



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

May 4, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *PSB for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architecture Survey Report, Windsor Bypass Improvement and Extension, R-2404,
Bertie County, CH90-0883

Thank you for your letter of April 25, 2005, transmitting the survey report by Cynthia de Miranda, of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

The following properties are determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- BR 0529 ♦ Nos. 11, 11a, G.D. Mizell House and Outbuilding, 104 US 13-17 South.
- BR 0530 ♦ No. 36. A.C. Hoggard Farm Tenant House, 1133 Broad Street.
- BR 0170 ♦ No. 61. John Sam Harden Farmstead, 1011 US 17.
- BR 0056 ♦ No. 62. Levi Harden House and Farm, 1020 US 17.
- BR 0169 ♦ No. 63a. Harden Store, 1020 US 17.
- BR 0531 ♦ No. 64. House, 1123 US 17N.
- BR 0532 ♦ No. 65. Robert and Shirley Spivey House, 108 US 13 North.
- BR 0533 ♦ No. 66. Webster and Elsie White House, 112 US 13 North.

In addition, we concur that properties numbered 1-10, 12-25, 28, 29, 32-35, 37-40, 43-52, 54-60, found in Appendices A and B of the survey report, are not eligible for the National Register.

Please note, property No. 26, Thomas Lumber Company Office, US 13, Business; and property No. 27, west side US 13 Business, are very close to the boundaries of the A.P.E. Should the project limits change, we will require further consultation regarding the properties identified as Nos. 26, 27, 30, 31, 41, 42, and 53.

ADMINISTRATION
RESTORATION
SURVEY & PLANNING

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The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Cynthia de Miranda, Edwards-Pitman, Inc.

bc: Southern/McBride
Scott Power/EO
106
County



Rush

RECEIVED
APR 26 2005
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

April 25, 2005

Scott has his own copy -

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Reg #: CH 90-0883

5

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

Due 5/10/05

RE: R-2404, Windsor Bypass, Bertie County, WBS # 34424.1.1

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that there are no properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1620.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): Stacy Baldwin, P.E., Project Engineer, PDEA
Scott Powers, Eastern Office, HPO
Rodger Rochelle, P.E., Project Services, NCDOT

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2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY REPORT
Phase II Intensive
Final Identification and Evaluation

Windsor Bypass
Bertie County, North Carolina
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. R-2404
WBS No. 34424.1.1

Prepared by:
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Durham, North Carolina 27702
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Prepared for:
North Carolina Department of Transportation
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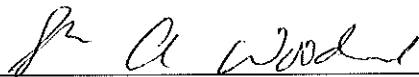
April 2005



Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

4.20.05

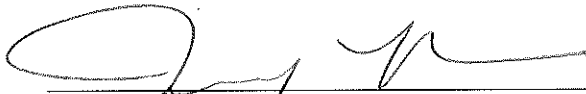
Date



Sarah Woodard, Project Historian
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

4/20/05

Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

4/20/2005

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

4.25.2005

Date

Windsor Bypass
Bertie County, North Carolina
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. R-2404
WBS No. 34424.1.1

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen the US 13 Bypass around the west side of Windsor in Bertie County and extend the bypass east from its north juncture with US 13 to join US 17 near its current intersection with SR 1503. This is a state-funded project that requires an individual permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Therefore, the entire length of the project is subject to Section 106 according to 33 CFR Part 325, "Processing of Department of the Army Permits."

In October 2004, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE), conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey by car on October 15, 2004, covering all roads in the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped, and evaluated every property that appeared to be over fifty years of age. Eight (8) properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in January and February 2005.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey files at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. The principal investigator conducted research at the North Carolina Collection in Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Durham County Public Library, the State Archives in Raleigh, and the Register of Deeds Office at the Bertie County Courthouse in Windsor; consulted with staff at the Eastern Office of the Historic Preservation Office; and interviewed local historian Harry Lewis Thompson of Windsor. The principal investigator also delineated the project APE on a USGS topographical quadrangle map (see Figures 2-4).

EPE identified sixty-six (66) properties within the APE that appeared to be over fifty years of age. No above-ground properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or on the State Study List or have been formally determined eligible for the National Register. Fifty-one (51) properties were determined not worthy of further evaluation by NCDOT and HPO at a concurrence meeting held on November 8, 2004. Seven (7) additional properties were determined outside the APE at a meeting between NCDOT and HPO on November 29, 2004. Eight (8) properties were intensively surveyed and evaluated.

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

none

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register

none

Properties Listed on the State Study List

none

Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible for the National Register

none

Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

- 11. G.D. Mizell Homeplace, 104 US 13-17 South
- 36. A.C. Hoggard Farm Tenant House, 1133 Broad Street
- 61. John Sam Harden Farm, 1011 US 17
- 62. Levi Harden House and Farm, 1020 US 17
- 63. Harden Store and Harden Tenant House, north side of US 17
- 64. House, 1123 US 17 N
- 65. Robert and Shirley Spivey House, 108 US 13 N
- 66. Webster and Elsie White House, 112 US 13 N

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

See Appendix B

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II. Introduction

With the Windsor Bypass project (TIP No. R-2404, WBS No. 34424.1.1) NCDOT proposes to widen the US 13 Bypass around the west side of Windsor in Bertie County and extend the bypass east from its north juncture with US 13 to join US 17 near its current intersection with SR 1503. This is a state-funded project that requires an individual permit from the Corps of Engineers. Therefore, the entire length of the project is subject to Section 106 according to 33 CFR Part 325, "Processing of Department of the Army Permits."

In October 2004 EPE conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the APE and identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey by car on October 15, 2004, covering all roads in the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped, and evaluated every property that appeared to be over fifty years of age. Eight (8) properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in January and February 2005. The maps in Appendix B show the project APE delineated by EPE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps.

An historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to US 13 Bypass and extension of that bypass to join NC 17 east of Windsor was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report is prepared as a technical addendum to a State Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (Federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the Phase II survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be eligible for the National Register; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

III. Physical Environment

The project area includes urban-edge and rural landscapes in and around Windsor, which is located in south-central Bertie County in northeastern North Carolina. The topography is generally flat to slightly rolling in the overall area.

In the vicinity of the proposed improvements to US 13 Bypass, the project area consists of a typical landscape that evolved in the second half of the twentieth century at the edges of urban areas: small, early- to mid-twentieth-century houses and commercial properties mixed with larger, mid- to late-twentieth-century commercial and industrial development. The former properties tend to occupy small parcels and consequently stand close together and are near the street. The latter properties are generally on much larger parcels and are situated quite far from the road. The front and side areas of the parcels are paved for parking, displaying the dependence on automobiles to get high volumes of customers to the businesses.

The area for the proposed western extension of US 13 Bypass consists of a rural, agricultural landscape characterized by open, cultivated fields bordered by wooded areas. Stands of trees surround the houses and a few small farmsteads that cluster together near US 17, which runs parallel to and south of the alignment of the proposed bypass extension.

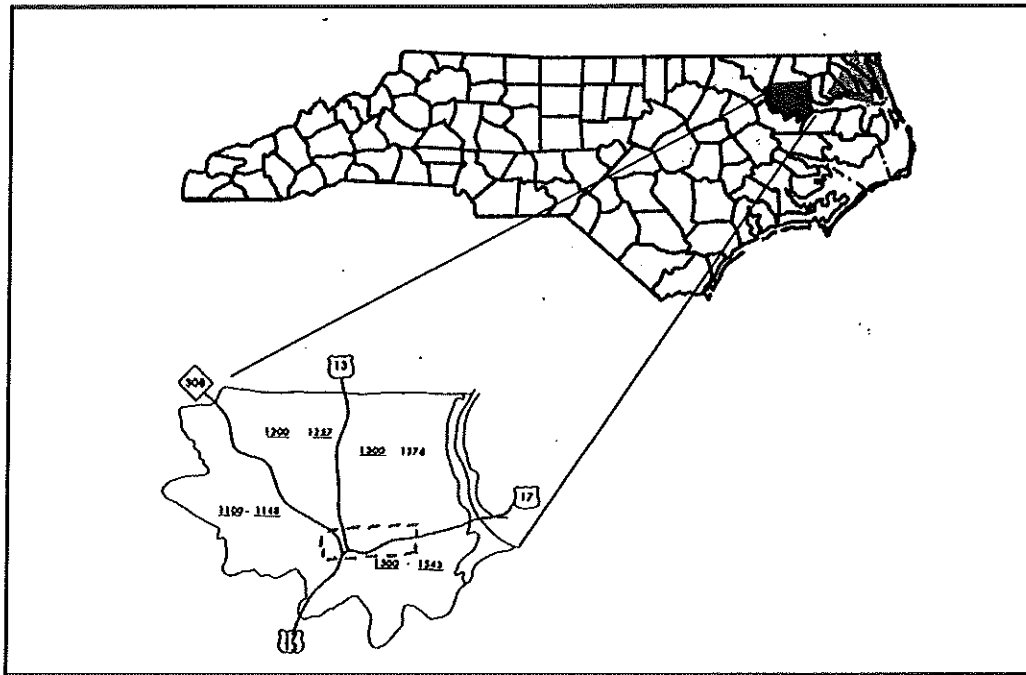


Figure 1. Bertie County location (shaded in black on state map) and general location of project area (outlined with dashed line on inset)

IV. Methodology

EPE conducted a Phase II, intensive-level historic resources survey with the following goals: (1) determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey by car and on foot on October 15, 2004, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped, and evaluated every property that appeared to be over fifty years of age and properties not yet fifty years old that may be of exceptional significance. Eight (8) properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in January and February 2005.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey files at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. No county-wide comprehensive architectural survey has been completed in Bertie County, but some reconnaissance survey was done in 1979 and in 1984, the latter work completed by Edward Chappell and Willie Graham. Also, a large historic district in Windsor was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991, and the principal investigator reviewed that nomination form, which contains a thorough history of the town. The principal investigator conducted research at the North Carolina Collection in Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; at the Durham County Public Library; at the State Archives in Raleigh; at the Register of Deeds Office and Tax Office at the Bertie County Courthouse in Windsor; consulted with Scott Power at the Eastern Office of the Historic Preservation Office; and interviewed local historian Harry Lewis Thompson of Windsor.

EPE historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (see Figures 2-4) and reviewed and refined the APE during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed alterations to the existing road and by the construction of a new segment.

EPE conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report is prepared as a technical addendum to an Environmental Assessment (EA) and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (Federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

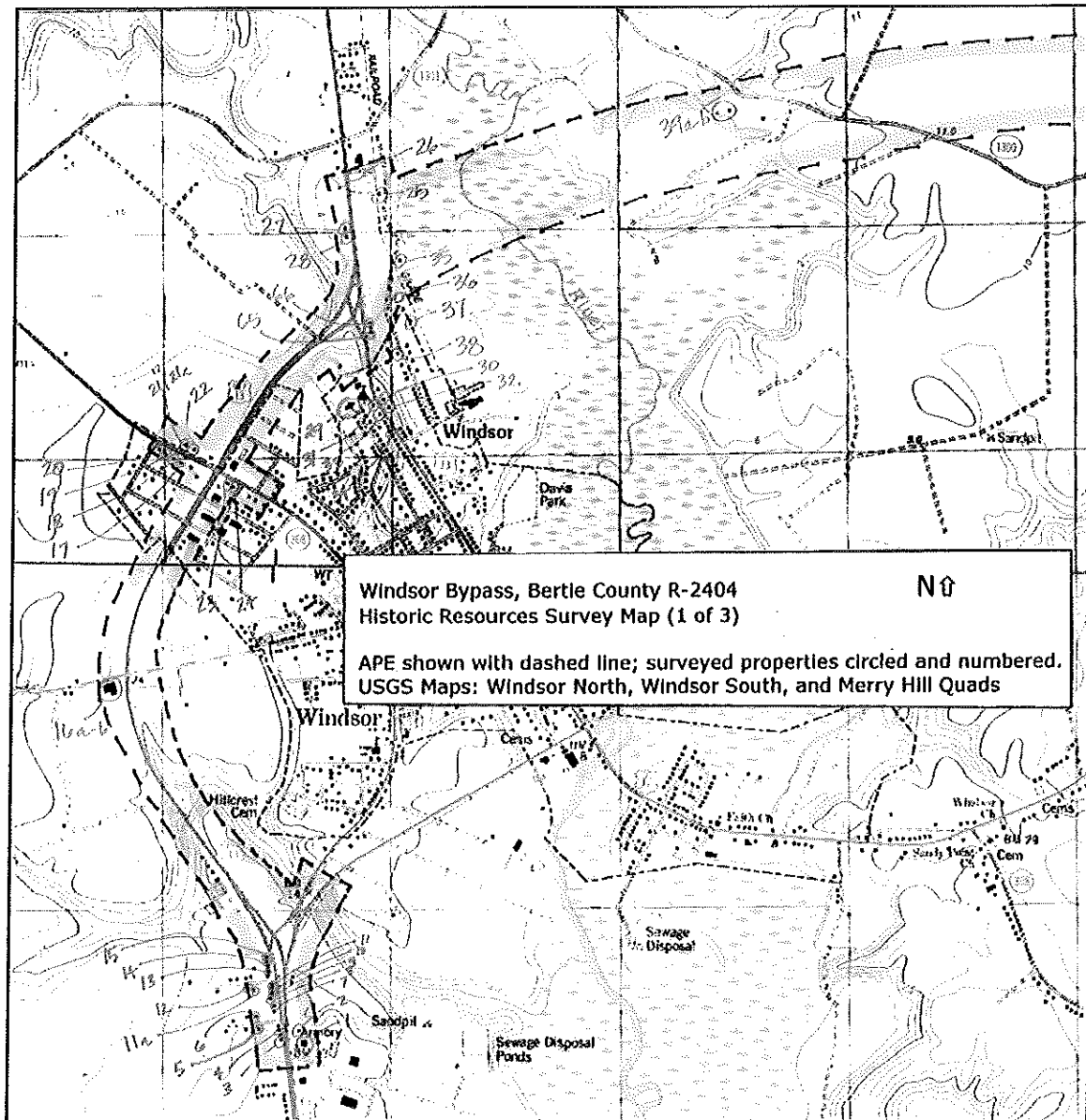


Figure 2. APE and Survey Map 1 of 3

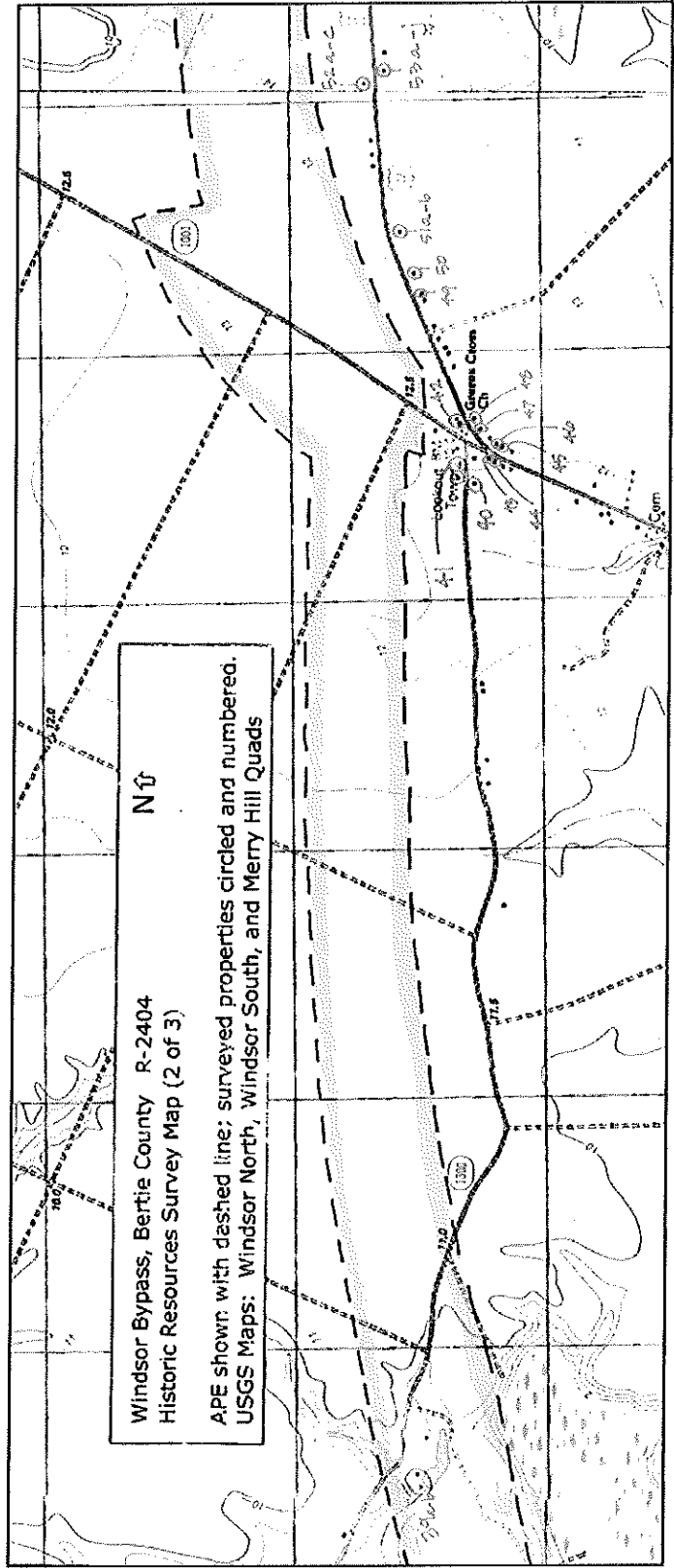


Figure 3. APE and Survey Map 2 of 3

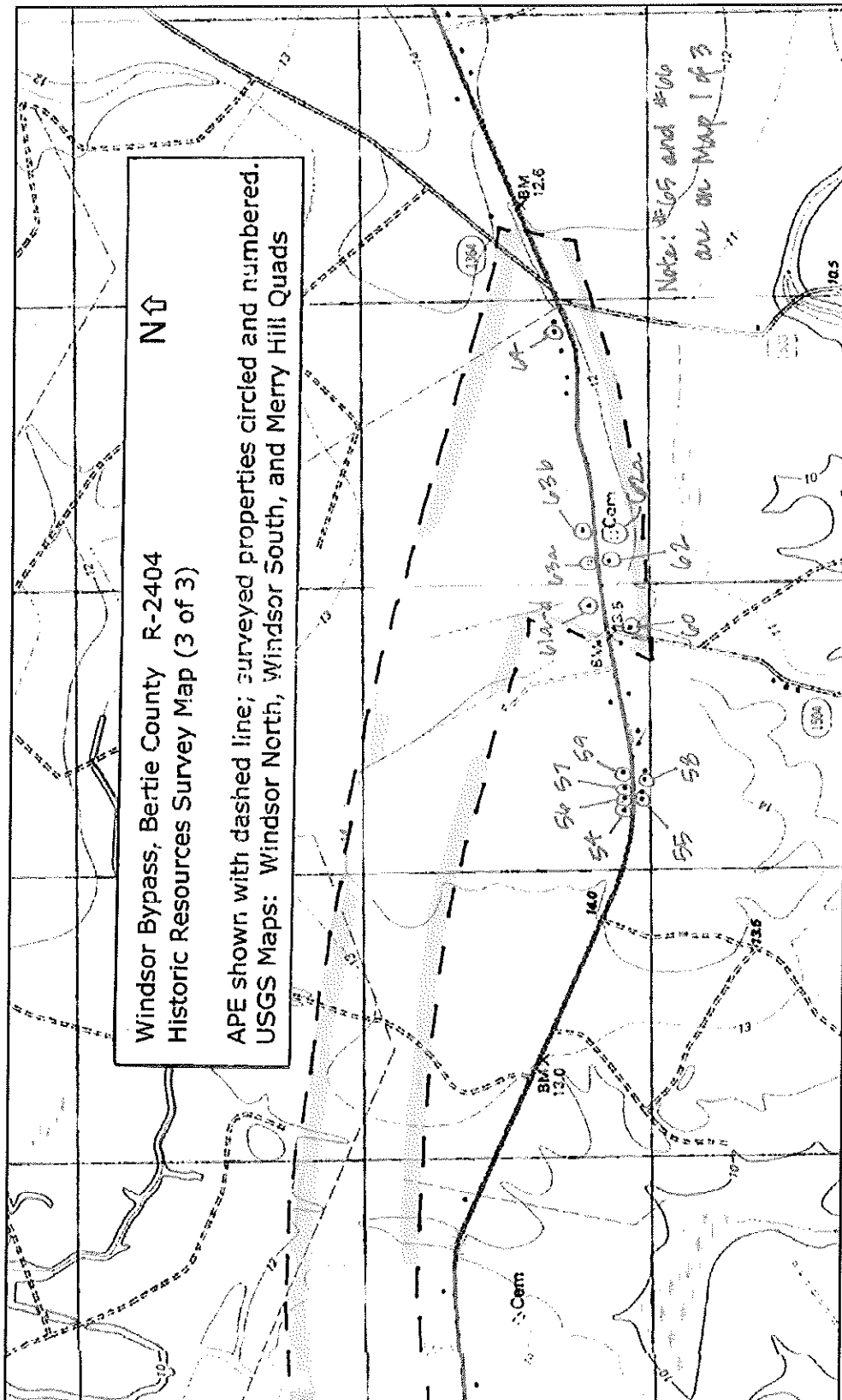


Figure 4. APE and Survey Map 3 of 3

V. Background Information and Historic Contexts

Brief History of Windsor and Environs

Windsor lies on the south bank of the Cashie River in south-central Bertie County, a northeastern North Carolina county near the Virginia state line. Rivers define most of Bertie's boundaries: the Roanoke River separates Bertie from Halifax, Martin, and Washington counties to the west, southwest, and southeast, respectively. On the east, the Chowan River divides Bertie and Chowan Counties. Hertford County lies north of Bertie County, but the boundary is not based on a topographical feature; the line is drawn north of the limits of the Towns of Aulander and Powellsville, in east and central northern Bertie County, respectively. The Cashie River flows through the county from northwest to southeast, and Windsor is situated slightly below the river's confluence with Hoggard Mill Creek.

Bertie County was established in 1722; the Town of Windsor followed in 1768. The Colonial Assembly meant for Windsor to serve as a commercial center for the growing and productive population of its county. The new town was situated on the south bank of the Cashie River in order to take advantage of that navigable river for trade and transportation. By 1773, by petition of county residents, Windsor was made the county seat. The governmental status initially prompted growth, which stalled shortly afterwards with the sluggish economic conditions that accompanied the Revolutionary War and the several decades that followed. Like many counties in northeastern North Carolina, Bertie lost population in this long period.¹

A short respite came in the 1850s, when the county's overall economic growth derived principally from its large cotton plantations sparked a population increase in Windsor. In-town residents included professionals and tradesmen. By 1860 the local population included 170 whites, 186 enslaved blacks, and 28 free blacks. The Civil War and the abolition of slavery brought an abrupt end to this period.²

Windsor's function as a county seat and commercial center for an agricultural region cushioned it slightly during the economic downturn felt throughout the county—as well as around the rest of the state—during the war and Reconstruction. By the 1870s, a burgeoning lumber industry fueled the county's slow-moving economic engines. The reenergized economy also generated greater transportation needs, and demand increased for the old Cashie River steamboat services that had become dormant. The Wellington and Powellsville Railroad came to Windsor in 1898, connecting the town with Ahoskie. The timber industry continued to expand through the 1920s.³

After the Depression and World War II, municipal annexations slightly increased Windsor's population. In the second half of the twentieth century, however, as highways and automobiles made travel easier, the neighboring towns of Ahoskie, Edenton, and Williamston overtook

¹ Marshall Bullock and Peter Sandbeck, "Windsor Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991, 8.3-4

² Bullock and Sandbeck, "Windsor Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 8.5-6

³ Bullock and Sandbeck, "Windsor Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 8.7, 7.4

Windsor as regional commercial centers.⁴ Windsor remains the county seat, however, insuring that county government business brings visitors and activity to town on a regular basis.

The land around Windsor, and Bertie County in general, has supported agriculture since the colonial period when corn, wheat, and tobacco were principal crops. In the first half of the nineteenth century, cotton became a major cash crop in parts of the south and Bertie County was one of North Carolina's biggest producers in the antebellum period. Plantations that used slave labor produced most of the state's cotton and Bertie had more large plantations than any other North Carolina county. After the Civil War and the abolition of slavery, land owners employed tenant farmers and sharecroppers to work their land, taking a portion of the crop yields instead of monetary payment for use of their land. Plantation owners had lost a great deal of wealth in the war, however, and could not reestablish that level of prosperity under the new labor system. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers, for their part, could make enough to survive but not prosper. Smaller farms, where land owners had previously worked in their fields with one or two slaves, also adopted the tenant and sharecropper systems after the Civil War.⁵

By the end of the nineteenth century, farmers began to diversify their crops to help stabilize income from season to season. The twentieth century saw the emergence of peanut cultivation in the county, as well as the re-emergence of tobacco and the growth of the lumber industry. Through the twentieth century, farms grew in size as farmers searched for economies of scale and took advantage of mechanization to increase efficiency. These measures, however, also had the effect of reducing the work force needed, and the county lost about one-quarter of its agricultural jobs between 1962 and 1972.⁶

*Architectural Context: Rural Houses & Farmsteads in Bertie County,
Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*

Colonial-era architecture in Bertie County tended toward modestly scaled houses; better materials and detailing, rather than size or elaborate floor plans, distinguished fine houses from ordinary ones. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the growth of plantations in the county spurred construction of some larger and more formal residential architecture. Hope Plantation, for example, combined the conscious emulation of the most sophisticated dwellings in the Carolinas with vernacular forms that had been in use regionally.⁷

Other antebellum farmers in the county chose one of two common house forms—the “coastal cottage” and the traditional, two-story, single-pile, side-gabled dwelling—and began to apply stylish architectural details inside and outside the building. In the early nineteenth century, planters applied Federal detailing to common forms, especially on the interior with mantels,

⁴ Bullock and Sandbeck, “Windsor Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 8.9.

⁵ Alan D. Watson, *Bertie County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1982), 16, 52-54; Arwin D. Smallwood, *Bertie County: An Eastern Carolina History* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 110-111.

⁶ Watson, 54-55.

⁷ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 81-83; Raymond F. Pisney, “Hope Plantation,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1970, page 8.1.

doors, and trim. The William Pugh House, built circa 1815, is a five-bay-wide I-house with rich Federal detailing inside and out. Later in the nineteenth century, Greek Revival and then Italianate detailing supplanted or mingled with the Federal style and each other. Influences often came from pattern books like William Ranlett's 1847 *The Architect* or from architectural design in larger cities, such as Norfolk, which held particular influence over northeastern North Carolina. Many houses, in fact, possess detailing of more than one period, reflecting later additions and alterations to dwellings having a life longer than that of a passing architectural trend. The Hermitage in Merry Hill is a coastal cottage with Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival elements. Elmwood (also known as the Watson-Mardre House) is a Federal-period hall-parlor house enlarged with a vernacular Greek Revival addition that doubled its single-pile massing. Windsor Castle, built in 1858 near the town of Windsor, also combines Greek Revival details with Italianate trim and a later classical portico, added in the early twentieth century.⁸

Not all houses were high-style or commodious. The King-Freeman-Speight House (NR 1982) is an uncommonly well-preserved dwelling, built in the first decade of the nineteenth century with substantial additions and changes in 1828 and 1907. The original structure was a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled house three bays wide. The 1828 section, added to a front corner of the original house, is a two-and-a-half-story side-gabled house with a side-hall plan with its façade facing away from the original section. Together, the two side-gabled houses form a single L-shaped dwelling, although one lacking an internal connection. A shed-roofed porch running along the rear of the new section and along what had been the façade of the original house is the only connected space. In 1907, the upper half-story of the original block was rebuilt as a full story and the interior was redecorated with new woodwork that was "heavily molded with cornerblocks with rondels" and included "much wainscoting of narrow beaded sheathing," according to the National Register nomination by Marshall Bullock. Surviving woodwork in the 1828 part of the house includes doors with graining to mimic curly maple, fielded wainscot with reeded swags and rope-twist molding, and a mantel with reeded columns and a plastered surround. The 1828 section is a "fine example of Federal domestic architecture" and its interior decorative elements echo those of other Bertie County houses of the period.⁹

The 1819 Askew-Felton-Harrell House (BR 16) in northeastern Bertie County shows a form repeated throughout the county: a two-story, side-gabled house with a full-width shed-roofed porch matched by a full-width shed room across the rear elevation. The Askew-Felton-Harrell House originally had an exterior chimney at each gable end; only one double-shouldered chimney remains. The dwelling, three bays wide on the first floor, also features a hall-parlor plan. Additions have been made to the rear of the house. Throughout the nineteenth century, houses matching this basic form were built all over Bertie County, although proportions changed slightly over time, with roof slopes becoming less steep in later versions. Many examples survive, including the early-nineteenth-century White House (BR 186) at 717 Capeheart Church

⁸ Marshall Bullock, "The Hermitage," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1980, 7.0-7.1; Marshall Bullock, "Elmwood," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1980, 7.0; Fearnbach, "Ashland," 8.6.

⁹ Marshall Bullock, "King-Freeman-Speight House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1980.

Road halfway between Todds Crossroads and Ashland (also missing one chimney), and the altered, ca. 1890 John Sam Harden House (BR 170, #61 in this report) in Merry Hill Township.¹⁰

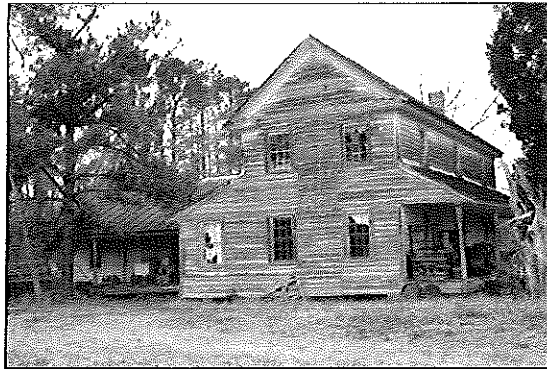


Figure 5. White House (BR 186)

By the late nineteenth century, single-pile, side-gabled houses might feature a third gable centered on the eave of the façade. At Greens Cross, a surviving one-story example (BR 177, #43 in this report's inventory) features two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, gable-end returns, and a hip-roofed front porch. The house has been sided in vinyl and now features a replacement porch.

The basic side-gabled form (with and without the centered front gable at the roof) persisted into the early years of the twentieth century throughout Bertie County and elsewhere. The Speller House (BR 192), a two-story example located east of Todd's Crossroads on the north side of SR 1301 just west of its junction with SR 1351, appears to be an early-twentieth-century house. It features a hip-roofed front porch, a weatherboarded exterior, and four-over-one, double-hung sash windows. BR 192 also features a single-story, gabled rear ell with engaged porch that predates the front section. The I-house interior features a center-hall plan, beadboarded walls and ceilings, and a boxed stair in the hall.



Figure 6. Speller House (BR 192)

¹⁰ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 280.

Hall-parlor plans also persisted into the earliest years of the twentieth century in vernacular rural housing, and such houses sometimes featured modest exterior details like gable-end returns or sidelights at the front entry. The two-story tenant house (BR 167, #63b in this report) at the Levi Harden Farm (BR 168, #62), although quite deteriorated, shows a variety of architectural forms and details. What probably began as a single-room, single-story house was expanded at least twice: first with a hall-parlor-plan, two-story block that dominated the original section, and later with a single-story, end-gabled ell off the back of the two-story block. The original portion features a side-gabled roof, gable-end returns, an exterior brick chimney with tumble courses at the shoulder, and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. The side-gabled two-story section has a slightly more shallow roof pitch than that of the one-story block and lacks the gable-end returns seen on the smaller block. On Route 1001, also near Greens Cross, a late-nineteenth-century two-story house (BR 178, no longer extant) featured a hall-parlor plan under a side-gabled roof, with a single-story, two-room ell added at the rear. Tenant houses in one- or two-story forms with hall-parlor plans or center-passage plans also remain in the plantation village of Woodville, including plain examples from the 1860s through the 1930s.

As the twentieth century progressed, simple forms and details predominated in rural houses, following the same patterns seen in similarly scaled houses in towns. Common in the first third of the century were one-story, front-gabled, weatherboarded houses, generally with a shed- or hip-roofed front porch, and often two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Architectural details commonly included Craftsman-inspired exposed rafter tails and eave brackets. Side-gabled bungalows also appeared on the rural landscape, often with dormer windows on the front roof slope above an engaged front porch. Towards the middle of the century, the typically smaller front-gabled form might appear in concrete block rather than frame construction, without detailing at the eaves. In the 1940s through the 1960s, small rural houses continued the twentieth-century trend of reflecting nationally popular styles, like popularized versions of the Colonial Revival style and, later, the Ranch. Examples of all these styles and types are plentiful in the project area and across the county on its more heavily traveled roads.

Whether high-style or vernacular, a nineteenth-century or early-twentieth-century rural house was typically surrounded by outbuildings that supported domestic and agricultural operations. Single-purpose buildings like detached kitchens, smokehouses, dairies, barns, pack houses, slave houses or servants' dwellings, and later ice houses, equipment sheds, and garages commonly served rural properties. Building forms were simple and construction materials easily acquired: most outbuildings are of frame construction and are single-story, gable-roofed, one-room structures. Farmsteads generally displayed some sort of internal spatial order, with outbuildings arranged in rows, in groups to form courtyards, or in functional clusters behind the house. Detached kitchens stood near the house and often were ultimately joined to the main house. Kitchens connected by an open breezeway that was later enclosed were also common. Barns and other buildings that related to farmland stood at the edge of cultivated fields, sometimes across the road from the house. Tenant houses generally stood at a distance from the house, at the edge of fields and sometimes near smaller barns or other outbuildings related to the farm rather than the farmer's household. Across Bertie County, some types of outbuildings survive more often

than others. Small barns, tobacco barns and packhouses, sheds, and tenant houses are seen most frequently.¹¹

Joshua Brown's Pineview (NR 1980), built near Roxobel in 1838, includes a small surviving farmstead. According to the National Register nomination by Marshall Bullock, the three-bay, two-story vernacular Federal-style house "is a remarkably intact and a handsome example of a middle-class antebellum plantation home." Pineview features a hall-parlor plan and an enclosed winder stair, as well as wainscot, molded chair rails, and finely detailed mantels. Outbuildings include a detached kitchen, office, plank smokehouse, and dairy.¹²

A farmstead survives at the White House (BR 186) at 717 Capeheart Church Road, halfway between Todds Crossroads and Ashland. It includes a large front-gabled barn with shed-roofed wings, a smokehouse, and a tobacco barn. Buildings stand on either side of SR 1301; the house and smokehouse stand in a small clearing on the west side of the road, while the barns and cultivated fields occupy land on the west side. Another farmstead surrounding a late nineteenth-century house occupies the northeast corner of the intersection of SR 1225 and SR 1240, west of Powellsville in northern Bertie County. Here, several front-gabled, weatherboarded outbuildings stand on the north side of the two-story house, which faces east across SR 1240. Outbuildings include a large farm store (which may have originally been a house), an unusually wide barn with three open bays, and two smaller outbuildings.

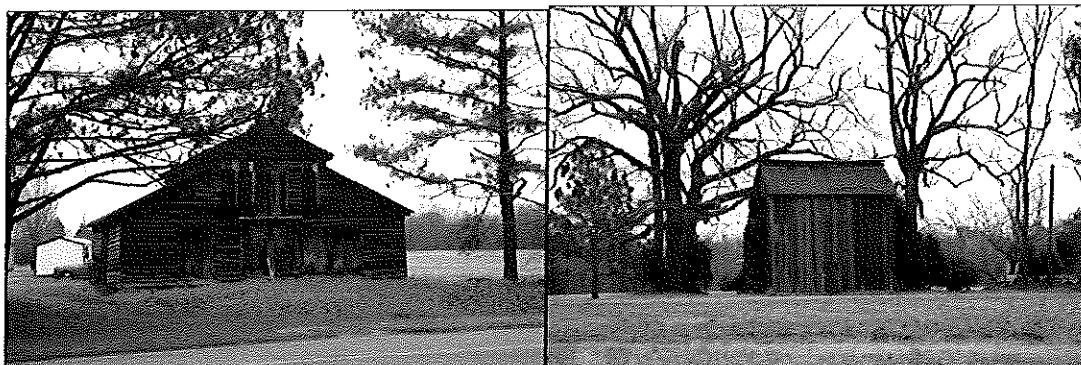


Figure 7. Barns at White House (BR 186)

¹¹ Little, "Woodville," 7.1-13; Bishir, 149-152.

¹² Marshall Bullock, "Pineview," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, 1980; Bishir and Southern, 280.

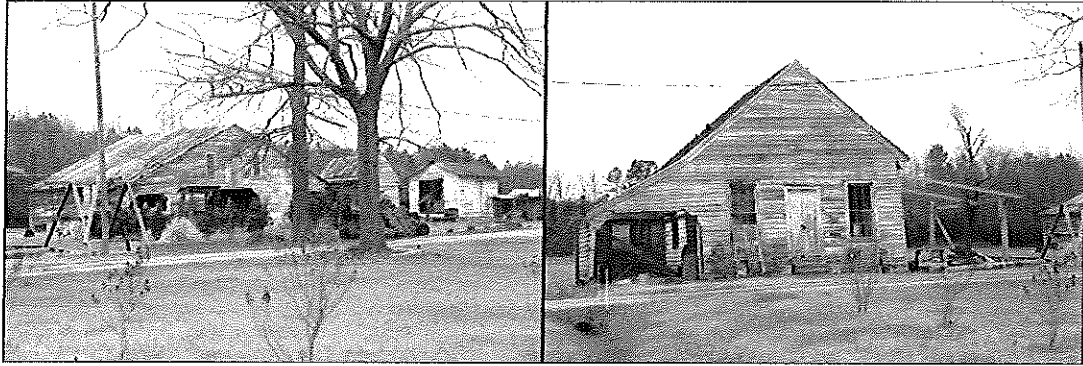


Figure 8. Outbuildings at SR 1225 and 1240

A twentieth-century farmstead survives alongside the Speller House (BR 192) near Todds Crossroads. The gable-fronted, weatherboarded outbuildings include a small barn with open storage bays and what may have been a farm office. A stable has slightly spaced plank siding. Some siding on the outbuildings has recently been replaced, apparently due to deterioration of the original boards. The farmstead stands close to the road in a clearing surrounded by woods. A tobacco barn stands in the woods just east of the farmstead, accessible by a cleared path. Across the road, opposite the farmstead, are cultivated fields.

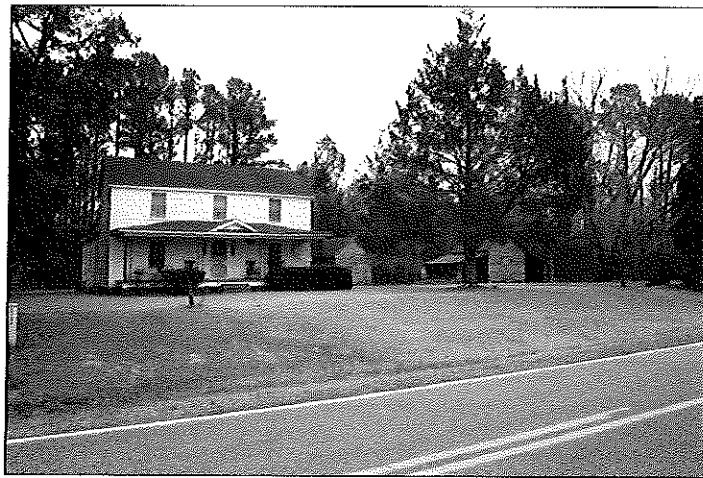


Figure 9. Speller House (BR 192) and farmstead

Landscape Context: Rural Agricultural Landscapes in Bertie County, Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

Surviving rural houses, agricultural outbuildings, and small farmsteads are clearly important individual aspects of the rural agricultural landscape in Bertie County. These elements and others, however, viewed together in the context of the landscape as a rural historic district, can telegraph the significant historical land use of agriculture in the county. The spatial arrangement of buildings on the land can show relationships among people, including their hierarchies and differences in their relative comforts, and can disclose methods of work. The types of surviving buildings on a given farm illustrate the range of activities that supported the farm, often

including home manufacture and commerce in addition to raising crops and cattle. Drainage ditches—some dug as early as the antebellum period—made waterlogged land usable for cultivating crops in Bertie County.¹³ Trees, particularly stands of pine, are abundant in the county, and wooded areas generally border open expanses of cultivated fields. Roadways illustrate connectivity to neighbors as wells as circulation patterns within a farm. All these elements are important landscape features that reflect Bertie County’s agricultural history in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

National Register eligibility requires that a property retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. When applied to a landscape in evaluating a potential rural district, these elements relate to individual buildings as well as to landscape features, land use, vegetation, spatial arrangements, views, and circulation patterns. At a minimum, a rural agricultural landscape in Bertie County must include cultivated fields bordered by forested areas; functional agricultural buildings such as barns, tobacco barns, or warehouses; dwellings; and a minimum of non-contributing elements unrelated to agriculture. The key to integrity is the district’s “ability to convey [its] significance.”¹⁴ For rural agricultural districts, this significance includes the type of crops grown, the presence or absence of commerce at the farm, the relationship of the owner to the land and to any farm labor he had, circulation patterns within the farm, and connectivity to neighbors and markets.

The owners of moderately sized and small farms would have lived in a house situated at the farm itself, on high ground if available and often in a grove of trees. Tenant houses are commonly seen at the edge of cultivated fields at a distance from the main house. More affluent planters or farmers sometimes built town houses or, as in the case of Woodville, built their family homes in a cluster forming a rural village some distance from their farmland. Still, these farmers would have had dwellings at the farm to house overseers and farm labor. Most farmland in Bertie County will show evidence of improved drainage, as the natural drainage in the county was poor. Public roads often run through farms in Bertie County and it is common to see a farmhouse standing across the road from some of its fields, barns, and outbuildings. Structures erected less than fifty years ago detract from the integrity of a rural agricultural district, although smaller structures related to agriculture and appropriately scaled and sited—such as bulk barns standing among older tobacco barns—have a far lesser impact than large prefabricated storage buildings or later twentieth-century housing prominently situated near the road.

The loss of historic structures in the rural agricultural landscape can be as detrimental to the integrity of a potential rural agricultural historic district as the presence of unrelated non-contributing buildings. Buildings are clues to historic function, size, and prosperity of farms, and the density of functional buildings in the context of cultivated fields help telegraph the integrity of feeling, setting, and association in a rural agricultural landscape. They often form an essential component in conveying overall significance. Thus, the absence of buildings that originally occupied the landscape is an important factor in evaluating integrity.

¹³ R. C. Jurney, *Soil Survey of Bertie County, North Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1920), 18-25, 27.

¹⁴ Linda Flint McClelland, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick, *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* ([Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 1-6, 19-24.

Near Ashland in eastern Bertie County, there is a remarkable example of a rural agricultural historic district that appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The potential district lies along a 1.5 mile length of SR 1360, from the road's west end at SR 1358 to its east end at the Chowan River. Cultivated fields with wooded borders spread out on either side of the road. Seven tenant houses are scattered throughout the district, some standing along the roadway and some set back deeply from the road, in the middle of fields or towards the tree lines. These dwellings are front- or side-gabled, single-story, frame houses with weatherboard exteriors appearing to date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A few are paired with a small barn or outbuilding. Two larger houses stand at either ends of the district. An 1890s two-story, side-gabled house with a centered front gable at the roof and a single-story rear ell stands on the south side of SR 1360, about two-tenths of a mile east of SR 1358. The house is three bays wide with exterior chimneys at the gable ends; one chimney has partially collapsed. The front porch has been modified to a full-height, flat-roofed portico. Weatherboards cover the exterior and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows illuminate the interior. At the far end of SR 1360, a brick "period cottage" with the date "1937" inscribed in a cast stone panel over the round-arch front door overlooks the Chowan River from a perch on a small bluff. The side-gabled house features a façade chimney, front corner porch, and two projecting front gables. A large brick garage with a porte cochère stands immediately west of the house.

This district's outbuildings comprise a significant collection of barns and agricultural support buildings. Most are clustered on the south side of SR 1360 near the two-story house, about a mile from the river. This extensive group includes a gable-roofed barn, six tobacco barns, a few bulk tobacco barns, and two metal peanut silos. Across the road from the house is a smaller assemblage that includes a frame warehouse, a center-passage barn, and another bulk barn. Drainage ditches run along either side of the road, edging the fields. From a point about a mile west of the river, another ditch runs perpendicular to the road, extending north through the fields. Most buildings retain architectural integrity, although some of them have suffered roof damage, apparently from a hurricane. The district's viewshed encompasses a remarkably unspoiled agricultural landscape free of modern intrusions.

Architectural Context: Nineteenth-Century Rural Store Buildings

Rural stores served an important function for farmers and others not residing in town by providing more convenient access to goods and to neighbors who might find their only regular social interactions at the store. Rural store buildings in Bertie County are generally plain structures: one- to two-story, gable-front, frame buildings. Most buildings had large display windows at the ground floor and little or no fenestration along the side walls, allowing unbroken walls on the interior to accommodate the shelves that displayed the store's goods. False fronts, another common feature, helped telegraph the building's commercial nature and hid the gable roof. A porch generally sheltered the door and display windows, incidentally providing a place for customers to sit and socialize. Stores generally stood either at crossroads, to benefit from traffic on two roads, or at farms, where a farmer might sell some of his own goods.

Extant rural store buildings in Bertie County are in varying states of repair and use. The circa-1880 Taylor Store, north of the intersection of Highway 45 and US 17, east of Windsor, is still in operation with a high degree of integrity. The frame, weatherboarded building features a shed-roofed side and a gable-roofed side, both with large shop windows flanking single-leaf doors at the façade and no windows along the sides. The shed-roofed section also features a low, flat parapet. A cantilevered, shed-roofed porch stretches across the width of the building. The building actually comprises two identical store buildings that were originally separate structures. As originally built, the stores stood facing each other, one on each side of Highway 45. Henry Gill owned one building and Marcus Bowe the other; in 1908 William Henry Taylor purchased both buildings and moved one across the street, joining it to the rear of the other building. The buildings were of identical plan and dimensions and fit together perfectly. The Taylor Store is currently owned and operated by William Henry Taylor's son, Harry Taylor.¹⁵

The circa-1863 Cherry Store (BR 35), west of Windsor on Highway 308, also retains a high degree of integrity, but it is no longer operating as a store. The frame, gable-roofed building is one bay wide and three bays deep, with windows only on the south (side) elevation. The Cherry Store lacks the large display windows on the façade, featuring just a centered single-leaf door. A window once pierced the gable above the door, but it has been infilled and the new wall space has been weatherboarded. The building, however, appears to be in the same condition as it was when last surveyed in 1979. Notes on the 1979 HPO survey form date the building to 1863 but do not provide a source. The survey form also records an interview with a local resident, then in his 90s, who stated that the building was erected before his birth.¹⁶

Perrytown, a crossroads community northeast of Windsor, has a collection of store buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The remaining nineteenth-century example is a two-story, frame, gable-roofed store with adjoining shed-roofed "voting room" (BR 250) that stands at the southeast corner of the intersection of SR 1346 and SR 1344. The architectural integrity has been compromised due to several factors: the parapet that once hid the gable roof is gone and the roof is beginning to fail. A similar large gable-roofed frame store (BR 249) once stood next to the store and voting room but is no longer extant.

About a mile west of Perrytown, on the north side of SR 1344, stand the remnants of a small circa-1900 farmstead that features a very modest gable-roofed, board-and-batten store building (BR 217) fronting the road. Like the Cherry Store, this building lacks a porch and large display windows. It does feature characteristic long side elevations without windows. The store has a single-leaf door at the right end of the façade and a narrow window opening at the left. The entire farmstead—which also includes a house and packhouse—is overgrown and the buildings are not maintained.

¹⁵ Harry Taylor, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

¹⁶ Bertie County survey files; site visit in January 2005.

VI. Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

11., 11a. **G.D. Mizell House and Outbuilding, ca. 1910** **104 US 13-17 South**

Location: The house stands at the southwest corner of the intersection of US 13 with Bud's Lane, in a very modest residential area that lines the west side of this stretch of the US 13 bypass. This area is just outside the Windsor city limits in Windsor Township.

Description: This two story, front-gabled, weatherboarded house features gable-end returns; two-over-two, double-hung sash; interior brick stack; and a screened, hip-roofed front porch. A single-story, gabled addition with metal roof and two-over-two, double-hung sash extends from the rear of the house. The house is in poor repair and has a large hole on the south slope of the roof of the two-story section. A single-story, front-gabled, weatherboarded outbuilding (11a) has two-over-two, double-hung sash and a metal roof.

Historical Background: George Mizell purchased this .83-acre parcel, originally part of a one-and-a-half-acre parcel, in November 1909. The deed makes no mention of buildings but does indicate that the acreage had changed hands a number of times shortly before the sale to Mizell; prior to the mentioned sales, the parcel had been part of Lewis Lipsitz's land. Subsequent deeds consistently referred to the parcel as the "G.D. Mizell Homeplace" although Mizell only owned the parcel and lived here from 1909 through 1918. Several members of the Magruder Collins family owned the property between 1918 and 1953. Subsequently, Annie Mae Murray of Washington, DC, purchased the one-and-a-half acres. She retains ownership.¹⁷

Evaluation: The building lacks any distinctive architectural features that would qualify it for the National Register under Criterion C. Other two-story, early twentieth-century houses exist in the county, including a hip-roofed example on Broad Street in Windsor. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it for the National Register under Criteria A or B. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion D because it is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

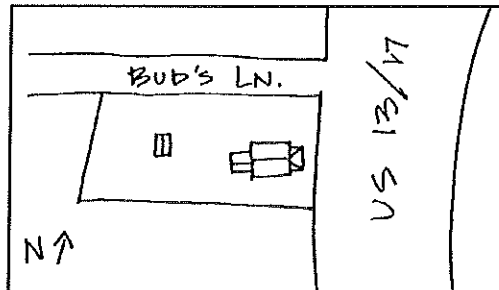


Figure 10. Site plan for G.D. Mizell Homeplace (not to scale)

¹⁷ James H. Pierce to Geo. D. Mizell, November 2, 1909, Deed book 146, page 413; G.D. Mizell to Magruder Collins, December 19, 1918, Deed book 215, page 294; and Charlie Collins and William Collins to Annie Mae Murray, January 6, 1953, Deed book 426, page 566, Bertie County Register of Deeds, Windsor, North Carolina.



Figure 11. G.D. Mizell House (façade and south elevation at top; north elevation at bottom)



Figure 12. Outbuilding at Mizell Homeplace

**36. A.C. Hoggard Farm Tenant House, ca. 1900
1133 Broad Street**

Location: The Hoggard Tenant House is currently part of a horse stable complex built in the 1990s, according to neighbors and local historian Harry Lewis Thompson. The complex occupies two neighboring parcels on a dirt extension of Broad Street, just beyond the end of the pavement, at the northern edge Windsor.

Description: The house is a very simple one-story, side-gabled structure that stands on rusticated concrete-block piers. Weatherboard sheathes the exterior and metal covers the roof. Window openings infilled with plywood flank the plank door; the fenestration is not at all centered or symmetrical on the façade, but single window openings, also infilled with plywood, are centered at the gable ends. The house has been converted to a service building for the stable. A shed roof extends from the rear eave of the house and the area it shelters has been fenced in, providing a storage area for hay and equipment.

Historical Background: In 1886 James H. White purchased a large tract of cultivated farmland north of Windsor and east of the Cashie River. White later sold 86-1/2 acres of the land to A.C. Hoggard, and the land became known as the “Hoggard tract” in subsequent deeds. Hoggard eventually sold off portions of the larger tract at various intervals including these two parcels, which he sold in 1952.¹⁸

The house was probably built or moved here in the early twentieth century, given the concrete block piers. Local tradition holds that was used as a tenant house. By the 1950s the house was occupied by renters, but none of the land immediately surrounding the house was under cultivation.¹⁹

Evaluation: The building has lost integrity due to its conversion for stable uses and its loss of setting, which would have included cultivated fields and is therefore not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it for the National Register under Criteria A or B. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion D because it is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

¹⁸ James H. White to A.C. Hoggard, Deed book 201, page 454, Bertie County Register of Deeds, Windsor, North Carolina.

¹⁹ Harry Lewis Thompson, interview with the author, November 5, 2004; Dalton White, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

61. John Sam Harden Farmstead, ca. 1890 (BR 170)
1011 US 17

Location: The John Sam Harden Farmstead stands on the north side of US 17 in northern Merry Hill Township, slightly west of the Levi Harden Farm (BR 168, #62 in this report). The John Sam Harden House fronts the road, set back just slightly. Outbuildings border a small side yard east of and just behind the house and include mid-twentieth-century buildings (inventoried below) and a metal storage building and metal silos erected in the 1970s. A windbreak of trees stands along the west edge of the farmstead and cultivated fields extend behind and to the east of the farmstead.

Description: The farmhouse is a two-story, side-gabled house featuring a full-width, shed-roofed front porch with battered porch posts. A shed-room at the rear has a steeper slope than the porch roof and also extends the full width of the house. An end-gabled addition with an inset side porch across its north elevation extends back from the rear of the house; this addition was apparently made after the house was first surveyed in 1984. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has replacement windows with horizontal two-over-two, double-hung sash upstairs and six-over-six double-hung sash at the first floor. Brick chimneys at the gable ends are partially reconstructed. The window openings are not the original size; they were enlarged when the house's interior and exterior were extensively renovated in the 1950s, according to current owner George Harden.

61a. Pack house, ca. 1920

Front-gable, weatherboard exterior, exposed rafter tails, asphalt shingle roof.

61b. Corn crib, ca. 1920

Front-gable, plank door, weatherboard exterior, rusticated concrete block foundation piers, metal roof.

61c. Mule barn, ca. 1920

Front-gable, shed-room along north elevation, metal roof.

61d. Well house, ca. 1920

Metal-clad shed roof.

61e. Shed, ca. 1920

Front-gabled, weatherboard exterior.

Historical Background: Generations of the Harden family have lived and farmed in Bertie County and Merry Hill Township. Thomas Harden's 1856 will left his Bertie County homestead to his son Hardy L.B. Harden. Another son, Levi Harden (1818-1887), received money from the sale of his father's land mandated by the will. Levi purchased land in Merry Hill Township, eventually selling some of it to his sons George A. Harden and John Sam Harden.²⁰ This house,

²⁰ Will of Thomas Harden (1856), posted on Bertie Co. NC Wills at <http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/genbbs.cgi/USA/NC/BertieWill/3>, accessed on January 13, 2005; Harden family birth and death dates from headstones in family cemetery at 1020 US 17; Francis D. Winston to George A. Hardy,

according to family tradition, was built by John Sam Harden in the late nineteenth century. Census records show that John Sam Harden still lived in his father's house in 1870 and was not a householder in Merry Hill Township in 1880. In the second half of the twentieth century, the hundred-acre farm produced corn, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, and some cotton, according to current owner George Harden, a grandson of John Sam Harden. The owner also reports that the house was extensively remodeled in the 1950s. Larger windows replaced originals and mantles were removed from the interior. Vinyl siding has been applied in the past decade.²¹

Evaluation: The farmstead lacks sufficient architectural integrity that would qualify it for the National Register under Criterion C, particularly because of extensive interior and exterior alterations to the house. More intact examples of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century farmsteads exist in Bertie County, including the similar late-nineteenth-century two-story, side-gabled house BR 186 and its smokehouse, barn, and tobacco barn, located south of SR 1301 on SR 1365; BR 192, an early twentieth-century house with a farmstead located on the north side of SR 1301, west of its junction with SR 1351; and the 1890s two-story, side-gabled house and its farmstead at SR 1225 and SR 1240, including a relatively large farm store and triple-passage barn.

Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the John Sam Harden Farmstead that would qualify it for the National Register under Criteria A or B. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion D because it is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Evaluation of potential rural historic district: The John Sam Harden Farmstead and the Levi Harden House and Farm (#62, 62a., 63a., and 63b.) were also evaluated together in this report as a potential rural historic district. (See the evaluation of the Levi Harden House and Farm that follows for more specific information about those buildings.) The two farmsteads and associated fields occupy a three-tenths-of-a-mile stretch of Highway 17 that includes cultivated fields bordered by woodland, drainage ditches that improved the land for agricultural use, two heavily altered dwellings, one deteriorated late-nineteenth-century agricultural building, a deteriorated late-nineteenth-century tenant house, and a few early-twentieth-century outbuildings. This small area also lacks several important buildings, as discussed below, that would have revealed far more about these farms than the surviving fabric tells us.

A 1934 map of the Levi Harden Farm, then owned by Levi's son George A. Harden, illustrates a farmstead significantly more complete and extensive than the complex seen today. This map (see Figure 17) shows the Levi Harden House (#62) with a group of outbuildings organized in a U-shape east of the house. The 1984 HPO survey form referred to this cluster—still standing at that

March 28, 1898, Deed book 94, page 39; Levi Harden to George A. Harden, Book 99, page 371, Bertie County Register of Deeds, Windsor, North Carolina.

²¹ Ninth Census of the United States 1870: Bertie County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D.C. (microfilm, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh); Sandra L. Almsy (ed.), *Bertie County, North Carolina Census 1880: Population Schedule of the Tenth Census of the United States*, (Middleton, Wis.: Kensington Glen Publications, 1996), 69; George Harden, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

time—as “a very good group of late nineteenth century outbuildings.” Many of those buildings stood into the twenty-first century; none survive now. The 1934 map also shows buildings on the north side of Highway 17. From west to east, these buildings included a mill (demolished), the Harden Store (#63a, severely deteriorated), a tobacco barn (demolished), and the Harden Tenant House (#63b, also deteriorated); a thirty-six-acre field stretched north behind the buildings. These domestic and agricultural outbuildings and the commercial building formed a significant concentration of structures that once clearly indicated varied activity and social interaction at this place. The now-demolished mill and the severely deteriorated Harden Store (#63a) illustrated the farm’s commercial and social roles, now underrepresented in the remaining fabric. Had a tobacco barn survived, it would have provided information about crops and production, while the stable that once stood south of Highway 17 could have demonstrated the role of animal power and livestock. The loss of these defining buildings leaves the extant structures to present an incomplete and inaccurate record of the farm. The store and tenant house, the two surviving late-nineteenth-century buildings on the north side of the road, are not being maintained and could be lost at any time.

Additionally, the alterations to both the John Sam Harden House (#61) and the Levi Harden House (#62) have introduced late twentieth-century forms (the large attached garage at the rear of the Levi Harden House) and materials (vinyl siding and replacement windows) that have obscured historic details and construction. Together, the changes to the dwellings and the extensive loss of historic fabric and of significant and varied structures have adversely affected the integrity of design, feeling, and association of the overall landscape, making the area ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C as a rural agricultural historic district. The area is not eligible as a rural historic district under Criterion B (regardless of integrity) because it lacks an association with significant persons. A 2002 study completed by Environmental Services, Inc., of Raleigh found some archaeologically intact deposits associated with the Levi Harden Farm; their report concluded that some of the land associated with the farm was eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (see the individual evaluation of the Levi Harden Farm above for more specific information).

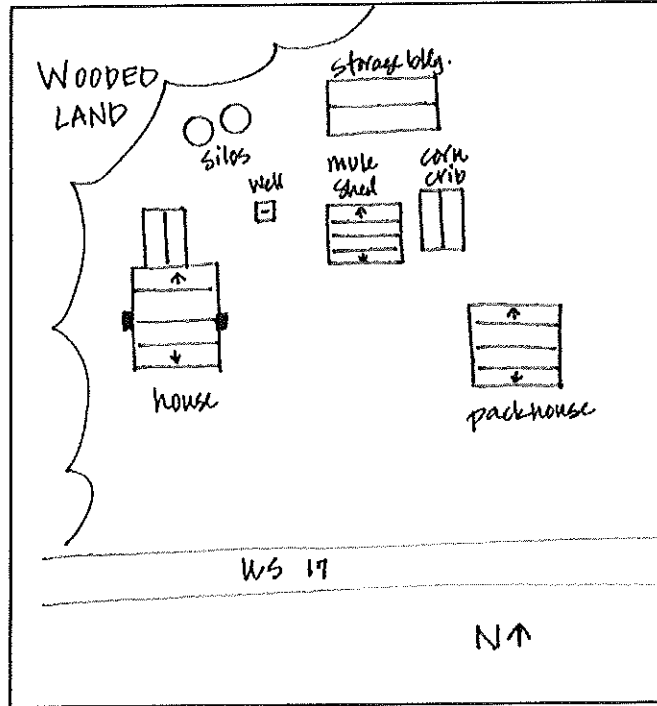


Figure 15. John Sam Harden Farmstead (not to scale)



Figure 16. John Sam Harden House



Figure 17. Packhouse



Figure 18. Mule shed and corn crib

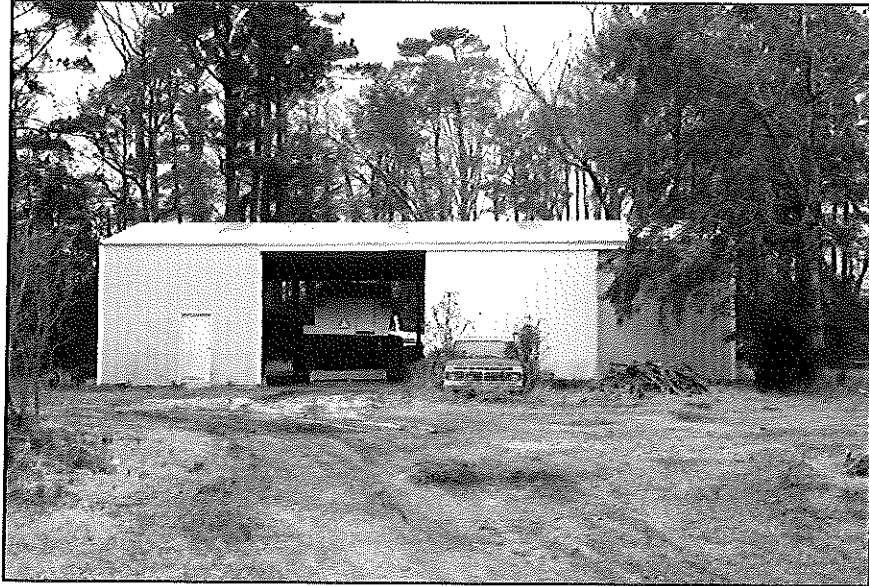


Figure 9. Storage building



Figure 20. Silos



Figure 21. Farmstead, showing rear of packhouse at center left

**62. Levi Harden House and Farm (BR 168), circa 1850
1020 US 17**

including

62a. Harden Cemetery, circa 1850

63a. Harden Store, circa 1900

63b. Harden Tenant House, circa 1890 (BR 167)

Location: The Levi Harden farmstead stands on US 17 on land adjacent to the John Sam Harden Farm (#61, BR 170). The Levi Harden House (#62) stands on the south side of the road. A cultivated field extends to the east, beyond a small Harden Family Cemetery (#62a) encircled with a chain-link fence. Roughly across US 17 from the cemetery stands the Harden Store (#63a) and a two-story tenant house (#63b), both associated with the farm.

Description: The **Levi Harden House (62)** is a mid-nineteenth-century, two-story, side-gabled house with numerous additions; the entire house is clad in vinyl siding. The original, circa-1850 portion has double-shouldered chimneys at the gable walls; two-over-two, four-over-four, and six-over-six, double-hung sash; and a vernacular Greek Revival front door with two panels (although later additions have made it an interior door). A circa-1885, gabled Italianate addition projects from the center of original façade and features gable-end returns, carved eave brackets, and hip-roofed porches along side elevations to meet the original portion. A bay window with a hipped roof and eave brackets projects at the first story of the gable wall. The current owner reports that a breezeway originally existed between the original house and the circa-1885 addition; the breezeway was enclosed around 1970. Rear additions include a circa-1870s shed room, a 1980s gabled hyphen, and 1990s side-gabled garage and carport additions. Porch railings and steps and a continuous brick foundation have been also been added to the house since it was last surveyed in 1984. The interior of the original section features a hall-parlor plan, low wainscot, vernacular mantels, and an enclosed winder stair. The mantel in the circa-1885 addition, which features graining, was likely painted by previous owner Schley Harden in the 1960s. Outbuildings associated with the house, described on a 1984 survey form as “a very good group of late nineteenth century outbuildings,” are no longer extant; those included a detached kitchen, a smokehouse, and a stable, in addition to other buildings. Mid-twentieth-century outbuildings that once stood nearby, according to the survey form, also do not survive.

The **Harden Family Cemetery (62a)** stands east of the house and south of US 17, set back slightly from the road. Graves are marked with marble headstones. Three generations of Hardens are buried here, included Levi and Mary Harden, George A. and Ella G. Harden, and Schley Harden and Dewey Harden. Mary Harden’s headstone has the earliest date of death, at 1891. Assie B. Harden and Annettie Harden, apparently unmarried sisters born in 1850 and 1852, respectively, and possibly older sisters of George A. Harden’s, are also buried here. The cemetery, encircled with a chain-link fence, is overgrown.

The **Harden Store (63a)** stands on the north side of US 17, just opposite the Levi Harden House. The store is a one-story, front-gabled, weatherboarded building with a cantilevered gabled porch canopy. Large six-over-six, double-hung sash windows flank the centered front entrance. The

door is missing but the opening is infilled with plywood; the frame of a screen door remains. The immediate site is overgrown and the roof is beginning to cave in. Family tradition dates the building to about 1900 and attributes it to George A. Harden, Levi Harden's son.

The **Harden Tenant House (63b)** stands east of the Harden Store on the north side of US 17. The house consists of a three-bay, double-pile, two-story, gable-roofed block added to an earlier single-story, two-bay, double-pile, gable-roofed block at the east side. A shed-roofed porch stretches across both façades, and the two sections stand on concrete-block foundation piers. A deteriorating, single-shouldered brick exterior chimney with tumble courses rises on the east side of the single-story block. A single-story gable-end addition extends from the rear of the two-story section, and a very small gabled section extends from its rear gable wall. The rear wing stands on a brick pier foundation. Weatherboard sheathes the entire house and metal covers the various gable roofs. Most windows are missing; a few window openings are boarded. Family tradition dates the building to about 1890.

Historical Background: Generations of the Harden family have lived and farmed in Merry Hill Township. In his 1856 will, Thomas Harden left his Bertie County homestead to his son Hardy L.B. Harden. Another son, Levi Harden (1818-1887), received money from the sale of his father's land mandated by the will. Levi was single and living in his father's house at the time of the 1840 census; by 1850, he was married, had three children under the age of seven, and was the head of his own household in Merry Hill township.²² This house, according to family tradition, was built by Levi Harden in the mid-nineteenth century and was passed on to George A. Harden (1861-1942) upon Levi's death. George A. Harden is said to have started the store across the road, which stocked general merchandise, groceries, hardware, and eventually sold gas as well (the tanks have since been removed). George A. Harden's son Schley Harden (1900-1980) ran the store until about 1965 and lived in the house after his father's death.²³

George A. Harden also owned nearly eighty-two acres of woods immediately south of the house and farmstead and an additional fourteen acres of woods north of the John Sam Harden House (owned at that time by John Sam Harden's son John Walter Harden). Two other Hardens owned land in the immediate area: C.E. Harden owned a parcel east of the thirty-six-acre field north of the road, and George A. Harden's son Schley Harden owned some land east and south of the large wooded tract south of his father's house. The house and land passed to Schley Harden upon

²² Will of Thomas Harden (1856), posted on Bertie Co. NC Wills at <http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/genbbs.cgi/USA/NC/BertieWill/3>, accessed on January 13, 2005; Harden family birth and death dates from headstones in family cemetery at 1020 US 17; Francis D. Winston to George A. Hardy, March 28, 1898, Deed book 94, page 39; Levi Harden to George A. Harden, Book 99, page 371, Bertie County Register of Deeds, Windsor, North Carolina; Sixth Census of the United States 1840: Bertie County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D.C. (microfilm, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh); Seventh Census of the United States 1850: Bertie County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D.C. (microfilm, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh additional census information from searches at http://www.censusfinder.com/north_carolina.htm on February 24, 2005.

²³ George Harden, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

Evaluation: The house and the remnants of the farmstead lack sufficient integrity to qualify for the National Register under Criterion C. While the house features interesting vernacular Greek Revival interior detailing in the original section, several exterior alterations have compromised its overall historic integrity, including the enclosure of the breezeway between the original section and the circa-1885 addition, the substantial late-twentieth century additions to the rear of the house, and the application of vinyl siding to the entire structure. The majority of the farmstead has been demolished and the remaining buildings are in very poor repair and are not being maintained. Scott Power of the Eastern Office of the Historic Preservation Office, upon viewing photographs of the interior and exterior of the house in informal review, did not consider it eligible under Criteria A or C.²⁵

The Harden Cemetery does not contain graves of persons with transcendent importance, does not display distinctive design features, and is not associated with historic events, and therefore does not meet Criteria Consideration D for individual eligibility.

Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it for the National Register under Criteria A or B.

Some of the land associated with the farm was found to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion D based on the presence of archaeologically intact deposits in a 2002 study and report completed by Environmental Services, Inc., of Raleigh. The eligible archaeological site includes land on which the Harden Store and the Harden Tenant House stand; those buildings, however, are not considered eligible under Criteria A, B, or C, as stated above.

Evaluation of potential rural historic district: The John Sam Harden Farmstead and the Levi Harden House and Farm (#62, 62a., 63a., and 63b.) were also evaluated together in this report as a potential rural historic district. (See the evaluation of the John Sam Harden House and Farm that precedes for more specific information about those buildings.) The two farmsteads and associated fields occupy a three-tenths-of-a-mile stretch of Highway 17 that includes cultivated fields bordered by woodland, drainage ditches that improved the land for agricultural use, two heavily altered dwellings, one deteriorated late-nineteenth-century agricultural building, a deteriorated late-nineteenth-century tenant house, and a few early-twentieth-century outbuildings. This small area also lacks several important buildings, as discussed below, that would have revealed far more about these farms than the surviving fabric tells us.

A 1934 map of the Levi Harden Farm, then owned by Levi's son George A. Harden, illustrates a farmstead significantly more complete and extensive than the complex seen today. This map (see Figure 17) shows the Levi Harden House (#62) with a group of outbuildings organized in a U-shape east of the house. The 1984 HPO survey form referred to this cluster—still standing at that time—as “a very good group of late nineteenth century outbuildings.” Many of those buildings stood into the twenty-first century; none survive now. The 1934 map also shows buildings on the north side of Highway 17. From west to east, these buildings included a mill (demolished), the Harden Store (#63a, severely deteriorated), a tobacco barn (demolished), and the Harden Tenant

²⁵ Scott Power, Eastern Office of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Greenville, interview with the authors October 27, 2004 and telephone interview with the authors March 2, 2005.

House (#63b, also deteriorated); a thirty-six-acre field stretched north behind the buildings. These domestic and agricultural outbuildings and the commercial building formed a significant concentration of structures that once clearly indicated varied activity and social interaction at this place. The now-demolished mill and the severely deteriorated Harden Store (#63a) illustrated the farm's commercial and social roles, now underrepresented in the remaining fabric. Had a tobacco barn survived, it would have provided information about crops and production, while the stable that once stood south of Highway 17 could have demonstrated the role of animal power and livestock. The loss of these defining buildings leaves the extant structures to present an incomplete and inaccurate record of the farm. The store and tenant house, the two surviving late-nineteenth-century buildings on the north side of the road, are not being maintained and could be lost at any time.

Additionally, the alterations to both the John Sam Harden House (#61) and the Levi Harden House (#62) have introduced late twentieth-century forms (the large attached garage at the rear of the Levi Harden House) and materials (vinyl siding and replacement windows) that have obscured historic details and construction. Together, the changes to the dwellings and the extensive loss of historic fabric and of significant and varied structures have adversely affected the integrity of design, feeling, and association of the overall landscape, making the area ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C as a rural agricultural historic district. The area is not eligible as a rural historic district under Criterion B (regardless of integrity) because it lacks an association with significant persons. A 2002 study completed by Environmental Services, Inc., of Raleigh found some archaeologically intact deposits associated with the Levi Harden Farm; their report concluded that some of the land associated with the farm was eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (see the individual evaluation of the Levi Harden Farm above for more specific information).

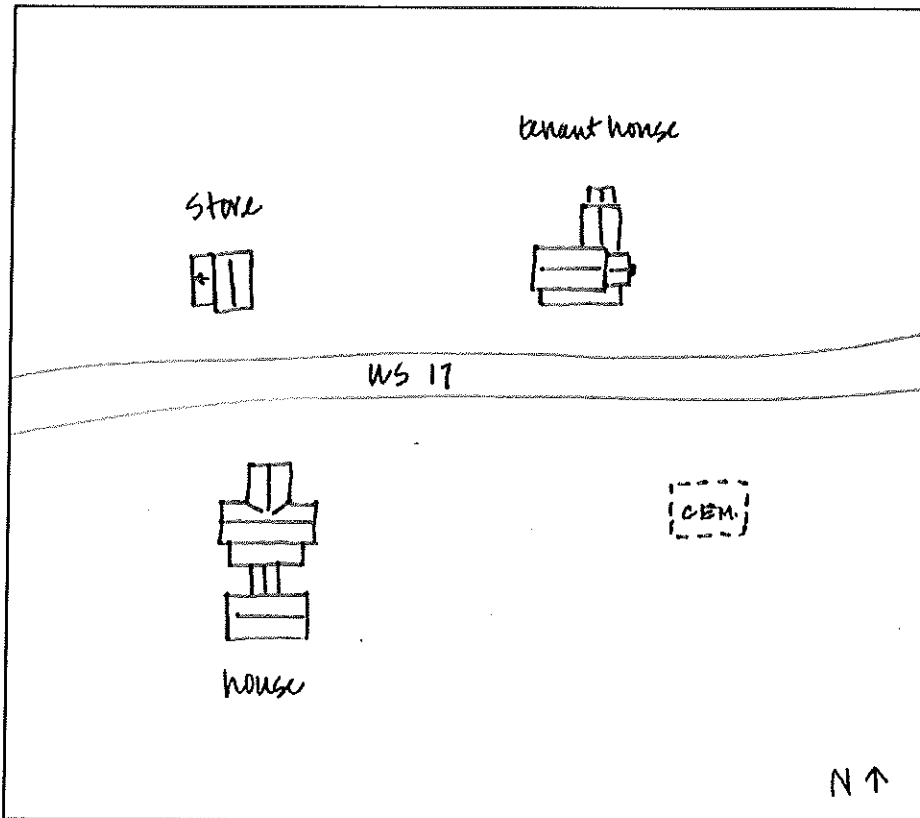


Figure 23. Levi Harden Farmstead site plan (not to scale)



Figure 24. Levi Harden House

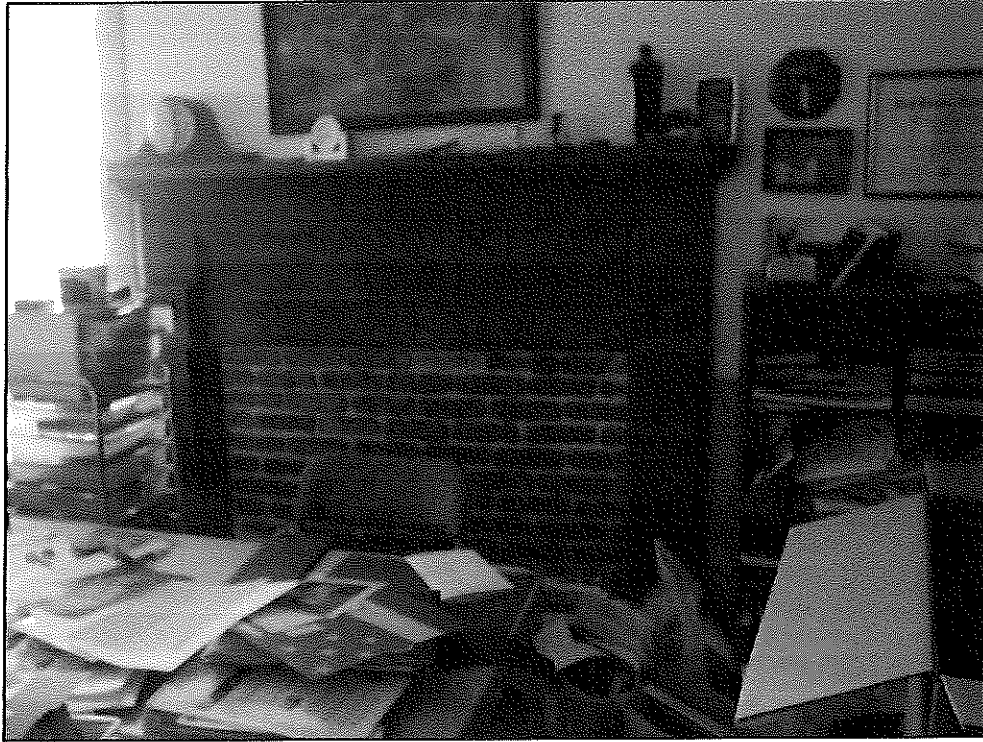


Figure 25. Mantle in Levi Harden House



Figure 26. Mantle in Levi Harden House

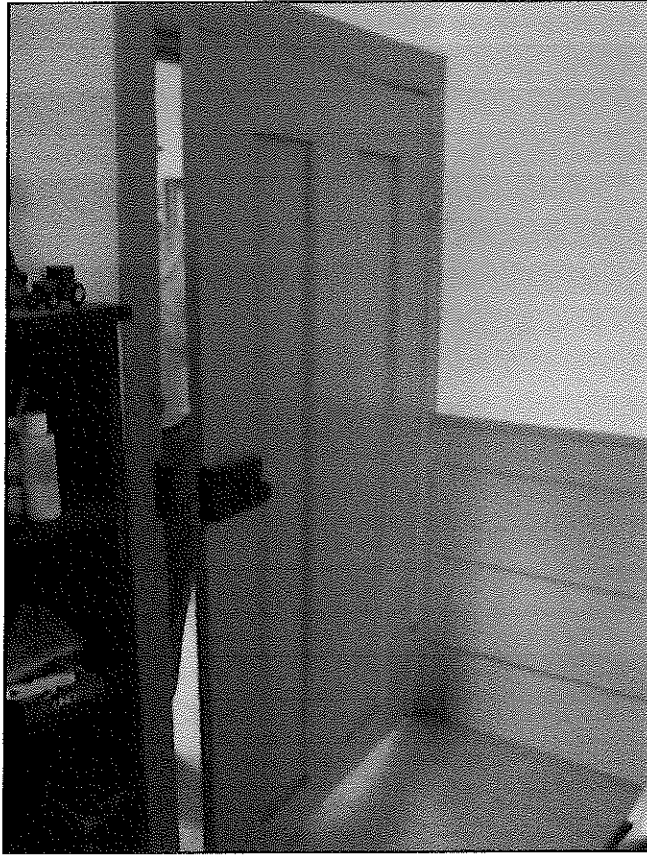


Figure 27. Original front door and wainscot in Levi Harden House



Figure 28. Mantel in front wing of Levi Harden House



Figure 29. Harden Cemetery

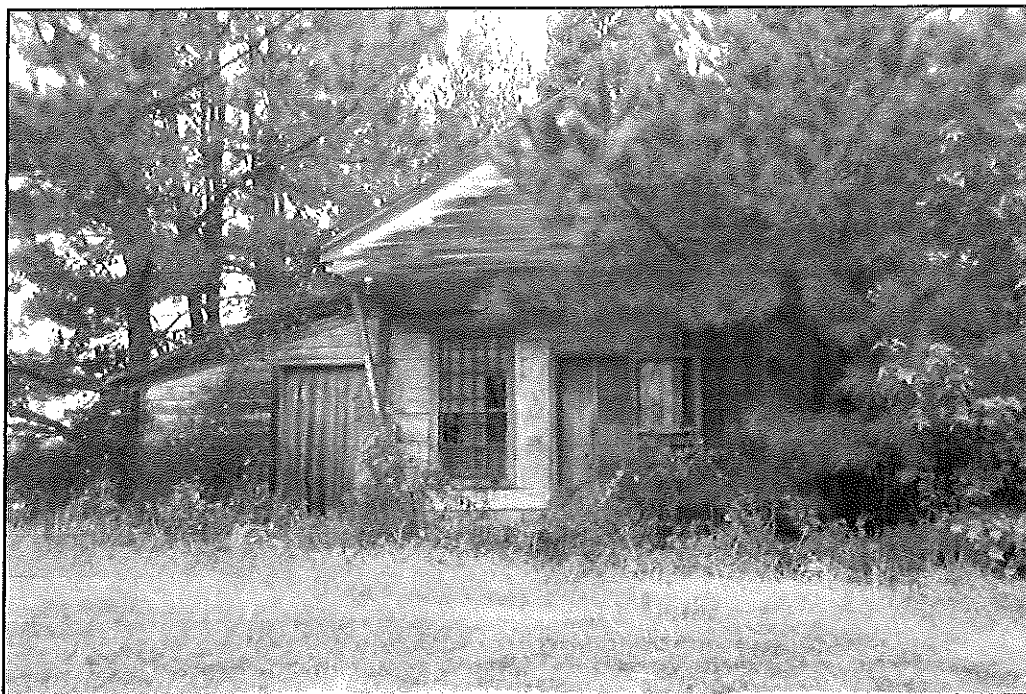


Figure 30. Harden Store



Figure 31. Harden Tenant House, façade



Figure 32. Harden Tenant House, rear view

64. House, 1123 US 17N, ca. 1945

Location: The house stands north of US 17, just west of Davis Road (SR 1503), which intersects with US 17 from the south. It is grouped with a few neighboring houses from later decades that form a small residential stretch on the highway.

Description: The one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled house features a hip-roofed front porch on metal porch posts, six-over-six, double-hung sash, aluminum siding, and two interior brick stacks.

Historical Background: The house is currently owned by Martha Lucille Pierce, who purchased it and its associated 1.72 acres from Nellie E. Pierce in 1977. Nellie Pierce had purchased several parcels in the 1950s and 1960s, perhaps assembling the 1.72-acre tract she later sold to Martha Pierce.²⁶

Evaluation: The house is typical of its type, scores of which are seen scattered on rural highways all over Bertie County and the state, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it for the National Register under Criteria A or B. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion D because it is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

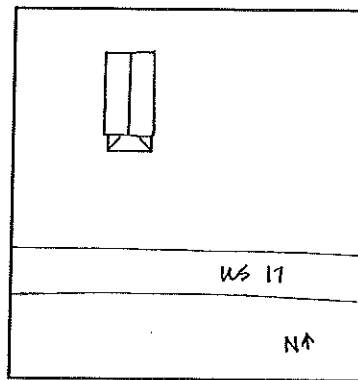


Figure 33. Site plan, 1123 US 17N (not to scale)

²⁶ Nellie Pierce to Martha Lucille Pierce, November 14, 1977, Deed book 606, page 30; Mande Mizell to N.P. Pierce, May 27, 1954, Deed book 438, page 433; and Stacy and Ethel Herndon, J. A. Pritchett, Trustee, and W.L. Pierce to Nellie Pierce, November 21, 1960, Deed book 501, page 533, George Harden, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.



Figure 34. House, 1123 US 17 N

**65. Robert and Shirley Spivey House, ca. 1954
108 US 13 North**

Location: The Spivey House stands on the northeast side of what was formerly Route 3, which has since been transformed into an interchange between US 13 Bypass and US 13 Business at the north end of Windsor. This is the first of four houses dating to the second half of the twentieth century that stand incongruously across divided lanes of traffic from a sprawling shopping center that faces the bypass road.

Description: The one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled house features a projecting gabled bay at the north end of the façade and front porch recesses across the balance of the façade. The front door is centered on the overall façade, in the recessed porch. A large, multi-light, fixed-sash window fills much of the remaining façade wall to the right of the door. Elsewhere, windows are eight-over-eight double-hung sash. Vinyl siding has been added to the house, covering the asphalt shingles that originally sheathed the walls. The concrete porch floor has been replaced with brick.²⁷

Historical Background: The current owners, Bobbie and Randall Cobb, have lived in the house since 1960, having purchased it from Robert and Shirley Spivey. The Spiveys bought the land from Shirley's father, Webster White, in 1953 and built the house in 1954 using loan guarantees from the GI bill.²⁸

Evaluation: The building lacks any distinctive architectural features that would qualify it for the National Register under Criterion C. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it for the National Register under Criterion A or B. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion D because it is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

²⁷ Details of original appearance supplied by the current owners, Randall and Bobbie Cobb, who have lived in the house since 1960.

²⁸ Bertie County Deed book 565, page 218; book 446-467; and book 434, page 517. Randall and Bobbie Cobb, interview with the author, January 11, 2005; and Dalton and Evie White, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

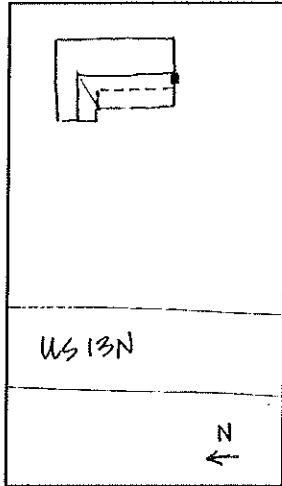


Figure 35. Spivey house site plan (not to scale)



Figure 36. Robert and Shirley Spivey House

66. Webster and Elsie White House, ca. 1954
112 US 13 North

Location: The White House stands on the northeast side of what was formerly Route 3 but has since been transformed into an interchange between US 13 Bypass and US 13 Business at the north end of Windsor. This is the third of four houses dating to the second half of the twentieth century that stand incongruously across divided lanes of traffic from a sprawling shopping center that faces the bypass road.

Description: This single-story, side-gabled Ranch house features deep eave overhangs and a carport at north gable end. Vinyl siding covers the original weatherboard sheathing, but original horizontal two-over-two, double-hung sash windows remain, as does a picture window flanked by two-over-two sidelights at the south end of the façade. A brick stack rises through the front slope of the roof at the center of the house.

Historical Background: Webster and Elsie White owned this parcel in 1954, when the house was built. He sold the house to Dalton and Evie White in 1956. The Dalton White family built rear additions to the house in the 1970s, enclosed back porch, and applied vinyl siding over the original weatherboard.²⁹

Evaluation: The building lacks any distinctive architectural features that would qualify it for the National Register under Criterion C. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it for the National Register under Criterion A or B. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion D because it is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

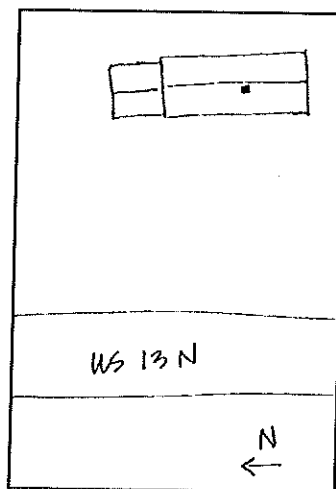


Figure 37. White house site plan (not to scale)

²⁹ Bertie County Deed book 463, page 182. Dalton and Evie White, interview with principal investigator, January 11, 2005.

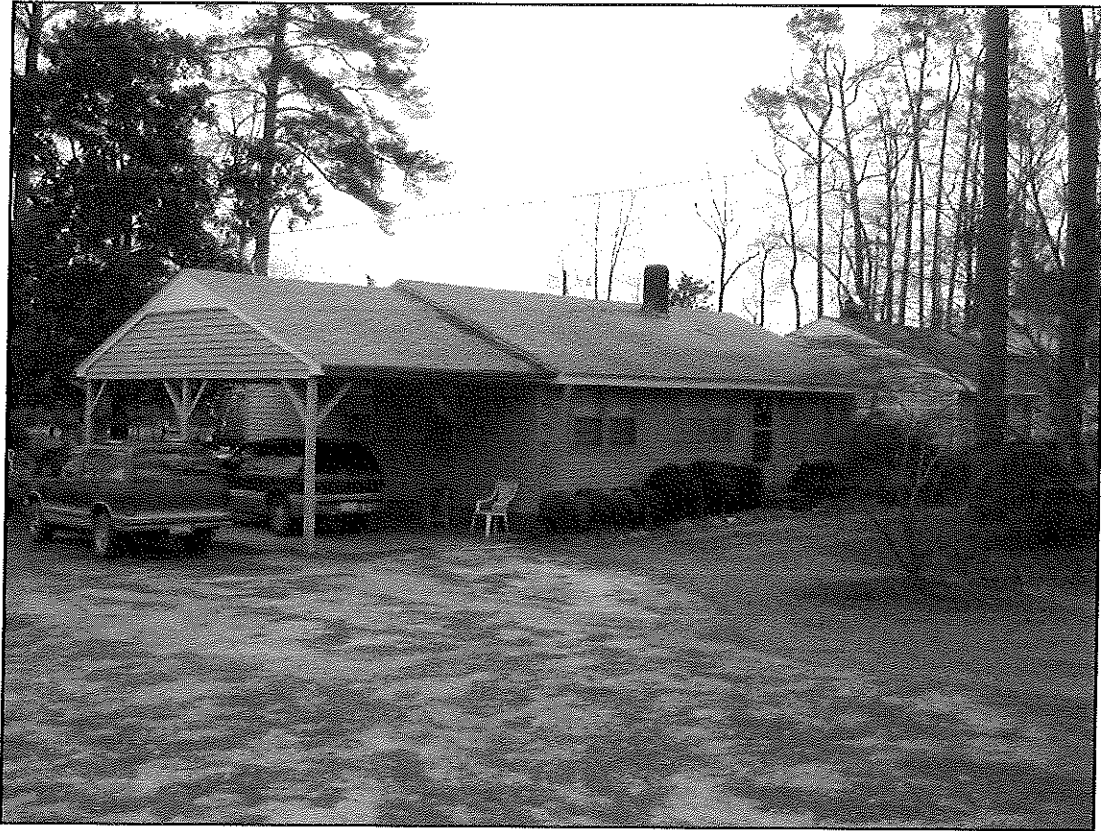


Figure 38. Webster and Elsie White House

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Interviews

Randall and Bobbie Cobb, Windsor, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

George Harden, Merry Hill Township, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

Scott Power, Eastern Office of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Greenville, interview with the authors October 27, 2004 and telephone interview with the authors March 2, 2005.

Harry Taylor, Taylor's Store vicinity, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

Harry Lewis Thompson, Windsor, telephone interview with the author, November 5, 2004.

Dalton and Evie White, Windsor, interview with the author, January 11, 2005.

Federal Aid # _____ TIP # **R-2404** County: Bertie

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Windsor Bypass
 On November 8, 2004, representatives of the

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
 North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
 Other

Reviewed the subject project at

Scoping meeting
 Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
 Other

All parties present agreed

There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.

There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.

There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-10, 12-25, 28, 29, 32-35, 37-40, 43-52, 54-60 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.

There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects. Properties # 26, 27, 30, 31, 41, 42, & 53 are outside APE. MPE 11/29/2004 SDM 11/29/2004

All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and QS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.

There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Pope 11/8/2004
 Representative, NCDOT Date

 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date
David D. McLeod 11/8/2004
 Representative, HPO Date

Penelope McNeill-Easley 11-8-2004
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

je

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form will be included.

Appendix B. Properties Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

1. **National Guard Armory, 1960**
E Side US 13

Flat-roofed, double-height center section with clerestory ribbon windows at side elevations and at first-floor level of facade. Center section flanked by single-story wings pierced with large window bays, brick stack rises from north wing. Flat-roofed canopy shelters entrance at center section. Entire building has brick exterior. Not eligible due to age and due to lack of exceptional architectural and historic significance.

Note: Demolished as of January 2005.

2. **House, ca. 1920**
115 US 13

One story, hip roof, shed-roof front porch on metal posts, 6/6 sash, two interior corbelled chimneys, exposed rafter tails, weatherboard exterior. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

3. **House, ca. 1950**
1-- US 13 (W side)

One story, front gable, hip-roof front porch on square posts, 2/2 horizontal sash, German siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

4. **House, ca 1940**
1-- US 13 (W side)

One story, front gable, hip-roof front porch on square posts, concrete porch floor, concrete foundation, vinyl siding and windows. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

5. **House, ca. 1920**
S side New Hope Lane

One story, side gable, 6/6 sash, shed-roof front porch partially screened, gabled wing at rear, weatherboard exterior. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

6. **House, ca. 1950**
N side New Hope Lane

One story, front gable, inset front porch with metal columns, 2/2 horizontal sash, concrete block construction. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

7. **House, ca. 1940**
W side US 13

One story, front gable, hip-roof front porch, two interior brick stacks, 6/6 sash, weatherboard exterior, concrete-block foundation. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

8. House, ca. 1920
W side US 13

One story, side gable, shed-roof full-width front porch, paired 6/1 sash, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

9. Gas Station/Store (Blue Wren), ca. 1925
108 US 13

One story, front gable, sheltered bay at facade, 6/6 sash, brick interior stack, shed-roof addition at side elevation with concrete-block exterior stack, exposed rafter tails, weatherboard in gable and aluminum siding elsewhere. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

10. House, ca. 1940
106 US 13

One story, side gable, gabled bay at facade, shed-roofed recessed porch enclosed with screens, gabled portico at side entry, 6/6 sash, weatherboard exterior. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

12. House, ca. 1930
109 Buds Lane

One-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch on metal posts, concrete porch floor, gabled bay at side elevation, 6/6 sash, exposed rafter tails, German siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

13. House, ca. 1925
520 US 13

One-story, stands sideways on lot, front gable, hip-roof front porch, shed-roof enclosed stoop on side elevation, exterior concrete-block stack, interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, 6/6 sash, aluminum siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

14. House, ca. 1950
5-- US 13 (W side)

One-story, front-gable, screened front-gable porch at north end of facade, 2/2 horizontal sash, shed-roof addition and open garage bay added to south elevation, exposed rafter tails, weatherboard exterior, concrete-block foundation. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

15. House, ca. 1950
5-- US 13 (W side)

One-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch, squared porch posts, 2/2 horizontal sash, interior concrete-block stack. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

16. Bell Brothers Inc. Peanut Plant, ca. 1980
SW corner US 13 and SR 1100

Steeply gabled with monitor along roof ridge, shed rooms along side elevations, 2/2 horizontal sash metal roofing and siding, elevator and shed-roof canopy at gable front, storm damage to north elevation. Not eligible due to age and lack of exceptional architectural and historic significance.

16a. Storage building, 1980

Immediately south of main building, facing US 13

Gable roof, metal siding and roofing, much of siding blown off from storm. Not eligible due to age and lack of exceptional architectural and historic significance.

16b. Sheds, ca. 1980

North and slightly west of main building, facing SR 1100

Two-story, shed-roofed, board and batten siding, metal roof, shed-roof canopy along east elevation; one-story shed-roofed section with plywood siding joined to north elevation; larger one-story gabled shed joined to north elevation of smaller shed. Not eligible due to age and lack of exceptional architectural and historic significance.

17. House, ca. 1935

----Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)

One-story, side-gable, gabled portico on metal posts, paired 6/6 sash, exposed rafter tails, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

18. House, ca. 1940

--- Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)

One story, side gable, inset corner porch with squared columns, paired 6/6, exposed rafter tails, interior brick chimney, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

19. House, ca. 1935

1224 Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)

One story, side gable, inset corner porch with squared columns, gabled portico at side entry, exposed rafter tails, paired 6/6 sash, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

20. House, ca. 1945

----Sterlingworth Street

One story, side gable, inset corner porch with squared columns, exposed rafter tails, 6/6 sash, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

21. House, ca 1940

12—Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)

One-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod, gabled portico on metal columns, three gabled dormers, 3/1 replacement sash, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

21a. Garage, ca. 1940

One-story, front gable, single bay garage with garage door and personnel door on facade, German siding, attached carport added in front of garage opening. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

22. House, ca. 1950

1205 Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)

One-and-one-half-story, side gable, slightly projecting gabled bay, side porch with metal posts, 3/1 sash, brick exterior, garage addition. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

23. House, ca. 1940

1100? Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)

One story, side-gable, gabled portico on metal columns, 6/6 sash, asbestos shingle siding, interior brick stack, porte cochere. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

24. House, ca. 1930

1102 Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)

One-and-one-half-story, side gable, vinyl siding and window. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

24a. Garage, ca. 1940

Side gable, vinyl siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

25. John T. Smith House, ca. 1920

US 13 business

Two-story, hip roof, 2/2 sash, several windows and original door opening apparently covered by vinyl siding, addition at side elevation. Full-height porch added at facade in 1980s but never finished. Not eligible due to alterations as described by Harry Louis Thomas of Windsor, who has owned the house and supplied the historic name.

28. House, ca. 1940

US 13 Business

One-story, Colonial Revival, side-gable, slightly projecting gabled bay and gabled portico at entry, paired 6/6 sash, some new windows, including at bay window at south end of facade, asbestos shingle siding, interior brick stack. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**29. Windsor High School Gymnasium and Home Economics building, ca. 1926
School Street**

One-story, gable-front center section flanked by hip-roof one-story wings. Center section features gabled portico with squared columns, concrete stoop, single-leaf front door with fanlight and sidelights, replacement windows, brick exterior, relatively recent metal roof. North wing features hip roof, recessed front entry slightly off center, 9/9 sash, interior brick stacks, brick exterior. South wing features hip roof, 12/12 sash, recessed front entry, brick exterior. Both wings feature the same metal roof on main section. The Windsor High School, built in 1926, was demolished, and the gym and home economics building is now surrounded by new houses and duplexes arranged on a cul-de-sac that begins beside the building and wraps around behind it. Not eligible due to lack of architectural integrity resulting from loss of main school building and physical context.

**32. House, ca. 1920
1003 King Street**

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, side gable, integrated front porch with more shallow roof pitch, battered porch columns, shed dormer in front roof slope, brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, vinyl siding and windows. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**33. House, ca. 1925
across from 1003 King Street**

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, side gable, inset front porch (floor removed) across facade, battered porch columns on brick piers that were once the porch foundation, gabled dormer in front roof slope, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, two corbelled brick chimneys, 2/2 horizontal sash, aluminum siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**34. House, ca. 1930
912 King Street**

One-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, gambrel roof, 6/1 sash, gabled dormers, projecting bay for front entry, broken pediment at front door, screened porch at west elevation with roof deck above, interior brick chimney. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**35. House, ca. 1910
Broad Street (beyond No Trespassing sign)**

I-house, hip-roof front porch, large side-gable single-story addition at southwest corner of house projects beyond the facade, 6/6 sash. Not eligible due to alterations and lack of architectural and historic significance.

**37. House, ca. 1920
--- Broad Street**

One story, front gable, inset front porch at northwest corner, replacement windows, exposed rafter tails, weatherboard exterior. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**38. House, ca. 1910
117 Broad Street**

One story, side gable, projecting gabled bay at north end of facade, hip-roof front porch wraps around entire facade, 4/4 interior brick stack, vinyl siding, concrete-block foundation piers. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**39. Thompson's Club House, ca. 1950
S side Greens Cross Road (SR 1300)**

Complex of two buildings situated on gravel road near pond, low brick pillars mark entry.

39a. Oyster Bar, ca. 1935, alterations 1950

One-story, side gable roof, plank siding, replacement windows, small gabled addition and wood shed at southwest end. Originally a mule and equipment shed, the building was converted into an oyster bar in 1950.

39b. Club House, ca. 1950

One-story, hip roof, inset wraparound front porch, exposed rafter tails, 2/2 horizontal sash and band of 6/6 sash along south elevation.

40. House, ca. 1930

S side Greens Cross Road (SR 1300), just west of junction with SR 1001

One story, side gable, projecting gabled porch with paired columns, interior brick chimney and altered chimney on north gable end, small addition at northwest corner, vinyl siding and windows. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**43. House, ca. 1910 (BR 177)
103 US 17**

One-story, triple-A, 2/2 sash, new porch, brick and concrete-block pier foundation, vinyl siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**44. Gas Station/Store, ca. 1925
US 17 intersection with SR 1001 (next to 103 US 17)**

One-story, hip-roof, sheltered bay at facade, 6/1 and 4/4 sash, brick exterior stack, weatherboard exterior. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

**45. House, ca. 1925
430 US 17**

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable, inset front porch on battered posts on brick piers, shed dormer in front roof slope, 3/1 sash, German siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

46. House, ca. 1930
432 US 17

One-and-one-half-story, side gable, projecting gabled front porch with half-story above, replacement porch posts on rusticated concrete-block piers, 3/1 sash, aluminum siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

47. House, ca. 1940
438 US 17

One-story, side gable, gabled portico with arched ceiling on metal posts, paired 6/6 sash, inset corner porch, vinyl siding, brick foundation, interior brick chimney. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

48. House, ca. 1910
4-- US 17 (next to 438 US 17)

One-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch on squared porch posts, 6/6 sash, bracketed eaves, interior brick stack, weatherboard exterior, metal roof covering. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

49. House, ca. 1920
506 US 17

One story, hip roof, hip-roof front porch with battered posts on rusticated concrete-block piers, exposed rafter tails, interior brick stacks, 3/1 sash, asbestos shingle siding, rusticated concrete-block foundation. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

50. House, ca. 1920
520 US 17

One-and-one-half-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch with battered posts on brick piers, exposed rafter tails, glazed front door, replacement windows, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

51. House, ca. 1920
526 US 17

One-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch on metal columns, 2/2 sash, bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails, interior brick stacks, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

51a. Tobacco packhouse, ca. 1920

Metal siding with open metal shed around three sides. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

51b. Tobacco barn, ca. 1920

Gabled barn with flanking single-story shed rooms, metal roof coverings. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

52. House, ca. 1920

605 US 17

One-and-one-half-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch on vinyl-clad columns, 2/2 sash, replacement windows in front gable, exposed rafter tails, added porte-cochere on east elevation, interior brick chimneys, aluminum siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

52a. Shed, ca. 1920

Front gable, weatherboard exterior, plank door Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

52b. Shed with garage bay, ca. 1930

Front gable, paneled centered door flanked by 3/1 sash windows, shed-roof open garage bay added to west elevation, exposed rafter tails, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

52c. Tobacco packhouse, ca. 1920

Weatherboard exterior, metal-roof shed canopy around three sides. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

54. House, ca. 1910 (BR 173)

N side US 17, roughly across from #55

One-and-one-half-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch on squared columns, 2/2 sash, exterior brick stack at west elevation, German siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance. *Note: No longer extant as of January 2005.*

55. House, ca. 1925

926 US 17

One-story, front gabled bungalow, gabled front porch on replacement brick piers, bracketed eaves, segmental-arch vent in porch gable, 3/1 sash vinyl siding in gable ends, brick veneer elsewhere, large gabled addition to west elevation includes carport and huge shed-roof dormer with vinyl siding and 6/6 sash. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

56. House, ca. 1940

923 US 17

One-story, side gable, gabled portico with arched ceiling and paired squared columns, 3/1 sash, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, asbestos shingle siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

56a. Outbuilding, ca. 1940

Front gable, shed-room at north elevation, plank doors, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, exposed rafter tails, metal roof, concrete-block foundation, concrete-block stack at south elevation. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

57. House, ca. 1940
937 US 17

One-and-one-half-story, side gable, projecting gabled portico with arched ceiling on replacement vinyl fluted columns, gabled dormers, 3/1 sash, brick foundation, interior brick chimney, vinyl siding. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

58. House, ca. 1915
S. side US 17, E of 926 US 17

One-and-a-half-story, front gable, hip-roof front porch with replacement posts and rails, 2/2 horizontal sash, vinyl siding, metal roof, brick foundation, exterior brick chimney on east elevation. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

59. Smokehouse, ca. 1900
N. side US 17, at house E of 937 US 17

Plank-log smokehouse, half-dovetail corners, metal roof, plank door, concrete-block foundation. Moved from the James Phelps House, which stood south of the APE on Davis Road until its demolition a few years ago. The smokehouse was moved within the last ten years; now stands in rear yard of brick Ranch house. Not eligible due to loss of setting.

60. Hardin House, ca. 1930 (BR 171)
105 Castelloe Road (SR 1504)

One-story, front gable, shed-roof front porch on squared porch posts, shed-roof back porch, exposed rafter tails, 6/6 sash, glazed front door, concrete-block foundation, weatherboard exterior. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.

60a. Shed, ca. 1930

Front gable with shed-roof side bays, weatherboard exterior. Not eligible due to lack of architectural and historic significance.



1. National Guard Armory, E Side US 13 (demolished as of January 2005)



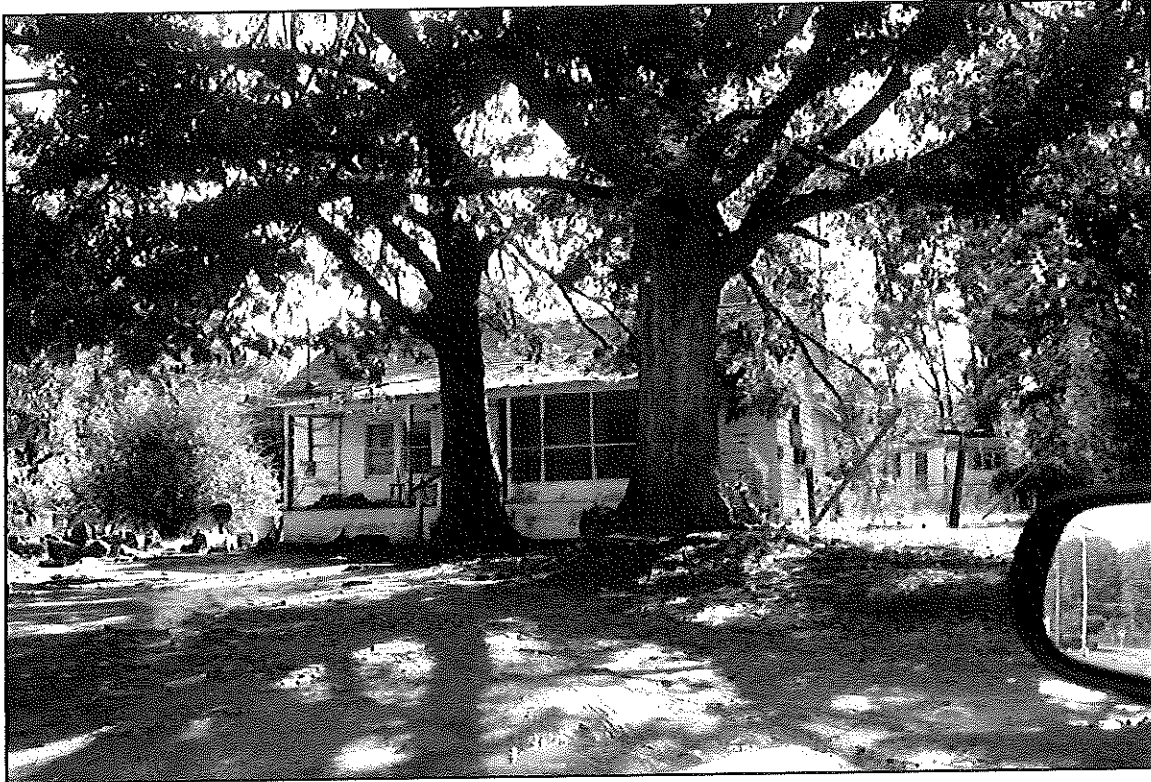
2. House, 115 US 13



3. House, 1-- US 13 (W side)



4. House, 1-- US 13 (W side)



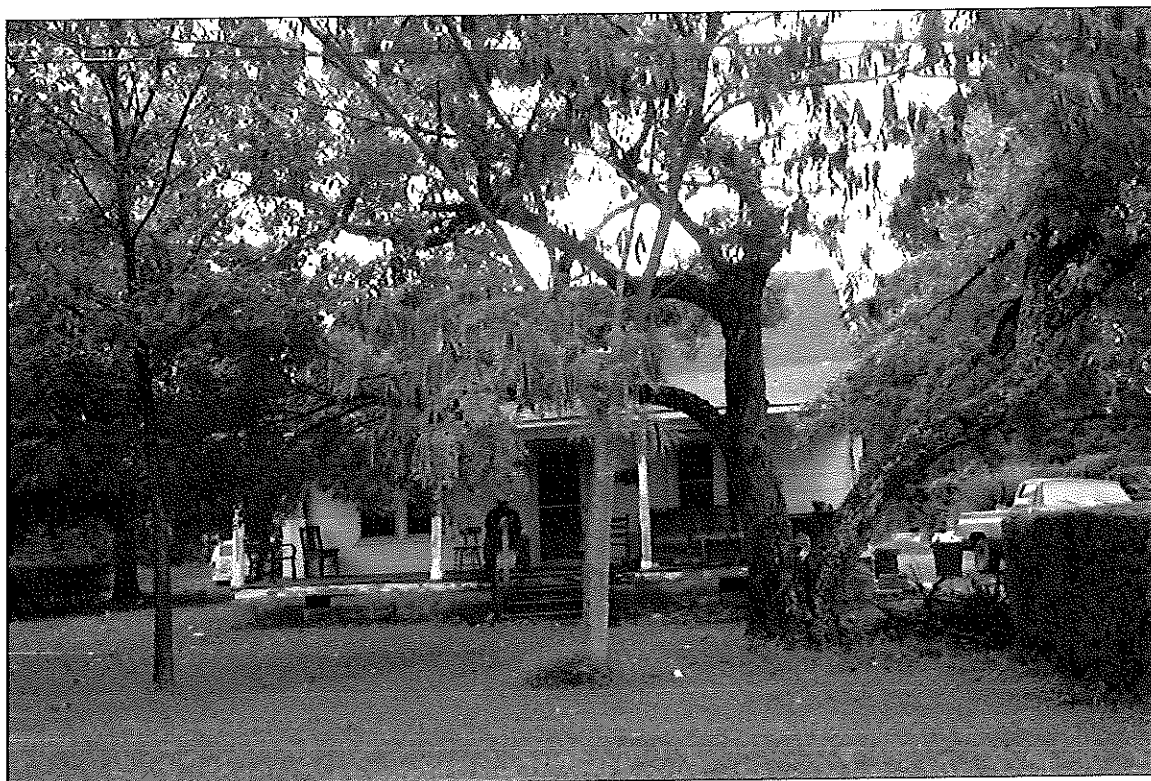
5. House, S side New Hope Lane



6. House, N side New Hope Lane



7. House, W side US 13



8. House, W side US 13



9. Gas Station (Blue Wren), 108 US 13



10. House, 106 US 13



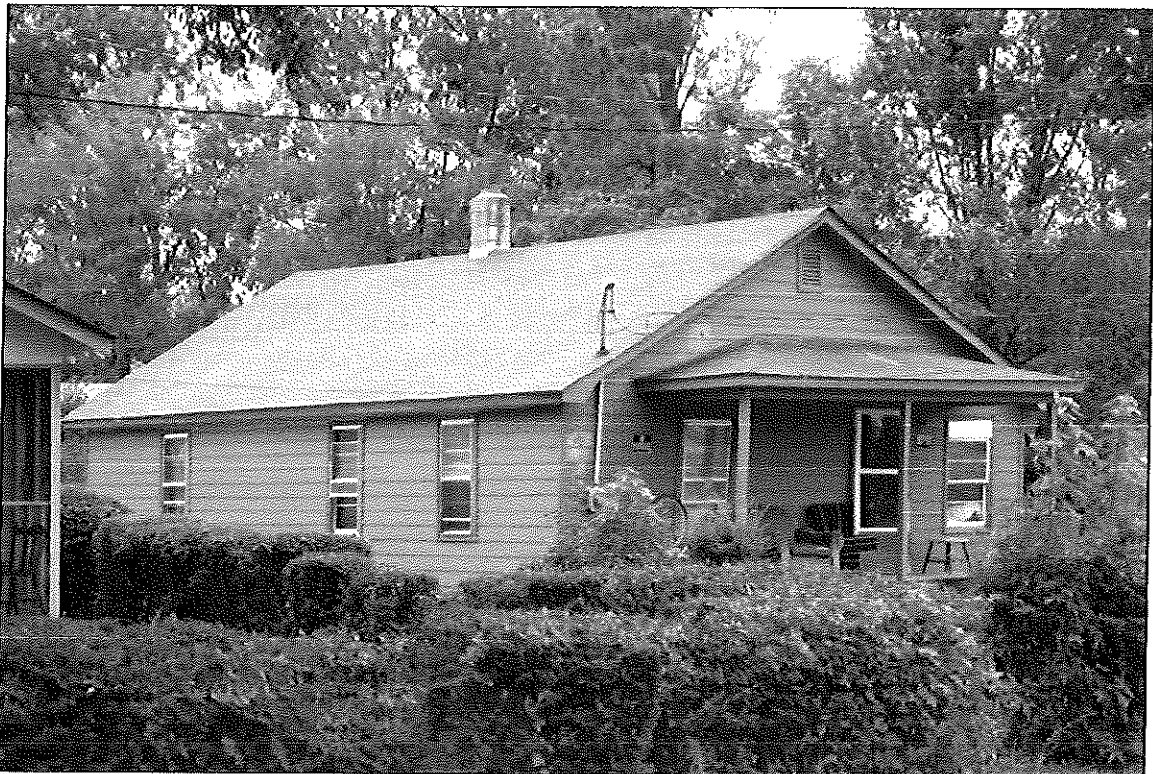
12. House, 109 Buds Lane



13. House, 520 US 13



14. House, 5-- US 13 (W side)



15. House, 5-- US 13 (W side)



**16. Bell Brothers Inc. Peanut Plant Complex, SW corner US 13 and SR 1100
(top shows view of southeast corner of complex from US 13; bottom shows view of
northwest corner of complex from SR 1100)**



17. House, ----Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)



18. (left) and 19. (right) Houses, 12-- and 1224 Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)



20. House, ----Sterlingworth Street



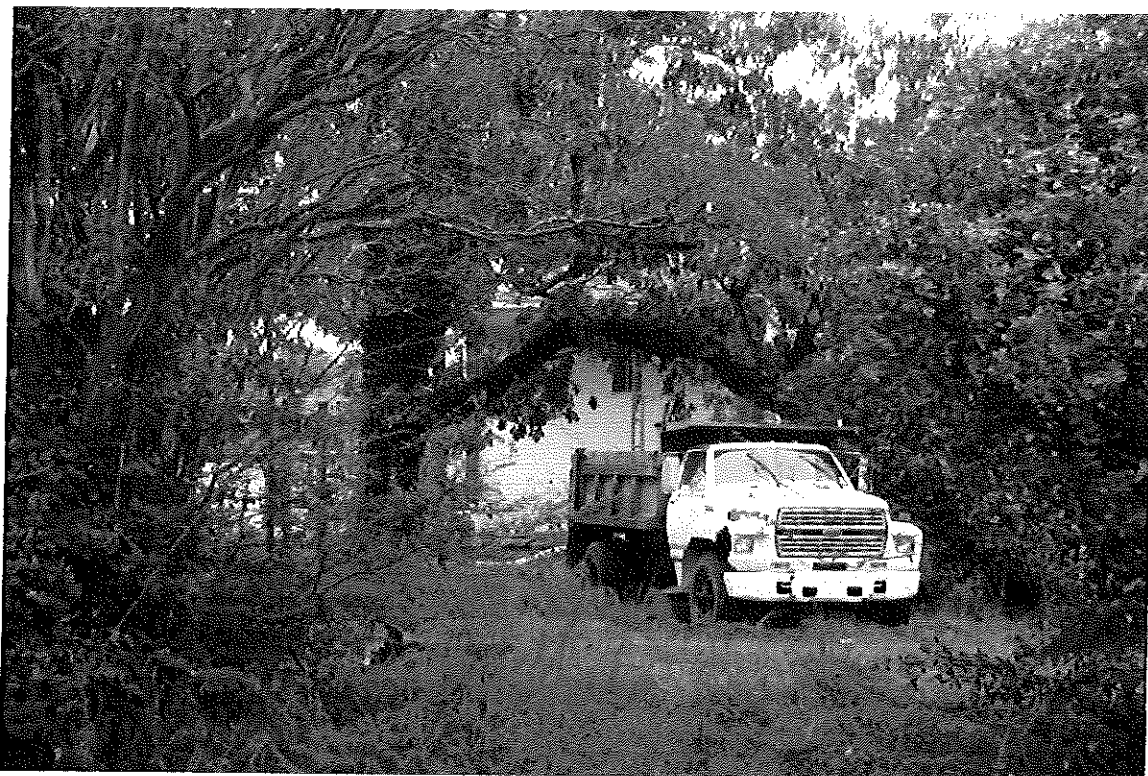
21., 21a. House and garage, 12—Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)



22. House, 1205 Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)



**24. (left) House, 1100 Sterlingworth Street (NC 308) and
23. (right) House, 1102 Sterlingworth Street (NC 308)**



25. John T. Smith House, US 13 business



28. House, South of #27 on west side US 13 Business



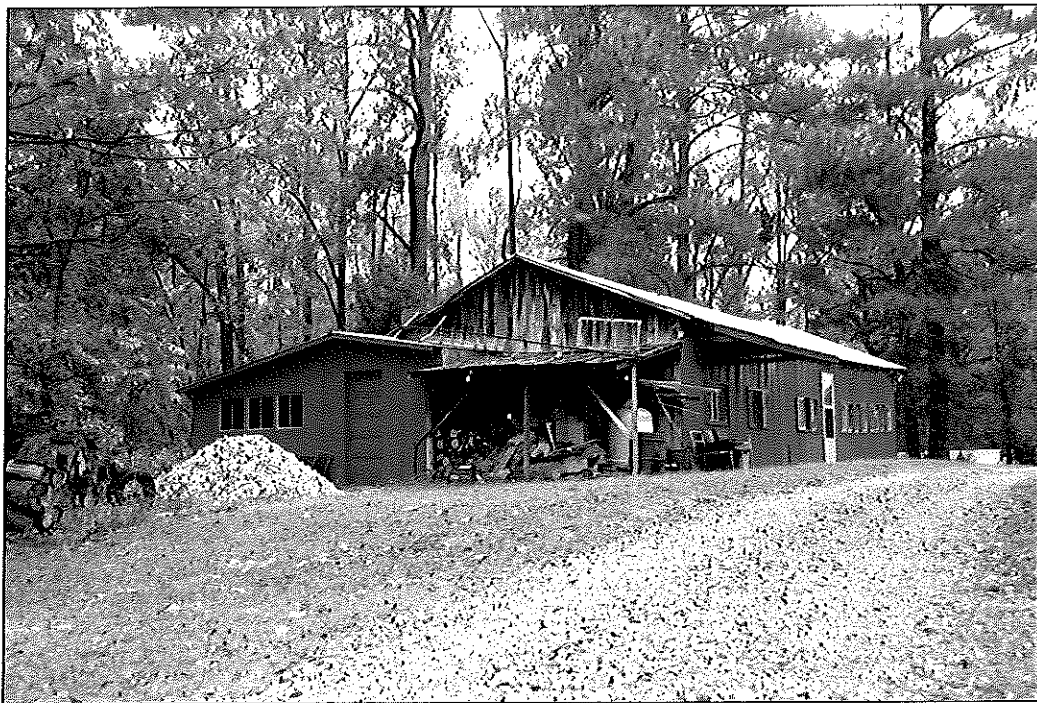
29: Windsor H.S. Gymnasium and Home Economics building, School Street



32. House, 1003 King Street



33. House, across from 1003 King Street



**39. Thompson's Club House, location, S side Greens Cross Road (SR 1300)
club house at top; oyster shack at bottom**



40. House, S side Greens Cross Road (SR 1300), just west of junction with SR 1001



43. House, 103 US 17



44. Gas Station, US 17 intersection with SR 1001 (next to 103 US 17)



45. House, 430 US 17



46. House, 432 US 17



47. House, 438 US 17



50. House, 520 US 17



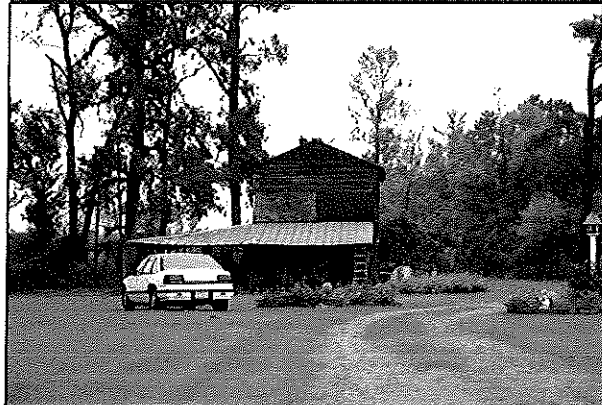
51. House, 526 US 17



51a. and b. Tobacco packhouse (center left background) and barn (right)



52. House, 605 US 17



52a-c. Sheds (top) and Tobacco Packhouse (bottom)



**54. House, N side US 17, roughly across from #55
(No longer extant as of January 2005)**



55. House, 926 US 17



56. House, 923 US 17



56a. Outbuilding, ca. 1940



57. House, 937 US 17



58. House, S. side US 17, E of 926 US 17



59. Smokehouse, N. side US 17, at house E of 937 US 17



60. Hardin House and shed, 105 Castelloe Road (SR 1504)

Appendix C. Properties not evaluated because they are outside the APE
(see concurrence form in Appendix A).

26. Thomas Lumber Company Office, 1928

US 13 business

One-story, front gable, stepped parapet, rusticated concrete block, replacement windows, metal roof covering. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

26a. Thomas Sawmill, 1924

Large gable-roofed equipment sheds with metal roofs and plank siding extend from the rear of the rusticated concrete-block office, and a conveyor system—also attached—parallels the equipment sheds. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

27. House, ca. 1920

west side US 13 Business, south of Thomas Lumber Co.

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, clipped side gable, full-width front porch recessed under flared eave, 4/1 sash, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, clipped gable dormers in front roof slope, exterior brick chimney at gable end, weatherboard exterior. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

27a. Shed/garage, ca. 1920

One-story, front-gable shed, weatherboard exterior, attached open garage bay. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

30. Adeline Cobb House, ca. 1890

King Street

Two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne, high hip roof, three bays wide, double pile, centered gablet centered at lower edge of roof at facade and side elevations, three-sided wraparound porch with pavilion at northwest corner, turned porch posts and railing, sawn brackets at porch, two interior chimneys with elaborate brickwork, 1/1 sash, front door flanked by sidelights, weatherboard exterior with decorative shingles in gablets and in pediment centered at front porch entry. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

31. Teacherage, ca. 1950

King Street

Two-story, side gable, gabled portico on squared columns with arched ceiling, 10/10 and paired 6/6 sash, interior brick stack and exterior chimney at east gable end, one-story hip-roof wing at rear elevation, gabled porch at side entry, brick exterior. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

41. **Fire tower, ca. 1930**
N side Greens Cross Road (SR 1300), just west of junction with SR 1001
Metal tower, enclosed cab at top, eight landings lead to cab floor.
42. **Greens Cross Missionary Baptist Church, 1920**
1020 US 17 (at intersection with SR 1001)
Cruciform-plan, intersecting gable roof, angled facade with tower with steeple at center, round-arch stained-glass windows, rusticated concrete-block foundation, asphalt-shingle roof, gabled rear addition with concrete-block foundation, gabled hyphen, second gabled rear addition with poured concrete foundation, vinyl siding. Congregation established January 17, 1874. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
53. **House, ca. 1920**
636 US 17
One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled bungalow, shed-roof front porch on squared columns, shed-roof dormer on front roof slope, 1/1 and 6/6 sash, vinyl siding, gabled wing extends from rear elevation, exterior brick chimneys at all gable walls. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
- 53a. **Shed, ca. 1940**
Front gable, shed-room on south elevation, asbestos shingle siding, window on north elevation, metal roof. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
- 53b. **Shed, ca. 1920**
Front gable, flanking shed rooms on side elevations, metal roof and siding. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
- 53c. **Shed, ca. 1920**
Shed roof, weatherboard exterior, metal roof covering. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
- 53d. **Prefabricated outbuilding, ca. 1970**
Shallow gable roof, metal siding and roof covering, metal awning over door on east elevation. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
- 53e. **Machine shed, ca. 1950**
Gabled, three-bay, metal-clad pole barn providing shelter for equipment. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
- 53f. **Shed, ca. 1940**
Gabled, concrete block, metal roof, paneled door. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.
- 53g. **Machine shed, ca. 1940**
Small shed-roofed pole shed for equipment storage. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

53h. Shed, ca. 1940

Shed-roofed, weatherboard exterior. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

53i. Barn, ca. 1940

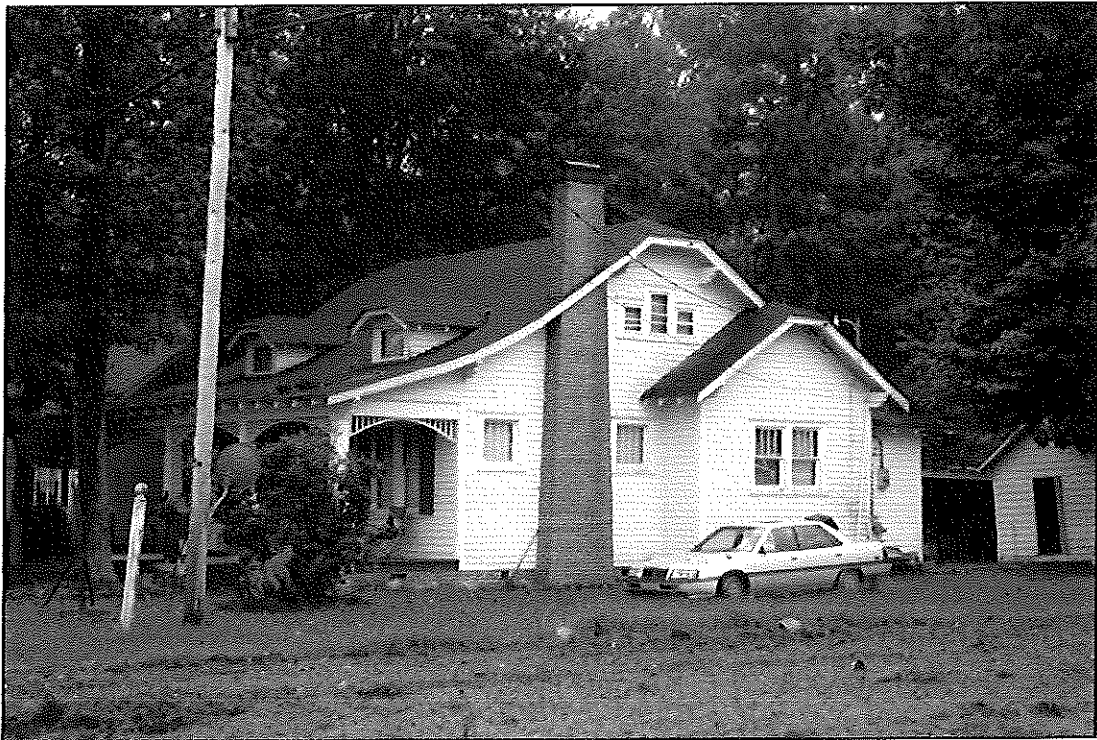
Front gable with open shed rooms flanking on side elevations, metal siding and roof covering, open bay below hayloft. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.

53j. Shed, ca. 1940

Front-gable with open shed rooms flanking on each elevation, weatherboard exterior, metal roof covering. Not evaluated because property is outside APE.



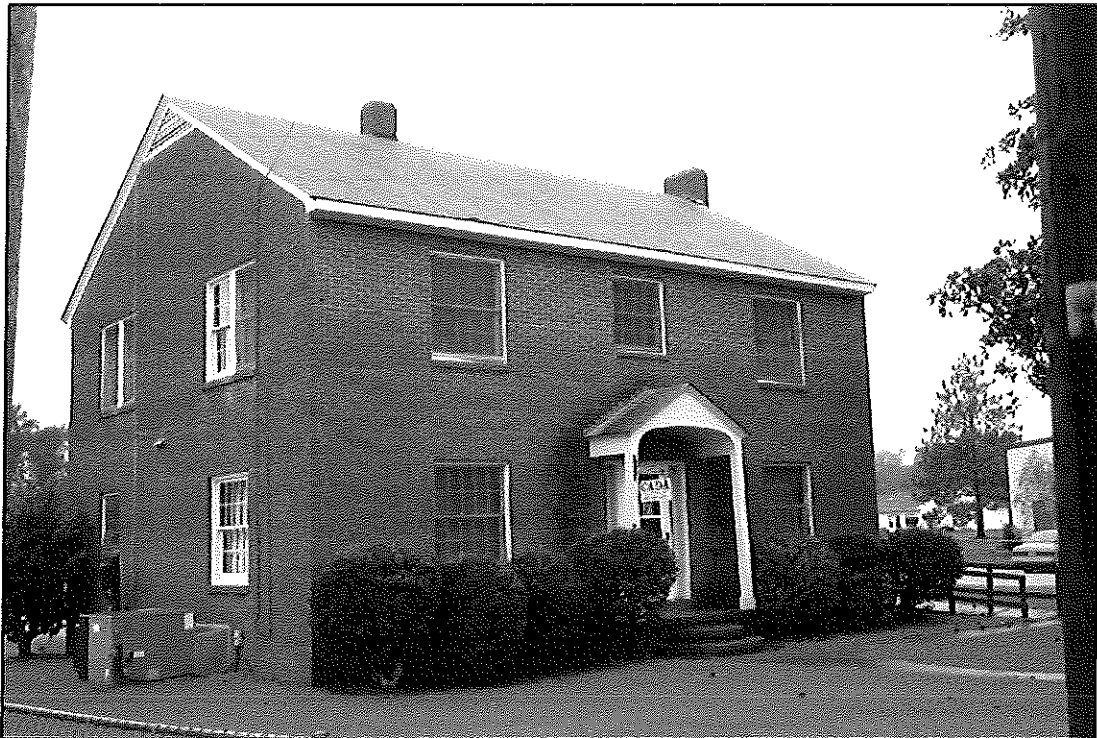
26. Thomas Lumber Company Office, US 13 business



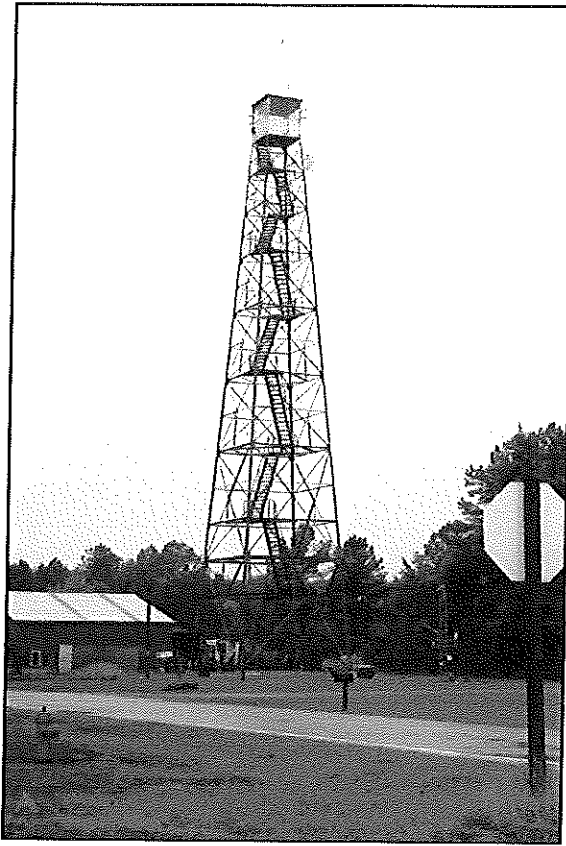
27. House, west side US 13 Business, south of Thomas Lumber Co.



30. Adenine Cobb House, King Street



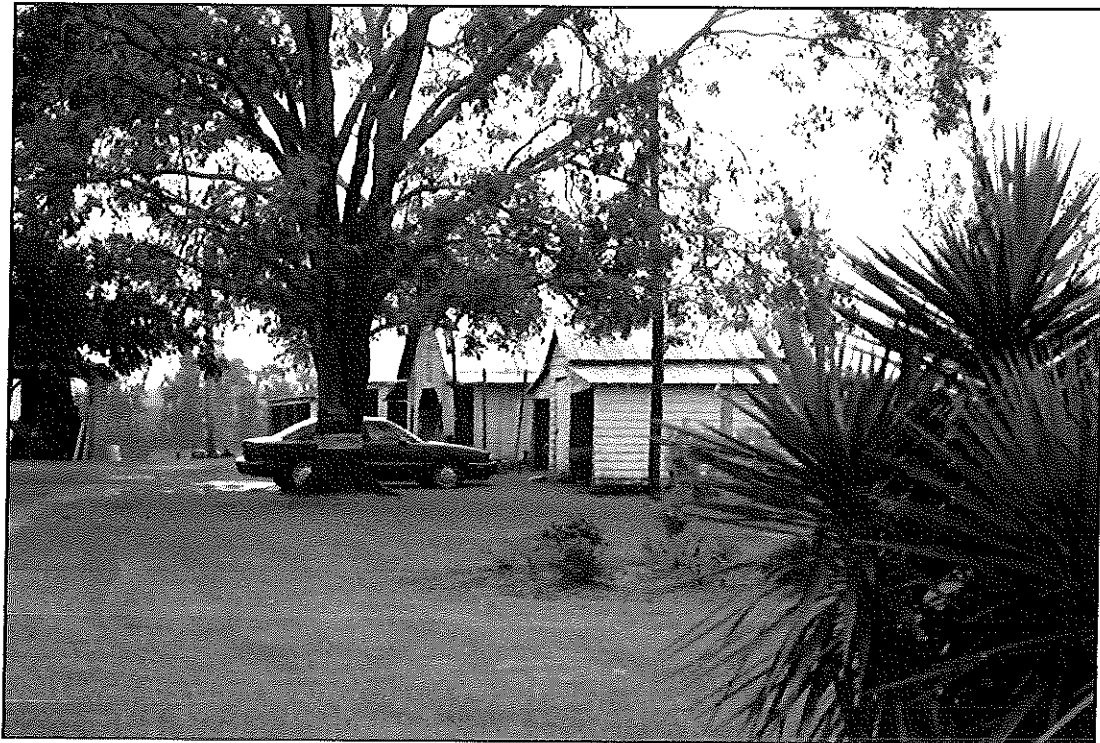
31. Teacherage, King Street



41. Fire tower, N side Greens Cross Road (SR 1300), west of jct with SR 1001



42. Greens Cross Missionary Baptist Church, 1020 US 17



53. House and farmstead, 636 US 17