Carolina Peanut --- Peanut Buying & Shelling – Seed Peanuts.” The right (southwest) elevation of the office wing has a batten door sheltered by a shed roof on diagonal braces. The door is flanked by windows with closed batten shutters. The left (northeast) elevation of the office wing matches the right elevation, though with a nine-light-over-one-panel door. The rear of the building is a large, gabled, frame warehouse. It has three loading bays on the right elevation, one bay on the rear elevation, and two bays on the left elevation, all with metal-clad doors. A shed-roofed bay projects from the rear of the left elevation, supported by wood posts and covered with 5V sheathing. A gabled structure above this corner of the warehouse is connected to a series of metal conveyors. The open bay allowed for trucks to drive beneath it while the equipment above allowed for a core sample of peanuts to be extracted from the truck. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 for “Nichols & Dickens Cotton, Peanut Wholesalers & Building Supplies.” The Nichols & Dickens Planing Mill was located across Halifax Street to the west. This building was used in 1943 for “Building Supplies; Tin Shop & Prints.” It later became part of the Carolina Peanut Company complex and is now owned by Tri-County Peanut Warehouses Inc.

Building F – Warehouse – c.1935

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Located to the southeast of Building E, in the interior of the block, and largely overgrown, is a typical front-gabled frame warehouse. The building has a brick pier foundation, aluminum siding, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. A loading bay in the northwest gable end has a metal-clad door. The other elevations are not visible. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 for “Nichols & Dickens Cotton, Peanut Wholesalers & Building Supplies.” It was used in 1943 as a cotton and peanut warehouse and later became part of the Carolina Peanut Company complex.

Building G – Peanut Warehouse – c.1935

Contributing Building

Located north of Building F and southeast of Building H, in the interior of the block, this front-gabled frame warehouse is largely overgrown. The building has a brick pier foundation, aluminum siding, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. A full-depth, gable monitor is centered on the building’s ridge with a taller gabled wing at the northwest end, above an open shed-roofed bay. Like similar features on other peanut warehouses in Enfield (including on the adjacent Building H), this bay was likely used for trucks to drive beneath it while equipment above allowed for a core sample of peanuts to be extracted from the truck. The side and rear elevations are not visible. County tax records date the building to 1935 and according to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 for “Nichols & Dickens Cotton, Peanut Wholesalers & Building Supplies.” It was used in 1943 as a fertilizer warehouse. It later became part of the Carolina Peanut Company complex.

Building H – Peanut Warehouse – c.1964

Contributing Building

Identical in form to Building G to its southeast, this typical peanut warehouse features a front-gabled frame form with a full-depth, gable monitor centered on the building’s ridge. A taller gabled wing at the southwest end is adjacent to an open shed-roofed bay on that end of the building. The building has a concrete-block pier foundation, vertical corrugated metal sheathing, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. An open shed-roofed bay on the southeast elevation is supported by square posts and is flanked by two loading bays with corrugated metal-clad doors. Three similar doors are located on the northwest elevation. Like similar features on other peanut warehouses in Enfield (including on the adjacent Buildings E and G), the open bay on the southwest end was likely used for trucks to drive beneath it while equipment above allowed for a core sample of peanuts to be extracted from the truck. County tax records date the building to 1964, making it one of the newer peanut-related warehouses. Sanborn maps confirm the building’s construction after 1943.

Building I – Machine Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located on the east side of Halifax Street and extending parallel to the street, this one-story, side-gabled machine shed is twelve bays wide. The building has 5V metal sheathing and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. The northwest and southeast elevations are without sheathing, allowing vehicles to drive through the building. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1943.

300 BLOCK HALIFAX STREET

ENFIELD OIL COMPANY (Buildings A-B)

Building A – Office Building – c.1957

Contributing Building

Located adjacent to and facing Halifax Street, this one-story, front-gabled concrete-block building served as offices for the various oil companies that occupied the site. The building is two bays wide and single-pile with a single-pile, flat-roofed rear wing. It has sixteen-light steel-framed windows with operable center sashes, a wood door on the right (southwest) end of the façade, plain weatherboards in the gable, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails. The rear, flat-roofed wing matches in detail. According to Sanborn maps, this parcel, surrounded by peanut warehouses and processing plants on all sides, was

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

occupied by Enfield Oil Company as early as 1927. This office building, however, does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map. County tax records date it to 1957. The property was occupied by Texas Oil Company in 1943 and is now owned by Eastern Petroleum Corporation.

Building B – Warehouse – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located to the east of the office building, at the northeast corner of the parcel, is a one-story, front-gabled warehouse. The building has a brick pier foundation, corrugated metal sheathing, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and two open, shed-roofed bays on the southwest elevation. A batten door on the northwest gable end is accessed by a concrete loading dock. The left (northeast) elevation has a single window opening. According to Sanborn maps, this building pre-dates 1927, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield. Originally occupied by Enfield Oil Company, the property was occupied by Texas Oil Company in 1943 and is now owned by Eastern Petroleum Corporation.

300-400 BLOCKS HALIFAX STREET

COLUMBIAN PEANUT COMPANY (Buildings A-F)

Building A – Shed – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located on the east side of Halifax Street, this one-story, front-gabled frame shed has a concrete-block foundation, vertical corrugated metal sheathing, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. Paired plywood doors are located on the northwest gable end.

Building B – Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, frame garage faces Halifax Street. It has a concrete-block foundation, vertical corrugated metal sheathing, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. Paired metal-clad doors are located on the northwest gable end and there is a pedestrian door on the southwest elevation. The building appears to be the same footprint as a Hull House (“from plans”) shown on the 1943 Sanborn map, though the materials suggest the 1960 construction date given in the tax records to be accurate.

Building C – Grading Room – c.1972

Contributing Building

Located to the rear of the garage (Building B), this one-story, front-gabled building is supported by a metal frame, lifting it a full story off of the ground. The building has vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof with flush eaves. There is an entrance on the northwest gable end, an entrance on the southeast gable end that is accessed by exterior metal stairs, and metal-framed sliding windows. A framework of steel adjacent to the northeast elevation of the building allowed for trucks to drive beneath it while the equipment above allowed for a core sample of peanuts to be extracted from the truck.

Building D – Scale House/Office (330 Halifax Street) – c.1959 Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Halifax and Liberty streets, this one-story, side-gabled building is similar in form and detail to Ranch houses built in the 1950s. The concrete-block building is five bays wide and three bays deep. It has vinyl siding in the gables, an interior concrete-block chimney, and four-light, metal-framed jalousie windows. A large scale to the rear (southeast) of the house allowed for trucks to drive onto it to be weighed. County tax records date the building to 1959.

Building E – Warehouse – c.1972

Contributing Building

Located near the center of the block and extending parallel to Halifax Street, this large, peanut processing building has a front-gabled roof with a full-depth gabled monitor roof that extends along the ridge. The rear (southwest) end of the building has a semi-octagonal elevation with a hipped roof. A gabled wing at the northeast gable end is located at the second-floor level, above an open shed-roofed bay that extends the full width of that elevation. As was typical for peanut warehouses and processing buildings in Enfield,

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

the open bay allowed for trucks to drive beneath it while the equipment above allowed for a core sample of peanuts to be extracted from the truck. The building has 5V metal sheathing, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and vents located along both long elevations of the monitor. County tax records date the building to 1972.

Building F – Warehouse – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located on the south side of, and parallel to, Liberty Street, this large, gable-roofed peanut warehouse is typical of those found in Enfield. The side-gabled building has a full-width gabled monitor roof that extends along the ridgeline. A taller gabled wing at the northwest end is partially cantilevered over a full-width, shed-roofed bay on that elevation. The open bay allowed for trucks to drive beneath it while the equipment above allowed for a core sample of peanuts to be extracted from the truck. The building has a brick pier foundation, vertical corrugated metal sheathing, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and vents located along both long elevations of the monitor. The building appears on the 1927 Sanborn map, making the earliest extant peanut warehouse on the Columbian Peanut Company property.

Building G – Warehouse – c.1966

Contributing Building

Located on the north side of, and parallel to, Liberty Street, this massive gabled peanut warehouse has a steeper roof than the other warehouses of its type in Enfield and is without the full-depth monitor roof along the ridgeline. The building has vertical metal sheathing and a metal roof with flush eaves. Two overhead lift doors each are located on the southwest and northeast elevations. A shed-roofed bay on the northwest gable end, facing Halifax Street, is enclosed but accessible via overhead lift doors. This bay served the same purpose as the open bays on similar warehouses, allowing trucks to pass through the bay while equipment above extracted a sample of the peanuts. County tax records date the building to 1966. A prefabricated metal shed stands west of the building. The Columbian Peanut Company underwent a significant expansion of its bulk storage facilities in the mid-1960s and this building dates from that expansion.¹³

HUNTER STREET

212 Hunter Street

House – c.2007

Noncontributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled, manufactured house is seven bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding and windows. An entrance near the center of the façade is sheltered by a shallow, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. To the left (northeast) of the door is a three-part picture window. A prefabricated, frame shed stands southeast of the house. County tax records date the house to 2007 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1998 and 2010.

Shed – c.2010

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing, a metal roof, and a six-light-over-three-panel door and two small windows on the northwest gable end. It has an open, shed-roofed bay on the southwest elevation.

Southwest of 217 Hunter Street – VACANT LOT

217 Hunter Street

Lilly Pike Sullivan House – c.1913

Noncontributing Building

¹³ Ruth Mincher, "Enfield: The Peanut Capital, Home of Jurists, and a Horse Show Town," *The Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram*, September 4, 1966, "Ellen House - J.P. Ellen, Enfield, NC," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This two-story, Colonial Revival-style house has been significantly altered with the installation of a new front door with arched transom in lieu of the original rectangular transom; the addition of a gable over the entrance to the porch; the replacement of original slender Tuscan columns with grouped square posts; and the addition of a low hipped roof over the flat, truncated portion of the original hipped roof. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a modern metal roof. The one-light-over-two-panel door is located in a projecting bay. It has one-light sidelights and an arched transom and is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the right (northeast) elevation. The right rear (north) corner of the porch is enclosed. A one-story, hip-roofed ell projects from the right rear. The house stands well back from the street on a large level lot with numerous mature trees, including oaks and hollies. It was built c.1913 for Lilly Pike Sullivan on land given to her by her parents, E. L. and Henrietta Pike. Mrs. Sullivan was prominent in local civic affairs, and the Enfield public library has been renamed in her honor.

Shed – c.1995

Noncontributing Building

Located west of the house is a front-gabled, concrete-block shed with an open shed-roofed bay on its northeast elevation.

Garage – c.1995

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house and visible from Bond Street, the side-gabled frame garage has vinyl siding, exposed rafter tails, and two open garage bays on the northeast elevation.

Greenhouse – c.1990

Noncontributing Building

Barely visible behind the house is a frame building with corrugated plastic sheathing.

Shed – c.2012

Noncontributing Building

North of the house, and constructed after 2010, is a concrete-block shed with metal roof.

218 Hunter Street

House – c.1962

Contributing Building

Typical of mid-twentieth century Ranch houses, this one-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer. The house has eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with paneled aprons on the façade. A modillion cornice spans the façade and there is an exterior brick chimney in the right (southwest) gable end. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. A projecting gabled bay on the left (northeast) end of the façade has a single window in the gable end. A similarly scaled wing projects from the left rear (east) corner of the house. A side-gabled porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens. County tax records date the house to 1962.

Carport – c.1965

Contributing Structure

Southeast of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport supported by metal posts. A storage area at the southeast corner of the carport is enclosed with metal sheathing.

221 Hunter Street

House – c.1930

Contributing Building

Located on a large lot at the southwest corner of Hunter and West Bryant streets, this two-story, side-gabled house is typical of the early-twentieth century Colonial Revival style. The house is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer and six-over-six wood-sash windows with flat-arch brick lintels and cast concrete keystones. A six-panel door is centered on the façade. It has leaded-glass sidelights and transom and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by fluted columns with arched ceiling that follows the arch of the transom. A one-story, flat-roofed screened porch on the right (northeast) elevation is supported by grouped square columns. A matching porch on the left (southwest) elevation is enclosed with six-over-six wood-sash windows to form a sunroom. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left gable end. A one-story, gabled brick wing is centered on the rear (northwest) elevation with a one-story,

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

hip-roofed vinyl wing to its right. County tax records date the house to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a side-gabled, brick garage with six-light, wood-sash window in the northeast gable end. A two-bay-wide opening on the southeast elevation has been partially infilled with vinyl. A gabled frame wing on the left (southwest) elevation is covered with vinyl siding.

Shed – c.2012

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the garage is a small, side-gabled, frame shed with rolled paper sheathing.

LIBERTY STREET

200 Liberty Street

House – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Liberty and North McDaniel streets, this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. A three-light-over-three-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A projecting gabled bay on the left (southeast) end of the façade is also sheltered by the porch. A projecting, gabled bay is located near the rear of the right elevation and a gabled ell is located at the right rear (west) of the house with an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on its left (southeast) elevation. A shed-roofed carport has been added to the left elevation. A prefabricated metal shed stands west of the house. The house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield.

201 Liberty Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Liberty and North McDaniel streets, this one-and-a-half-story, brick Period Cottage is four bays wide and double-pile with one-over-one wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels. There is a projecting, front-gabled entrance wing on the left (northwest) end of the façade and a shed-roofed dormer on the right (southeast) end of the façade. The entrance wing features a six-light-over-two-panel door in an inset, paneled bay with a segmental-arch brick opening. The entrance bay is flanked by small double-hung windows and there is a single window in the entrance gable. The dormer has a triple window and vinyl siding. A fifteen-light French door on the right elevation is sheltered by a side-gabled porch supported by square posts with vinyl siding in the gable. A one-story, gabled wing on the left elevation has paired windows on the façade, a triple window on the left elevation, and vinyl siding in the gable. The rear (northeast) elevation features a full-width, hip-roofed frame wing with vinyl siding and wide, shed-roofed dormer with vinyl siding. Concrete-block piers flank the driveway from North McDaniel Street. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Garage – c.1950, c.1997

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is side-gabled, frame garage with asbestos siding. A wide, front-gabled addition features three open bays and is sheathed with vinyl siding.

Northwest of 204 Liberty Street – VACANT LOT

204 Liberty Street

House – c.1921, c.1960

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This one-story, side-gabled, house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the left (southeast) gable end. A four-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the façade has a classical surround with fluted pilasters. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends beyond the left (northwest) elevation as a porte cochere on matching supports. The porch steps and floor, which are lower than the originals, have been covered with terra cotta tile. A full-width, double-pile gabled wing extends from the rear (southwest). County tax records date the house to 1921 and the house appears on the 1927 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield. The alterations to the porch floor may date to 1960, the date of alterations given on the county tax record.

Shed – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, the wide, side-gabled, frame shed has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and 5V sheathing. It has plain weatherboards in the northwest gable and two shed-roofed additions on the northwest gable end.

Southeast of 204 Liberty Street – VACANT LOT

205 Liberty Street

Mrs. W. H. Allen House – c.1928

Contributing Building

Characterized by distinctive tapered porch posts that are unusually wide at their base and rest on brick piers, the one-story, Craftsman-style house has a broad, hipped roof with standing-seam metal and exposed rafter tails. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with plain weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, three interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (southeast) elevation. The entrance is centered on the façade, flanked by paired windows, and sheltered by the hip-roofed porch. A gabled porte cochere on the left (northwest) elevation has matching supports. A front-gabled dormer is centered on the façade and has paired one-over-one windows and knee brackets in the gable. There is a projecting gabled bay on the right elevation and a gabled porch on the rear (northeast) elevation is enclosed with weatherboards on the right (east) end and enclosed with four-over-one wood-sash windows on a plywood kneewall on the left (north) end. The house is said to have been built, probably in the mid 1920s, for Mrs. W. H. Allen, a registered nurse and mid-wife. It appears as “from plans” on the 1927 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield.

209 Liberty Street

House – c.1947

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with asbestos siding and flush eaves. The house has vinyl windows, including paired windows on the façade and single windows in each of the two gabled dormers on the façade. A six-panel door is centered on the façade within a classical surround with flat pilasters. A side-gabled porch on the right (southeast) elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding and vinyl windows, but retains asbestos siding in the gable. There is an interior brick chimney near the center of the house and a second chimney in the right gable end is partially concealed by the enclosed porch. There is a shed-roofed wing at right rear (east) and a shed-roofed dormer spans nearly the entire width of the rear (northeast) elevation. A modern wood deck is located at the rear of the right elevation. A prefabricated metal carport stands to the northeast of the garage and a prefabricated frame shed stands northeast of the house. County tax records date the house to 1947.

Southeast of 209 Liberty Street – VACANT LOT

Garage – c.1975

Noncontributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

East of the house stands a large, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and two overhead left doors in the southwest gable end. A prefabricated metal carport stands to the northeast of the garage.

210 Liberty Street
House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney on the right (northwest) elevation. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. The porch has exposed purlins and faux half-timbering in the gable. A shed-roofed wing on the left (southeast) elevation may be an enclosed porch. It has four-over-four wood-sash windows flanking a fifteen-light French door on its façade. Paired eight-light casement windows are located on the left elevation. A gabled wing with an interior brick chimney is located on the rear (southwest) elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Shed – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has vertical metal sheathing and a modern six-panel door in the front gable. A vinyl-sided, shed-roofed wing on its left (southeast) elevation has a batten door and is open on the southeast side.

212 Liberty Street
Duplex – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Liberty and North Dixie streets, the Craftsman-style elements of this brick duplex make it unique for a rental property in Enfield. The duplex is seven bays wide and has a brick veneer, six-over-one wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the clipped gable. An exterior brick chimney on the left (southeast) end of the façade is flanked by four-over-one windows. Two doors near the center of the façade, one a solid wood door with three lights, are located in arched brick openings and sheltered by a shared, front-gabled porch. The porch is supported by full-height brick piers and has an arched spandrel on the façade. Above the porch, paired windows are located in the front gable. A side-gabled porch on the left elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and has asbestos siding and knee brackets in the gable.

Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the shed-roofed, concrete-block garage has a shallow pent roof sheltering the wide entrance bay on the northeast elevation.

MARKET STREET

105 Market Street

Enfield Town Hall – c.1924

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Market and Tillery streets, this L-shaped building includes the former Enfield Town Hall facing Market Street with a concrete-block Rescue Squad wing facing Tillery Street and a water tower and several sheds located within the space created by the two wings. Both wings of the building are ruinous, without roofs, doors, or windows. The Town Hall portion of the building is a one-story, brick building with segmental-arch openings, a corbelled brick cornice on the façade and brick coping at the parapet. It is three bays wide and three bays deep with the parapet stepping down toward the rear of the building. The concrete block wing had two garage bays facing Tillery Street, though one has been infilled with concrete block. It has a single pedestrian entrance bay on the left (southwest) elevation, and high, rectangular window openings along the right (northeast) elevation. A painted sign remains on

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

the parapet. Sanborn maps indicate that the L-shaped building was constructed between 1921 and 1927. It was constructed as a replacement for an earlier building which stood on the west end of the block, at the northeast corner of South East Railroad and Market streets, removed for the construction of a Masonic Temple in that location.

Water Tower – c.1950

Contributing Structure

While a tower appears as early as 1921 on the Sanborn map, county tax records date the current tower to 1950. The steel tower has diagonal braces between the legs and supports a steel tank painted with the words “Town of Enfield.”

Shed – c.1940

Contributing Building

Located at the base of the water tower, the front-gabled, brick shed faces Tillery Street. It has exposed rafter tails, hexagonal shingles in the front gable, and an open pedestrian bay on the southeast gable end.

Shed – c.1940

Contributing Building

Located between the gabled shed and Rescue Squad wing of the building this shed-roofed concrete-block shed is covered with stucco and has a single pedestrian bay on the southeast elevation, facing Tillery Street.

Southeast of 105 Market Street – VACANT LOT

109 Market Street – VACANT LOT

Shed – c.1940

Contributing Building

Located at the west corner of the lot, northwest of where the house originally stood, the front-gabled, concrete-block garage has plain weatherboards in the front gable and exposed rafter tails.

111 Market Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

Wider than a traditional I-house, this two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and single-pile. It has vinyl siding, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A low gable centered on the façade has alternating sawtooth and square-butt shingles. A one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns. A one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (north) is two bays deep and has a standing-seam metal roof. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

113 Market Street

House – c.1905

Contributing Building

This one-story, gable-and-wing house is three bays wide with a one-bay-wide, double-pile, front-gabled wing on the left (northwest) and a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing on the right (southeast). The house has aluminum siding, but retains decorative wood shingles in the front gable. It has a combination of two-over-two, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. An entrance located on the right elevation of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, hip-roofed porch that spans the width of the side-gabled wing. The porch is supported by replacement grouped square posts, but retains an original turned rail on the southeast elevation. A shed-roofed wing spans the rear of the side-gabled wing. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed prior to 1909.

NORTH MCDANIEL STREET

100 North McDaniel Street

Commercial Building – c.1941

Noncontributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This mid-twentieth century commercial building has been significantly altered with construction of a pent-roofed porch spanning the façade. The one-story, front-gabled building has a stepped parapet roof with inset brick sign panels that are largely obscured by the pent roof. The original entrances/storefront have been replaced with a five-bay-wide, aluminum-framed storefront with two aluminum-framed glass doors flanked by fixed windows on a brick kneewall. The blind side elevations are each six bays deep with the bays separated by pilasters that support a corbelled cornice at the roofline. County tax records date the building to 1941 and the building appears as “auto sales and service” on the 1943 Sanborn maps.

105 North McDaniel Street

Filling Station – c.1930

Contributing Building

This characteristic “Pure Oil” automobile filling station has Tudor Revival influences including steeply pitched gable roofs and a skintled brick exterior. The core of the one-story, side-gabled building is four bays wide with a projecting, hip-roofed bay window on the right (northeast) end of the façade and a three-bay-wide, projecting, hip-roofed entrance wing on the left (southwest). The entrance wing features an arched, four-light-over-two-panel door in an arched brick surround and sheltered by a bellcast metal roof. The door is flanked by narrow casement windows and there are consoles atop pilasters at the outer corners of the wing. An exterior brick chimney in the left gable end is flanked by an original casement window on its left (northwest) and a fixed replacement window on its right (southeast). A gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) has an entrance flanked by casement windows on its southwest elevation. A front-gabled wing on the right end of the building is a single bay wide with a modern overhead lift door and faux half-timbering in the gable. A flat-roofed addition to the far right has vertical plywood sheathing and connects to the commercial building to its right. Initially converted for the offices of a law firm, the building is now part of an automobile repair shop that occupies the adjacent buildings at 105 North McDaniel Street and 149 Whitaker Street. County tax records date the building to 1930 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

105 North McDaniel Street

Commercial Building – c.1925, c.1960

Contributing Building

Located adjacent to, and now sharing an address with, the filling station at the northwest corner of North McDaniel and Whitaker streets, this one-story, brick commercial building has a mid-twentieth century storefront. The building has a brick exterior with a stepped parapet with brick coping. Three sign panels outlined with brick are located in the front parapet. The storefront features an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom flanked by fixed, aluminum-framed display windows on a brick kneewall. The display windows wrap around the right (northeast) and left (southeast) corners of the façade. The right elevation is painted and has a second storefront entrance, two six-light metal-framed windows, a narrow two-light window, and a modern overhead lift door. A c.1960 concrete-block wing projects from the rear (north) of the right elevation. This wing is four bays wide with a pent roof sheltering three garage bays with modern overhead lift doors. A single pedestrian entrance is located between the left two garage doors. A shed-roofed, concrete-block addition at the right (northeast) end of this wing has a single, fixed window and a hollow-core door. County tax records date the building to 1925 and Sanborn maps confirm that an L-shaped building, with frontage on both North McDaniel and Whitaker, was constructed between 1921 and 1927. This portion of the building housed a garage with a capacity of 40 cars. According to county tax records, the concrete-block wing to the northeast was constructed in 1960.

310 North McDaniel Street

Motel – c.1953

2 Contributing Buildings

The two buildings of this mid-twentieth century motel are set well back from the street with a grassy front lawn and circular gravel driveway. The front (northwest) building is a one-story, L-shaped building with

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

the motel office in the front-gabled section and motel rooms in a side-gabled wing to its left rear (east). The office is two bays wide with vertical plywood sheathing, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and fixed windows that extend the full height of the front gable. An entrance on the right (southwest) elevation is sheltered by a shed-roofed porte cochere supported by square wood posts on a low brick wall. A hip-roofed service wing at the rear (southeast) of the office is narrower in width. It is three bays deep with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and a stuccoed exterior. It has a gabled concrete-block wing at its rear and a long, one-story, hip-roofed wing with five motel rooms extends from its northeast elevation. The motel wing has a stuccoed exterior, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and six-panel doors that are sheltered by the deep overhangs of the roof. A detached, hip-roofed building to the rear (southeast) includes eight motel rooms. Its finishes and details match that of the front motel-room wing, though with asbestos shingles in the southwest and northeast ends. County tax records date the buildings to 1953.

318 North McDaniel Street

Southland Restaurant and Cottages – c.1948

6 Contributing Buildings

This small complex of six buildings was constructed as a motel and includes a side-gabled office, four small two-unit buildings, and a wide four-unit building at the rear. The office building, located at the north end of the complex, adjacent to Cary Street, is a one-story, side-gabled stuccoed building with six-over-six wood-sash windows and asbestos shingles in the gables. It is five bays wide with an entrance centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. A full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by square posts. A side-gabled wing on the left (northeast) elevation is three bays wide with single windows flanking the entrance and a similar, full-width, shed-roofed porch. A gabled ell at the rear (southeast) has boarded windows and doors.

Four small, side-gabled buildings are arranged south and southwest of the office. Each is five bays wide and single-pile with a stuccoed exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and asbestos siding in the gables. On each, a four-over-four wood-sash window is centered on the façade and flanked by six-panel doors. Each door is sheltered by a small, gabled roof supported by stepped brackets and with asbestos shingles in the gable. Six-over-six windows are located at each end of the façade and in the gable ends. Some windows are sheltered by aluminum awnings.

Along the southeast property line, behind the office, is a long, side-gabled building that houses four units. The building has a stuccoed exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows, six-panel doors, and asbestos siding in the gables. A full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts shelters the ten-bay façade. County tax records date the buildings to 1948. It was constructed as the Southland Restaurant and Cottages.¹⁴

MCGWIGAN STREET

309 McGwigan Street

House – c.1956

Contributing Building

The only house on this side of the 300-block of McGwigan Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade, and six-over-six windows on the side elevations, including paired windows in the gables. It has flush eaves in the gable ends and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. There is a shed-roofed bay at the right rear (south) with an enclosed shed-roofed porch to its rear. County tax records date the building to 1956.

¹⁴ “Southland Restaurant and Cottages” Postcard, 1951, File HX1640, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Shed – c.1960

Located south of the house is a two-part, front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a six-over-six wood-sash window in the northwest gable end. Windows on the southwest elevation are covered with batten shutters and the rear portion of the building has board-and-batten sheathing and a lower roofline.

Contributing Building

Shed – c.1960

Located immediately to the rear of the other shed, this front-gabled frame shed has 5V metal sheathing and a metal roof. Deep, shed-roofed bays project from the southwest and northeast elevations.

Contributing Building

Southwest of 309 McGwigan Street – VACANT LOT

400 McGwigan Street

House – c.1940

Located at the southwest corner of McGwigan and Tucker streets, this house has been altered with the installation of vinyl windows that are smaller than the original openings and the enclosure of the front porch with screens over a vinyl-sided kneewall. The side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with a gabled ell at the right rear (north). It has a replacement door with two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. A small gable centered above the entrance has a four-light wood-sash window. The full-width, engaged porch wraps around the right (northeast) elevation, extending the full depth of the rear ell. The open parts of the porch are supported by chamfered wood posts. There is a single window in the left (southwest) gable and a shed-roofed wing at the left rear (west). County tax records date the building to 1940 and the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map. However, the footprint roughly matches that of a two-story house that stood on the site as early as 1921. The similar footprint together with the front door and surround, both of which are more typical of early-twentieth century housing, indicate that the core of the house may be older and may have been altered from a two-story to a one-story house about 1940.

Noncontributing Building

Garage – c.1920

Located northwest of the house, facing Tucker Street, this front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It has paired batten doors on the northeast gable end and an open shed-roofed bay on the southwest gable end. It has four single batten doors and a single two-light window on the southeast elevation, facing the house.

Contributing Building

401 McGwigan Street

Mill House – c.1915

Located at the southeast corner of McGwigan and Tucker streets, this one-story, side-gabled house was constructed as a duplex by the Enfield Hosiery Mills. A second entrance on the façade has been removed, resulting in a three-bay façade with an off-centered entrance. The house has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, a 5V metal roof, and a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement posts with sawn brackets. An original, full-width, shed-roofed wing spans the rear (southeast) elevation with a second, shed-roofed wing to its rear. A prefabricated metal shed stands east of the house. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed prior to 1915. It was one of six buildings on the southeast side of the 400-block of McGwigan that were constructed by the Enfield Hosiery Mills.

Contributing Building

404 McGwigan Street

House – c.1924

Typical of 1920s Craftsman-style bungalows, this one-story, side-gabled house has plain weatherboards, post-on-pier porch supports, exposed rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with six-over-six wood-sash windows and two interior brick chimneys. A replacement door is centered on the façade and has two-light-over-two-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A wood-shingled, shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade had three three-light Craftsman-style windows, though the outer two have been boarded. A gabled ell at the right rear (north) is three bays deep and has an interior brick chimney. A shed-roofed bay extends across the left rear (west) and a porch on the left (southwest) elevation of the rear ell has been enclosed. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Garage – c.1930

Contributing Building

West of the house stands a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and open, shed-roofed bays on the northeast and southwest elevations. The vehicular bay in the front gable has been enclosed with plywood and a single pedestrian door.

Shed – c.1940

Contributing Building

West of the house and south of the garage is a tall, concrete-block shed with 5V metal roof and exposed rafter tails.

405 McGwigan Street

Mill House – c.1915

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, single-pile shed-roofed rear wing. The building has German-profile wood weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A replacement six-panel door and an original seven-panel door are located near the center of the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts, though original turned pilasters remain visible. The house was enlarged with a gabled wing at the left rear (east) that extends slightly beyond the left (northeast) elevation. A shed-roofed wing is located at the right rear (south). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed prior to 1915. All of the houses on the southeast side of the 400-block of McGwigan were constructed by the Enfield Hosiery Mills.

409 McGwigan Street

Mill House – c.1915

Contributing Building

The most intact of the five remaining mill houses on this block of McGwigan Street, this one-story, side-gabled house retains its original form, seven-panel front doors, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and turned porch posts. The house is four bays wide and single-pile with an original, full-width, shed-roofed rear wing, and later vinyl siding. The two doors near the center of the façade are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. A shallow, shed-roofed wing extends from the right rear (south). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed prior to 1915. All of the houses on the southeast side of the 400-block of McGwigan were constructed by the Enfield Hosiery Mills.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, the small, side-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards and a 5V roof. An open shed-roofed bay is located on the southeast elevation.

410 McGwigan Street

House – c.1910

Noncontributing Building

This early-twentieth century, Queen Anne-style house has been significantly altered with the installation of a large, fixed, one-light window on the front of a canted bay on the right (northeast) end of the façade. The gable-and-wing house is made up of a two-bay-wide, single-pile, side-gabled wing on the left (southwest) and a one-bay-wide, triple-pile, front-gabled wing on the right. A canted bay on the front of the front-gabled wing features a pedimented gable above a canted bay with a replacement picture window. The house has a 5V metal roof, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding throughout including on decorative gables on the left end of the façade and on the right elevation. A replacement door on the façade of the side-gabled wing is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends the full width of that wing.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

The porch is supported by replacement posts. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left gable and a shed-roofed bay at the left rear (west) of the house with an open porch to its rear. County tax records date the building to 1910 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction prior to 1921.

Shed – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the house is a large, frame shed with flush sheathing, largely obscured by foliage.

411 McGwigan Street – VACANT LOT

413 McGwigan Street

Mill House – c.1915

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has asbestos siding, vinyl windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door centered on the façade is sheltered by an engaged, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. A shed-roofed dormer on the façade has four small four-light, wood-sash windows. There are paired, six-over-six wood-sash windows in the side gables and a one-story, shed-roofed bay projects from the left rear (east). Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed prior to 1915. While constructed by the Enfield Hosiery Mills, this house appears to have always had Craftsman-style detailing and a slightly different form than the adjacent mill houses.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located east of the house and largely obscured by foliage and vehicles, the side-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards and a 5V roof.

415 McGwigan Street

Mill House – c.1915

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of McGwigan and West Alsop streets, this one-story, side-gabled house is four-bays wide and single-pile with a full-width, single-pile, shed-roofed rear wing. The house has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, an original seven-panel wood door on the right (southwest), and a replacement two-panel door on the left (northeast). Both entrances are sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with a replacement railing. A full-width, shed-roofed wing at the rear had an inset porch at the left rear (east) that has been enclosed with six-light wood-sash windows. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed prior to 1915. All of the houses on the southeast side of the 400-block of McGwigan were constructed by the Enfield Hosiery Mills.

OVERSTREET DRIVE

107 Overstreet Drive

House – c.1966

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, an interior brick chimney, and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. Windows on the façade have paneled aprons. Centered on the façade, in an inset paneled bay is a six-panel door. Fluted pilasters flank the bay and the door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. County tax records date the building to 1966. A prefabricated wood shed stands southeast of the house.

Shed – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located southeast of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed has aluminum siding, a paneled door on the northwest gable end, and an open shed-roofed bay on the southwest elevation.

108-110 Overstreet Drive

Duplex – c.1956

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This mid-twentieth century brick duplex is made up of two side-gabled houses connected by a frame hyphen and inset porch. The right unit (108 Overstreet) is the larger of the two. It is six bays wide due to telescoping gabled wings extending from the right (northeast) elevation that are flush with the façade. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. The left (southwest) two bays are inset significantly, sheltered by the porch roof and form a hyphen between the two units. These bays have vertical wood sheathing in lieu of brick. The center two bays feature a triple window and a solid door with two lights. An engaged, shed-roofed porch spans the left four bays of the façade, supported by decorative metal posts. A screened porch is located at the right rear.

The left unit (110 Overstreet) is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled roof, brick veneer, and interior brick chimney. It has vinyl windows and a four-light-over-two-panel door near the center of the façade that is sheltered by a shed roof on decorative metal posts. It has a triangular louvered vent in the left gable and a screened porch at the left rear (west) is supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1956. A prefabricated metal carport is located north of the house, in front of the garage.

Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Located north of the house is a wide, front-gabled, two-car, frame garage. The garage has 5V metal sheathing and a metal roof. Two vehicular bays are located on the southeast gable end.

111 Overstreet Drive

House – c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and flush eaves typical of post-World War II housing. A projecting, front-gabled entrance bay is centered on the façade, marked by brick quoins at the corners. It has an inset, six-panel door with a classical surround with entablature supported by fluted pilasters. The door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. Paired windows flank the entrance bay. Two gabled dormers on the façade each have aluminum siding and a single six-over-six window. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left (northeast) elevation is a single bay wide. It has a six-panel door on the façade, accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing, and an exterior brick chimney in the gable end. An exterior brick chimney is located in the right (southwest) gable end and there is a single window in the southwest gable. A one-story, hip-roofed, frame wing extends from the right rear (south) with aluminum siding. County tax records date the building to 1955.

Shed – c.1960

Noncontributing Building

East of the house stands a front-gabled, frame shed with asbestos siding and an open shed-roofed bay on the southwest elevation. The shed has been altered with the addition of a shed-roofed, garage wing in the front (northwest) gable end.

Shed – c.2019

Noncontributing Building

Located south of the house is a partially completed, shed-roofed shed with metal roof and insulated board covering the exterior.

112 Overstreet Drive

House – c.1958

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II, Minimal Traditional-style housing, this one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (northeast) gable. A six-panel door is centered on the facade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. There is vinyl siding in the porch gable. A wide gable spans the right two bays of the façade with a small circular window in the gable. A single window is located in each side gable. A vinyl-sided ell extends from the right rear (north). It has been extended to

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

form a covered deck and carport, each supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1958.

Garage – c.2018

Noncontributing Building

Located north of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding. A vinyl window and overhead lift door are located in the southeast gable end.

113 Overstreet Drive

House – c.1951

Contributing Building

An example of typical, post-World War II housing, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and flush eaves. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by an aluminum awning on decorative metal posts. Two gabled dormers on the façade have aluminum siding and single six-over-six wood-sash windows. An exterior brick chimney in the left (northeast) gable is partially obscured by a gabled, screened porch supported by full-height brick piers. The porch has aluminum siding in the gable. A one-story, gabled brick wing on the right (southwest) elevation is a single bay wide and single-pile. A gabled brick ell extends from the left rear (east) with a vinyl-sided wing to its rear. County tax records date the building to 1951.

114 Overstreet Drive

House – c.1955

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is one of a number of mid-century houses on this block with Colonial Revival-style detailing. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, and flush eaves. A modillion cornice spans the façade and there are two gabled dormers on the façade, each with vinyl siding and a six-over-six wood-sash window. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with triglyphs. The door is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. An exterior brick chimney in the right (northeast) gable end is partially obscured by a side-gabled, screened porch supported by square columns. The porch has beaded weatherboards in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1955.

115 Overstreet Drive

House – c.1951, c.1972

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast end of Overstreet Drive, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, flush eaves, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A one-light-over-four-panel door near the center of the facade is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. To the left (northeast) of the entrance is a four-light picture window flanked by two-over-two windows. A gabled ell at the left rear (east) has been extended with a flat-roofed brick wing. The 1972 date in the tax records likely refers to the construction of this wing. A frame wing at the right rear (south) extends beyond the right elevation of the house. County tax records date the building to 1951.

Shed – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located south of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with flush wood sheathing. It has a six-panel door in the northwest gable end.

PIKE STREET

301 Pike Street

Hunter-Pike-Hardison House – c.1833, c.1855, c.1949, c.2016

Noncontributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

While the earliest portions of this substantial, two-story, hip-roofed house date to the early- and mid-1800s, the house has been substantially altered with the installation of replacement vinyl windows and fiber-cement siding throughout; the reconstruction of the front porch; the removal of interior and exterior chimneys; the construction of a screened porch; the enlargement of the rear wing from one to two stories; and the removal of original pent roofs on the right and left elevations. Historic exterior features that do remain (or have been replicated) include the front door surround, boxed cornice and wide board frieze, and the simple cornerboards with classical capitals.

The house is five bays wide and three bays deep with a double-leaf two-panel door centered on the façade. The replacement door retains original three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a seven-light transom, all of which may date to the late 1850s. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. The form of the porch is consistent with that shown in archival photos, replacing a c.1949 Mount Vernon-style porch. However, the roof pitch and square columns do not match archival photos. A double-leaf door on the right (north) elevation has sidelights matching those on the façade and is now sheltered by a hip-roofed screened porch supported by square columns. A large, two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the right rear (northwest), replacing a c.1949 one-story wing in that location. To the left (south) of the ell is a one-story, hip-roofed wing.

The earliest part of the house was likely built soon after the marriage of Sarah Hunter (daughter of Governor John Branch) to James Hunter in 1833, on land owned by Governor Branch. The Hunters appear to have lived much of the 1840s and early 1850s in Florida, returning to Enfield in the early 1850s and enlarging the house at that time. Governor Branch also returned to Enfield about ten years prior to his 1863 death; in his will, he left the tract of land on which the Hunters lived in trust for his daughter. She died in 1887, leaving most of her property to her son J. B. Hunter, who sold the house in 1909 to building contractor E. L. Pike. Later owners, the Hardisons, removed the original two-story rear wing about 1949 and replaced with a one-story wing that connected to a garage. The house was rehabilitated and substantially altered in 2016.

Garage, c.1950

Contributing Building

Located at the north end of the lot, the front-gabled, concrete-block garage has paired batten doors in the east gable end, exposed rafter tails, and a four-over-four window in the west gable end.

308 Pike Street

House – c.1952, c.1962

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. Two gabled dormers, each with a single window, are located on the façade. A solid wood door with three lights is centered on the façade and located within a classical surround with fluted pilasters. To the right (south) of the door is a four-light picture window flanked by two-over-two windows. A side-gabled brick wing on the right elevation likely dates to 1962. It has paired two-over-two windows on the facade and an entrance on the right gable end. The left gable end of the main house has a single window in the gable. County tax records date the building to 1952 and the addition to 1962. A prefabricated metal shed stands east of the house.

400 Pike Street

House – c.1953

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding, eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. The left (north) two bays of the façade project slightly under a gabled roof. The entrance, located on the right end of the front gable, is a replacement door with classical surround featuring fluted pilasters. The door is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A picture window on the right

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

(south) end of the facade is flanked by six-over-six windows. A side-gabled porch on the right elevation is supported by square posts and enclosed with screens and wood lattice. County tax records date the building to 1953.

**401 Pike Street
House – c.1950**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an interior brick chimney. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed portico supported by square posts with arched spandrels. A one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing extends from the right (north) gable end. A gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) is single-pile with a one-over-one window on the south elevation. County tax records date the building to 1950.

Shed – c.1960

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house and just west of the carport is a side-gabled, frame shed with asbestos siding and two paneled doors on the east elevation.

Carport – c.1999

Noncontributing Structure

Southwest of the house is a flat-roofed carport with metal roof, exposed wood rafter tails, and metal pole supports.

**403 Pike Street
House – c.1963**

Contributing Building

The last house to be constructed on Pike Street, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is three bays wide and double-pile with an attached garage on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick veneer and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. A nine-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade. It has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation has an inset, screened porch supported by square columns on its façade. The rear (west) part of the wing has asbestos siding. A side-gabled garage wing on the right elevation projects beyond the façade of the house. It has asbestos siding, a six-panel-over-six-light-over-twelve-panel lift door on the façade, and two windows on the right elevation. County tax records date the building to 1963.

**404 Pike Street
House – c.1957**

Contributing Building

The largest of the mid-twentieth-century houses on Pike Street, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick veneer, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. The center three bays of the façade are recessed to form a shallow, inset porch supported by decorative metal posts. These bays have vertical wood sheathing on the upper two-thirds of the wall and brick veneer below. A replacement door is located near the center of the inset porch and flanked by paired windows. A nine-light-over-two-panel door is located on the right (south) wall of the porch. Windows on the right end of the façade and on the right elevation are stacked awning windows. The right elevation is covered with vinyl siding. County tax records date the building to 1957. A prefabricated metal shed stands east of the house.

**405 Pike Street
House – c.1958**

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Pike Street and McFarland Road, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide. The house has vinyl siding and windows with the exception of a large, original nine-light wood-framed picture window on the left (south) end of the façade. To the right (north) of the

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

picture window is a solid wood door with three lights. There is an interior concrete-block chimney and an exterior concrete-block chimney in the left gable end. County tax records date the building to 1958.

Shed – c.1958

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a shed-roofed open shed with metal roof supported by square posts. It has been partially enclosed with vertical sheathing and wood lattice.

406 Pike Street

House – c.1955

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Pike Street and McFarland Road, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house has Colonial Revival-style details including a classical door surround and modillion cornice on the façade. The house is five bays wide with vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, flush eaves, and an exterior brick chimney in the right (south) gable end. The six-panel door is centered on the façade, flanked by fluted pilasters, and accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with decorative metal railing. There is a single six-over-six window in the left (north) gable. A gabled wing on the right elevation is two bays wide and has an exterior brick chimney in the gable end. A full-width, gabled rear wing has a gabled entrance bay at its right rear (southeast) with a door on the east gable end. County tax records date the building to 1955.

Shed – c.1955

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and a batten door on the north elevation.

Carport – c.1968

Contributing Structure

East of the house, accessed from McFarland Road, is a carport with low-sloped gabled roof supported by metal posts with decorative metal posts at the north end only.

NORTH RAILROAD STREET

101 North Railroad Street

Bank of Enfield – c.1906, c.1918, c.1927

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of North Railroad and Whitfield streets, this two-story, blonde-brick, Neoclassical-style building faces the railroad tracks and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Depot to the southeast. The building is a single bay wide and six bays deep along Whitfield Street, the bays separated by two-story, brick pilasters with limestone Tuscan capitals resting on the granite foundation. The pilasters support a limestone frieze with dentil molding and projecting cornice. The parapet above has recessed panels on the left (southwest) elevation and a limestone balustrade on the façade. The façade features a replacement aluminum-framed glass door in a pedimented, limestone surround. The entrance is flanked by paired, two-story brick pilasters. Above the entrance, at the second-floor level, is a replacement, three-part, fixed aluminum-framed window. The front (east) five bays of the left (south) elevation have three-part, fixed-sash windows that extend the full height of the two-story elevation. Each has a limestone sill and extends up to the limestone frieze. The second bay from the right has paired aluminum-framed glass doors at the first-floor level. The left (rearmost) bay is inset slightly and has a single aluminum-framed glass door with a single fixed window above. The rear of the building is covered with stucco and has a modern drive-through.

A two-story addition to the northeast features the same blonde-brick exterior. It has a modern aluminum-framed storefront, partially infilled with cast-concrete panels, all within a cast-concrete surround. Three-part aluminum-framed second-floor windows have limestone sills and are topped by bands of limestone that extend the frieze and cornice of the bank. The parapet has inset panels matching those on the south elevation of the bank.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Early photographs of the bank show a recessed southeast corner entrance framed by round-arch openings supported by a central column, windows with flat-arch openings, and a classical cornice with modillions and a pilastered parapet. However, the current Neoclassical-style exterior was likely installed in the late 1920s to stylistically incorporate both a rear addition to the bank and the construction of an adjacent commercial building to the northeast, both erected between 1915 and 1921. The rear addition accommodated offices for the bank and the building to the northeast was constructed as a grocery. By 1927, the bank and grocery are shown as connected on the interior and it was likely during this period that the façades of both buildings were altered to their current appearance.

Enfield's first banking institution was organized in 1897 and opened for business on 1 January 1898 with prominent businessman George B. Curtis as its president, local attorney David Bell as its vice-president, and Ivey Watson and W. H. McDonald as cashiers. The Bank of Enfield's first offices were in a small two-story building on the west side of the 100 block of North Railroad Street where it remained until late 1905. In November 1905, the building occupied by J. T. Boseman's grocery store was moved from its location on the northwest corner of Railroad and Whitfield streets and construction began on a new and more imposing building for the bank, which appears on the 1909 Sanborn map.

105-107 North Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1918

Contributing Building

This distinctive two-story, two-part brick commercial building features a tapestry brick veneer laid in a Flemish bond. Tan brick pilasters are located at the outer corners of the building and slender tan pilasters flank the narrow center bay. The same tan brick lines the stepped parapet, forms the arched second-floor window surrounds, and serves as two beltcourses, one connecting the second-floor granite window sills, and a second connecting the brick springers at the second-floor windows. The arched windows in the right (north) bay have been infilled with brick and those in the left (south) bay have been boarded. Other decorative trim on the exterior includes basketweave-pattern brick panels centered below the parapet and granite bases for the pilasters. The right storefront and transom have been boarded. The left storefront features an inset entrance with an aluminum-framed glass door accessed by an original tiled entry. The door is flanked by display windows on plywood-covered bulkheads. The transom above the storefront has been boarded, but an original metal cornice remains above the boarded transom. An arched opening at the center of the façade originally lead to the second floor, but has been infilled with brick. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1915 and 1921 with the left bay occupied by a furniture store and the right bay vacant in 1921.

109-111 North Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1903, c.1912, c.1925

Noncontributing Building

While the core of this two-bay, parapet-roofed brick commercial building dates to the early 1900s, it has been significantly altered with the installation of corrugated metal sheathing on the upper part of the façade and the replacement of original storefronts. The left (south) part of the building, constructed between 1900 and 1905 for the Harrison Drug Store, has a modern, aluminum-framed storefront with an inset aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom. The door is flanked by fixed windows on a brick bulkhead. The right (north) part of the building was constructed between 1909 and 1915 to enclose an alley. It has a single aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom on its right end. To the left of the entrance is a fixed window on a brick half-wall. The entire building was enlarged to the rear between 1921 and 1927.

113 North Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1903, c.1925

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This one-story, parapet-roofed brick commercial building has a single storefront with an aluminum-covered transom, and an inset sign panel in the stepped parapet. The storefront features an inset, centered entrance with a one-light wood door. The entrance is flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a plywood-covered bulkhead. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1900 and 1905 as a hardware store, though the façade was likely reconstructed in the 1920s. It was most recently occupied by Charman's Restaurant, but is currently vacant and deteriorated with the rear portion of the roof partially collapsed.

115 North Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1903

Contributing Building

While the storefront of this one-story, parapet-roofed brick commercial building has been boarded, the upper part of the façade retains distinctive, decorative brickwork. Plywood conceals a replacement storefront with an inset centered entrance flanked by display windows on a stuccoed bulkhead. A full-width transom is also boarded. The upper part of the façade features an inset sign panel with decorative mousetothing at the top and bottom of the panel. Above the panel are a row of inset lozenges topped by a corbelled cornice. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1900 and 1905 as a store room and tin shop for the adjacent hardware store to the southwest (113 North Railroad Street). By 1909, the hardware store had expanded into this building.

121 North Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1935

Contributing Building

This two-bay, parapet-roofed brick commercial building appears on Sanborn maps between 1927 and 1943. The building features two storefronts separated by full-height brick pilasters that extend above the parapet. Each storefront is topped by an inset sign panel. The left (south) bay has paired, aluminum-framed glass doors at the center of the storefront, flanked by boarded display windows on a brick bulkhead. A full-width transom has also been boarded. The right (north) bay has no entrance. Storefront windows on a brick bulkhead have been boarded as has the full-width transom.

123 North Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1907

Contributing Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building is two bays wide with the left (south) bay occupying three-quarters of the façade. The left bay has a boarded storefront behind two cast-iron columns that likely defined a centered inset entrance. The right (north) bay has a single boarded entrance with a narrow band of mousetothing above. Two equal-sized inset sign panels are located in the parapet, each with alternating inset bricks forming a dentil course at the top of the panel. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1905 and 1909 as a general store.

125 North Railroad Street

Post Office – c.1918

Contributing Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building has a replacement storefront, but distinctive brickwork in the parapet. The storefront features paired aluminum-framed glass doors on the left (south) end. To their right (north) are four fixed display windows on a brick knee wall. A shallow awning shelters the storefront below a boarded transom. Above the transom is a lintel made up of vertically laid brick with projecting rowlock bricks at the top below a band of cast concrete. Above the concrete band is Flemish bond brick with an inset sign panel centered in the parapet and a small rectangular basketweave panel within a peaked parapet with cast-concrete coping. Located adjacent to a narrow alley on its north elevation, the right elevation is blind with a five-to-one common bond exterior and a parapet that steps

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

down toward the rear of the building with terra cotta coping. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1915 and 1921 as a post office.

127-129 North Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Contributing Building

The only example of Spanish Colonial Revival-style architecture in the district, this one-story, two-bay, brick commercial building has a parapet roof with a distinctive green-tile pent roof spanning the façade. The left (south) bay is narrower and features an inset one-light-over-one-panel door on its left end. To the right (north) of the door is a later, small display window with plywood below and to the left of the window. The storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning and the original full-width transom has been covered with siding. Brick corbelling defines the upper part of the storefront opening. The right storefront is similar in detail with a matching awning, boarded transom, and corbelling at the top of the storefront opening. An inset aluminum-framed glass door is flanked by original plate-glass windows on corrugated metal bulkheads. An alley runs along the left (south) elevation, which features four blocked-in windows and a parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building with terra cotta coping. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

133 North Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Contributing Building

Unusual for its recessed façade and vaguely residential detailing, this one-story, brick commercial building features a side-gabled roof with exposed, sawn rafter tails. An arched batten door on the right (north) end of the façade has six lights and is accessed by a half-round, uncovered brick stoop. To the left (south) of the entrance is a wide boarded window opening with cast-concrete sill and soldier-course lintel. The shallow area in front of the building is planted with grass and has a bush in front of the window. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed as an office between 1921 and 1927.

135-141 North Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Contributing Building

Constructed between 1921 and 1927, this four-part, one-story, brick commercial building has a parapet roof. The four bays are separated by projecting brick pilasters that extend above the parapet. Each bay has an inset sign panel and a small, basketweave diamond in the parapet. All of the storefronts have been replaced. The left (south) storefront (135 North Railroad) has a boarded entrance on the right end and fixed windows on a brick knee wall to its left. The adjacent storefront (137 North Railroad) has been largely infilled with concrete block. It has a single entrance centered in the bay and flanked by fixed windows. The next storefront (139 North Railroad) has paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a shared transom. The doors are flanked by fixed aluminum-framed windows on opaque aluminum panels. The transom level has been covered with vertical plywood. The right (north) storefront (141 North Railroad) has been fully enclosed with concrete block with the exception of a single fixed window.

West of (behind) 135-141 North Railroad Street – VACANT LOT

143 North Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1945

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building has been significantly altered with the installation of vertical metal sheathing on the upper part of the façade and a replacement storefront below. The storefront is divided into two bays, separated by a brick pilaster, though both bays are fully boarded. It is sheltered by a fabric awning. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1943.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

**145 North Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1945**

Contributing Building

While the storefront of this one-story, brick commercial building has been enclosed with vertical sheathing, it does retain its original inset configuration. The building has a plain parapet with metal coping and the façade is flanked by projecting pilasters. The storefront features an inset entrance with one-light wood door that has had its light boarded. Vertical sheathing installed in place of the flanking display windows, rests on the original brick bulkheads and extends up to cover the transom. Narrow fixed windows are located on each side of the entrance. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1943.

**147 North Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1945**

Contributing Building

Like the adjacent building to the south, this one-story, brick commercial building has a single storefront that has been enclosed with plywood sheathing. A replacement door with decorative sidelights is centered on the façade, flanked by plywood on a brick bulkhead that extends up to cover the transom level. Above the storefront, the parapet retains a decorative sign panel, a soldier-course beltcourse and a flat parapet with metal coping. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1943.

**149 North Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1945**

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has been significantly altered with the installation of concrete block within the original storefront opening. Within the concrete block is centered a hollow-core metal door, flanked by fixed windows that have been boarded. A shallow sign panel has been created with the infill concrete block. Original brick remains visible only at the top of the parapet. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1943.

**151 North Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1924**

Contributing Building

The unusual shape of this one-story, brick commercial building features a cut-away section at the right (north) end, facing the intersection of North Railroad and West Franklin streets. The left (south) side of the building features a two-bay-wide façade that has been covered with stucco. The left bay has a wide display window that has been boarded. It rests on a stuccoed bulkhead. The right bay retains a one-light wood door with a boarded display window to its right. The right, angled portion of the building may have originally had open garage bays, but now the three bays facing the intersection have been boarded with the plywood painted to resemble multi-light windows. Shallow awnings have been installed at the transom level. At the parapet level, a painted sign reading “Welcome to Enfield N. C.” faces the railroad tracks. The right (north) elevation, facing West Franklin Street, is two bays deep. The left (east) bay was a large display window, but has been boarded. The right (west) bay retains a twelve-light metal-sash window. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927 for auto sales and service. Adjacent buildings at 105-109 West Franklin Street, do not appear to have been historically associated with this building.

200-block North Railroad Street – 3 VACANT LOTS

**211 North Railroad Street
Tobacco & Cotton Warehouse – c.1918**

Contributing Building

One of a small number of warehouses historically located on North Railroad Street (most were located along Halifax Street on the east side of the railroad tracks), this elongated, front-gabled, brick building is

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

the only one to remain on the street. Constructed between 1915 and 1921 as a tobacco and cotton warehouse, the building has stepped parapets at the southeast and northwest gable ends, each adorned with sawtooth brickwork and brick corbelling. The façade, facing the railroad tracks, is three bays wide with a round-arch loading bay in the center. The arch is made up of three courses of rowlock brick and within the arch is a modern overhead lift door. Replacement doors on each end of the façade retain one-light transoms and segmental-arch brick openings. The left (southwest) elevation is ten bays deep with vinyl windows in segmental-arch brick openings. The rear seven bays have closed shutters, so it is unclear whether windows are extant behind the shutters. The right (northeast) elevation is eight bays deep with a rounded-arch loading bay, matching that on the façade, located near the rear (northwest end). A later, square loading bay is located near the front (southeast end). The building is topped by a replacement metal roof and a modern cupola has been added to the roof since 1991. According to information compiled for the Downtown Enfield Restoration and Preservation Association (DERP) 2017 Christmas home tour, the warehouse was built by the Parker family for cotton and tobacco storage. It was adapted in 2016 for use as a residence.

SOUTHEAST RAILROAD STREET

103-105 Southeast Railroad Street

Enfield Hotel – c.1900, c.1920, c.1945, c.2000

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Whitfield and Southeast Railroad Street, opposite the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Station, this two-story commercial building was constructed about 1900 as a three-story hotel, but was significantly altered in the early- to mid-twentieth century. The brick building is currently two bays wide with brick quoined pilasters separating the bays and marking the corners of the façade. The first floor features two modern storefronts, each flush with the façade and featuring Colonial Revival-style detailing. Each has a one-light door with diamond-light transom flanked by fixed windows on a plywood-covered bulkhead. Fabric awnings conceal the boarded transoms upon which low pediments have been installed above a dentil cornice. Segmental arch openings at the second-floor level have paired replacement windows. Square brick sign panels at the parapet are actually the lower portion of the original third-floor window openings. Bands of vertically laid brick span the façade below the sills of the second-floor windows and third-floor sign panels. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building. Segmental arch window openings on the right (southwest) and left (northeast) elevations have all been bricked in.

The building now used as the Enfield Town Hall and Public Library is the remnant of a structure built in the late 1890s by O. C. Stallings. Stallings, who engaged in a variety of local business enterprises in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, purchased the “Peter Forbes Hotel Property” from D. D. and Virginia Bryan in late 1896 for twenty-four hundred dollars. When Stallings sold the property in 1900, he received eighty-eight hundred dollars for the three-acre tract and associated buildings, indicating that the new brick structure had been constructed by then. Further, the 1900 Sanborn map shows the brick building, as well as a two-story frame structure to the east, marked “Old Hotel to be torn down within 15 days and brick Dining Rm to be built.” A comparison of documentary photographs with the current appearance of this building illustrates the dramatic changes with gable dormers. Its northwest corner was clipped and had an entrance, although the main, sidelighted entrance appears to have been centered on the west elevation. An ornamented two-tier porch on the west and north elevations featured turned posts on both floors; sawn brackets, turned balusters and a spindle frieze on the second floor; and what appears to be pierced, floral-design frieze on the first. The word “HOTEL” appeared in the narrow panel above this frieze on the west side. By 1921, George E. Moore had removed the two-tier porch, installed a barber shop in the first floor’s north section, and made additions at the rear to accommodate an automobile accessories business. The remainder of the building was still a hotel, but vacant. It seems likely that the

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

original door arrangements were altered at this time. Sometime later (after 1943), the building's third floor and the rear additions were removed and the roof was sloped and given a parapet, creating an appearance similar to other commercial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The left bay has been used as the Enfield Public Library since 1972.¹⁵

**115 Southeast Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1950**

Contributing Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is three bays wide with an inset entrance bay centered on the façade. The bay features three doors: a one-light door at the center likely leads to the second floor and nine-light-over-one-panel doors that lead to the first-floor offices on either side of the building. The entrance bay is flanked by paired fixed, aluminum-framed windows with transoms and brick sills. Three paired, fixed windows at the second-floor level have concrete sills. An inset sign panel at the parapet is framed by rowlock brick. The parapet, which steps down toward the rear of the building, has metal coping. The left (northeast) elevation is seven bays deep with the four front window bays infilled with brick. The rear two bays have six-light, metal-framed windows and there are three eight-light, metal-framed windows with concrete sills at the second-floor level. An entrance is located at the rear (southeast) end of this elevation. While a building with a similar footprint is present on early twentieth-century Sanborn maps, the currently building was likely constructed after 1943. The building is currently used for the Town of Enfield Police Department.

**121 Southeast Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1950**

Contributing Building

Like the adjacent building to the north (115 Southeast Railroad), this two-story, brick commercial building was likely constructed in the mid-twentieth century (after 1943). The building is three bays wide with an aluminum-framed glass door on the left (northeast) end of the building that leads to the second floor. The center and right (southwest) bays feature aluminum-framed storefronts that are flush with the sidewalk. Paired door are flanked by fixed windows in the center bay. A single door in the right bay has fixed windows on a brick bulkhead to its left. At the second-floor level, three pairs of fixed windows have concrete sills. An inset sign panel at the parapet is filled with stucco and framed by rowlock brick. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building with metal coping. A projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right elevation serves as a drive-up window for paying city utilities. A two-story, parapet-roofed wing at the right rear (south) has an inset entrance at the first floor with fixed windows above. A one-story, brick wing at the left rear (east) has a full-width, aluminum-framed storefront on its southeast elevation. The building is currently used for the Town of Enfield Administrative Offices.

Southeast of (behind) 121 Southeast Railroad Street – 2 VACANT LOTS (parking lot)

Between 121 and 123 Southeast Railroad Street – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

**123 Southeast Railroad Street
Commercial Building – c.1930**

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building appears to have been constructed either earlier than or concurrent with the adjacent building to the south (129-131 Southeast Railroad), though with similar detailing. The building has a single storefront with inset entrance featuring a one-light wood door flanked by replacement windows on a high brick kneewall. The full-width transom has been boarded. A sign

¹⁵ "Lilly Pike Sullivan Library Drastic Change from 1938," *Enfield Progress*, March 2, 1972, "Halifax County - Enfield Miscellaneous," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

panel at the parapet is framed by soldier-course brick. Concrete coping tops the parapet, which steps down toward the rear of the building. A ghost sign on the left (northeast) elevation reads “Bellamy Hardware.” The rear elevation features a single entrance with one-light sidelights and a projecting shed-roofed bay to its left (south). Three eight-light, metal-framed windows are located on the upper part of the rear elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943.

Southeast of (behind) 123 Southeast Railroad Street – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

129-131 Southeast Railroad Street

Rives and Company Building – c.1930

Contributing Building

The two-bay-wide middle building in this row of commercial buildings has been home to Rives and Company hardware store since its construction. The building retains its original storefronts and full-width, prism-glass transoms, though they have been painted. The center part of the façade is inset slightly with the two one-light, wood doors separated by a fixed, display window on brick bulkhead. Original display windows, flush with the sidewalk, are located on the outer thirds of the building, each resting on a brick bulkhead. Two sign panels at the parapet are framed by soldier-course brick. There is concrete coping at the parapet above what remains of the Rives and Co. signage. The rear (southeast) elevation has a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (east) end with two boarded window openings. Window openings at the upper part of the rear elevation have also been boarded. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943.

Southeast of (behind) 129-131 Southeast Railroad Street – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

133 Southeast Railroad Street

Commercial Building – c.1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building was likely constructed prior to, or concurrent with, the adjacent building to the left (northeast) (129-131 Southeast Railroad). The building has an inset, one-light wood door centered on the façade. The flanking display windows and full-width transom have been boarded. A sign panel on the parapet is framed by soldier-course brick and has two raised brick diamonds within it. The parapet is topped by concrete coping. An open, shed-roofed bay at the rear is attached to the wall of the adjacent Masonic Lodge. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943 as a plumbing store.

137 Southeast Railroad Street

Masonic Lodge – 1924-1925

Contributing Building

Enfield’s largest and most architecturally sophisticated early-twentieth century commercial building was constructed in 1924-25, following the designs of the prolific Wilson, North Carolina, architectural firm, Benton and Benton.¹⁶ The four-story, blonde brick building has Classical Revival-style detailing on the exterior including lavishly embellished terra cotta friezes and cartouches that incorporated Masonic symbols. A recessed entrance, entered on the first floor, has an architrave terra cotta surround featuring pilasters with decorative capitals supporting a wide entablature with dentil, egg-and-dart, and foliated carvings. The paired ten-panel doors are likely replacements and flank a boarded box office which served the theatre. The entrance bay is covered with stucco and has a terra cotta-tiled floor. Flanking the inset entrance are two small rectangular openings with brick surrounds that hold movie posters. A third, matching opening is located on the left (northeast) end of the façade. A concrete beltcourse forms the

¹⁶ Jesse W. Harris, “Enfield Lodge No. 447 A.F. & A.M.,” Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 19.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

windowsills and extends the full width of the façade and depth of the right (southwest) elevation. At the right (southwest) end of the facade is a second entrance, with a modern, aluminum-framed glass door. Its terra cotta surround is topped by an elaborate cornice with egg-and-dart and foliate motifs all supported by scrolled consoles with acanthus leaves. A projecting sign above this entrance reads “Enfield Lodge - No. 447 - A.F. & A. M. – 1st & 3rd Mon.”.

A terra cotta cornice separates the first and second floors, the top of the cornice serving as a sill for the second-floor windows. On the frieze below the cornice are inscribed the words “Freemasonry Builds its Temples in the Hearts of Men and Among Nations.” The second and third floors are each five bays wide and six bays deep with the bays separated by two-story, cast-concrete pilasters with terra cotta bases and capitals with acanthus leaf detailing. Fixed one-light windows at the second-floor level have crosssetted, terra cotta surrounds and blind, stuccoed panels in lieu of transoms. The third floor has one-over-one wood-sash windows, the left three of which have been reduced in size with fixed panels above. Third floor windows have brick surrounds and terra cotta sills with dentil molding. Above each window is a stuccoed panel framed with brick with stuccoed squares at the outer corners of the frames. Terra cotta panels at each end of the third-floor façade have masonic symbols and the left panel incorporates the number 32. A deep terra cotta cornice with wide frieze and dentil molding is supported by the two-story pilasters and separates the third floor from the fourth-floor parapet. A terra cotta cartouche centered on the peaked parapet has the masonic symbol flanked by floral swags.

The right elevation, facing Market Street, is six bays deep with a single door and five small windows at the first floor level, each with a stuccoed panel above. Windows at the second- and third-floor levels of this elevation are separated by pilasters and match those on the façade. The left elevation has seven narrow window openings at the third-floor level. The rear of the building features a six-story fly loft which serves both the first-floor theater and the third- and fourth-floor Masonic hall. An exterior brick chimney and metal fire stair are located on the southeast elevation. A one-story, blonde brick wing at the left rear (east) has a parapet roof and a round-arch brick opening on the southwest elevation. The opening has paired paneled doors beneath a stuccoed blind arch.

Enfield’s first Masonic lodge was apparently organized in the early nineteenth century, but membership had declined over time until the lodge ceased to exist. A new lodge was chartered in 1897, and the Enfield Masonic Temple Company chartered in 1924 to secure a lot and push the construction of a new building. Sanborn maps confirm the buildings construction between 1921 and 1927.

**139 Southeast Railroad Street
House – c.1950, c.1998**

Noncontributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Southeast Railroad and Market streets, this one-story, clipped-side-gabled house has been significantly altered with the installation of windows that are smaller than the original openings. The house is seven bays wide and four bays deep with distinctive glass-block windows that wrap the corners of the façade. An inset entrance on the right (southwest) end of the façade is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, inset porch supported by a square column. It is accessed by a later wood ramp. A clipped-side-gabled wing on the right elevation is two bays wide with a vinyl window and a replacement six-panel door. Most of the windows on the side and rear elevations have been blocked in and others have replacement vinyl windows that are smaller than the original openings. The house does not appear on the 1943 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The 1998 date of alterations listed in the tax record may refer to the window alterations, likely made when the building was converted for use as a daycare.

Northeast of 145 Southeast Railroad Street – VACANT LOT

145 Southeast Railroad Street

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Carr-Loftin-Hofler House – c.1891

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roofed house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows with flat surrounds and molded cornices, and a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimney. A six-panel door on the left (northeast) end of the façade is topped by a scrolled pediment, likely dating from the mid-twentieth century. The door is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the left corner of the façade. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns with later sawn brackets in a variety of styles and has a scalloped frieze and sawn balustrade on the façade with later metal railings at the front steps and along the left elevation. An original one-story, gabled rear ell is at least double-pile and may have originally been attached via an open breezeway. A projecting, shed-roofed bay on the left (northeast) elevation is two bays wide and has a six-panel door on its northwest elevation. According to the occupant, the house was constructed in 1891. According to early deeds, it was built by A. B. Carr on a portion of the “old Post Office lot.” Carr sold it about 1909 and T. E. Hofler purchased it from J. P. and Alice Carr Loftin in 1919. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield.

Carport – c.1995

Noncontributing Structure

Located northeast of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport supported by metal posts.

Shed – c.2002

Noncontributing Building

Located east of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a door in the northwest gable end.

147 Southeast Railroad Street – VACANT LOT

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Shed-roofed frame shed near the right rear (south) of the property has a metal roof and plywood sheathing.

151 Southeast Railroad Street

F. M. Dickens House – c.1900, c.1925

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Southeast Railroad and Bell streets, this one-story, hip-roofed house has an irregular Queen Anne-style form with early-twentieth-century, Classical Revival-style porch details. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled, canted wing on the right (southwest) end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and decorative shingles in the front gable. A six-panel door is centered on the façade with a single window to its left (northeast). The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that extends across the front of the projecting, canted bay. The original porch spanned only the two recessed bays, but it was extended across the entire façade in the mid 1920s. The porch has a standing-seam metal roof and is supported by tapered square columns and screened by a later aluminum awning. The left end of the porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. The projecting bay has paired windows on the façade flanked by single windows on the angled walls. Decorative gables on the right and left elevations have decorative shingles matching those on the façade. Two gabled ells project from the rear (southeast) elevation with a narrow, shed-roofed addition between the ells. The level corner lot on which the house stands was purchased in 1894 by F. M. Dickens (1854-1931), a grocer, butcher and cattle dealer, who built the house sometime thereafter. The house appears on the 1915 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield.

Shed – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located east of the house, this side-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and two batten doors on the southwest elevation.

Garage – c.1925

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Located southeast of the house and facing Bell Street, this front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and batten sliding doors on the southwest gable end.

SOUTHWEST RAILROAD STREET

114 Southwest Railroad Street

Halifax Mutual Insurance Company – 1989

Noncontributing Building

Set well back from the street with a deep parking lot in front of it, this one-story building has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof behind an aluminum parapet. The parapet is supported by paired brick piers at the corners of the building and centered on the façade and right (northeast) elevation. Vertical wood sheathing covers the building between the pilasters. The building has fixed one-light windows, an aluminum-framed glass door on the façade, and a solid door on the right elevation. A low brick planter encircles the building at the same depth as the overhanging parapet. County tax records date the building to 1989.

114 Southwest Railroad Street

James Hotel – c.1900, c.1907, c.1989

Noncontributing Building

This two-story, hip-roofed building retains its original configuration, but has been significantly altered with the removal of original porches, windows, brackets, cornerboards, chimneys, and metal roof. The building is three bays wide and four bays deep with vinyl siding and windows. Original double-leaf, three-panel doors are centered on the façade and have replacement vinyl sidelights and transom. The entrance is sheltered by a small, hip-roofed porch supported by vinyl posts. The porch replaced an original full-width porch that wrapped the right (northeast) elevation and featured a two-tiered centered, entrance bay. Eave brackets and corner boards remained intact as late as 1985, but were removed when vinyl siding was installed. There is a six-panel door centered on the right elevation, accessed by an uncovered stair. The rear of the building is angled and features a one-story ell at the right rear (north) with batten doors.

The building appears in its original location, at the southwest corner of Whitfield and Southwest Railroad streets, on the 1900 Sanborn map. Originally used as a general store, the unusual shape of the building was a response to the acute angle of the intersection of the two streets. In 1907, R. B. Parker moved the building to a new site, a short distance north of its present location, turned it around, and remodeled it for use as a hotel. It appears in this location on the 1909 Sanborn map. He then sold it to Melissa A. James, wife of David James, who operated the James Hotel until about 1927. Since its sale in 1928, the building has had several owners and occupants, including the offices of a variety of businesses. In 1989, the building was moved again, a short distance to the southwest, to its current location in order to accommodate the construction of the Halifax Mutual Insurance Building. During that move and remodeling, an original one-story rear ell was removed and the original windows were replaced. It is currently used for storage.

Southwest of 114 South Railroad – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

118 Southwest Railroad Street

House – c.1954

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, house is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. A replacement door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. County tax records date the building to 1954 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943.

Shed – c.1960

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Located north of the house, this shed-roofed, frame shed has board-and-batten sheathing, a metal roof, and a panel door and single window on the southeast elevation. A shed-roofed wing on the southwest elevation has plain weatherboards.

**120 Southwest Railroad Street
House – c.1924**

Contributing Building

Typical of Craftsman-style houses built in the 1920s, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has plain weatherboards, vinyl windows, exposed sawn rafter tails, and knee brackets in the gables. A replacement door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Two brick piers flanking the entrance have had wood posts added to them since 1991 to help support the wide, arched spandrel. A later wood ramp accesses the left end of the porch. The front gable features wood shingles and fixed one-light windows flanking a louvered vent. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

North of the house is a frame shed with plywood sheathing and exposed rafter tails.

**122 Southwest Railroad Street
Hayes-Cuthrell House – c.1885**

Contributing Building

Typical of late-nineteenth century, Italianate-style dwellings, this one-story, side-gabled house has a distinctive full-width, hip-roofed porch with square, chamfered posts with molded capitals and two types of sawn brackets. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows in peaked surrounds, and a standing-seam metal roof with interior brick chimneys. A double-leaf, two-panel door is centered on the façade. It has two-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom all within a peaked surround. Flanking the entrance are six-over-six-over-six, triple-hung windows that extend all the way to the porch floor. A broad gable is centered on the façade. Parallel gabled ells extend from the rear (northwest) elevation with a shed addition and porch between them. The house was built for furniture maker/manufacturer Wright Hayes. While Sanborn maps do not cover this part of Enfield until 1909, the house likely dates to the 1880s, when the Italianate style was extremely popular in Enfield. Joseph W. Cuthrell, operator of a dry goods establishment, acquired the house from the Hayes estate in 1886, and his widow Sallie retained ownership until 1925.

**200 Southwest Railroad Street
Wood-Branch House – c.1890, c.1912**

Contributing Building

Italianate-style details differentiate this house from other I-houses in Enfield and the surrounding area, while early-twentieth century alterations illustrate the popularity of the Classical Revival style at that time. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows in peaked surrounds, and boxed eaves. A broad gable is centered on the façade. A one-light door centered on the façade is flanked by twenty-six-light sidelights and a thirty-four-light transom, both likely added in the early-twentieth century. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered square posts with decorative sawn brackets between the posts and pendant brackets supporting the eaves. A sawn railing ties the posts. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the center of the rear (northwest) elevation. It has enclosed porches on its southwest and northeast elevations and it connects to a side-gabled and hip-roofed wing at the far rear, resulting in an H-shaped plan for the house. A two-story, hip-roofed addition is located at the right rear (north) of the main block and a one-story, hip-roofed wing is located at the left rear (west) of the main block, both flanking the rear ell. The house stands close to Southwest Railroad Street on a narrow but deep lot shaded by mature oak trees.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Matt T. Wood, a merchant and cotton gin owner, probably built the house soon after his 1888 purchase of a lot on the northwest side of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad adjoining the Jonas Cohen property. The house had two other owners prior to its 1903 acquisition by O. C. Stallings, a prominent merchant who built several important commercial buildings in Enfield during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Stallings willed the house to his daughter Ruth and her husband Frank Branch, who were likely responsible for the early-twentieth century modifications. Frank Branch was a successful businessman in early twentieth century Enfield and served as mayor of Enfield during the second decade. The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield. The one-story, side-gabled/hip-roofed addition at the rear of the ell is said to have been a school moved to the site between 1909 and 1915 by Frank Branch and incorporated as part of the house.

Shed – c.1915

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled frame shed, said to have been used as a wood house. The building has plain weatherboards, a replacement metal roof, and a batten door on the southeast gable end.

Shed – c.1930

Contributing Building

North of the house is a gabled, frame building with plain weatherboards and a modern metal roof. The building is said to have been built as a Masonic Lodge, moved here from “Old Enfield” by Frank Branch. However, deeds dating to the 1860s and 1870s for property in this block refer to a Masonic Lodge lot, suggesting that the building was moved much earlier or, more likely, that the building was a different building moved or constructed by Branch.

Garage – c.1930

Contributing Building

A gabled outbuilding at the far rear (northwest) of the property is visible on aerial photos, but was not visible from the street. The 1991 survey describes it as a gable-roofed frame garage with shingled gable end.

204 Southwest Railroad Street

Jonas Cohen House – c.1865

Contributing Building

The Jonas Cohen House is one of several substantial dwellings constructed to face the railroad tracks in the mid- and late-nineteenth century. The two-story, side-gabled house is five bays wide and single-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, decorative cornerboards, and partial gable returns. Interior end brick chimneys have been removed since 1991. A one-light-over-two-panel, late-Victorian-style door is centered on the façade, flanked by one-light-over-one-panel sidelights within a decorative surround with chamfered pilasters on fluted bases supporting a dentiled entablature. The entrance is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement posts. The far right (northeast) bay of the porch is deeper, was enclosed in the late nineteenth century, and re-opened in the later twentieth century. The portion of the porch that extended beyond the right elevation has been removed. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (north) of the main block.

Surviving Greek Revival-style details on the interior confirm an 1860s construction date for the two-story frame house which was built for Jonas Cohan (1830-1893), a native of Virginia who came to Enfield in the early part of that decade, with his first land purchases recorded in 1863. The 1870 U. S. Census listed Cohen as a retail merchant, while the 1880 Census listed his occupation as druggist. He was also active in civic affairs, serving as mayor of Enfield in the early 1870s. In 1903, the Cohen heirs sold the house, and it is unclear which of the early twentieth century owners made the Colonial Revival-style alterations to the house. The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield.

Shed – c.1900

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, this one-story, side-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and a two-panel door on the southeast elevation. An exterior brick chimney has been removed from the northeast gable end. There are two windows in the southwest gable

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

end. The chimney and windows suggest that the structure may have been constructed as a kitchen or servants' quarters.

Manufactured Home – c.1972

Noncontributing Building

Located west of the house is prefabricated double-wide Manufactured Home with vinyl siding, metal slider windows, and a modern door accessed by an uncovered wood deck.

WHITAKER STREET

114 Whitaker Street

Commercial Building – c.1945

Noncontributing Building

This narrow, one-story, brick commercial building is similar in form and detail to the adjacent building at 116-118 Whitaker Street, though it was constructed somewhat later. The building has a replacement storefront with a recessed door flanked by vinyl siding with fixed windows. It is sheltered by a shallow pent roof. The parapet features an inset sign panel and brick coping. Originally a shallow building, it was extended to the rear with a concrete block wing. Original window openings on the right (northwest) elevation of the rear wing have been infilled. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1943.

115 Whitaker Street

Commercial Building – c.1902, c.1907, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Rock-faced and ashlar concrete blocks were used to veneer this one-story frame commercial building several years after its initial construction. The building has been significantly altered since 1990 with the installation of a single replacement storefront and metal, pent roof. The storefront features an inset, replacement door flanked by vinyl siding with fixed display windows. A replacement metal roof is largely concealed behind the stepped parapet, which retains brick corbelling and concrete coping. The right (southeast) and left (northwest) elevations have concrete-block exteriors with no fenestration. The building apparently was constructed between 1900, when the first Sanborn map for Enfield was published—without this building on it—and 1903 when J. T. Marshall purchased a “store house and lot” in which to operate a general store. The building appears on the 1905 map as a frame structure with a porch across the façade and was likely veneered between 1905 and 1909, when it is described on the Sanborn map as a “CEMENT BLDG.”

116-118 Whitaker Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, two-bay, brick commercial building is similar in form and detail to the adjacent building at 114 Whitaker Street, though it was constructed earlier. The right (northwest) bay of the building has a replacement storefront with a recessed door flanked by vinyl siding with fixed windows and is sheltered by a pent roof. The left (southeast) bay is narrower and retains an original one-light wood door with a glass-block transom. A glass-block window to the right of the door rests on a brick knee wall. The left storefront is sheltered by an aluminum awning. Above both bays are inset, corbelled sign panels and there is brick coping at the parapet. The left elevation was historically the interior wall of an adjacent building that has since been demolished. As such, it has crumbling plaster, and no fenestration. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Southwest corner of Whitaker and Tillery streets – VACANT LOT

123-125 Whitaker Street

Commercial Building – c.1967

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building is four bays wide and houses two separate businesses. Near the center of the façade are two replacement nine-light-over-two-panel doors. Single fixed windows are located on the right (southeast) and left (northwest) ends of the façade, each resting on a brick knee wall. A single aluminum awning spans the width of the façade. The building has a plain brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The right elevation has four small windows and two doors near the rear (northeast). The left elevation has six small windows. County tax records date the building to 1967 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943.

124-126 Whitaker Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Whitaker and Tillery streets, this one-story, two-bay, brick commercial building is typical of 1920s commercial architecture in Enfield. Both storefronts retain original one-light wood doors. The doors are centered, inset, and flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on stuccoed bulkheads, though most of the display windows have been boarded. Three-part transoms span each storefront, but the right (northwest) transom has been boarded. The brick parapet features two brick-framed sign panels and concrete coping. The right elevation, facing Tillery Street, has a boarded display window at the north end and four small, boarded window openings toward the rear of the building. The rear (southwest) elevation is six bays wide and features two pairs of doors, the west pair having been boarded. Each pair of doors is flanked by eighteen-light metal-sash windows. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

133-137 Whitaker Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Contributing Building

This three-part, one-story, brick commercial building has suffered significant deterioration since 1990. The right (southeast) storefront, though boarded, retains its original configuration with an inset, centered entrance. Historic photos show metal-framed display windows on a stuccoed knee wall and a three-part transom spanning the storefront. The left (northwest) two bays have been altered with the installation of brick in the original storefront openings. These two bays have aluminum-framed glass doors and fixed aluminum-framed windows. The façade was stuccoed prior to 1990, but retains full-height pilasters flanking the bays and supporting a corbelled brick cornice. The cornice steps down toward the rear of the building with brick coping. The right elevation retains exposed brick while the left elevation has been stuccoed. The roof of the building, behind the parapet, is partially collapsed. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Northwest of 149 Whitaker Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

149 Whitaker Street

Ford Dealership – c.1925

Contributing Building

This two-story, brick car dealership is one of only a few commercial buildings in Enfield that retains original prism-glass transoms. The building is two bays wide with a replacement, overhead garage door in the left (northwest) bay. The right (southeast) bay retains its original storefront configuration, though the display windows have been boarded. The inset entrance features a four-light-over-two-panel Craftsman-style door with two-light transom. Narrow sidelights have been boarded. The prism-glass transom spans the width of this storefront. A band of painted brick extends the full width of the façade above the storefronts. The second floor is three bays wide with boarded windows. The left bay is separated from the right two by a projecting brick pilaster. The parapet features a stepped, corbelled cornice, and steps down toward the rear of the building. Signage on the right and left elevations has been painted over and the right elevation has several boarded window openings.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

County tax records date the building to 1925 and Sanborn maps confirm that an L-shaped building, with frontage on both North McDaniel and Whitaker, was constructed between 1921 and 1927. This portion of the building housed a sales room for the adjacent garage. The full L-shaped building, together with the gas station at the northwest corner of North McDaniel and Whitaker, are now under a single ownership and used for a single use.

208 Whitaker Street

Commercial Building – c.1920, c.1973, c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Moved to this site from Battleboro, North Carolina, this modest one-story, frame commercial building was constructed as a service station. The hip-roofed building has been significantly altered with the addition of a full-width, shed-roofed wing obscuring the façade. The wing has vertical plywood sheathing and small, aluminum-framed double-hung windows. The main building has plain weatherboards and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails and a gable centered on the façade. An entrance and flanking windows on the right (northwest) elevation are all boarded. The four-bay rear (southwest) elevation retains a single six-light window. All other openings on the rear have been boarded, as has a single window on the left (southeast) elevation. A prefabricated shed stands south of the house. The 1973 date listed in the county tax record may refer to the date of the move. The front wing was constructed after 1990.

212 Whitaker Street

E. C. Shearin House – c.1907, c.1930

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of Whitaker Street and South Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, this two-story, triple-A-roofed house has a distinctive rock-faced concrete block exterior. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a canted, semi-hexagonal bay on the left (southeast) gable end. It has vinyl windows throughout and decorative wood shingles in the front and side pedimented gables. A replacement front door is centered on the façade and retains an original one-light transom. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Craftsman-style tapered wood posts on brick piers. A one-story, double-pile, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (west) was extended prior to the installation of the concrete-block veneer with an additional, narrower bay at the rear. A one-story, single-pile, hip-roofed bay extends from the left rear (south). A shed-roofed porch along the left side of the rear ell has been largely enclosed with vinyl. Two prefabricated sheds (one frame and one metal) stand southwest of the house.

Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1905 and 1909. The house originally had a one-story porch, which extended across the façade and continued along the east elevation to the rear and down the length of the rear ell. However, it was replaced with the current porch after 1927. The 1930 date in the tax records may refer to this change. The house was constructed for E. C. Shearin, who was Enfield's postmaster in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Garage – c.2000

Noncontributing Building

South of the house is a side-gabled, frame garage with an asymmetrical gable. The garage has plywood sheathing, a 5V roof, and two open bays on the northeast elevation. The building replaced an earlier garage present in 1991.

Northwest of 213 Whitaker Street – VACANT LOT

213 Whitaker Street

Manufactured House – 1996

Noncontributing Building

Located on the site of an earlier house, this manufactured house was constructed in 1996. The side-gabled house is seven bays wide with vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a metal roof. An inset entrance is sheltered by a two-bay-wide, front-gabled porch supported by turned posts. A side-gabled carport on

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

square posts projects from the right (southeast) gable end. According to the owner, the house was constructed in 1996.

Shed – c.1996

Noncontributing Building

Located north of the house, at the northwest corner of the lot, is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding and an entrance centered on the southwest gable end.

Shed – c.1996

Noncontributing Building

Located north of the house and just east of the front-gabled shed is a side-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding, paired doors on the southwest elevation, and small aluminum-framed double-hung windows.

215 Whitaker Street

House – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located on the northwest corner of Whitaker Street and North Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, this one-story, side-gabled house is typical of post-World War II construction. The house is three bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, single-pile, gabled wing at the right rear (northeast), the gable of which projects slightly above the main side-gabled roof of the front of the house. The house has Masonite siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a 5V roof with an interior brick chimney. A replacement door is centered on the façade and has a two-light transom. It is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on decorative metal posts. A gabled ell extends from the left rear (north) of the wide rear wing. On the right (southeast) side of this ell is a projecting gabled wing. The siding on this wing is narrower, indicating that the wing may have been constructed as a porch and enclosed later. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed after 1943.

Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

Located north of the house, at the northwest corner of the site, this unusual, side-gabled building likely predates the house. The building has plain, unpainted weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, a replacement door on the southeast elevation, facing North Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, and an original one-over-one wood-sash window to the right of the door.

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Immediately adjacent to the southwest elevation of the earlier shed, this front-gabled, frame shed has vertical plywood sheathing and a 5V roof. A plywood door and aluminum-framed window are located in the southwest gable end.

300 Whitaker Street

George R. Bennett House – c.1924

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of Whitaker Street and South Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, this two-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style house is one of the most distinctive examples of the style in Enfield. The house is three bays wide with vinyl siding and vinyl covering the distinctive Craftsman-style knee brackets in all of the gables. A six-panel door, centered on the façade, is flanked by tripartite nine-over-one wood-sash windows and sheltered by a full-width, front-gabled porch supported by two-part stuccoed piers tied by a stuccoed kneewall. The right (northwest) elevation features a high, twenty-one-light wood-sash window flanked by nine-over-one windows. A single window to its rear is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch, which projects from a one-story, side-gabled wing at the rear of the right elevation. The porch is supported by a two-part stuccoed pier. The second-floor, which has a smaller footprint than the first, reminiscent of “airplane bungalows” of the period, is two bays wide with paired nine-over-one windows. At the second-floor level, a gabled bay projects from the rear of the elevation, above the one-story wing. The left (southeast) elevation is three bays deep with paired windows flanking an entrance sheltered by a shed roof on diagonal braces. The second-floor level of this elevation is two bays deep. According to Sanborn maps, the house, built by George R. Bennett, was constructed between 1921 and 1927. A prefabricated shed stands south of the house, between the frame and concrete-block sheds.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Shed – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, this front-gabled, concrete-block shed has a 5V roof and a batten door on the northeast gable end.

Shed – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located south of the house, this front-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards. The open vehicular bay on the northeast gable end has been enclosed.

303 Whitaker Street

S. B. Holloway, Jr. House – c. 1924

Contributing Building

Many of the decorative details of this one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow have been obscured by the installation of vinyl siding. However, the original form, three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and knee brackets remain visible. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the right (southeast) end of the façade. The left (northwest) two bays are inset slightly and include a single window and replacement door. A front-gabled porch shelters these two bays and wraps around the left elevation, supported by square columns with a later railing. The left elevation has an exterior brick chimney flanked by single windows and a projecting gabled bay with paired windows. A one-story, gabled wing at the left rear (north) may be an enclosed porch. An uncovered wood deck extends from the northwest of this wing. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Garage – c.1970

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house, the front-gabled, frame garage has vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and plywood doors on the southwest gable end.

Carport – c.2010

Noncontributing Structure

Front-gabled, frame carport supported by square posts is located northeast of the house.

306 Whitaker Street

John Hunter House – c.1895

Contributing Building

A trio of gables on the façade differentiate this house from other I-houses in Enfield. The gables, with peaked louvered vents, are reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style, popular for residential construction from about 1840 to 1880, though the house was not constructed until the mid-1890s. The house has plain weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds. A replacement door is centered on the façade and flanked by three-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (south). A canted bay projects from the left (southeast) elevation of the rear ell with decorative shingles in its pedimented gable. A full-depth porch on the right (northwest) elevation of the ell is fully enclosed. Apparently built for John Hunter in the mid-1890s, Sanborn maps confirm its construction prior to 1915.

Shed – c.1920

Contributing Building

Located west of the house, the front-gabled, frame shed is in poor condition. It has flush wood sheathing, a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and a batten door on the northeast gable end.

307 Whitaker Street

S. B. Holloway, Sr. House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding and nine-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A front-gabled bay projects from the left (northwest) end of the façade and has three pairs of four-light wood casement windows. To the right (southeast) of the bay is a fifteen-light French door flanked by wide fixed windows with twelve-light transoms. The rightmost window is located in a side-gabled bay that projects from the right elevation, flush with the façade. All three bays are accessed by a terrace with brick piers and kneewalls. The terrace

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

has been covered with an aluminum awning on metal posts. An exterior chimney in the gable end of the side-gabled bay is flanked by three-light Craftsman-style windows. To the rear of the bay is a side-gabled wing, roughly centered on the right elevation of the main block. A later, gabled entrance bay projects from the gable end of the side-gabled wing and a wood ramp accesses this entrance. The center bays of the left elevation project slightly under a gabled roof. S. B. Holloway, Sr. was manager of the Enfield Dry Goods Company. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

Shed – c.1970

Contributing Building

A large, clipped-front-gabled, frame shed stands northeast of the house. It has vinyl siding, a concrete-block foundation, and a single pedestrian entrance on the southwest gable end that is sheltered by an aluminum awning.

Carport – c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

Located immediately southeast of the house, the flat-roofed metal carport is supported by metal posts.

310 Whitaker Street

House – c.1924, c.1950

Contributing Building

This distinctive vernacular house features a two-story, front-gabled, double-pile wing on the left (southeast) and a one-story, side-gabled, single-pile wing on the right (northwest). The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. A two-light-over-three-panel door on the right elevation of the two-story wing is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that spans the façade of the one-story wing. The porch is supported by square columns. The side-gabled wing features paired windows on the left end of the façade, sheltered by the porch, and a single fixed window on the right end of the wing, likely installed about 1950. A six-panel door centered on the right gable end is sheltered by a gabled roof on brackets. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was either built or moved to this site between 1921 and 1927. A prefabricated metal shed stands west of the house.

311 Whitaker Street

J. L. Burrows House – c.1914, c.1924, c.1960

Contributing Building

This two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is two bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. A one-light-over-three-panel door on the left (northwest) end of the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled stoop supported by square posts. The stoop replaced an earlier, full-width porch that appears on Sanborn maps as late as 1943. A two-story gabled wing on the left elevation and a one-story, hip-roofed bay on the right (southeast) elevation were both constructed between 1921 and 1927. A one-story, hip-roofed ell at the right rear (east) has a gabled dormer on its left elevation and a shed-roofed porch on its right elevation that has been enclosed with asbestos siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows. A metal awning that extends the full depth of the enclosed porch is supported by metal posts.

Enfield businessman J. L. Burrows is said to have erected this frame house in 1914-15 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction prior to 1915. Burrows was one of the incorporators of the Randolph Store Company, general merchants, in 1915. He later built a commercial building on Southeast Railroad Street adjoining Rives and Company. The 1960 date given in the tax records may refer to the construction of the porch.

Garage – c.1920, c.1980

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house, the large, two-story, front-gabled, frame garage has plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and batten doors covering the openings on the southwest gable end. A one-story, flat-roofed carport spans the façade, supported by square posts.

Wellhouse – c.1920

Contributing Building

Located north of the house, the low, front-gabled, frame wellhouse has plain weatherboards and a 5V roof.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

312 Whitaker Street

House – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding and twelve-over-one wood-sash windows. The right (northwest) bay projects slightly under a gabled roof. The left (southeast) two bays, including a six-panel door, are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends around the left elevation as a side-gabled porte cochere. A gabled bay projects from the center of the left elevation. An inset porch at the right rear (west) is enclosed with one-over-one windows. A shed-roofed carport at the right rear is supported by metal posts. A prefabricated frame shed stands south of the house. Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927.

314 Whitaker Street

Braswell House – c.1900, c.1924

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A replacement six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The right (northwest) end of the porch was enclosed with siding prior to 1990. The left (southeast) end of the porch is enclosed with screens. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has four three-light, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (south). The house may have been built as early as the 1890s and originally stood on the north side of this block. It was moved to this site between 1921 and 1927 and remodeled to its current appearance. According to David Christenbury, it was by the 1970s the home of his great-grandparents, the Braswells. A prefabricated shed stands west of the house.

317 Whitaker Street

John T. Bobbitt House – c. 1924

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Whitaker and Collins streets, the large, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow has Craftsman-style detailing including nine-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and sawn knee brackets in the gables. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a brick exterior, interior brick chimney, and engaged brick chimney on the left (northwest) elevation. A nine-light, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. It is sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A front-gabled dormer centered on the façade has rolled asphalt sheathing and three nine-over-one windows. A matching dormer is located on the rear (northeast) elevation. A projecting shed-roofed bay on the left elevation has a high window flanked by nine-over-one windows. A matching bay on right (southeast) elevation has three nine-over-one windows. To the front (south) of this bay is a flat-roofed sunroom with nine-over-one wood-sash windows separated by wood pilasters. A one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (north) has an inset porch on its southeast elevation that has been infilled with flush sheathing.

Sanborn maps indicate that the house was constructed between 1921 and 1927. It was likely built by John T. Bobbitt, who purchased the lot and earlier house from the Commercial and Farmers Bank in 1922. Bobbitt appears in the 1910 U. S. Census as a tanner.

Garage – c.1960

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, exposed rafter tails, a modern overhead door on the southwest gable end, and an open shed-roofed bay on the northeast gable end.

Shed – c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Located just west of the garage is a small, front-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing.

WHITFIELD STREET

101 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1960

Contributing Building

Constructed after 1943 on the site of an earlier two-story, concrete-block building, this one-story, brick commercial building features an angled corner that faces the intersection of Whitfield and Southwest Railroad streets and the depot to its northeast. The Whitfield Street façade (northeast) features an inset storefront with two pairs of aluminum-framed glass doors with shared transoms. The entrance and flanking aluminum-frame display windows are framed by concrete panels that are tinted green. These panels separate the display windows from the inset entrance, cover the bulkhead beneath the display windows, and span the façade above the storefront. The panels also extend the full height of the parapet at the east corner of the building, where the angled corner faces the intersection. A flat metal awning spans the façade above the storefront and wraps the east corner of the building. A blonde brick parapet tops the façade, facing Whitfield Street. The southeast elevation, facing Southwest Railroad Street, is red brick laid in a six-to-one common bond. The southwest end of this elevation has two entrances. The pair of entrances are flanked by triple one-over-one wood-sash windows. A six-panel door and six-over-six wood-sash windows are located on the rear (southwest) elevation partially obscured by a concrete-block wall.

105-107 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1955

Contributing Building

This two-story, brick commercial building was either newly constructed in the mid-twentieth century or is an earlier building that was significantly altered at that time. The building has a single storefront with an inset aluminum-framed glass door with narrow sidelight and one-light transom. It is flanked by fixed, aluminum-framed display windows on an enameled plywood kneewall. The storefront is sheltered by a flat, metal awning, an extension of the awning at 101 Whitfield Street. The second floor features a blonde brick veneer and two windows, each with soldier course lintels and brick sills. The windows are two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, typical of mid-twentieth century construction. The footprint of this building matches that on the 1900 Sanborn map, though the façade (if not the entire building) was reconstructed in the mid-twentieth century. A one-story, one-bay-wide wing on the right (northwest) elevation enclosed a narrow alley. It features a nine-light-over-four-panel door with asbestos tile above. It is sheltered by the same awning as the storefront of the main building. The rear (southwest) elevation of the building has metal-framed windows, also typical of mid-twentieth century construction.

109 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, one-bay, brick commercial building features a running-bond brick veneer above the storefront. The metal-framed glass door with one-light transom is inset and flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a bulkhead covered with vertical corrugated metal. A flat, metal awning spans the façade sheltering the storefront. The rear (southwest) elevation is concrete block with a single, twelve-light-over-three-panel door. The footprint of this building matches that on the 1905 Sanborn map, though the façade (if not the entire building) was reconstructed in the mid-twentieth century.

111-113 Whitfield Street

Grand Theater – c.1918

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Constructed between 1915 and 1921, this two-story brick commercial building initially housed a moving picture theatre (later known as the Grand Theater) and a barber shop. The asymmetrical, two-bay façade features a wider bay on the left (southeast) and a narrower bay on the right (northwest), both flanked by brick pilasters that extend above the parapet. The left bay has a fully inset storefront with an aluminum-framed door with one-light transom flanked by fixed, metal-framed display windows on a stuccoed bulkhead. The storefront is sheltered by a flat, metal awning, above which the full-width transom has been covered with vertical corrugated metal. The right bay features a segmental-arch opening at the first-floor level that originally served as the theater entrance. The opening has been infilled with aluminum-frame display windows on a corrugated metal bulkhead. The arch above has been infilled with corrugated metal as well and the flat metal awning that shelters the left bay extends across this bay as well. Three segmental-arch window openings at the second-floor level have been boarded, though original two-over-two windows remained as late as 1991. A concrete beltcourse forms a continuous sill beneath the windows. The rear elevation has been extended beyond the original footprint. It has an unpainted brick exterior and modified door and window openings.

East of 114 Whitfield Street – 2 VACANT LOTS (parking lot)

114 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1905, 1977

Noncontributing Building

This two-story, brick commercial building is likely the same building shown on the 1905 Sanborn map, however, the façade dates to a 1977 renovation. The original storefront has been infilled with brick and now has a six-panel door with four-light transom centered in the bay. It is flanked by nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with brick sills. The upper part of the façade is covered by a full-height, shallow pent roof that is covered with wood shingles and supported by a modillion cornice. Three six-over-nine wood-sash windows at the second-floor level have pedimented surrounds and project slightly from the pent roof. The right (southeast) elevation is blind. The building was part of the Randolph Store in the 1930s and later occupied by Levon Theatre. In 1948 a law firm opened in the building. A descendant of that law firm remodeled the building to its Colonial Revival appearance in 1977.¹⁷

115-117 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Contributing Building

This one-story, two-bay tapestry brick commercial building retains intact original storefronts. The left (southeast) bay is wider than the right (northwest) bay. It has an inset, one-light wood-framed door with one-light transom. The door is flanked by original, metal-framed display windows on a marble bulkhead. A full-width, prism-glass transom spans the storefront. The right bay has an inset, one-light wood-framed door on its left side with an air conditioning unit installed in place of the transom. To its right are original metal-framed display windows on a marble bulkhead. The full-width transom over this bay has been covered with vinyl siding. Decorative brick outlines the two bays and a single brick sign panel is centered on the parapet, which is topped by concrete coping. According to Sanborn maps, the building was erected between 1921 and 1927. Initially the left bay contained an unspecified store, while the right bay, which continued across the rear of the left part, housed a print shop.

116-118 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1918

Contributing Building

¹⁷ Joe Vaughan, "Enfield's Changing Face," *This Weekend*, December 1, 1977, "Enfield - Halifax County," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Similar in form and detail to the adjacent building at 120 Whitfield Street, this two-story, brick commercial building features a two-bay façade with three bays at the second floor level. The right (southeast) storefront has an inset one-light wood door flanked by metal-framed display windows on a brick bulkhead. The storefront is sheltered by a flat, metal awning, above which the full-width transom has been covered with corrugated metal. The left (northwest) storefront features a replacement door with three-light transom at its left end. To the right of the door are two original, metal-framed display windows on a brick bulkhead. An original, full-width, prism-glass transom spans the storefront. Two bands of rowlock brick, separated by a panel of running-bond brick, separate the first and second floors. At the second-floor level, a triple window is flanked by single windows, all of which have cast concrete lintels and sills. Two bands of cast concrete adorn the parapet, the upper portion of which was removed before 1991. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1915 and 1921.

119 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1924, c.1968

Contributing Building

This two-story, blonde-brick commercial building features decorative brickwork including basketweave pilasters flanking the façade, a basketweave panel between the first and second floors, and a herringbone sign panel in the parapet. The wide building has a single storefront with Colonial Revival-style windows and doors, likely installed in the 1960s, the remainder of the opening infilled with brick. The centered entrance features paired fifteen-light French doors within a classical surround with pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The entrance is flanked by thirty-six-light wood-sash windows with broken pediment surrounds. The bricked-in storefront is framed by paneled pilasters supporting a narrow cornice. At the second-floor level, twenty-four-light wood-sash windows rest on concrete sills. The stepped parapet features concrete coping and a narrow concrete panel at its center. The rear (southwest) of the building is a single story with a painted brick exterior and a single entrance. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927. The building was converted for use as offices in 1968 and the storefront was likely installed at that time.

120 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1920

Contributing Building

Similar in form and detail to the adjacent building at 116-118 Whitfield Street, this two-story, brick commercial building has a wide storefront on the right (southeast) end and a single entrance on the left (northwest) end of the façade. The replacement storefront features an inset, aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom flanked by fixed, full-height aluminum-framed windows. On each end of the storefront, aluminum-framed windows rest on marble-covered kneewalls. The storefront is sheltered by a flat, metal awning, above which the transom has been covered with corrugated metal. A boarded entrance on the left end of the façade retains an original prism-glass transom. Two bands of rowlock brick, separated by a panel of running-bond brick, separate the first and second floors. At the second-floor level, two-over-one wood-sash windows with two-light transoms flank a centered tripartite window. The center window has a three-over-two window with three-light transom. It is flanked by two-over-two windows with two light transoms, though the flanking windows have been boarded. All of the windows have cast concrete lintels and sills. Two bands of cast concrete adorn the parapet which also has cast concrete coping. County tax records date the building to 1920 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1915 and 1921. Constructed as a drugstore, the building remained a drugstore through the early 1990s.

121 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1935

Contributing Building

The stepped parapet of this two-story, brick commercial building mimics that of the adjacent (and earlier) building at 119 Whitfield. The red brick building has a single storefront with an inset one-light door with

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

three-light transom. The door is flanked by original metal-framed display windows on a tiled bulkhead. A three-part, textured-glass transom spans the storefront, sheltered by a fabric awning. Two bands of header-course brick separate the first and second floors. The second floor features two eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. Above the windows an inset sign panel is located at the base of the stepped parapet. The right (northwest) elevation is blind. The rear (southwest) elevation has paired doors with boarded transom flanked by window openings that have been infilled with concrete block. Three six-over-six wood-sash windows at the second-floor have metal security bars. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1927 and 1943.

123 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1936

Contributing Building

This one-story brick commercial building is unique as a free-standing, hip-roofed building in downtown Enfield. The building is three bays wide with an aluminum-framed glass door with narrow sidelights centered on the facade and flanked by four-light metal-framed windows with beaded-board above. The façade is sheltered by the deep overhangs of the hipped roof. The left (southeast) elevation is obscured by wood lattice. The right (northwest) elevation features a five-panel wood door flanked by window openings that have been infilled with concrete block. County tax records date the building to 1936 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

124-126 Whitfield Street – VACANT LOT

The site of a former Opera House, the words “Opera House” remain, laid in round tiles in the sidewalk in front of the now vacant lot.

125 Whitfield Street

Commercial and Farmers Bank – 1905, c.1925

Contributing Building

One of the most distinctive commercial buildings in Enfield and the town’s finest example of the Romanesque Revival style, this two-story brick and granite commercial building was built in 1905 for the second bank to be established in Enfield, the Commercial and Farmers Bank. The façade features coursed, rock-faced ashlar granite at the first floor, which continues at the corners as full-height pilasters flanking the second floor. A broad Syrian-arched opening, typical of the Romanesque Revival style, extends the full width of the first-floor and within the arch is a replacement storefront. The storefront features an aluminum-framed glass door flanked by full-height, aluminum-framed windows. Vertical plywood fills the arch above the storefront. Three windows at the second-floor façade have rock-faced granite sills and lintels. The one-over-one wood-sash windows have been covered with shutters. Above the windows are decorative bands of blond and red brick beneath an arched parapet. An eagle in flight rests on a pedestal atop the center of the parapet and sheet metal finials top the pilasters on each end of the façade, the left (southeast) of which bears the date 1905. The name of the bank was originally located within an arched sign panel on the parapet. The left elevation, adjacent to an alley, features first- and second-floor, segmental-arch window openings. Most openings have been boarded, though several two-over-two wood-sash windows remain visible. A second-floor entrance on this elevation is accessed by a metal fire stair. During the 1920s, a two-story addition was constructed at the rear. It is three bays wide and one bay deep, extending slightly beyond the left elevation.

An August 1905 article in The Progress touting the recent forward strides being made in the town, noted that the newly formed bank was erecting “a handsome building of brick and stone.” It was expected that the new bank, with local businessman S. C. Bellamy as its president and E. W. Simpson as cashier, would open in early September.

South of (behind) 125 Whitfield Street – VACANT LOT

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

128-130 Whitfield Street

Parker Brothers Building – c.1905

Contributing Building

One of the oldest and most intact commercial buildings in downtown Enfield, this one-story, two-bay building is shown as “under construction” on the 1905 Sanborn map. The right (southeast) bay is remarkably intact with an original inset double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door. The door has a two-light transom and is flanked, in the inset bay, by fixed wood-framed windows on paneled knee walls, the window and panels matching those of the double-leaf doors. On the façade, display windows have been boarded on the right side and the bulkhead modified on the left side. However, one-light transoms remain and two cast-iron posts support the façade above the storefront. The left (northwest) bay has a later, inset storefront, fully recessed behind the original cast-iron columns supporting the parapet. The storefront features fixed arched windows and an aluminum-framed glass door. Both bays feature a horizontal row of sawtooth bricks dividing the upper part of the façade and corbelled brick parapets. Mosaic tiles embedded in the sidewalk in front of the right bay spell out the words “PARKER BROS. JEWELERS,” while those in front of the left bay simply say “PARKER BROS.”

One of the two early twentieth century deeds which transferred lots on Whitfield Street in Enfield’s business district to John S. Parker and Weeks Parker was quite specific in the details it gave with regard to the height and roofline of the building to be constructed by the brothers, to ensure that the windows on the adjacent opera house would not be covered. Although the Parker brothers appear in the 1910 U. S. Census as jewelers by trade, they were selling furniture in both sections of the store in 1909. Beginning about 1915, supplies and accessories for automobiles became the principal merchandise in both sides.

131 Whitfield Street

Meyers Department Store – c.1905, c.1950

Contributing Building

This substantial, two-story, brick commercial building was altered with replacement storefronts in the mid-twentieth century, but retains a largely intact second floor. The first floor is three bays wide with the outer two bays featuring aluminum-framed display windows on a brick bulkhead. The center bay, separated from the outer bays by brick pilasters, features an inset entrance with two pairs of aluminum-framed glass doors, each with a shared transom. The doors are flanked by narrow display windows on a brick bulkhead. A flat, metal awning extends the full width of the façade, sheltering the storefront. Above the awning, the transom has been covered. The second floor is nine bays wide with six-over-six wood-sash windows in segmental-arch brick openings. The arches are made up of three rows of header bricks, the top one projecting slightly. The parapet features three recessed brick sign panels and terra cotta coping. The rear (southwest) elevation had segmental-arch brick openings at both the first- and second-floor levels, though the majority of first-floor openings have been bricked-in and the second-floor windows have been boarded. Accounts in The Progress during 1905 record that “Meyer, the Hustler,” was building a large brick building adjacent to the new home of the Commercial and Farmers Bank. The 1909 Sanborn map, the first on which the building appears, shows the two-story building as being occupied by a general store on the first floor, with furniture being sold on the second. Later maps show the structure housing a dry goods establishment, a millinery shop, and a variety store.

132 Whitfield Street

Beavans Drug Store – c.1907

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has decorative corbelling at the parapet, which is flanked by full-height brick pilasters and contains an inset sign panel. The first floor was altered with a new storefront. The storefront features an inset aluminum-framed glass door flanked by angled wood display windows on a corrugated metal bulkhead. Corrugated metal surrounds the storefront at the first-floor level. A projecting, flat awning shelters the storefront. The building was constructed between 1905 and

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

1909 to house the Beavans Drug Store, which now also occupies the adjacent building to the east (130 Whitfield Street).

134 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1924

Contributing Building

This small, one-story, brick commercial building was constructed between 1921 and 1927. It features a replacement storefront with an aluminum-framed glass door on the right (southeast) and an full-height display window to its left (northwest), each topped by a blind transom of corrugated metal. A projecting brick cornice tops the storefront and the parapet is adorned with an inset sign panel. The left elevation is blind.

139 Whitfield Street

Meyers Supermarket – c.1924, c.1955

Contributing Building

Built between 1921 and 1927 on the site of an earlier building used for the same purpose, this two-story brick commercial building is typical of 1920s construction, though the storefronts likely date to the mid-twentieth century. The building is two bays wide at the first floor and six bays wide at the second floor. The left (southeast) storefront features fixed aluminum-framed display windows on a stone-veneered bulkhead. The right (northwest) storefront has an inset entrance, paired aluminum-framed glass doors, flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a stone-veneered bulkhead. A flat metal awning spans the façade, sheltering the storefronts. Above the awning, original transoms have been covered with corrugated metal. Three courses of brick, a soldier course flanked by rowlock courses, top the storefront opening. Second-floor six-over-six wood-sash windows, including two paired windows, have been boarded. Decorative brick includes brick pilasters at each end of the façade and a parapet with two brick sign panels separated by a square brick panel. A soldier-course spans the façade just below a minimally corbeled cornice. The right elevation, facing South Dennis Street, retains a painted sign and a single five-panel door with transom at the first-floor level. It has six boarded window openings at the second-floor level. A one-story, full-depth, shed-roofed, concrete-block wing spans the rear (southwest) elevation. Above the wing, second-floor windows have been boarded. The building has long been the location of Meyers Super Market, a firm in business since 1873 when German immigrant Simon Meyer arrived in Enfield. The large corner building adjoins the Meyer's Department Store at 131 Whitfield Street.

200 Whitfield Street

Commercial Building – c.1949

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of Whitfield and North Dennis streets, this two-story, brick commercial building was likely constructed as a movie theater. The building has a stuccoed, Art Deco-style façade with alternating projecting and recessed vertical panels that extend all the way up to the stepped parapet. The first floor has been altered with the installation of a replacement storefront. It features two inset aluminum-framed glass doors near the left (northwest) end of the façade, each with a one-light transom. Aluminum-framed display windows in the center and right (southeast) end of the façade rest on a stuccoed kneewall. A fabric awning spans the full width of the façade. The right and left elevations are painted brick with terra cotta coping at the stepped parapet. Two entrances on the left elevation are sheltered by fabric awnings. County tax records date the building to 1949 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943.

Southeast of 205 Whitfield Street – VACANT LOT (parking lot)

205 Whitfield Street

BB&T Bank – c.1967

Contributing Building

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

The scale of this one-story, side-gabled, brick bank is in keeping with nearby residences on Whitfield Street. The building is three bays wide with a Flemish bond brick veneer, a slate roof, and interior end brick chimneys. A four-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade. It has a five-light transom and a classical surround with sawn consoles supporting a dentiled pediment. The building has vinyl windows throughout with flat-arch brick lintels on the main level. Smaller windows are located in the hip-roofed, vinyl-sided dormers. A full-width, flat-roofed wing spans the rear (southwest) of the building with parapets on the southeast and northwest elevations. A frame, gabled entrance bay on the rear elevation has a French door flanked by fixed windows. A side-gabled drive-thru on the left elevation is supported by full-height brick piers and has vinyl siding in the gable. The teller window beneath the gabled roof has a classical surround that matches the surround on the façade. County tax records date the building to 1967 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943.

208 Whitfield Street

Halifax Electric Office Building – c.1969, c.2004

Noncontributing Building

One of a number of Colonial Revival-style commercial buildings constructed in the 1960s in Enfield, the building was enlarged substantially about 2004, with an addition that dwarfs the original structure. The front portion of the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled building is four bays wide and has four gabled dormers on the façade. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding on the gables and dormers. The right (southeast) bay contains the entrance, a nine-light-over-two-panel door with three-light transom that is sheltered by a small, hip-roofed porch on square posts. The center two windows on the façade have flat-arch brick lintels and paneled aprons. The left (northwest) bay has a twenty-four-light picture window with paneled apron, all in a classical bay with fluted pilasters supporting an entablature. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the left elevation is set back from the façade and has a single window that matches the middle windows on the façade. A gabled drive-thru on the left end of the gabled wing is supported by full-height brick piers and has vinyl siding in the gable. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing projects from the left rear (north). Its finishes match those of the main building and it has a shed-roofed dormer on its northwest elevation. County tax records date the building to 1969 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943. The massive c.2004 addition is a two-story, front-gabled rear wing with projecting gabled bays on the southeast and northwest elevations. The wing has twelve-over-twelve windows with flat-arch brick lintels, a cornice at the roofline, and round windows in the gables.

Northwest of 208 Whitfield Street – VACANT LOT (Parking Lot)

209 Whitfield Street

Enfield United Methodist Church – 1926

Contributing Building

Set well back from the street, on a deep, grassy lot, this Neoclassical-style brick church was constructed in 1926. The building exhibits a modified T-plan with an elongated main block topped by a standing seam tin gable roof. The three-bay façade, wider than the sanctuary and forming the top of the “T,” contains the main entrance, vestibule and stairs, and has a hipped roof. The façade is dominated by a monumental, tetrastyle portico with a wide entablature and pediment supported by Tuscan columns. Broad concrete steps with a brick knee wall lead to the main entrance, which is sheltered by the portico. Paired eight-panel wood doors have a classical surround featuring paneled pilasters supporting a modillion cornice. Above the doors, a blind fanlight is located within a half-round brick arch with cast concrete springers and keystone. On either side of the portico stained-glass windows at the main level and balcony level are separated by paneled spandrels. The window openings have cast concrete sills and flat-brick arches with cast concrete crossettes. A wood cornice wraps the building, aligning with the base of the portico’s entablature. A second cornice is located at the base of the portico’s pediment. The right (southeast) and left (northwest) elevations are identical. On each, the raised basement is visible, separated from the main

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

floor by a cast concrete watertable and containing paired one-over-one wood-sash windows. The front bay of each side elevation projects slightly to form the T plan. Each features paired windows at the main floor and balcony levels matching those on the façade. The main part of the sanctuary is four bays deep with full-height, stained-glass windows in round-arch brick surrounds. The windows have cast concrete sills, springers, and keystones. At the rear of the sanctuary stands a one-story-with-basement, hip-roofed education wing, constructed concurrent with the church. The education wing is wider than the sanctuary, projecting beyond the right and left elevations. Six-panel doors with one-light transoms are located on the front of the wing, flanking the sanctuary. The education wing is three bays deep and seven bays wide and features exterior finishes matching those on the sanctuary. The concrete watertable extends around this wing and the standing-seam metal roof has a wood cornice similar to, though smaller than, that on the sanctuary. The wing has single and paired one-over-one wood-sash windows with soldier-course brick lintels and concrete sills.

The church was constructed in 1926 to replace an earlier structure, which stood just to the west. The earlier building was converted for use as the church parsonage, and was later destroyed. Built for the congregation of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, it now serves the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant congregations, which combined in 1940 to form the United Methodist Church.

Bell – c.1905, c.1926, c.2000

Contributing Object

Previously located to the rear of the building and mounted on an openwork frame tower, the bell was moved to the front of the church and placed on a concrete pad after 1991. According to a plaque, the bell was cast about 1905 and hung in the steeple of the 1904 Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was presumably moved to the metal tower about 1926 when the current church building was complete.

215 Whitfield Street

Dr. John A. Collins Rental House – c.1840, c.1870, c.1950 **Contributing Building**

Constructed as a church and later converted for use as a residence, the one-story, pedimented-side-gabled form of the main block is typical of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival-style churches in Halifax County. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with aluminum siding, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof with two interior brick chimneys. A modillion cornice spans the façade. Centered on the façade, the six-panel door is obscured by a double-leaf, louvered storm door. The door retains three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom. It is sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch supported by decorative metal posts. The porch replaced an original full-width porch that appears on Sanborn maps as late as 1943. A one-story, hip-roofed bay on the left (southeast) elevation is a single bay wide and has an eight-light door on its southeast elevation and a single window on its façade. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest) with an interior brick chimney and a screened porch on its southeast elevation.

Local tradition holds that this one-story frame dwelling was constructed as a Methodist Episcopal church. Deed records indicate that Governor John Branch sold a one-eighth-acre lot to a group of trustees in 1839 for use by the Methodist Episcopal church, which suggests this structure could have been erected c.1840. A local historian states that Dr. John A. Collins was responsible for moving the church and converting it to a residence, a belief supported by records of the 1869 purchase by Dr. Collins of a vacant lot at this location and the fact that the house and lot remained in the Collins family well into the twentieth century. Collins apparently used the house as rental property, though after his death, his widow and daughter lived in it. The house appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield.

216 Whitfield Street
House – c.1953

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II housing, this one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with flush eaves. The house has a brick veneer, eight-over-eight wood-

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and asbestos shingles in the gables. A two-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade within a fluted surround and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop. To the left (northwest) of the entrance is a projecting gabled bay with a single window. To the right (southeast) of the entrance is a twenty-light picture window flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows. An exterior brick chimney in the right gable end is obscured by a hip-roofed porch that has been enclosed with vinyl siding and vinyl windows. A screened porch is located to the rear of the enclosed porch. A gabled bay projects from the left rear (north). A prefabricated shed stands north of the house. County tax records date the building to 1953 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943.

217 Whitfield Street

Ernest E. Stallings House – c.1908

Contributing Building

The largest and most impressive house on Whitfield Street, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house stands quite close to the street on a narrow, but deep lot. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a standing-seam roof with three interior brick chimneys. A one-light door with one-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom is centered on the façade. It is flanked by projecting, semi-hexagonal bays, each with three one-over-one windows. A full-width porch spans the façade supported by Ionic columns tied by a turned balustrade. The center bay of the porch projects under a gabled roof with imbricated shingles in the gable. At the second-floor level, paired windows flank a centered single window. A low gable on the façade has an arched multi-light window. Similar gables on the right (northwest) and left (southeast) elevations have triangular multi-light windows. The left elevation features a projecting, one-story, hip-roofed semi-hexagonal bay near the rear (south). A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (south) and a two-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the right rear (west) with a one-story, shed-roofed bay beyond it. Local businessman and one-time Enfield mayor, Ernest E. Stallings, built this house c.1908 and it appears on the 1909 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover this part of Enfield. Stallings was a partner with his father O. C. Stallings in a general mercantile business, the Stallings Company. He also formulated and manufactured several popular hair-care products.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

Located southwest of the house, the front-gabled, frame garage features plain weatherboards, asbestos shingles in the front gable, four-over-four wood-sash windows on the side elevations, and an open vehicular bay on the northeast gable end.

218 Whitfield Street

House – c.1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, brick Ranch house is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and aluminum siding in the gables. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a two-bay-wide, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. The porch extends beyond the left (northwest) elevation as a side-gabled carport supported by matching posts. The rear of the carport is enclosed storage. While county tax records date the house to 1973, its form and details, specifically the two-over-two windows and decorative metal porch posts, are typical of 1950s construction.

Shed – c.2002

Noncontributing Building

Located north of the house, at the northwest corner of the lot, this front-gabled, frame shed has plywood sheathing and paired vinyl windows in the southwest gable end.

Shed – c.2002

Noncontributing Building

East of the house is a frame shed obscured by foliage.

219 Whitfield Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

221 Whitfield Street

House – c.1955

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a Flemish bond brick veneer, exterior end brick chimneys, flush eaves, and a dentil cornice on the façade. A six-panel door is centered on the façade in an inset, paneled bay. It has a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a dentil pediment. The entrance is flanked by ten-over-ten wood-sash windows with paneled aprons. Other windows are eight-over-eight wood-sash windows on the façade and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. A one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing on the right (northwest) elevation is two bays wide and two bays deep. The left bay features a gabled dormer with beaded weatherboards and a six-over-six window. The dormer is located over an inset porch supported by Tuscan pilasters, the porch sheltering a nine-light-over-two-panel door. The right bay has a low gable with a small window in the gable. A garage bay on the rear of this wing has been infilled with weatherboards. A two-story, gabled wing projects from the center of the rear elevation of the main house. It has a gabled dormer to its northwest. A one-story, frame porch, enclosed with six-over-six windows on a weatherboard-covered wall, is located to its southeast. County tax records date the building to 1955 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943.

224 Whitfield Street

House –1952

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width, gabled rear wing. The house has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. The left (northwest) two bays of the façade project slightly under a gabled roof with an original six-light wood-sash window in the gable. The entrance features a four-light-over-four-panel door in a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a pediment. An exterior brick chimney on the right (southeast) elevation is partially obscured by a hip-roofed porch on full-height brick piers that has been enclosed with brick and vinyl windows. Six-over-six wood-sash windows are located in the right and left gables. The left elevation has a projecting, hip-roofed bay with original six-over-six windows on a brick half-wall. A hip-roofed, vinyl-sided wing spans the rear of the building. County tax records date the building to 1951, but the owners indicate that it was constructed in 1952.

Garage – c.2010

Noncontributing Building

North of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vertical plywood sheathing, a pedestrian entrance and overhead lift door on the southwest gable end, and an open shed-roofed bay on the southeast elevation.

Carport – c.2010

Noncontributing Structure

A metal-framed carport on square posts is located northeast of the house.

300 Whitfield Street

House – c.1953

Contributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and a low-sloped roof with deep eaves. The left (northwest) bay projects under a hipped roof and contains paired windows. To the right (southeast) of the bay, the entrance is located in a bay filled with corrugated sheathing and is sheltered by a flat roof on decorative metal posts. A picture window to the right of the entrance is flanked by one-over-one windows and has a wood vent below the window. A projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right elevation extends the façade and contains a screened porch supported by decorative metal posts. County tax records date the building to 1953.

Carport – c.1960

Contributing Structure

Northeast of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport supported by square posts.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

302 Whitfield Street

House – c.1933, c.1961

Contributing Building

The flush eaves of this two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house are typical of 1930s and 1940s housing. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-panel door is centered on the façade in a classical surround with fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. It is sheltered by a full-width, two-story, flat-roofed portico supported by square columns. An exterior brick chimney is located in the right (southeast) gable end. A one-story, shed-roofed brick wing is located at the left rear (north). County tax records date the house to 1933 and the house appears on the 1943 Sanborn map, but with a smaller, one-bay porch. The 1961 date given in the tax records likely dates the current porch.

303 Whitfield Street

Davis-Joyner-Whitaker-Wood House – c.1853, c.1910, c.1963

Contributing Building

Set well back from the street on a large lot at the southwest corner of Whitfield Street and Overstreet Drive, the core of this one-story, hip-roofed building dates to the 1850s, though much of the current exterior appearance dates to the mid-twentieth century. The center portion of the building is five bays wide and double-pile with a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A double-leaf six-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by five-light sidelights. It is inset in a paneled bay and retains a highly decorative surround with chamfered pilasters supporting sawn, Italianate-style pilasters. A full-width, shed-roofed porch is supported by square columns and has a dentil cornice. Flanking the main block are one-story, flat-roofed wings, each two bays wide, that were constructed prior to 1915.

The few surviving exterior details which identify the house as dating from the mid-nineteenth century are the carved brackets which adorn the eaves and top the chamfered pilasters at the entrance. Mid-twentieth century alterations (county tax records date the alterations to 1963) included the installation of brick veneer, the removal of an original rear wing, and replacement of the full-width porch, doors, and windows. A prefabricated shed stands west of the house.

The house was built about 1853 for Thaddeus Davis, a physician, who had purchased a 4.5-acre tract of land from John Branch in April of that year. Davis sold the property to another doctor, Henry Joyner, in January 1858. Joyner's widow conveyed the property to Spier Whitaker in 1870. Whitaker (1841-1901) was a Civil War veteran and attorney, who became a noted jurist in the late nineteenth century, serving as a Superior Court judge for the Fourth district. Also active in the political arena, he served a term in the state senate and was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. During much of the 1880s and 1890s, Whitaker lived in Raleigh or Orange County, but retained ownership of this house until 1899, when it was purchased by L. M. Wood, wife of Matt Wood. The latter was a well-known merchant/businessman in Enfield during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, operating a grocery business and a cotton gin. He was also an investor in the Enfield Land and Improvement Company, whose purpose was to foster development in Enfield, and in the Enfield Cotton Mills. The house was purchased in the 1940s by Malcolm Overstreet, who subdivided the property into lots arranged along a new street he named Overstreet Drive. Overstreet constructed a new house on Overstreet Drive and sold this house, which was altered in the 1960s with removal of a decorative front porch and the installation of the brick veneer.

304 Whitfield Street

House – c.1938, c.1960

Noncontributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of Whitfield and North Church streets, the two-story, Colonial Revival-style house is set back from the street on a grassy lot with a low brick wall at the sidewalk. The house is

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

four bays wide and double-pile with a truncated, hipped roof. It has a painted, skintled brick veneer on the first floor, aluminum siding at the second floor, and windows that are smaller than the original openings, the remainder of the brick openings infilled with vinyl siding. The left (northwest) two bays of the façade project under a hipped roof and include a six-panel door and a nine-light octagonal window. The second floor of this wing is jettied, overhanging the first floor slightly, and is sheathed with vertical board-and-batten. The right (southeast) side of the façade has a metal railing at the second-floor level, outside of the two second-floor windows. Barrel-roofed dormers on the façade and side elevations have aluminum siding and louvered vents. The left elevation has a door near the center of the first floor and a group of three eight-over-eight windows to the rear (northwest) of the door. The rear (northeast) elevation has an entrance sheltered by a hipped roof and a projecting, one-story, hip-roofed bay. A one-story, front-gabled wing on the right (southeast) elevation has the same skintled brick exterior and board-and-batten sheathing in the front gable. A flat-roofed screened porch spans the right elevation of that wing and a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled wing is located at its rear. County tax records date the house to 1938 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1943.

Garage – c.1950

Contributing Building

A side-gabled, skintled brick garage is located northwest of the house and accessed from North Church Street. The garage has six-light wood-sash windows on the northwest elevation and aluminum siding the gables. The garage is connected to the northwest corner of the house by a skintled brick wall.

307 Whitfield Street

House – c.1953

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, two interior brick chimneys, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and flush eaves with a wide cornice on the façade. A four-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade within a classical surround featuring fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The entrance is flanked by paired windows and is accessed by an uncovered brick stoop with metal railing. On the left (southeast) elevation, a second-floor level, hip-roofed screened porch is supported by full-height brick piers, creating a carport below. The porch has board-and-batten sheathing on the lower portion of the walls with screens above. A frame stair under the porch leads from the ground floor to the porch. County tax records date the building to 1953 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction after 1943. The building is currently a duplex.

Northwest of 307 Whitfield Street – VACANT LOT

Integrity Statement

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

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Enfield Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as building foundations, root cellars and ice

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

pits, privies and wells, roadbeds and paths, planting beds and gardens, fence lines, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, accumulated debris from commercial and domestic activities, and other remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Structural remains likely present in the Enfield Historic District include those of early-twentieth-century enterprises such as G.V. Boyd's Tobacco Warehouse and Prizery, the Enfield Casket Hardware Manufacturing Company, and the Enfield Oil Company. The district may also contain archaeological resources associated with a variety of businesses including hotels, restaurants, grocers, banks, liveries, barbers, tailors, cobblers, saloons, confectionaries, printers, carpenters, blacksmiths, seed (particularly peanut) store houses, an opera house, and an array of specialty shops. Also present may be remains of community institutions such as the former Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches on Batchelor Street and Methodist Episcopal Church on Dennis Street. Archaeological remains of a broad socioeconomic spectrum of housing types are also likely present in the district.

Information can be obtained from archaeological investigations to address topics significant in Enfield's history, such as commerce and industry. Information concerning the character of daily life in the district, changes in the relationship between commercial and domestic space over time, as well as structural details and landscape use, can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the Enfield Historic District. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
INDUSTRY

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Period of Significance

1833-c.1972

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Benton & Benton, architects
Poole, S. H., architect

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 Enfield Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Commerce as an important trading center for the southern portion of Halifax County. Enfield's commercial district is located on Whitfield and Whitaker streets, on both sides of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad tracks, now operated by CSX Transportation. Townspeople and local farmers came to Enfield's commercial district for basic needs including general stores, groceries, the post office, and banks; professional services including physicians and lawyers; and civic activities including local organizations and entertainment venues. Specialty stores included millineries, buggy shops, automobile parts and repair shops, barbers, and tin smiths. Hotels and restaurants served travelers passing through Enfield on both the railroad and U.S. Highway 301.

The Enfield Historic District is also significant at the local level under Criterion A for Industry as an important processing center for farmers in the southern portion of Halifax County. Farmers in the region

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

grew primarily cotton, corn, tobacco, and peanuts during the period of significance. Enfield's industrial center included cotton gins, gristmills, tobacco warehouses and a stemmery, and peanut sorting and cleaning facilities. Agricultural products were then transported to other markets on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which was completed in Enfield in 1840 and operated a freight depot until the late twentieth century.

The Enfield Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The Enfield Historic District retains representative examples of commercial, residential, institutional, and industrial architecture constructed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The architecture of the Enfield Historic District includes both vernacular and high-style buildings that demonstrate national stylistic trends during the period of significance, 1833 to c.1972. Architectural styles prominent in the Enfield Historic District include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Spanish Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Art Deco, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist, as well as vernacular residential and commercial buildings.

The period of significance for the Enfield Historic District begins in 1833 with the earliest surviving building and ends c.1972 to include new construction at the Golden Peanut Company and to reflect the decline in both new construction and updates to existing buildings after that time.

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

History of Enfield and Commerce and Industry Contexts

The Town of Enfield was formed about one mile northwest of the current downtown in 1740, the oldest town in present-day Halifax County. Halifax County is in eastern North Carolina near the North Carolina-Virginia state line and was named for George Montague, second earl of Halifax.¹⁸ The county is triangular in shape and encompasses about 725 square miles. The Roanoke River forms the northern and eastern boundaries, while the southern boundary is Fishing Creek. Halifax County, including the Enfield area, has sandy soils and is primarily agricultural, producing peanuts, cotton, tobacco, corn, potatoes, hay, and oats, as well as livestock.¹⁹

First known as Huckleberry Swamp, the new settlement was soon renamed Enfield, although the origin of this name is not known. Enfield was originally located in Edgecombe County and served as its county seat. In 1758, Halifax County was formed from the northern portion of Edgecombe County, which positioned Enfield in the southern section of the new county. As a result, the more centrally located town of Halifax was designated as the county seat of the new county. In 1774, the southeastern portion of Halifax County became part of a new county, Martin County.²⁰

¹⁸ Robert Blair Vocci, "Halifax County," *NCpedia*, www.ncpedia.org/geography/halifax (accessed November 2019); "History of Enfield," Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 1; Allen, *History of Halifax County*, xiii-xiv, 14; Robert Blair Vocci, "Martin County," *NCpedia*, www.ncpedia.org/geography/martin (accessed November 2019).

¹⁹ "History of Enfield," 1; Allen, *History of Halifax County*, xiii-xiv, 14; Henry V. Taves, Allison H. Black, and David R. Black, *The Historic Architecture of Halifax County, North Carolina* (Halifax, NC: Halifax County Historical Association, 2010), 3, 44, 463.

²⁰ Town of Enfield, "Town History," www.enfieldnc.org/town-history (accessed November 2019); "History of Enfield," i-ii, 1-2; W.C. Allen, *History of Halifax County* (Boston: The Cornhill Company, 1918. Reprint.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

Although the county seat had been moved from Enfield, the town continued to play an important role in North Carolina's early politics. In 1859, a series of protests against corrupt British land agents in the region culminated in what became known as the Enfield Riots. Land agents Francis Corbin and Joshua Bodley were kidnapped from Edenton and brought to Enfield by about twenty-five planters and elected officials from Edgecombe, Halifax, and Granville counties, where they were coerced into allowing public inspection of their records and repaying illegally collected fees. Several of the colonists who participated were later jailed, but they were freed by colonists who broke into the jail, and Corbin and Bodley were both replaced. These events took place northwest of the historic district, and although no buildings associated with the Enfield Riots remain extant, it is believed these events contributed to the Halifax Resolves in 1776, in which the North Carolina colony became the first to indicate support for independence from Great Britain.²¹

Several important political figures from this time are associated with Enfield. Perhaps the most well-known is John Branch, who established a plantation in Enfield in 1810 and built a home known as The Cellar, which remains extant at 404 Sherrod Heights (NR 1979) northwest of the historic district. Branch served as a senator for Halifax County in the North Carolina General Assembly from 1811 to 1817, then served three terms as North Carolina Governor from 1823 until 1829. He later served as Secretary of the Navy under President Andrew Jackson. Upon his return to North Carolina, he participated in the state constitutional convention of 1835 during which he advocated for free African Americans to have the right to vote. He relocated to Florida for a time, where he served as governor, then returned to his North Carolina plantation and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery, northwest of the historic district.²²

The Coming of the Railroad and Early Growth in Enfield – 1840 to 1890

Enfield originally formed northwest of the current downtown and the historic district, but in 1840, the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, now owned by CSX Transportation, was completed just outside the small village.²³ Knowing the importance of the railroad, Enfield's residents and business owners began building adjacent to the railroad instead, shifting the town center to its current location on both sides of the railroad tracks. Enfield was incorporated in 1861, by which time it had become a trading and processing center for the surrounding agricultural area.²⁴

Following John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1859, a small militia group formed in Enfield, known as the Enfield Blues. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, the unit became part of the 1st North Carolina Infantry Regiment, which trained in Richmond, Virginia, and then served at the Battle of Big Bethel near Newport News. The regiment was disbanded that November after only six months of

Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1993), Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, xv; Taves, *Historic Architecture*, 463.

²¹ George Troxler, "Enfield Riots," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/enfield-riots> (accessed April 2021); Kelly Agan, "Halifax Resolves," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/history/usrevolution/halifax-resolves> (accessed April 2021); Town of Enfield, North Carolina, "Town History," <https://enfieldnc.org/town-history> (accessed April 2021).

²² Harold J. Counihan, "Branch, John," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/branch-john> (accessed April 2021).

²³ "History of Enfield," 2; J.D. Lewis, "Wilmington & Weldon Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads*, www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_wilmington_weldon.html (accessed November 2019); J.D. Lewis, "Seaboard Coast Line Railroad," *North Carolina Railroads*, www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_seaboard_coast_line.html (accessed November 2019); Allen, *History of Halifax County*, 89; Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 44, 67, 464.

²⁴ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 463-465.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

service, and many of its members joined other North Carolina regiments. There were no major battles in Enfield or its immediate surroundings over the course of the war, and once the economy of the South shifted away from slave labor following emancipation and war's conclusion, Enfield was able to maintain steady, although slow, growth as a commercial center served directly by the railroad.²⁵

By 1867, Enfield had grown to a population of about five hundred people. The commercial district at that time included a hotel, a post office, and seven stores, as well as professional services provided by six doctors and two lawyers. By the early 1870s, this had grown to include two hotels or boarding houses and twenty-one stores and saloons, as well as five doctors and four lawyers.²⁶ The first newspaper was in publication as early as 1873, although its name is not known.²⁷ And by the early 1880s, there were forty-seven merchants and tradesmen living in Enfield, operating drug stores, grocery stores, shoe repair shops, tailor shops, barbershops, and sewing-machine repair shops, as well as six physicians and four lawyers.²⁸

One of the lawyers serving Enfield was James Edward O'Hara, an African American educator from New York who came to North Carolina with a group of missionaries during the Civil War. He later studied law at Howard University and was admitted to the bar in 1873, after which he opened his law practice in Enfield. O'Hara represented Halifax County during the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1875 and served in the United States House of Representatives from 1883 to 1887. He returned to his Enfield law practice until about 1890, when he relocated with his family to New Bern.²⁹

Industry also came early to Enfield, providing important services to both townspeople and farmers. Cotton was the primary cash crop in the region and there were five cotton gins and John Bellamy's cotton factory operating in Enfield by 1884. Corn was another staple crop in nineteenth-century Halifax County, for which there were two gristmills in Enfield. Additional industries included the Dennis & Horne coach shop, the Wright Hays furniture shop, a sawmill, a carpenter shop, and a shingle factory.³⁰

As the railroad and commercial and industrial opportunities brought new residents to Enfield, community institutions formed to serve the growing population. The oldest known congregation in Enfield is the First Baptist Church, which formed in Enfield's African American community following emancipation in 1865. The congregation first worshipped under a brush arbor and built the current sanctuary at 577 East Franklin Street, southeast of the historic district, by 1870.³¹ African Americans also attended church at New Bethel Baptist Church, now located about 2.5 miles northeast of Enfield.³² At least four churches served the white population in Enfield following the Civil War. By 1868, the local business directory listed both Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant congregations. The Methodist Episcopal

²⁵ National Park Service, "1st Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (6 months, 1861), *Soldiers and Sailors Database*, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CNC0001RI01> (accessed April 2021).

²⁶ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 465-466.

²⁷ Town of Enfield, "Town History"; "History of Enfield," i.

²⁸ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 466; Rev. Levi Branson, ed., *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh, NC: Levi Branson, 1884), Google Books, <https://books.google.com/books?id=H0Y9AQAAMAAJ> (accessed November 2019), 357-360.

²⁹ Joseph E. Elmore, "O'Hara, James Edward," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/ohara-james-edward> (accessed April 2021).

³⁰ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 466-467; Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1884, 357.

³¹ Lillie J. Solomon, "History of the First Baptist Church of Enfield, 1865-1983," provided to author by Geraldine Middleton.

³² Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1884, 357.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

Church was located on Whitfield Street, just west of the current sanctuary at 209 Whitfield Street in the historic district, but is no longer extant. The Methodist Protestant Church was located on Franklin Street, also in the historic district, but was replaced in 1927 by a new sanctuary at 115 South Dennis Street, which remains extant in the historic district.³³ The Enfield Baptist Church formed in 1879 and built their first church on Dennis Street, moving to its present location at 200 West Burnette Street in the historic district in 1916.³⁴ In 1880, the Episcopal Church of the Advent was established at the corner of North Church and West Franklin streets, north of the historic district, and the sanctuary was moved to its present location at 200 Batchelor Street in 1907.³⁵ In addition to the churches, several schools served the children in Enfield during this time. By 1884, the local business directory listed two white primary schools, a white boys' school, and an African American primary school, although little is known about these early schools.³⁶

Cotton and Tobacco: 1890 to 1910

Agriculture began to diversify in Enfield at the turn of the twentieth century and Enfield's industries expanded to serve farmers' changing needs. Cotton remained the primary cash crop and the Bellamy cotton factory and four cotton gins were in operation by 1896. Enfield struggled to compete with other towns in the region that were more successful in acquiring textile mills in the 1890s.³⁷ Enfield's luck changed after the turn of the twentieth century, and the Enfield Knitting Mills opened on Dixie Street (now Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd.) by 1905, just east of the historic district. The mill only lasted a few years, however, and was closed and demolished by 1909.³⁸ It was replaced by the Enfield Hosiery Mills, which opened by 1909 at the northwest corner of Southwest Railroad and Alsop (now Tucker) streets, south of the historic district.³⁹

Bright leaf tobacco increased in popularity in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, although it remained supplemental to cotton and corn. George B. Curtis, R.B. Britt, and S.S. Alsop formed the Enfield Tobacco Warehouse Company in 1896, and by 1900, Enfield was a small but thriving tobacco market.⁴⁰ The tobacco market was centered on North McDaniel, North Dixie (now North Martin Luther King Jr Avenue), East Franklin, and Whitaker streets, just east of the historic district. G.V. Boyd operated a warehouse and prizery at Whitaker and North McDaniel streets, while the Burwell & Cole Tobacco Warehouse and Prizery was located at North Dixie and East Franklin streets. J.B. Booth and the American Tobacco Company also operated prize houses on Dixie Street and R.J. Corbett operated a prize house and stemmery on Dixie Street. By 1905, the Booth, Corbett, and American Tobacco Company facilities had closed, but Enfield Tobacco Warehouse and Prize House had taken over the Burwell & Cole Tobacco Warehouse, and H. Wilkinson Tobacco Prizery opened on Dixie Street near the Enfield Knitting Mills.⁴¹

³³ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 465; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield, North Carolina," www.nclive.org (accessed November 2019), 1905, 1909.

³⁴ "Enfield Baptist Church, 1879-1979," "Town Histories," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 8.

³⁵ "A History of the Church of the Advent," 1980, "Town Histories," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 4, 9.

³⁶ Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1884, 361.

³⁷ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 468; Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh, NC: Levi Branson, 1896), Google Books, <https://books.google.com/books?id=qUY9AQAAMAAJ> (accessed November 2019), 322-323.

³⁸ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1905, 1909.

³⁹ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 467; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1905, 1909.

⁴⁰ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 75, 467-468; Town of Enfield, "Town History"; "History of Enfield," i.

⁴¹ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1900, 1905, 1909.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

The success of the cotton and tobacco markets brought new businesses to the downtown, which was centered on Railroad Street, running roughly northeast-southwest adjacent to the railroad tracks, Whitaker Street, running roughly southeast, and Whitfield Street, extending west. The Atlantic Coast Line operated both passenger and freight depots on Halifax Street, and travelers could stay at the Enfield Hotel at the corner of Whitaker and Railroad streets in the historic district. In 1907, the general store at the corner of Whitfield and Southwest Railroad was moved to its current location at 114 Southwest Railroad Street and opened as the James Hotel.⁴² The Bank of Enfield opened in 1898, and in 1906, moved to its current location at 101 North Railroad Street in the historic district. That same year, the Commercial and Farmers Bank opened at 125 Whitfield Street in the historic district.⁴³ In 1905, the *Enfield Progress* was founded.⁴⁴ By that time, the town also had two pharmacies, six general stores, a hardware store, nine groceries, two saloons, two furniture stores, two lumber dealers, and two undertakers, as well as three blacksmith shops, four stables, and two carriage dealers. Public services had also grown to include two artesian wells, and a town hall and fire department were built at the northeast corner of Southeast Railroad and Market streets by 1905.⁴⁵ By 1909, J.E. Condrey had opened a sawmill on Southeast Railroad Street, south of the historic district, which operated until around 1920 and was demolished by 1921.⁴⁶

With the success of business and industry came new residents, and Enfield's population exploded from just 361 people in 1900 to 1,167 in 1910.⁴⁷ White men could join the Enfield Lodge of the Freemasons, which had formed in 1892 and by 1909 was meeting on the second floor of a building near the southwest corner of Whitfield and Southwest Railroad streets.⁴⁸ African American men could join a local chapter of the Odd Fellows.⁴⁹ For entertainment, residents visited the opera house at 124-126 Whitfield Street, although the building is no longer extant.⁵⁰ In 1901, the Enfield Graded School opened on East Franklin Street, near the corner of what is now Collins Street, just east of the historic district.⁵¹ In 1895, the Joseph Keasbey Brick Agricultural, Industrial, and Normal School, known as the Brick School, had opened about three miles southwest of Enfield in Edgecombe County. The school served African American children through the fourth grade from the nearby areas of Halifax and Edgecombe counties, including Enfield.⁵² One of the school's most well-known Enfield graduates is Louis Austin, who became editor of Durham's *The Carolina Times*, an African American newspaper, in 1927.⁵³ A school on Pope Street south of the historic district, known as Sandy Lyons Hall, also served African American children.⁵⁴ In 1907, the Episcopal Church of the Advent moved their church building from the corner of North Church and West

⁴² Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1905, 1909.

⁴³ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 467; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1905, 1909.

⁴⁴ Town of Enfield, "Town History"; "History of Enfield," i; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1905, 1909.

⁴⁵ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 467; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1900, 1905.

⁴⁶ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1905, 1909, 1915, 1921.

⁴⁷ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 468.

⁴⁸ Jesse W. Harris, "Enfield Lodge No. 447 A.F. & A.M.," Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 5; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1909, 1915, 1921.

⁴⁹ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 470.

⁵⁰ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1909, 1915, 1921.

⁵¹ Town of Enfield, "Town History"; "History of Enfield," i; Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 471; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1900, 1905, 1909, 1915.

⁵² T.S. Inborden, "History of Brick School," 1937, provided to author by Geraldine Middleton.

⁵³ Edwin H. Mammen, "Newspapers," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/newspapers-part-4-changing> (accessed April 2021).

⁵⁴ Town of Enfield, "Town History"; "History of Enfield," i; Halifax County Schools, "History of Inborden Elementary School," *Inborden Elementary S.T.E.A.M. Academy*, www.halifax.k12.nc.us/Page/683 (accessed November 2019).

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Franklin streets to their current location at 200 Batchelor Street in the historic district.⁵⁵ By 1909, the Presbyterian congregation had constructed a sanctuary at 215 Batchelor Street, although it was demolished in 1938.⁵⁶

A Period of Growth – 1910-1930

During the 1910s and 1920s, a greater variety of businesses came to downtown Enfield in addition to the basic services of dry goods, grocery, hardware, and drug stores. The commercial district centered on Whitfield, Railroad, and Whitaker streets and grew to include millineries, barbers, restaurants, automobile parts and repair shops, and other specialty stores. The Enfield Hotel closed by 1921, although a new hotel opened in the same location a few years later. The James Hotel also closed in the 1920s and was converted to a private dwelling.⁵⁷

New industries also came to Enfield in the late 1920s and opened facilities in the Enfield Historic District. I.D. Wood opened an ice plant on Halifax Street near East Franklin Street. It operated into the 1940s and the building remains extant as part of A&B Milling Company. Enfield Chair and Cabinet Company opened at the northwest corner of East Franklin and North McDaniel streets. It closed by 1943 and was replaced by an automobile repair shop and gas station, which is no longer extant. Nichols & Dickens Planing Mill opened on Halifax Street near the railroad tracks and also operated until at least the 1940s, but is also no longer extant.⁵⁸

Tobacco in Enfield declined somewhat by 1915, by which time Boyd's tobacco warehouse and prizery had closed, and the Wilkinson Prizery and the Enfield Tobacco Warehouse and Prize House had all been demolished. The tobacco market recovered somewhat in the 1920s however, and the Enfield Tobacco Warehouse and Prizery reopened in the former Boyd tobacco buildings, W.T. Clemmons built a new warehouse at the corner of North McDaniel and East Franklin streets (east of the historic district), and R.L. Swain and Company built a re-drying and storage facility in the same block at the corner of Dixie and East Franklin streets. Swain also built a tobacco warehouse on Halifax Street by the railroad tracks by 1921. By 1927, Banner Warehouse had taken over the Enfield Tobacco Warehouse and Planters Warehouse had taken over the Clemmons warehouse building.⁵⁹

Like tobacco, cotton also saw significant changes during this time. The Enfield Cotton Gin Company on Halifax Street closed by 1915 and has been demolished. Also by that time, I.D. Wood's cotton gin had opened on Halifax Street north of the former Enfield Cotton Gin and adjacent to the railroad tracks. The facility operated into at least the 1940s and, while the gin itself is gone, one of the warehouses remains extant in the historic district. L.M. Wood's cotton gin, later sold to J.E. Condrey, was operating a few blocks away on East Franklin Street, just east of the historic district. This plant also operated at least into the 1940s, and a storage building remains extant although the gin building has been demolished. George Andrews' Hosiery Mill opened in the late 1910s on South McDaniel Street, southeast of the historic district. The mill operated until the 1920s and then was converted to peanut and cotton storage, and it has since been demolished. By 1927, W.T. Currie's cotton gin was operating south of the historic district near

⁵⁵ "A History of the Church of the Advent," 1980, "Town Histories," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina, 4, 9; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1909, 1915, 1921, 1927, 1943.

⁵⁶ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1909, 1915, 1921, 1927, 1943.

⁵⁷ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921, 1927.

⁵⁸ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1927.

⁵⁹ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921, 1927.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

the new power plant on Southwest Railroad Street. By the 1940s, the facility was being used for storage and it has since been demolished.⁶⁰

Although agriculture in and around Enfield remained primarily cotton, corn, and tobacco in the early twentieth century, peanuts were quickly becoming the top product. By 1915, Columbian Peanut Company opened a large cleaning and grading facility on Halifax Street next to the railroad tracks. Local businessmen recognized the diversity of farm products processed in Enfield, and in 1911, the Enfield Farmers Union Warehouse Company formed to store cotton, peanuts, corn, and other farm products. The warehouse was located on the southwest corner of Southwest Railroad and South streets, south of the historic district.⁶¹

Around 1915, a Municipal Lighting Plant was built on Southwest Railroad Street near the hosiery mill, south of the historic district, and electricity was installed town-wide by 1917. In 1922, a municipal water system was installed,⁶² so a new Electric Plant and Water Works was built further south of town on Southwest Railroad Street, while the original plant was converted to storage for the hosiery mill.⁶³ A new passenger train station was constructed on Halifax Street in 1923.⁶⁴ The streets were paved by the 1930s, as personal automobiles had become commonplace by that time.⁶⁵

In 1917, the one-story frame building at the Enfield Graded School for white children was replaced with a two-story brick building just south of the original building. A portion of the original building was retained and converted to a kindergarten building, while the rest was torn down.⁶⁶ By 1927, the kindergarten building had also been demolished, and the school was enlarged with additional classrooms and an auditorium. The school was renamed Enfield Public School.⁶⁷ In 1923, the Sandy Lyons Hall school for African American children on Pope Street, south of the historic district, was replaced with a graded school, but was soon outgrown. A new graded school was built nearby on Hannon Street in 1925.⁶⁸ By this time, the Brick School also had expanded to a graded school, and the campus included classroom buildings, dormitories, a chapel, a shop, and teachers' cottages, as well as an operating farm with crops dairy cows, and chickens, and its own railroad depot. In 1926, it became a junior college with majors in arts and science, pre-medicine, and teaching, and it was one of the few Black colleges accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.⁶⁹

In 1916, the Enfield Baptist Church purchased the house at 200 West Burnette Avenue, in the historic district, as the site for a new sanctuary. The house was moved to the back of the lot, facing West Burnette

⁶⁰ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921, 1927, 1943.

⁶¹ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 75, 470; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921.

⁶² Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 471.

⁶³ "A History of the Church of the Advent," 10; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1909, 1915, 1921, 1927, 1943.

⁶⁴ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 69.

⁶⁵ Inborden, "History of Brick School."

⁶⁶ Beth Keane, "Enfield Graded School," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 2009; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921.

⁶⁷ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1927.

⁶⁸ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 471; Halifax County Schools, "History of Inborden Elementary School"; Ralph Hardee Rives, "Inborden, Thomas Sewell," *NCpedia*, www.ncpedia.org/biography/inborden-thomas-sewell (accessed November 2019).

⁶⁹ Inborden, "History of Brick School"; Rocky Mount Area Brick Club, "Answering the Cry for Life and Liberty: The Joseph Keasbey Brick School and Junior College, 1895-1933," *DigitalNC*, <https://lib.digitalnc.org/record/21478> (accessed April 2021).

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

Avenue, and served as the original parsonage. The original church was demolished by 1921.⁷⁰ In 1926, the Methodist Episcopal Church built a new sanctuary at 209 Whitfield Street, within the historic district and next door to the former church building, which is no longer extant. In 1927, the Methodist Protestant Church moved from their East Franklin Street location and built a new church at 115 South Dennis Street, demolishing the original building by 1921.⁷¹ By 1921, an African Methodist Episcopal congregation worshipped on Charles Street, east of Bond Street, but the church was demolished sometime after 1943. African Americans also attended church at St. Paul's Baptist Church, located east of the historic district at 421 South McDaniel Street.⁷²

Civic and recreational activities were expanding during the 1920s as well. A new Masonic Temple was completed and dedicated at 137 Southwest Railroad Street in the historic district in 1925, and included a movie theater. It was built on the site of the town hall and fire station, which were relocated down the block to the corner of Market and Tillery streets, also in the historic district.⁷³ By 1927, a baseball field had been constructed at the corner of North McDaniel and Cary streets.⁷⁴ Although there is very little information about the Enfield Eagles baseball team, local heritage is that the Eagles were the infamous losers in a 121-15 game against the Buzzard Town Bears, after a home run landed on a passing train and the Bears hitter continued to run the bases until the Eagles outfielder returned from retrieving the ball in Rocky Mount.⁷⁵ A motel, Southland Restaurant and Cottages, was built on the site in 1948, and remains extant within the historic district.

The Peanut Capital – 1930-1950

Enfield's population grew from 1,648 people in 1920 to 2,234 people in 1930, and although the Great Depression all but halted growth in Enfield in the early 1930s, by the mid-1930s the town had recovered.⁷⁶ Unlike many banks in small towns, the Bank of Enfield survived the Depression. Residents were served by seven stores in 1936, which grew to twelve stores by 1937. There were also three pharmacies, two dry cleaners, two hardware stores, and seven grocery stores.⁷⁷ The Branch Funeral Home was established in 1937 and in 1939 moved to the former Methodist Protestant Church at 115 South Dennis Street in the historic district. The company initially served only white customers but began offering African American funeral services by 1948.⁷⁸ Burchette & Ivey Furniture Shop and Burrow Electric and Plumbing Shop both opened in 1938. The town was served by doctors, lawyers, insurance agents, and barbers, as well as the police and fire departments. Travelers could visit the Hotel Enfield in the former Enfield Hotel building. As automobiles had become increasingly popular, as many as nine

⁷⁰ "Enfield Baptist Church," 9-10; "A History of the Church of the Advent," 6; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921.

⁷¹ "A Brief History of Enfield United Methodist Church," *North Carolina Conference United Methodist Church*, <https://nccumc.org/history/files/Enfield-UMC-History.pdf> (accessed November 2019); Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1905, 1909, 1915, 1921, 1927, 1943.

⁷² Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921, 1927, 1943.

⁷³ Harris, "Enfield Lodge," 19; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1927.

⁷⁴ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1927.

⁷⁵ "History of Enfield," iii; Zeb Denny, "Buzzard Town's Baseball Heritage," *The State: Down Home in North Carolina*, Vol. 51, No. 1, June 1983, Eastern Carolina University Libraries, <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/ncpi/view/8460> (accessed November 2019).

⁷⁶ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 471.

⁷⁷ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1936, 1937, 1938, www.digitalnc.org (accessed November 2019).

⁷⁸ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1937, 1948; "A Brief History of Enfield United Methodist Church," *North Carolina Conference United Methodist Church*.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

sales, service, and gas stations were operating in Enfield in the 1930s.⁷⁹ More automobile-related businesses came to Enfield in the 1940s, including Thornton's Taxi service and auto parts stores, as well as offices for the Highway Patrol and State Highway Commission.⁸⁰ Dawson Manufacturing Company, Coefield's Wood Yard, and Condrey's sawmill were all in operation during the late 1930s, followed by Herman Veneer Mill in the late 1940s.⁸¹

Farmers who depended on cotton or tobacco struggled greatly during the Great Depression, and both industries changed significantly during the 1930s and 1940s.⁸² The Enfield Hosiery Mill closed in the 1930s and was converted to cotton storage by 1943. The building is now vacant but remains standing just south of the historic district. By 1943, the Farmers Union Warehouse had been taken over by Holiday & Whitaker Cotton Gin and Warehouse Company. Several buildings were added to the site, including cotton warehouse and storage facilities and the gin building itself.⁸³ W.H. Weeks Cotton Company was also in operation during the late 1930s.⁸⁴ By the early 1940s, as nearby tobacco markets had outperformed the Enfield market, the Enfield market went into steep decline. The Banner warehouse was demolished and replaced with an automobile sales and service center and the Planters warehouse and the Swain re-drying and storage facility were converted to cotton storage.⁸⁵

During this period, peanuts were firmly established as the primary industry in Enfield, and in the historic district, and the town became known as the Peanut Capital. Planters Nut and Chocolate Company had joined Columbian Peanut Company by the late 1930s, followed by White Brothers Peanut Warehouse at the corner of Halifax and West Franklin streets in the early 1940s. In the 1930s, Nichols & Dickens had expanded their Halifax Street operations to include cotton and peanut warehouses and by 1945 their facilities had been purchased by Carolina Peanut Company.⁸⁶ A&B Milling was formed in 1945, and purchased the White Brothers Peanut Warehouse.⁸⁷

Enfield's recovery from the Great Depression was fueled in part by federal New Deal programs. In 1935, the Resettlement Administration was formed to aid farmers by moving them from substandard land to more productive farmland. The Resettlement Administration developed four resettlement farming communities in North Carolina, including Roanoke Farms in northern Halifax County. Although not located in Enfield, farmers in the Enfield area were recruited for the program and the Resettlement Administration maintained an office in downtown Enfield in the late 1930s.⁸⁸ To further assist farmers, an agricultural extension agent was assigned to Enfield by 1943.⁸⁹ As farmers in the area became self-

⁷⁹ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1936, 1937, 1938.

⁸⁰ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1949, www.digitalnc.org (accessed November 2019).

⁸¹ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1936, 1937, 1938; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1943.

⁸² Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 97.

⁸³ Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1915, 1921, 1927, 1943.

⁸⁴ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1936, 1937, 1938; Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1943.

⁸⁵ Town of Enfield, "Town History"; "History of Enfield," i; Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 470, 472.

⁸⁶ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1945, www.digitalnc.org (accessed November 2019); Sanborn Map Company, "Enfield," 1943.

⁸⁷ Aunt Ruby's Peanuts, "About Us," <https://www.auntrubyspeanuts.com/aboutus> (accessed November 2019).

⁸⁸ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 97; Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1936, 1937, 1938.

⁸⁹ Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Telephone Directory, Rocky Mount, NC*, 1943.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

sufficient again, they returned to Enfield for shopping, entertainment, and professional services, helping the downtown business district to recover as well.

Enfield's first library was funded in part by the Works Progress Administration. The WPA program paid the librarian's salary, while the rest of the costs were sponsored by a local organization. The Garden Club took on the responsibility of sponsorship and the Masons offered space for the library. The library opened on the second floor of the Masonic Temple in 1938 with 467 donated books, and Lilly Pike Sullivan was the first librarian. In the late 1940s, the Garden Club disbanded and the library became a municipal department. In 1951, the library was moved to the former municipal building. It was renamed the Lilly Pike Sullivan Library in 1967 to honor its first librarian. In 1972, the Lilly Pike Sullivan Library opened in its current location at 103 Southeast Railroad Street in the historic district, and it has grown to a collection of over seven thousand books.⁹⁰

The expansion of roads also helped fuel a quick recovery from the Great Depression. The Atlantic Coastal Highway Association formed in 1929 and promoted a paved road from Maine to Florida, which included US Highway 301 (McDaniel Street) in Enfield.⁹¹ As a result of the increased tourist traffic through this part of town, the Southland Restaurant and Cottages opened at 318 North McDaniel Street in 1948 on the former baseball field site, followed by a second motel at 310 North McDaniel Street in 1953, both within the historic district.⁹²

By the 1930s, the Enfield Baptist Church was outgrowing its education space, and began a fund to build a new education building, which was completed in 1952. By the 1960s, the church was again outgrowing its education space. The congregation purchased the house across Burnette Avenue from the church to use for Sunday School until a second education building was completed in 1968. The house has since been demolished for a parking lot. In the 1960s, the parsonage was rented to missionaries, while a new parsonage was built in the Randolph Pines neighborhood, northwest of the historic district. In 1977, the parsonage was changed again when the church sold the Randolph Pines house, purchased 311 West Burnette Avenue, demolished the existing house there, and two years later completed a new parsonage.⁹³ The original parsonage was sold in 1979 and moved to 312 South Dennis Street, where it remains today.⁹⁴ The Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches unified in 1939, becoming the Enfield United Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church at 209 Whitfield Street was renamed the Enfield United Methodist Church, while the Methodist Protestant church at 115 South Dennis Street was sold to Branch Funeral Home.⁹⁵

Schools also changed during this period, especially those serving African American children. Enrollment at the Brick School was significantly affected by the Great Depression, and unable to recover, it closed its

⁹⁰ "Lilly Pike Sullivan Library Drastic Change from 1938," *Enfield Progress*, March 2, 1972, "Halifax County – Enfield Miscellaneous," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina; "Library Celebrates 10th Anniversary Next Week," *Enfield Enterprise*, October 27, 1948, "Halifax County - Enfield Miscellaneous," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina.

⁹¹ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 103.

⁹² "Southland Restaurant and Cottages" Postcard, 1951, "Enfield Historic District," File HX1640, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

⁹³ "Enfield Baptist Church," 10-11, 13-14, 22-23.

⁹⁴ "Enfield Baptist Church," 23; "A History of the Church of the Advent," 6.

⁹⁵ "A Brief History of Enfield United Methodist Church," *North Carolina Conference United Methodist Church*.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

doors in 1933.⁹⁶ The Hannon Street graded school for African American children was destroyed by fire in 1945. While a replacement building was under construction, classes were held in local churches, including the nearby First Baptist Church. The new building was completed the following year and named Inborden School in honor of Thomas Sewell Inborden, a leader in African American education in North Carolina and the first principal of the Brick School.⁹⁷

Change Comes to Enfield – 1950 to 1980

Enfield's population continued to increase steadily through the mid-twentieth century, with 2,371 people in 1950 and 2,978 people in 1960.⁹⁸ This growth was in part due to the 1967 completion of , which travels north-south through Halifax County about five miles west of Enfield.⁹⁹ In the late 1960s, to serve the growing number of residents, a new sewage treatment plant was built, the town's electrical system was updated, and a new water treatment plant was built to replace the well system.¹⁰⁰

The schools and churches also grew to serve new residents to the town. In 1950, a new Enfield Graded School building was constructed on Branch Street, northwest of the historic district, to serve white children in grades one through twelve. The following year, a new gymnasium was added to the campus, and in 1952 an agricultural building was built.¹⁰¹ At the Inborden School on Hannon Street, a high school building was added to the campus in 1954, followed by a new elementary building in 1960 and an agricultural building in 1961.¹⁰² In 1966, Enfield High School had 450 students and Inborden had about 1,100 students.¹⁰³ When the school system was integrated in 1969, Inborden School became the town's elementary school, serving grades one through eight. A lunchroom was added to the campus, and the agricultural building was converted to a media center. Meanwhile, the Enfield Graded School became the high school, serving grades nine through twelve.¹⁰⁴ Around 1950, the Episcopal Church of the Advent built a rectory on Clement Street in the historic district, which was sold around 1960 and a new rectory was built at 206 Batchelor Street, adjacent to the sanctuary and Parish House. In 1957, the cornerstone was laid for the Parish House fellowship hall, also adjacent to the church.¹⁰⁵

Recreational opportunities also expanded as more people came to Enfield. The town operated a swimming pool and offered summer programming, although the programs were segregated. Local organizations in the 1960s included the Lions Club, Masons, Rotary Club, United Daughters of the

⁹⁶ Inborden, "History of Brick School."

⁹⁷ Halifax County Schools, "History of Inborden Elementary School"; Solomon, "History of the First Baptist Church of Enfield."

⁹⁸ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 472.

⁹⁹ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 120.

¹⁰⁰ Ruth Mincher, "Enfield: The Peanut Capital, Home of Jurists, and a Horse Show Town," *The Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram*, September 4, 1966, "Ellen House - J.P. Ellen, Enfield, NC," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina.

¹⁰¹ Keane, "Enfield Graded School."

¹⁰² Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 471; Halifax County Schools, "History of Inborden Elementary School."

¹⁰³ Mincher, "Enfield: The Peanut Capital, Home of Jurists, and a Horse Show Town," *The Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram*.

¹⁰⁴ Halifax County Schools, "History of Inborden Elementary School"; Keane, "Enfield Graded School"; Enfield Chamber of Commerce, "Welcome to Enfield" brochure.

¹⁰⁵ "A History of the Church of the Advent," 14, 16, 18.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

Confederacy, Junior Guild, Garden Club, and Order of the Eastern Star, as well as a Frontier Club for African American men.¹⁰⁶ By 1980, Enfield had two public parks and public tennis courts.¹⁰⁷

Peanut agriculture and processing continued to drive commerce and industry in Enfield through the remainder of the twentieth century, but dropped off significantly after the turn of the twenty-first century. Golden Peanut Company, a Georgia-based shelling company, bought Columbian Peanut Company, located in the northern half of the 300 block of Halifax Street in the historic district, in the mid-1960s. Golden Peanut soon expanded the bulk storage facilities with the construction of a grading room and warehouse in 1972, and employed as many as forty people seasonally by the 1980s.¹⁰⁸ The Carolina Peanut Company, which had purchased the former Nichols & Dickens facility in the southern half of the 300 block of Halifax Street in the historic district in the mid-1940s, added a new warehouse in the mid-1960s.¹⁰⁹ A&B Milling Company purchased the former White Brothers peanut warehouse at Halifax and East Franklin Street, and then bought several adjacent buildings on both sides of East Franklin Street in the historic district between 1958 and 1977.¹¹⁰

Vestiges of the textile and lumber industries that had helped build Enfield remained in operation southwest of the historic district during this time as well. In 1957, Georgia Pacific Corporation established a hardwood lumber sawmill on South Dennis Street Extension, which employed about ninety people in the 1980s and 1990s.¹¹¹ Quality Forest Products opened a treated lumber plant on US 301 South, and employed about sixty people by the late 1980s.¹¹² Enfield Apparel, which produced infant clothing, opened at 614 South McDaniel Street in 1960 and employed about seventy people.¹¹³ Action Sportswear and Enfield Garment Company were also operating in the late 1900s.¹¹⁴

Present-Day Enfield - 1980 to Present

¹⁰⁶ Mincher, "Enfield: The Peanut Capital, Home of Jurists, and a Horse Show Town," *The Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram*.

¹⁰⁷ Enfield Chamber of Commerce, "Welcome to Enfield" brochure.

¹⁰⁸ Mincher, "Enfield: The Peanut Capital, Home of Jurists, and a Horse Show Town," *The Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram*; "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988, "Halifax County – Miscellaneous," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina; Halifax County Register of Deeds, "Golden Peanut Company, LLC, to Battleboro Produce, Inc.," August 5, 2016, Deed Book 2505, Page 383, www.halifax.com/DocumentCenter/Index/74 (accessed November 2019).

¹⁰⁹ Halifax County Register of Deeds, "United States of America to Tri County Peanut Warehouse Inc.," December 30, 1992, Deed Book 1555, Page 306.

¹¹⁰ Halifax County Register of Deeds, "F.R. White to A&B Milling Company," December 7, 1948, Deed Book 573, Page 378; Halifax County Register of Deeds, "Kate Herbert, et. al., to A&B Milling Company," February 8, 1958, Deed Book 632, Page 334; Halifax County Register of Deeds, "R.T. Beal and Wife to A&B Milling Company," April 28, 1961, Deed Book 658, Page 558; Halifax County Register of Deeds, "I.D. Wood Company to A&B Milling Company," July 1, 1977, Deed Book 975, Page 44.

¹¹¹ "Halifax County: A Community Profile," 1988, "Halifax County – Miscellaneous," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina; "Halifax: A Community Profile," 1992, "Halifax County – Miscellaneous," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina; "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988.

¹¹² "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988.

¹¹³ "Halifax County: A Community Profile," 1988; "Halifax: A Community Profile," 1992; "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988.

¹¹⁴ "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Enfield's population peaked at over 3,000 people in the 1980s and 1990s, but by 2000 it had dropped to 2,347 people.¹¹⁵ By this time, businesses and community institutions were moving away from downtown Enfield. In 1981, the Enfield High School, Scotland Neck High School, and part of Eastman High School were consolidated to become Southeast Halifax High School.¹¹⁶ As a result, the former Enfield High School became the Enfield Middle School, serving grades six through eight, and Inborden School continued to serve pre-kindergarten through fifth grade students.¹¹⁷ In 2008, a new Inborden School campus for elementary and middle school grades was built on Highway 481, and the former Inborden campus on East Hannon Street and the Enfield Graded School campus on Branch Street were closed.¹¹⁸

Passenger service at the railroad depot ended in 1976 and the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company sold the passenger depot to the Town of Enfield in 1979.¹¹⁹ There also is no longer freight service, although CSX Transportation passes through the town many times each day. The railroad maintains ownership of the freight depot site, however the freight depot and platform have been demolished.¹²⁰ Through traffic had shifted away from U.S. Highway 301, which is McDaniel Street in Enfield, to Interstate 95 instead, and as a result, travelers no longer came through the town. By 2010, the hotels on McDaniel Street closed along with many of the businesses on Whitaker, Railroad, and Whitfield streets.¹²¹

In the 1980s and 1990s, agricultural products in the county included peanuts, tobacco, cotton, corn, and soybeans, as well as poultry, pigs, and cattle, although farmers could no longer process and ship their products from downtown Enfield.¹²² The peanut industry, which had been so critical to Enfield's success in the mid- and late 1900s, declined dramatically after the turn of the twenty-first century. The Golden Peanut Company closed its Enfield plant and sold the facility to Battleboro Produce in 2016.¹²³ Carolina Peanut Company continued to operate until the 1990s when the warehouses were sold to Tri-County Peanut Warehouse.¹²⁴ A&B Milling Company expanded steadily since its founding in 1945, purchasing a number of buildings in the 100 and 200 blocks of Halifax Street through 1988. It is the only large peanut manufacturing remaining in Enfield, with its primary retail location, known as Aunt Ruby's, located at 200 Halifax Street.¹²⁵

¹¹⁵ Enfield Chamber of Commerce, "Welcome to Enfield" brochure, "Enfield – Halifax County," Vertical File, Halifax County Library, Halifax, North Carolina; "Halifax County: A Community Profile," 1988; "Halifax: A Community Profile," 1992; Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 472.

¹¹⁶ Dave Sander, "Enfield High School, Enfield, North Carolina," ClassicSchools.com, <https://classicschools.com/blog/nc/enfield-high-school-enfield-north-carolina/> (accessed November 2019).

¹¹⁷ Keane, "Enfield Graded School."

¹¹⁸ Halifax County Schools, "History of Inborden Elementary School"; Sander, "Enfield High School."

¹¹⁹ Halifax County Register of Deeds, "Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Company to Town of Enfield," January 30, 1979, Deed Book 1040, Page 123.

¹²⁰ Halifax County Geographic Information Systems, Tax Records Map, <https://www.halifaxnc.com/227/Geographic-Information-Systems-GIS> (accessed November 2019).

¹²¹ Taves, et al., *Historic Architecture*, 472.

¹²² "Halifax County: A Community Profile," 1988; "Halifax: A Community Profile," 1992.

¹²³ Mincher, "Enfield: The Peanut Capital, Home of Jurists, and a Horse Show Town," *The Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram*; "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988; Halifax County Register of Deeds, "Golden Peanut Company, LLC, to Battleboro Produce, Inc.," August 5, 2016, Deed Book 2505, Page 383.

¹²⁴ Halifax County Register of Deeds, "United States of America to Tri County Peanut Warehouse Inc.," December 30, 1992, Deed Book 1555, Page 306.

¹²⁵ Halifax County Register of Deeds, "I.D. Wood Company to A&B Milling Company," May 26, 1988, Deed Book 1423, Page 47.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

In spite of these challenges, other areas of industry continued to thrive in Enfield during the 1980s and 1990s, likely assisted by the Industrial Development Commission that had been established in the 1960s.¹²⁶ Safelite Glass Corporation, which had opened a plant on North McDaniel Street in 1970, employed over 130 people producing automobile windshields.¹²⁷ The Enfield Packaging Company on South Dennis Street produced folding boxes and employed about fifteen people.¹²⁸ The lumber industry was also active, with pine and oak the most popular trees harvested.¹²⁹ Dixie Rest Homes at 310 N. Dixie Street was another major employer with about fifty people working there in the 1980s.¹³⁰

Architectural Context

The Enfield Historic District retains representative examples of commercial, residential, and industrial architecture constructed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The architecture of the Enfield Historic District includes vernacular buildings as well as those that demonstrate national stylistic trends during the period of significance, 1833 to 1970. Architectural styles in the Enfield Historic District include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Spanish Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Art Deco, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist, as well as vernacular residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

Residential Architecture

The earliest buildings in the Enfield Historic District are mid-nineteenth-century homes built in the Greek Revival style. In North Carolina, the style was popular from the 1830s until the Civil War, but examples continued to be constructed into the 1870s. The style is characterized by wide, rectilinear, and symmetrical forms with low-pitched roofs, bands of trim, and wide entrances.¹³¹ The c.1855 one-story house at 305 Batchelor Street is typical of the style with a symmetrical façade and simple corner boards with Greek Revival capitals supporting a plain board frieze and a boxed cornice with partial gable returns at the corners. The entrance, while boarded, likely retains the paired, two-panel, Greek Revival-style doors and five-light-over-one-panel sidelights that were present in 1991. The c.1865 Jonas Cohen House (204 Southwest Railroad Street) is a two-story example of the style, also with decorative cornerboards and partial gable returns. A late-Victorian era door is centered on the façade, flanked by sidelights and framed by a very decorative surround with chamfered pilasters on fluted bases supporting a denticulated entablature.

By the late nineteenth century, the simplicity and symmetry of the Greek Revival style was replaced by the more ornate Italianate and Queen Anne styles. The Italianate style is characterized by multi-story forms; deep eaves with heavy brackets; tall, narrow windows, often arched with heavy molding; and sometimes square cupolas or towers. It was popular in North Carolina as early as the antebellum period in

¹²⁶ Mincher, "Enfield: The Peanut Capital, Home of Jurists, and a Horse Show Town," *The Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram*.

¹²⁷ "Halifax County: A Community Profile," 1988; "Halifax: A Community Profile," 1992; "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988.

¹²⁸ "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988.

¹²⁹ "Halifax County: A Community Profile," 1988; "Halifax: A Community Profile," 1992.

¹³⁰ "Halifax County Major Employers," 1988.

¹³¹ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 446; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 247-264.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

larger town and cities, gaining widespread use by the late nineteenth century.¹³² Residential examples of the style were constructed in Enfield beginning in the late 1870s and a small number of Italianate houses were built through 1890. The 1882 James H. Parker House (307 West Franklin Street) (NR1994) is an excellent example of the Italianate style in Enfield, featuring an elaborately detailed Italianate-style porch with grouped chamfered posts with built-up and scroll-sawn brackets. The two-story, side-gabled form also features cornerboards with capitals and heavy sawn brackets at the roofline. Six-over-six wood-sash windows have decorative surrounds with flat-architraved frames topped by gabled pediments. A double-leaf, two-panel door with a multi-light transom and sidelights is centered on the façade. Across the street is a largely intact, one-story example of the Italianate style: the c.1885 W. F. Parker House (310 West Franklin Street). The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows with peaked surrounds, highly decorative sawn brackets with pendants extending along the roofline, and a double-leaf two-panel door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a one-light transom. It is sheltered by a replacement hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts with molded capitals and sawn brackets.

The Queen Anne style was also popular nationally in the late-1800s, reaching its peak in North Carolina from 1890 to 1910. The style is characterized by asymmetrical forms, large porches, a variety of material textures, steeply pitched gables, and abundant ornamentation.¹³³ The c.1900 Rom B. Parker Rental House (125 North Church Street) is one of Enfield's best surviving examples of the Queen Anne style. This one-story cottage features asymmetrical massing with projecting bays and wings. The house has two-over-two wood-sash windows with bracketed surrounds, a one-panel-over-one-light-over-six-panel Queen Anne-style door flanked by multi-light transom and sidelights, and a full-width, hip-roof porch supported by turned posts tied by a turned balustrade. A projecting semi-hexagonal bay on the façade has sawn consoles supporting the gabled roof, an arched window with an ornamental surround, and imbricated shingles. Constructed about the same time, the c.1900 Parker-Mann House (300 West Franklin Street) has the irregular massing of the Queen Anne style with projecting gables and canted bays, two-over-two wood-sash windows with decorative surrounds featuring molded cornices, and a beaded fascia. The one-light-over-two-panel door is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. The porch terminates at a projecting, canted bay on the left end of the façade, the gable featuring imbricated shingles.

The c.1910 George T. Andrews House (103 West Burnette Avenue) illustrates the transition from the Queen Anne to the Classical Revival style in the early twentieth century. Classical Revival buildings are so named for their use of Classical elements, including porticos, columns, and dentils or modillions.¹³⁴ The Andrews House features Queen Anne-style massing with projecting, semi-octagonal bays with decorative double-hung windows with diamond and crossette-pattern sash and imbricated shingles in the pedimented gables. Classical Revival-style details include the wide cornice with dentil molding and dentil molding in the gables. Additionally, the one-story, hip-roofed porch is supported by Ionic columns and has a wide cornice with dentil molding that matches that on the house. A turned balustrade spans the columns and a matchstick railing extends along the roofline. The c.1909 W.V. Bobbitt House (200 South Church Street) is the most impressive example of the Classical Revival style in Enfield. The two-story, hip-roofed house has a flat-roofed portico centered on the façade with a modillion cornice and a turned balustrade at the roofline, all supported by fluted Ionic columns. The house has a modillion cornice and a

¹³² Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 447; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 283-302.

¹³³ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 449; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 346-370.

¹³⁴ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 442;

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

prominent, front-gabled dormer. The main entrance features an eight-panel door with leaded-glass sidelights and three-part transom.

In addition to these examples of popular architectural styles, the Enfield Historic District contains a number of vernacular homes dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One-story, side-gable forms with pared-down Queen Anne-style ornamentation are the most common, typically dating from the 1880s through 1915. The c.1890 house at 118 North Dennis Street and the c.1885 house at 214 North Dennis Street are both one-story, side-gabled forms with hip-roofed porches, symmetrical three-bay facades, and paneled double-leaf doors with three-light transoms. The houses at 409 and 415 McGwigan Street, both built around 1915, are examples of vernacular duplexes in the historic district, both having been built as mill housing for the Enfield Hosiery Mill. Both are side-gabled forms with full-width, hip-roofed porches supported by turned posts and pilasters. The façades are symmetrical and feature central entrances containing paneled wood doors and six-over-six windows on each end.

Among the most popular styles in the Enfield Historic District is the Craftsman style, with large examples constructed along West Burnette and South Church streets, and more modest examples built on Whitaker and Liberty streets, as well as throughout the district. An extension of the Arts and Crafts movement of the early twentieth century, this style originated in California, but was popular nationally starting around 1905. Its influence spread quickly through magazines and pattern books, becoming popular in North Carolina by the 1910s, and most examples in Enfield date to the 1920s. Craftsman-style bungalows offered modern living, unpretentious natural materials, and were inexpensive and easy to build. Characteristic detailing includes deep eaves with knee brackets, porches with heavy, tapered posts, usually on brick piers, exposed rafters and purlins, and the use of natural construction materials.¹³⁵ The c.1922 Kimball House (317 West Burnette Avenue) is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled example with a large, gabled dormer and an engaged full-width porch. This house features characteristic deep eaves with knee brackets and exposed rafter tails and the porch is supported by heavy, tapered square wood posts on brick piers. The c.1928 Mrs. W.H. Allen House (205 Liberty Street) is a hip-roof example of the style with a large gabled dormer, engaged porch supported by tapered square wood posts on brick piers, and deep eaves with knee brackets and exposed rafter tails. The c.1925 house at 206 South Dennis Street is notable for the four-over-one, Craftsman-style wood-sash windows that it retains, the upper sashes divided into narrow, vertical lights.

A number of early-twentieth century revival styles—including Spanish Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival—are also present in Enfield. The Spanish Revival style was popular nationally from 1915 until 1940, but is quite rare in North Carolina, typically constructed in railroad towns in the 1910s and 1920s, as is the case with Enfield. The style is characterized by low-pitched roofs with little or no overhang, red or green clay-tile roofing, stuccoed exteriors, and arched porches, doors, or windows.¹³⁶ Enfield's only residential example is a c.1923 house at 203 South Dennis Street. Though the house has been significantly altered, it retains the original stucco (under the vinyl siding) and a parapet roof with attached pent roof with red clay tile. The c.1924 building at 127-129 N. Railroad Street is a rare commercial application of the style, featuring the distinctive parapet roof with a tiled pent roof.

¹³⁵ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 441; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 567-578; Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 498-505.

¹³⁶ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 451; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 521-534.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

By the 1920s, the Colonial Revival style had become the dominant architectural style in the Enfield Historic District, and a large number of houses were built in this style, especially along Batchelor, North Church, and Whitfield streets. The Colonial Revival style is characterized by a symmetrical façade, often with dormers, classically-detailed front entrance, and multi-light, double-hung windows, often paired or tripled.¹³⁷ The c.1925 Ivey Watson House at 308 Batchelor Street is a fine example of the style with a central, two-story core flanked by one-story wings. The entrance contains a six-panel door with multi-light transom and sidelights that is sheltered by a shallow portico with a hipped roof supported by paired Tuscan columns. Above the entrance is a tripartite window with four-over-four windows flanking an eight-over-eight window. The c.1930 house at 129 North Church Street and the c.1953 house at 307 Whitfield Street are similarly pared-down examples of the style, illustrating its application during the Depression and post-World War II eras. Both are symmetrical, two-story forms with brick veneer and uncovered, central entrances with elaborate Classical surrounds featuring broken pediments. The c.1955 house at 111 Overstreet Drive and its c.1951 neighbor at 113 Overstreet Drive are one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled forms with paired six-over-six windows, gabled dormers, and central entrances. The entrance at 111 Overstreet Drive is set in a slightly projecting gabled bay and the paneled door has a Classical surround with fluted pilasters topped by an entablature.

While widely popular in North Carolina in the early twentieth century, the Tudor Revival style is relatively uncommon in Enfield. The style is characterized by brick exteriors with half-timbered walls or gables; tall narrow windows or diamond-pane casement windows; steep gables; arched entryways; prominent brick or stone chimneys; and irregular forms.¹³⁸ While few pure examples exist, elements of this style are often seen in Period Cottages, built in the historic district from 1925 to 1955. The c.1930 house at 300 Batchelor Street features Tudor Revival-style detailing including a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with an arched brick opening; a modified Palladian window with three arched windows in the front gable; and a porch with arched brick openings. Double-hung wood windows throughout the house have decorative upper sashes with triangular- and diamond-shaped panes. The c.1949 house at 106 West Burnette Street is another example, this one with a wide, exterior brick chimney on the façade and a projecting, asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay with a six-panel door and a diamond-pane wood-sash window.

Enfield experienced a period of slow growth caused by economic depression and World War II and when construction resumed in the 1950s, smaller houses with restrained ornamentation were constructed on vacant lots throughout the district, with a concentration of new housing on Bond and Pike streets. Characterized by a simple rectangular, side- or front-gabled form, flush eaves, and a lack of architectural detail, Minimal Traditional-style houses were a response to the limited resources of the depression and the rapid home building following World War II. The small size and compact footprints of these houses were well-suited to existing urban lots.¹³⁹ The houses at 214 and 216 Bond Street, both built c.1947, are almost identical with side-gabled forms, asymmetrical facades, double-hung windows, flush eaves, and gabled roof vents. The entrance at 214 Bond Street is sheltered by a gabled stoop supported by decorative metal posts, a typical post-War treatment. The entrance at 216 Bond Street is sheltered by a full-width porch supported by grouped square columns and is flanked by paired six-over-six windows.

Through the mid-twentieth century, housing shifted from the traditional forms and Colonial details of the Minimal Traditional style to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch house. Popular in Enfield

¹³⁷ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 409-432.

¹³⁸ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 452; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 449-466.

¹³⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 586-589.

Enfield Historic District

Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina

County and State

from 1950 well into the 1970s, these wide, low, one-story houses featured brick veneers that were attractive to working-class families as a low-maintenance alternative to siding. Additionally, the open floor plans with centrally located kitchens represented the family-centered focus of the 1950s house, a direct response to the fragmentation of rooms separated by hallways that earlier house forms provided.¹⁴⁰ The c.1954 house at 211 South Dennis Street is a side-gabled Ranch house with a wide, slab chimney and two-over-two horizontal-pane windows, a configuration common to the style. The entrance is set in a recessed bay clad in vertical sheathing, while the rest of the house is brick veneer. The c.1957 house at 404 Pike Street is a hip-roofed example, with similar detailing, including two-over-two horizontal-pane windows, a recessed entrance bay with vertical sheathing, and brick veneer. The c.1953 Ranch house at 308 West Franklin Street features the Ranch form with Colonial Revival detailing including a modillion cornice and an entrance with a Classical surround, featuring fluted pilasters supporting an entablature ornamented with triglyphs.

An unusual and distinctive mid-twentieth century house is the c.1948 Lustron house at 122 North Dennis Street. Lustron manufactured metal houses in an Ohio factory from 1947 to 1950. The houses were an attempt to provide easy, inexpensive, and quickly built housing during the rapid post-World War II period of growth nationwide. They came equipped with built-in furniture, heating and plumbing systems, and appliances.¹⁴¹ Enfield's Lustron house is typical of the company's housing and retains high material integrity with steel framing covered with porcelain-enameled steel panels and several steel picture windows with four-light sidelights.

Institutional, Commercial, and Industrial Architecture

Institutional buildings in Enfield, including churches and banks in particular, favored highly ornamented and monumental styles, including the Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Neoclassical styles. The Gothic Revival style was popular in North Carolina as early as the antebellum period, but was most common in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially for religious buildings. The style features steeply pitched roofs, pointed arches, trefoils or quatrefoils, and crenelated parapets.¹⁴² The 1880 Episcopal Church of the Advent (200 Batchelor Street) features a front-gabled form with a partially engaged square tower, centered on the facade. The tower has a double-leaf, pointed-arch batten door located within a pointed-arch limestone surround with projecting drip cap. Above the entrance is a terra cotta rondel with four quatrefoils. The top of the tower features a crenelated parapet with a terra cotta frieze, Moorish-influenced panels at the corners, and trios of quatrefoils between the panels. The side elevations feature stained glass windows with triangular, pointed tops and separated by brick pilasters.

The Romanesque Revival style, intended to convey permanence and stability, included round arches and heavy masonry, sometimes with asymmetrical forms or towers. Although popular as early as the late-nineteenth century, the style continued to be used for institutional buildings into the 1920s in North Carolina.¹⁴³ The 1905 Commercial & Farmers Bank (125 Whitfield Street) features coursed, rock-faced ashlar granite at the first floor facade, which continues at the corners as full-height pilasters flanking the second floor. A broad Syrian-arched opening extends the full width of the first floor. Three windows at the second-floor façade have rock-faced granite sills and lintels, and the windows have been covered with

¹⁴⁰ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 597-611.

¹⁴¹ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 302; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 766.

¹⁴² Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 446.

¹⁴³ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 55, 450; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 387-394.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

shutters. Above the windows, there are decorative bands of blond and red brick beneath an arched parapet. An eagle in flight rests on a pedestal atop the center of the parapet, and sheet metal finials top the pilasters on each end of the façade, the left of which bears the date 1905.

The Neoclassical style is characterized by dominating, multi-story porticoes with Classical columns, highly symmetrical forms, and Classical detailing.¹⁴⁴ The 1926 Enfield United Methodist Church (209 Whitfield Street) features a front-gabled sanctuary dominated by a monumental, tetrastyle portico with a wide entablature and pediment supported by Tuscan columns. Paired eight-panel wood doors on the facade have classical surrounds featuring paneled pilasters supporting a modillion cornice. The cornice extends around the whole building and paneled spandrels are also located between stained glass windows on the façade. The c.1906 Bank of Enfield (101 North Railroad Street) has a Neoclassical-style façade likely added in the late 1920s. The two-story, blonde-brick building has two-story, brick pilasters separating the bays, each pilaster with limestone Tuscan capitals and resting on the granite foundation. The pilasters support a limestone frieze with dentil molding and projecting cornice. The parapet above has recessed panels on the left elevation and a limestone balustrade on the façade. The entrance is located with a pedimented, limestone surround.

The majority of early-twentieth century commercial buildings, located in the relative center of the district, can be classified as vernacular commercial architecture. Usually of brick construction, most are one- or two-story buildings with parapet roofs, minimal detailing, and storefronts with large, rectangular display windows flanking a centered, inset entrance. Among the earliest and most intact is the c.1905 Parker Brothers Building (128-130 Whitfield Street). The one-story, two-bay building retains an original storefront in the right bay, featuring an inset double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door with two-light transom. The entrance is flanked by fixed wood-framed windows on paneled knee walls, the window and panels matching those of the double-leaf doors. Both bays feature corbelled brick parapets and a horizontal row of sawtooth bricks divided the upper part of the façade. The c.1930 Rives and Company Building (129-131 Southeast Railroad Street) is one-story with two matching storefronts, each with an inset entrance flanked by display windows, prism glass transoms spanning the storefronts, and brick sign panels at the parapet. The c.1935 commercial building at 121 Whitfield Street is a two-story example featuring a slightly inset entrance with a three-light transom flanked by display windows. The two-bay second story contains eight-over-eight wood-sash windows below a recessed sign panel at the parapet.

Through the mid-twentieth century, the downtown commercial core was updated as older buildings were renovated and new buildings were constructed on vacant lots, bringing commercial examples of the Art Deco and Modernist styles to the downtown. By the 1920s, the Art Deco style gained popularity in North Carolina's urban areas, but it arrived in smaller towns much later. Typically applied to theaters, gas stations, and utility companies, the highly geometric style aimed to emphasize the future with a modern aesthetic, and is characterized by parallel or zigzag lines, floral motifs, chevrons, and other ornamentation applied to simplified building forms.¹⁴⁵ The only example of the style in Enfield is the c.1949 commercial building at 200 Whitfield Street, which was likely constructed as a movie theater. The two-story, brick building has a characteristically geometric, stucco-covered façade with alternating projecting and recessed vertical panels that extend all the way up to the stepped parapet.

¹⁴⁴ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 448; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 435-446.

¹⁴⁵ John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, Jr., *What Style Is It?* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003), 120-126.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Modernism was introduced to North Carolinians in the late 1940s, but like most architectural styles, was slow to reach small towns and rural areas. Characterized by flat and shed roofs with deep overhangs, the style often featured exposed roof beams and purlins, large banks of windows, recessed entries, and natural materials.¹⁴⁶ Enfield has only one example of Modernism that falls within the period of significance: the 1962 United States Post Office (114 South Dennis Street). The building has a rectangular, flat-roofed form and a brick veneer that is applied in panels with vertical bands of concrete visible between the panels. A projecting flat-roofed canopy shelters the entrance, which consists of a full-height wall of glass and metal panels, all within an aluminum frame.

Warehouses within the Enfield Historic District were constructed from 1925 into the 1970s, are largely concentrated along Halifax Street, just northeast of downtown, and can be classified as standard industrial architecture. The earliest warehouse belonging to the Columbian Peanut Company dates to about 1925 and is located on the south side of Liberty Street between Halifax and North McDaniel streets. The side-gabled frame building has a full-width gabled pop-up that extends along the ridgeline. A taller gabled wing at one gable end is partially cantilevered over a full-width, shed-roofed bay. The open bay allowed for trucks to drive beneath it while the equipment above allowed for peanuts to be extracted from the truck. The warehouse has a brick pier foundation, vertical corrugated metal sheathing, and a 5V roof with exposed rafter tails, and vents located along both long elevations of the pop-up. This form is consistent for peanut warehouses constructed throughout the first half of the twentieth century in Enfield. A c.1966 Columbian Peanut Company warehouse on the north side of Liberty Street differs somewhat from the earlier warehouse forms. This massive gabled peanut warehouse has a steeper roof than the other warehouses of its type, and is without the full-depth pop-up along the ridgeline. A shed-roofed bay on the northwest gable end, facing Halifax Street, is enclosed but accessible via overhead lift doors. This bay served the same purpose as the open bays on similar warehouses, allowing trucks to pass through the bay while equipment above extracted peanuts.

¹⁴⁶ Poppeliers and Chambers, *What Style Is It?* 120-122.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

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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:

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HX1640

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 150.7 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.186995	Longitude: -77.667163
2. Latitude: 36.186121	Longitude: -77.666262
3. Latitude: 36.185151	Longitude: -77.665886
4. Latitude: 36.184423	Longitude: -77.665532
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7. Latitude: 36.183583	Longitude: -77.664792
8. Latitude: 36.184423	Longitude: -77.660844
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12. Latitude: 36.182051	Longitude: -77.660619
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Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

34. Latitude: 36.177353	Longitude: -77.667635
35. Latitude: 36.177054	Longitude: -77.667979
36. Latitude: 36.178193	Longitude: -77.670859
37. Latitude: 36.178712	Longitude: -77.672114
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48. Latitude: 36.184194	Longitude: -77.671052
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50. Latitude: 36.185800	Longitude: -77.668311
51. Latitude: 36.186684	Longitude: -77.668193

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The National Register boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying map, drawn at a 1"=200' scale. The boundary follows the tax parcel lines with one exception. On the northeast side of Whitaker Street, the boundary extends from the northeast corner of 100 North McDaniel Street southwest approximately 135 feet along the east parcel line; it extends southeast approximately 75 feet to the west parcel line of 213 Whitaker Street; it extends northeast along the west parcel line of 213 Whitaker Street approximately 75 feet to the north corner of the parcel.

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Enfield Historic District were determined according to the density of contributing structures built between 1833 and c.1972, encompassing the main period of growth and economic stability in Enfield. The district includes residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings that contributed to the development of Enfield as an agricultural trading and processing center. It excludes properties to the northeast, northwest, and southwest that were largely constructed after the period of significance, as well as properties to the southeast which, while mostly within the period of significance, have been significantly altered.

11. Form Prepared By

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city or town: Durham state: NC zip code: 27702
e-mail: heather@hmwpreservation.com
telephone: 336-207-1502
date: December 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

Property Name: Enfield Historic District
County and State: Halifax County, North Carolina
Photographer: Cheri L. Szcodronski
Date: November 2018 through June 2019
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Photo #0001:
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Passenger Station, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southwest
1 of 26

Photo #0002:
100 block North Railroad Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing North
2 of 26

Photo #0003:
123-137 Southeast Railroad Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing East
3 of 26

Photo #0004:
122-200 Southwest Railroad Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southwest
4 of 26

Photo #0005:
100 block Whitfield Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing West
5 of 26

Photo #0006:
125-139 Whitfield Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southwest
6 of 26

Photo #0007:
114 South Dennis Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Northwest
7 of 26

Photo #0008:
209 Whitfield Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southwest
8 of 26

Photo #0009:
107-113 Overstreet Drive, Enfield Historic District
Facing South
9 of 26

Photo #0010:
200-106 South Church Street, Enfield Historic District

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Facing North
10 of 26

Photo #0011:
317-315 West Burnette Avenue, Enfield Historic District
Facing South
11 of 26

Photo #0012:
108-106 West Burnette Avenue, Enfield Historic District
Facing East
12 of 26

Photo #0013:
114-108 East Burnette Avenue, Enfield Historic District
Facing West
13 of 26

Photo #0014:
409 McGwigan Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southeast
14 of 26

Photo #0015:
107-111 North Church Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing North
15 of 26

Photo #0016:
211-219 Batchelor Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing West
16 of 26

Photo #0017:
118-126 North Dennis Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Northeast
17 of 26

Photo #0018:
310-308 West Franklin Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southeast
18 of 26

Photo #0019:
214 Bond Street-305 West Bryant Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southeast
19 of 26

Enfield Historic District
Name of Property

Halifax County, North Carolina
County and State

Photo #0020:
115-137 Whitaker Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing East
20 of 26

Photo #0021:
113-111 Market Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Northwest
21 of 26

Photo #0022:
314-312 Whitaker Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Southwest
22 of 26

Photo #0023:
Caroling Peanut Company, Halifax Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Northeast
23 of 26

Photo #0024:
Columbian Peanut Company, from North McDaniel Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing North
24 of 26

Photo #0025:
205-201 Liberty Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing Northwest
25 of 26

Photo #0026:
318 North Whitaker Street, Enfield Historic District
Facing East
26 of 26

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.