

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Pineview

and/or common Browne House

2. Location

street & number E. Side State Road 1249 .3 mi. N of jct with NC308 not for publication

city, town Roxobel vicinity of congressional district 1

state North Carolina code 37 county Bertie code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm Browne

street & number Kelford

city, town vicinity of state North Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bertie County Courthouse

street & number King Street

city, town Windsor state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Pineview, the home of the Browne family since 1838, is situated on the out-skirts of Roxobel at the end of a long lane bordered by pines; the large yard around the house is shaded by several large oaks. The house and yard is surrounded by cultivated farmland.

Although built in 1838, Pineview exhibits no influence of the Greek Revival style but possesses only characteristics of vernacular Federal architecture. The house is typical of antebellum eastern North Carolina, being a three-bay, two-story dwelling with hall-and-parlor plan plus a rear ell. The exterior retains its beaded siding, molded cornerposts, and architrave trim of the fenestration. The sash of the first floor is nine-over-nine while that of the second floor is nine-over-six. The original chimneys were of common bond brickwork with tumbled single shoulders; these were replaced in 1950 with facsimiles. The original front porch was replaced before 1900 by a shed porch; this was replaced in 1950 with a small pedimented porch with square tapered posts. This porch was built following the outlines of the original porch flashing found on the siding.

Several additions have been made in keeping with the character of the house. The rear half-story ell was raised to a full story in 1950; a kitchen was added to the south end of the houses, and a back porch was replaced with bathrooms at the same time. The exterior dining room, built ca. 1868, was attached to the house in 1950 by a large room adjoining the new kitchen and the south side of the rear ell.

The plan of the house is hall-and-parlor, with an enclosed winder stair opening into the larger room. The rear ell is composed of a cross hall with an open winder stair and one room. The fabric of the interior is remarkably unchanged. The original house is finished throughout with handsome architrave molding around the doors and windows, sheathed wainscoting with a molded chair rail, the original pine flooring, and raised six-panel doors with original butt hinges, locks, and brass knobs. The mantel of the large north room (now the living room) is approximately five-and-a-half feet high and handsomely detailed; pilasters support a wide and elaborately molded three-part shelf above a plain field. The mantel of the smaller south room (now the dining room) is similar, but features two molded panels below the shelf. The mantels of the second floor and of the ell are in place, but were not accessible.

The first-floor north room has only been painted twice; the present coat of blue-gray paint was applied in 1950 to match the original. The walls of the second floor are a dull green matching the original color, while the second floor doors retain their original stone-gray paint. An unusual feature of these doors is that the junction of the stiles at the door knob is painted with black panels with semi-circular ends; supposedly this treatment hid fingermarks.

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The cross hall of the ell contains an open winder stair. This stair features scrolled brackets, a tall newel with a molded cap, and slim square balusters which support a molded handrail.

The setting of the house is complimented by several outbuildings. In the northwest corner of the yard stands a two-room, three-bay structure known as the office. This one-story structure features a central interior chimney and transitional Federal-to-Greek Revival trim lacking the finesse of the trim in the main house. The interior walls are lathed but have never been plastered. In the northeast corner of the yard is a large, square smokehouse of dovetailed plank construction. The original salt trough is in place. Directly behind the house is the kitchen, supposedly moved to its present site from a nearby house which preceeded Pineview. The one-story, three-bay structure features beaded siding, architrave trim, and a partially fallen exterior chimney of large dinensions. Immediately south of the kitchen is the dairy, a small structure approximately eighty years old. It originally was located closer to the house, and retains its water tray for cooling dairy products. The present owner of Pineview can remember the existence of lumber and carriage houses to the south of the main house, as well as slave cabins in a field to the north.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1838 **Builder/Architect** Joshua Brown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Pineview, the home of the Browne family since 1838, is a remarkable intact and handsome example of a middle-class antebellum plantation home. Constructed by its owner, Joshua Brown (1796-1856), a carpenter-farmer, Pineview retains its handsome Federal-style interiors with original hardware, several pieces of family furniture, and a number of dependencies including the dairy, smokehouse, kitchen, and office. The interior has received no alteration, and is painted its original colors. The fourth generation of Brownes occupy the house, which continues to be the center of a 225-acre working farm.

Criteria for Evaluation:

- A. Associated with the rural lifestyle accompanying the large farm - small plantation agricultural unit which dominated the antebellum economy of eastern North Carolina.
- B. Associated with the life of Joshua Brown, a small planter of recognized standing in his community as well as a carpenter-builder responsible for Pineview and perhaps one other house still standing in the vicinity.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of late Federal-style architecture as skillfully interpreted by a vernacular builder; also exemplifies the typical antebellum plantation complex of a main house with several associated functional dependencies.
- D. May be likely to yield information on nineteenth-century domestic cultural based on agriculture.

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Pineview was constructed by Joshua Brown (1796-1856), the son of Walter and Rachel Marimoon Brown of Hertford County.¹ The Browns were Quakers, but Joshua was dismissed from the congregation in 1817 for his refusal to attend meetings and his "lack of plainness"². According to family tradition, Joshua and two friends moved to Mississippi around 1825. There he worked as a carpenter and builder, returning to the Britton's Crossroads Community, now Roxobel, of Bertie County in 1829 with \$12,000 in savings.³ Brown is said to have built the William Bishop house still standing in Roxobel; Bishop was a brother-in-law of Brown.⁴ In 1833 Brown married Elizabeth Allen Horne (1799-1893), and in 1835 he purchased 325 acres of land for \$2086.97 from John Granbery near Britton's Crossroads.⁵ Apparently the Browns lived for a time in a house already standing on the Granbery property, as family tradition maintains the present kitchen building was moved up to the site of Brown's new home, Pineview, from the Granbery House. Brown probably began construction of his home soon after he bought the property, and completed it in 1838.⁷ Among the many family papers preserved by the present owner of Pineview is a letter dated 13 May 1837 from John F. Granberry, of Macon, Forsythe County, Tennessee, to Joshua Brown; on the cover of the letter Brown made the following notations which evidently refer to the workmen involved with building the house:

Jesse Dempsey begun to work for me 8th day of January the 1st week; Abram--5 post 4 by 12--21 long, 2 sleepers 6 x 12, 18 long; Jack and Dempsey Weaver--2 plates 4 by 8, 18 feet long, 2 plates 4 by 8, 16 feet long, 12 door post 13x8, 108, 1 sill 8x12, 16 feet long. The above bill settled in full, Joshua Brown, January 15, 1838.

Brown was evidently a trusted and responsible citizen of the community as many letters exist from his former Bertie County neighbors in Tennessee and Mississippi appointing him power of attorney to collect debts, sell land, settle estates, and maintain family cemeteries.⁹ During the 1840s and 1850s Brown served as one of the three school commissioners for Bertie County school district no. 23.¹⁰ Although according to family tradition Brown was a carpenter-builder, he is listed in the 1850 Census as a farmer; he owned 17 slaves, 394 acres of land valued at \$1500.00, livestock worth \$625.00, and his farm produced 1,200 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of peas, 400 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 2 bales of cotton.¹¹

At Brown's death in 1856, his widow Elizabeth received lifetime rights to the house and plantation, including the livestock, furniture, and buggy.¹² At her death the house and land would go to his son Joseph Henry Browne; Brown's other son Thomas received a plantation in Northampton County and his daughter Mary received \$2,000.¹³ Joseph Henry Browne (1839-1898), the first child born at Pineview, evidently managed the plantation for his mother. In 1861 he purchased the dowry land of Letitia Granbery, increasing the size of the plantation to 500 acres.¹⁴ Browne served as a lieutenant during the Civil War.¹⁵ A receipt for county taxes paid

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by Joseph Henry Browne in 1864 shows he possessed 800 bushels of corn, 30 bushels of peas, 80 gallons of molasses, 435 lbs. of cotton, and 12,140 lbs. of fodder.¹⁶ In 1867 Browne married Amanda Baker, and it is thought that a new kitchen and dining room were soon added to the rear of the house; this kitchen has been removed but the dining room is now attached to the house. Sometime during Joseph Henry and Amanda Browne's occupancy, the original front porch was removed and replaced by a larger porch; this has been replaced by the present owner with a porch similar to the original.¹⁷

At Joseph Henry Browne's death in 1898, his estate was shared by his four sons, Walter, George, Joshua, and Joe, with Walter getting the house. The present owner, Malcolm Browne, received the property through inheritance and by purchase from other Browne heirs, and has resided in the house since 1951. Together Mr. Browne, his son, and grandson represent the fourth, fifth, and sixth generations of Brownes associated with Pineview, still the center of a 225-acre working farm.

Pineview stands today as a significant part of Bertie County's architectural legacy. As one of several houses in the county of similar form and detail, Pineview demonstrates the high quality of workmanship available in antebellum Bertie County. The house also exemplifies the dominant hall-and-parlor house type of eastern North Carolina as well as exhibits the influence of the Federal style of architecture into the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

The structure is, of course, closely related to the surrounding environment. Archeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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¹Lucy Elliott Hollowell, Compiler, The Descendants of Dr. Samuel Browne of Bertie, Northampton, Hertford Counties, North Carolina (Woodland, N.C.: n.p., 1972), p. 49.

²Hollowell, p. 49

³Author's interview with Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Browne, 9 June 1980; Mr. Browne (b.1900) is the great-grandson of Joshua Browne and has a remarkable memory for dates and the family history, hereinafter cited as the Browne interview.

⁴Browne interview.

⁵John Granbery to Joshua Brown, 2 March 1835, Bertie County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Bertie County Courthouse, Windsor, Book DD, p. 281, hereinafter cited as Bertie County Deeds.

⁶Browne interview

⁷Browne interview, Mr. Browne stated the date 1838 was marked on one of the chimneys which has been replaced.

⁸John F. Granberry to Mr. Joshua Brown, 13 May 1837, letter in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Brown, "Pineview," Kelford, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as the Browne Papers.

⁹There are a number of such letters, dating from the late 1820s on, in the Browne Papers.

¹⁰Manuscript reports for district no. 23, signed by Brown, William Bishop, and Turner Horne, dating from various years in the 1840s and 1850s are in the Browne Papers.

¹¹Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Bertie County, North Carolina Population Schedule, 55; Slave Schedule, 499; Agricultural Schedule, 257, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Joyner Library, East Carolina University.

¹²Will of Joshua Brown, 29 Feb. 1856, probated Oct. 1856; Bertie County Wills, 1749-1897, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Brown Will.

¹³Brown Will; after Joshua's death the family spelled their name Browne.

¹⁴Browne Interview

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15 Browne Interview.

16 Receipt, 1864, Bertie County Taxes, in the Browne Papers.

17 Browne Interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet, "Bibliographical References, item 9, p. 1

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 6 acres

Quadrangle name Kelford

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8	2	9	9	2	0	0	4	0	0	7	7	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The property included in the Pineview nomination consists of the approximately six-acre yard bounded on the west by NC SR 1249 and surrounded by cultivated farmland; this acreage represents the original house tract with the lane to the house and the outbuildings.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marshall Bullock, Consultant to Mid-Eastern Archeology & Historic Preservation Section
 organization Survey and Planning Branch date August 1980
Archaeology & Historic Preservation Section
North Carolina Division of Archives & History
 street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone 919-733-6545
 city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:
 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Frank C. M.*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 16 October 1980

For HCERS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	date
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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Continuation sheet Bibliographical References Item number 9

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Author's interview with Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Browne, 9 June 1980; notes in the working file on Pineview, Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

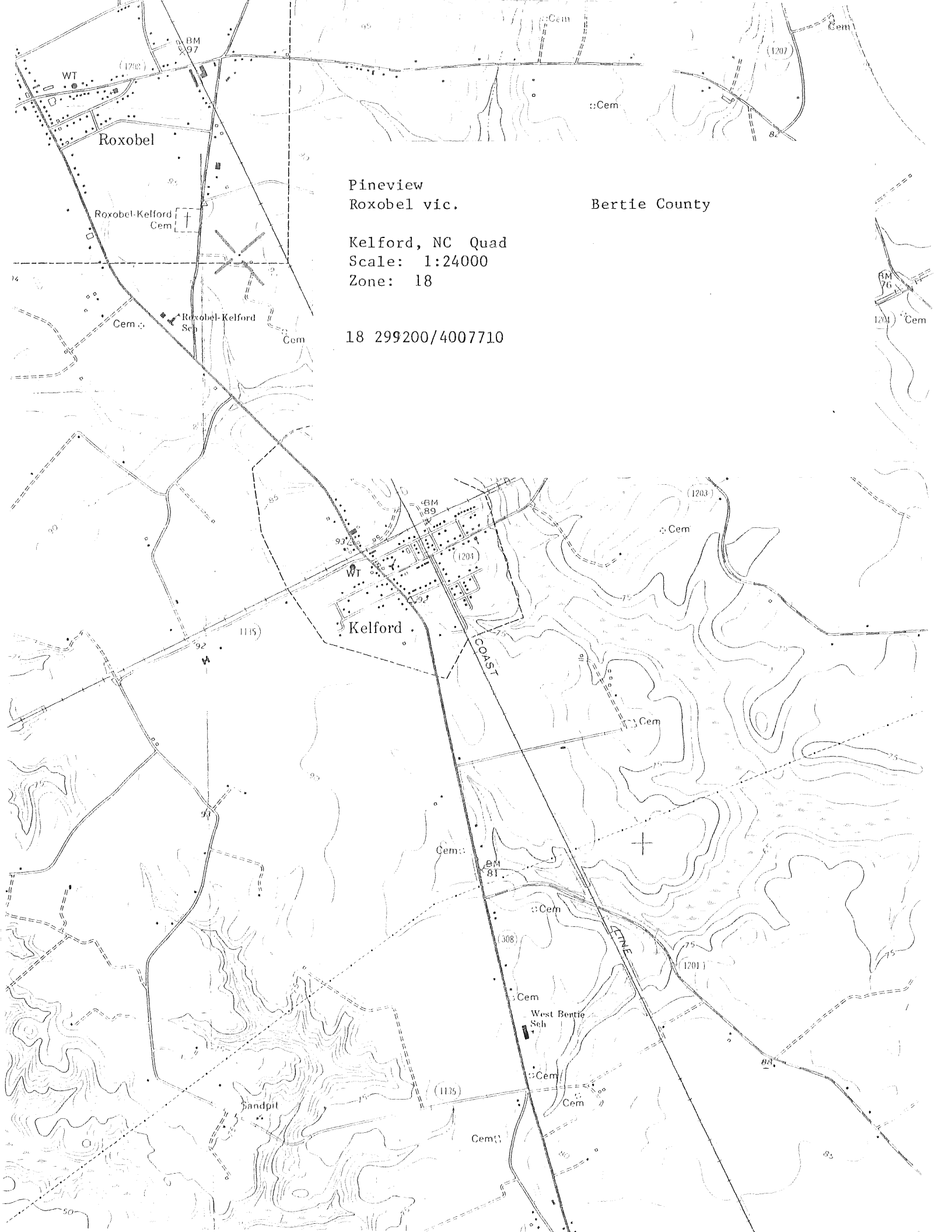
Bertie County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Bertie County Courthouse, Windsor.

Bertie County Wills, 1749-1897, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Browne Papers, in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Browne, "Pineview," Kelford, North Carolina.

Hollowell, Lucy Elliott, Compiler. The Descendants of Dr. Samuel Browne of Bertie, Northampton, Hertford Counties, North Carolina. Woodland, N.C.: n.p., 1972.

Seventh United States Census, 1850, Bertie County, North Carolina, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Joyner Library, East Carolina University.



Pineview
Roxobel vic.

Bertie County

Kelford, NC Quad
Scale: 1:24000
Zone: 18

18 299200/4007710

