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North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

January 18, 1996

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for Mid-Currituck Sound Bridge, Currituck County, R-2576, Federal Aid Project BRS-000S(35), State Project 6.049002T, ER 96-7986

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 1995, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., concerning the above project.

The following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Currituck Beach Light Station

Currituck Shooting Club. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding the proposed boundary reduction for this property.

Whalehead Club

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Corolla Historic District. This district is the only rural community on the Currituck Banks surviving from the early twentieth-century, and is eligible under Criterion A for community planning and Criterion C for architecture. We believe the boundaries for the district should be extended to include the National Register-listed Currituck Beach Light Station.

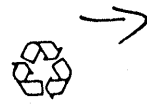
DOE

Christian Advocate Baptist Church. This church is an intact example of early-twentieth century rural church design with an unusual nave and transept plan, and is eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

DOE

Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop. This property exemplifies the small scale decoy making operations once found throughout the county, and

DOE



is eligible under Criterion A for industry. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries for this property.

Dr. W. T. Griggs House. This property is eligible under Criterion B for its association with locally prominent physician and public school advocate Dr. W. T. Griggs and under Criterion C for architecture as one of the finest early twentieth century houses in the county. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries for this property.

DOE

Currituck Sound Rural Historic District. This district is eligible under Criterion A for community planning and development because it illustrates the development of the region and under Criterion C for its collection of traditional house forms and vernacular versions of nationally popular styles.

DOE

Daniel Saunders House. This property is eligible under Criterion C as a notable example of early twentieth century vernacular dwellings in the county. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries for this property.

DOE

Baum House. This property is eligible under Criterion C for architecture because of its traditional regional form and waterfront proximity.

DOE

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

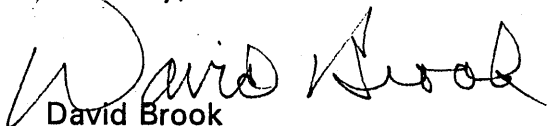
Gallop School. This property had undergone extensive remodeling and lacks integrity.

Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center. This property is less than fifty years old and lacks the outstanding significance necessary to meet criteria consideration G.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

Nicholas L. Graf
January 18, 1996, Page 3

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Mattson, Alexander and Associates

bc: ~~File~~
Brown/Bevin
Eastern Office
County
RF

ATTACHMENT

Historic Structures Survey Report for Mid-Currituck Sound Bridge,
Currituck County, R-2576, Federal Aid Project BRS-000S(35),
State Project 6.049002T, ER 96-7986

Currituck Shooting Club

Because the planned development has not yet been constructed on Currituck Shooting Club property, we believe it is premature to propose a National Register boundary reduction. Once enough development has taken place to significantly alter the character of the property, the Federal Highway Administration may prepare documentation to amend the National Register Registration Form and submit it to our office for consideration by the National Register Advisory Committee and acceptance by the National Park Service.

Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop
Dr. W. T. Griggs House
Daniel Saunders House

The report proposes that boundaries for these properties omit DOT right-of-way, but does not state how much recorded right-of-way DOT owns in each case, and does not provide a description of the right-of-way that justifies its separation from the historic property. Without additional justification for using right-of-way as a boundary, we believe that the boundaries for these properties should be extended to the edge of pavement.

Mid-Currituck Sound Bridge Study

Phase II (Intensive Level)

**Architectural Survey and Evaluations
of Eligibility**

State Project No. 6.049002T

T.I.P. No. R-2576

Currituck County, North Carolina

Prepared by

Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

309 East Park Avenue, Number 4

Charlotte, North Carolina 28203

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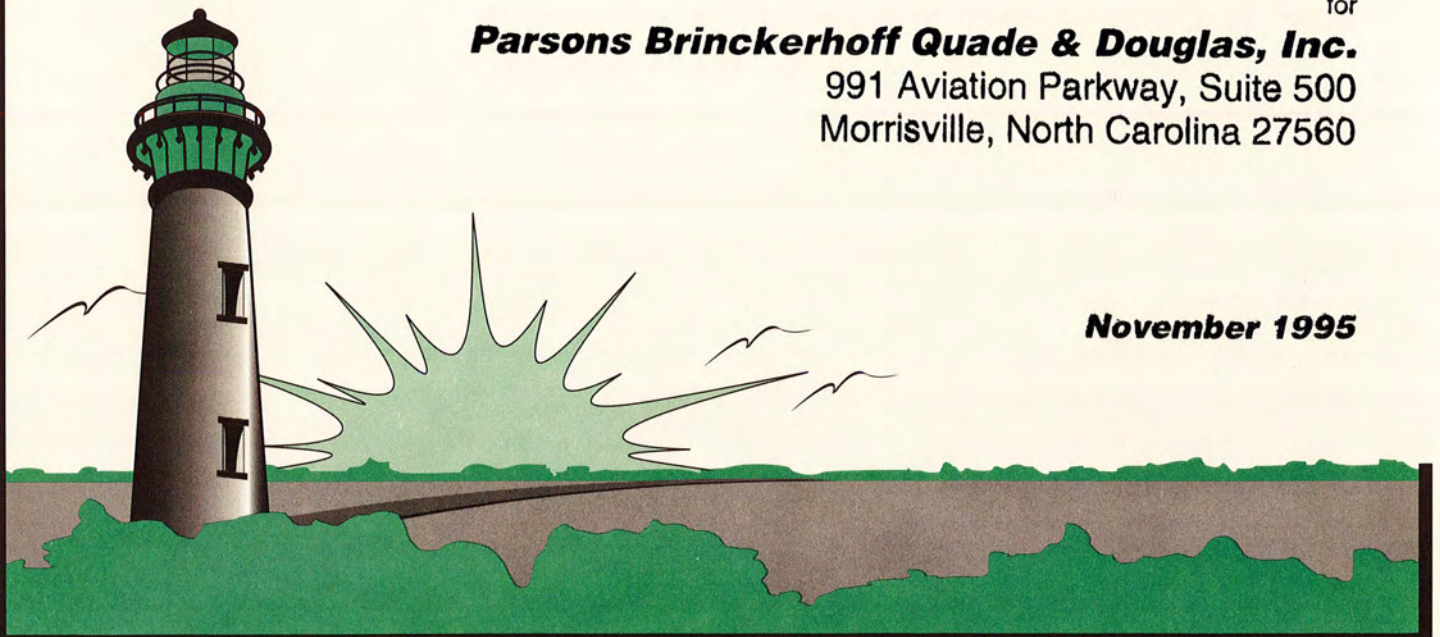
for

Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.

991 Aviation Parkway, Suite 500

Morrisville, North Carolina 27560

November 1995



PHASE II INTENSIVE LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
AND EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY
FOR
MID-CURRITUCK SOUND BRIDGE STUDY
CURRITUCK COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.L.P. NO. R-2576

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Richard L. Mattson
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Project Manager

N.C.D.O.T. Historic Architectural Resources Section

11/16/95

Date

11/16/95

Date

11/22/95

Date

11/22/95

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation project is entitled Mid-Currituck County Bridge Construction and is located in Currituck County. The T.I.P. Number is R-2576. The purpose of the project is to prepare a combined project location planning report and environmental impact statement (E.I.S.) for the proposed construction of a bridge crossing the Currituck Sound from the mainland to the Outer Banks.

The project will begin at U.S. 158 on the Currituck County mainland and end at N.C. 12 on the Currituck Outer Banks. The project will include a two lane, mainland approach road, the two lane bridge across the sound, and a terminus on the Outer Banks. The mainland approach would be elevated above existing local roads, and there would be no connection to these roads. A ramp for southbound U.S. 158 traffic turning onto the eastern approach road would also be constructed as part of this project. The project will extend 6.9 to 7.3 miles between the two terminal points. There are six alternative corridors being considered for this project. The first alternative begins approximately 1,300 feet north of S.R. 1140 on the mainland and would terminate at the north end of the Monteray Shores subdivision on the Currituck Outer Banks. The second proposed corridor would also begin approximately 1,300 feet north of S.R. 1140 on the mainland but would terminate at the south end of the Monteray Shores subdivision. The third alternative would closely parallel S.R. 1140 on the mainland side and would terminate at the north end of Monteray Shores. The fourth alternative would also closely parallel S.R. 1140 on the mainland side but would terminate at the south end of Monteray Shores at Albecore Street. The fifth alternative would include a new east-west road between Aydlett and Poplar Branch. The new road would be located approximately 3,300 feet south of S.R. 1140 and would terminate at the north end of Monteray Shores. The sixth alternative would include the new east-west road between Aydlett and Poplar Branch and would terminate at the south end of Monteray Shores at Albecore Street.

On the mainland, the project area begins at the junction of the new U.S. 158 bypass and old U.S. 158 on the north side of the town of Coinjock and extends south along U.S. 158 to the junction with N.C. 3. From this junction, the project area extends east and includes the community of Poplar Branch. On the Outer Banks, the project area extends from the sound to the coast from Poyners Hill north to the North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve at Monkey Island.

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) as part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by an environmental impact statement. This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the E.I.S. and is on file at the Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. This addendum is part of the documentation undertaken to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in, 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.

The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (15 June 1994). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the A.P.E. for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources 50 years of age or older within the A.P.E.; and (3) to determine the potential eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The methodology for the survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the A.P.E. The field survey was conducted by automobile as well as on foot to delineate the A.P.E. of the proposed highway alternatives and to identify all properties within this area which were built prior to 1946. Every property at least 50 years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated, and those considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility. For those resources considered to be eligible for the National Register, site plans were drawn and National Register boundaries determined.

The boundaries of the A.P.E. are shown on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographical maps (see **Figure 22** in the Appendix). Situated primarily east of U.S. 158 on the mainland between Coinjock and Poplar Branch, and between Corolla and Duck on the Currituck Outer Banks, the A.P.E. includes areas which may face increased development pressures because of the bridge as well as those areas which may be directly affected. The A.P.E. is defined by modern construction, topographical features, and sight lines. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

A total of 47 resources, which appeared to have been built prior to 1946, were identified and evaluated. Indepth evaluations for nine resources were included in the Property Inventory and Evaluations Section of this report. These nine evaluated properties include one rural historic district, one village historic district, four early twentieth century houses, one turn of the century school, one ca. 1910 church, and one post-World War II community center. Seven of these properties were considered eligible for the National Register.

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No. 39	Daniel Saunders House	85
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Properties Evaluated Intensively But Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

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No. 36	Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center	102

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(Appendix C)

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No. 9	Church
No. 10	House
No. 11	House
No. 12	House
No. 13	House
No. 16.	House
No. 31	House
No. 32	House
No. 33	House
No. 34	House
No. 37	House
No. 38	House
No. 40	House
No. 42	House
No. 43	House
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No. 46	House
No. 47	House

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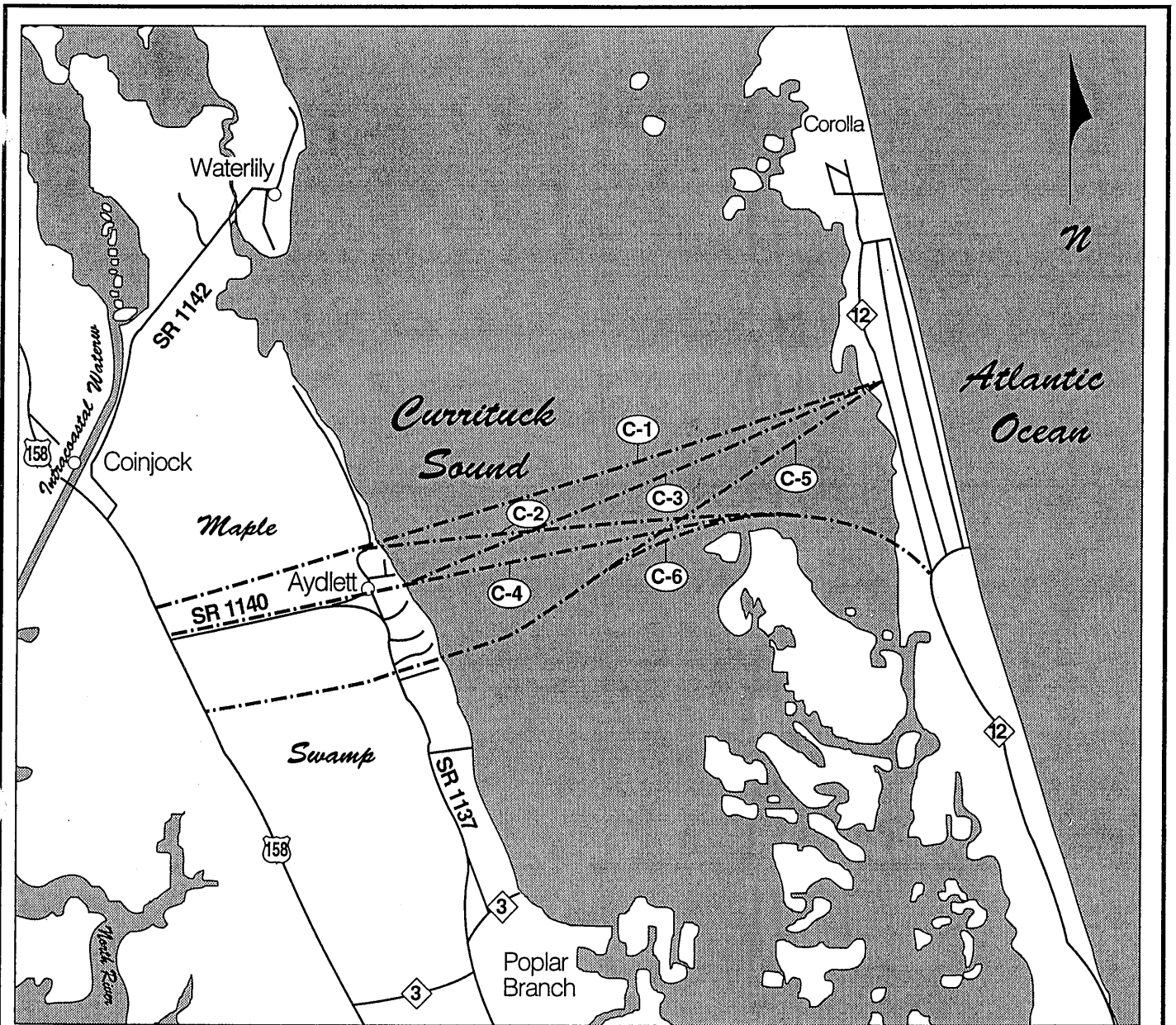
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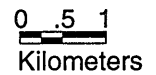
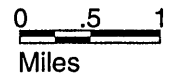
depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps, and the A.P.E. is also illustrated in Appendix A.

The A.P.E. was based upon the location of the proposed construction in relationship to natural and physical boundaries. The A.P.E. extends south and north of the proposed construction to include secondary roads and highways which may face increased development pressures because of the bridge construction. The boundaries of the A.P.E., on both the mainland and Outer Banks, are defined by the ocean, the sound, swamp, waterways, road terminations, dense woodland, and secondary roadways which buffer the small communities and farmsteads in this rapidly developing county.



Legend

----- Project Corridors



Alternatives

- C-1 New Corridor Next to Power Line/
North Monterey Shores
- C-2 New Corridor Next to Power Line/
Official Map Site
- C-3 Parallel to SR 1140/North Monterey Shores
- C-4 Parallel to SR 1140/Official Map Site
- C-5 New Corridor/North Monterey Shores
- C-6 New Corridor/Official Map Site

Project Corridors	Figure
	1

III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Currituck County occupies both a long, narrow peninsula in the northeastern corner of North Carolina and the northernmost section of a chain of barrier islands, commonly known as the Outer Banks. These two sections of the county are separated by the Currituck Sound. The inland peninsula is formed by the shallow sound to the east, the North River to the west, and the Albemarle Sound to the south.

Located in the Coastal Plain, the inland section of Currituck County is low-lying with large expanses of marsh and forested swamp land. A north-south ridge runs through the center of the county, and numerous creeks radiate east and west from this high ground. U.S. 158, crossroads communities, and farms line this ridge for the length of the county. A similar north-south strip of cleared land parallels the sound. S.R. 1137 forms the spine of this clearing with farms oriented to the road. The soils of this swampy region of the state are naturally poorly drained which, in combination with the heavy forestation, meant that the land had to be cleared and artificially drained to support crop production. Consequently, the farms have tended to be small and concentrated within these two linear areas of relatively high ground. While agriculture has been historically confined to the clearings, the marshes and swamps have supported an abundance of wildlife for hunting, and the sounds and waterways fishing.

The narrow Currituck Banks forms the eastern boundary of Currituck County. The bank lies between the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Currituck Sound to the west. The soundside is low-lying, grassy marshland while sandy beaches line the ocean side.

Currituck County remained sparsely populated well into the post-World War II era. However, in the past ten years, large scale, dense beach resorts have been built on the Currituck Banks following the construction of N.C. 12 from Duck to Corolla. This section of the A.P.E. has lost most of its historic appearance and is almost entirely developed except for protected natural areas, such as the North Carolina National Estuarine Research Reserve at Monkey Island, Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge, north of Corolla, and other areas owned by the National Audubon Society and the Nature Conservancy. Within the soundside A.P.E., modern development has been less intense and is generally confined to U.S. 158 although some residential development has occurred along the sound. In this section of the A.P.E., modern construction is represented by small-scale commercial operations which tend to serve beach-going tourists. Although suburban developments for the Hampton Roads region of Virginia have been built in areas of northern Currituck County, most of this residential and commercial suburban construction falls north of the A.P.E. for this project.

In conclusion, the environmental setting is a mix of historically agrarian and coastal landscapes and post-World War II suburban and resort land uses. Particularly in the coastal areas of the county, modern resort construction has almost completely altered the historic landscapes and appearance. On the soundside, modern commercial development

has been largely confined to U.S. 158 with pockets of modern residential construction along the sound.

V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Historical and Architectural Overview and Community Planning and Development Context

Early Settlement to the Civil War

The history of permanent white settlement in the Currituck area dates to earliest period of European migration into North Carolina. During the middle decades of the seventeenth century settlers from the Virginia colony began occupying lands along the waterways that flow into Albemarle Sound--the Chowan, Yeopim, Perquimans, Little, Pasquotank, and North rivers. In 1665, the area north of the sound to the Virginia line became part of North Carolina, which had been established as a proprietary colony in 1663. This northeastern portion formed the County of Albemarle, named after George Monck, the Duke of Albemarle and one of the colony's eight Lords Proprietors. Boundary disputes between Virginia and North Carolina, however, continued until a joint commission from the two colonies surveyed the border line in 1728 (Lefler and Newsome 1973: 68, 108, 128).

By the time the County of Albemarle was created, Virginia had been actively promoting settlement in the region. Reconnaissance parties, such as Colonel Thomas Dew's 1646 expedition into Currituck Sound, explored the Albemarle region, and assorted promotional tracts were published in London extolling the beauty and fertility of the area. In 1654, Francis Yeardley also ventured south from Virginia into the sound. The Currituck territory, he proclaimed, possessed "a most fertile, gallant rich soil, flourishing in all the abundance of nature. . ." (Schoenbaum 1982: 50-56).

The first settlers of the Currituck journeyed down the North and North Landing rivers in the 1660s. They called the region "Coratank," considered to be the native word for wild goose. The first recorded land grant in present-day Currituck County was for 600 acres on Indian Creek, a tributary of the North River, made by Lord Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, to John Harvey in 1663. In this period, Algonkian Indian tribes, especially the Poteskeet, lived on the mainland shore, and settlers paid the tribe for permission to occupy tribal lands near Currituck Sound. Some of the new arrivals attempted to settle and graze livestock on Currituck Banks, the thin, sandy barrier island located at the north end of the chain of barrier islands known as the Outer Banks. Although livestock grazing persisted on the banks into the twentieth century, the frequent northeaster storms and hurricanes prevented permanent farming.

Traditionally rural, the Currituck region progressed slowly through the colonial period and into the antebellum decades, its economic fortunes tied closely to the waterways. The Currituck Precinct was formed in 1672, and Currituck was designated an official port of entry. In the early colonial period, the Currituck Banks was bounded on the north by Currituck Inlet and on the south by Roanoke Inlet. Later, other inlets were formed, including a narrow channel known as New Currituck Inlet. As all along the North

Carolina seaboard, the shallow sound and shifting, shoaled coastlines at Currituck made navigation treacherous and restricted the entry of ocean-going vessels. In 1828, silting closed the second Currituck Inlet, and all water communication between the open sea and Currituck Sound was blocked. Oceanic trade thus bypassed Currituck at an early date in favor of the ports of Brunswick, Roanoke, and Beaufort to the south. No port town was ever established in the county. The county seat of Currituck Courthouse, situated on the sound north of the A.P.E., took shape as a small, rural market center and governmental seat, consisting of the courthouse, jail, and a cluster of stores, mills, and dwellings.

With the closing of the inlet, Currituck Sound was gradually transformed from saltwater to fresh. The change wiped out maritime life but introduced freshwater fish and provided a remarkably rich feeding area for migratory birds. Over time, this new ecology fostered the commercial hunting of waterfowl, and both full- and part-time "market hunters" on the sound would soar in number during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Lefler and Newsome 1973: 68, 107-108; Stick 1958: 255-260; Dunbar 1958: 35).

As depicted in Collett's 1770 map of North Carolina, early settlement was oriented to the key waterways--near the north end of Currituck Sound at the mouth of the Northwest River, and along the narrow peninsula created by the North and Pasquotank rivers above Albemarle Sound. Roadways in these areas also facilitated growth, connecting land holdings to nearby river landings and to market centers to the north (Figure 2). Bordering the North River, the swamp forest known as the Great Swamp (or Maple Swamp closer to Currituck Sound) constrained development throughout a major section of the county, and has influenced the pattern of settlement to the present day.

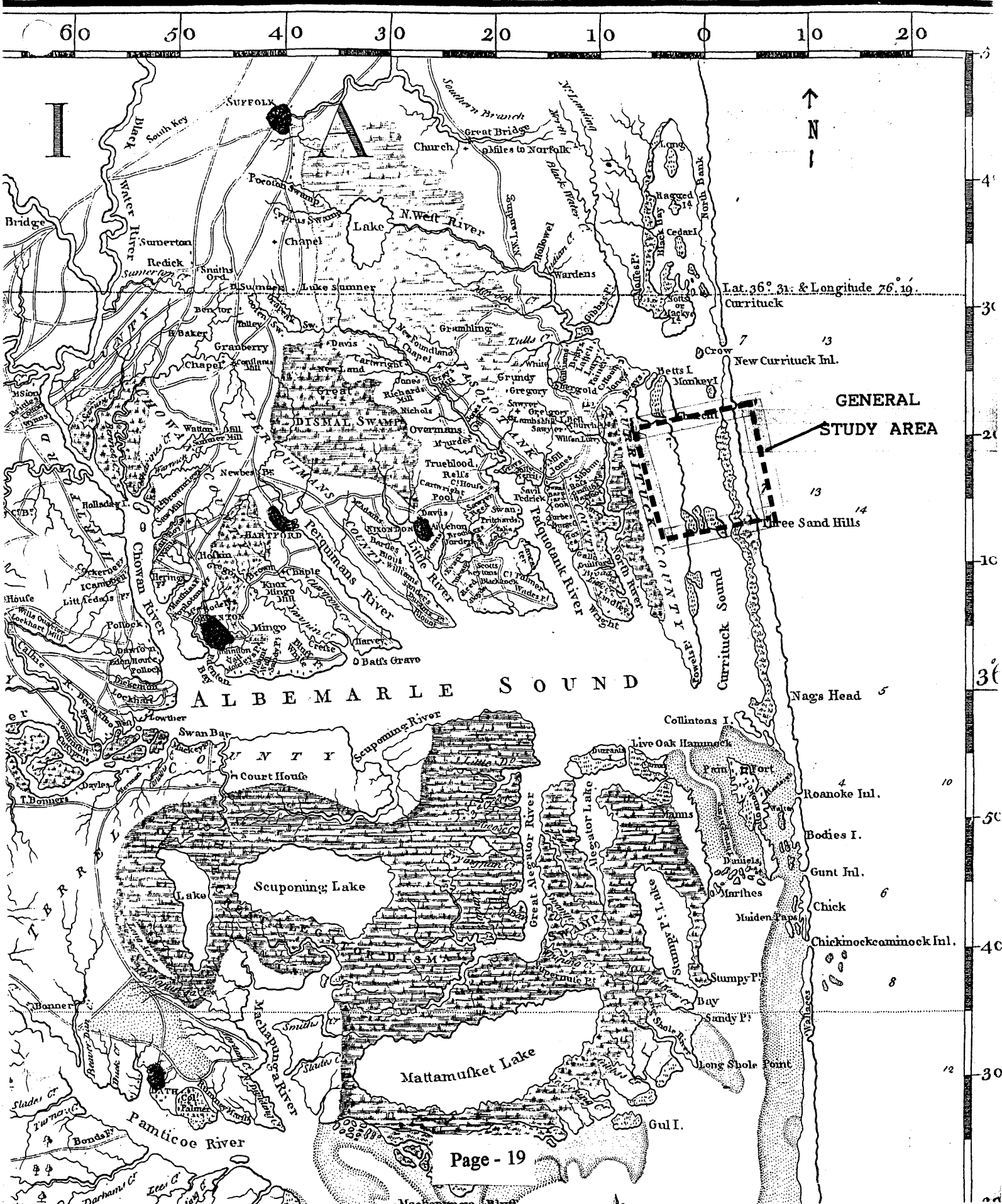
Although a few sizable estates appeared throughout the county and particularly near the Northwest River, the general character of agriculture was small-scale, family farms. The first federal census in 1790 recorded 5,220 inhabitants in Currituck county, including 1,103 (or 20%) slaves. Typical of the region, the great majority of residents owned few or no slaves, and continuing into the antebellum decades the average slave holding was roughly five slaves per household (Merrens 1964: 78-79). Tobacco was an important early cash crop, and farms large and small raised tobacco, shipping the cured leaf overland to Virginia warehouses or to Edenton on the Albemarle Sound. Corn and wheat were also raised for export as well as for home and farm use (Merrens 1964: 108-124).

As throughout the coastal plain, naval stores were valuable commodities for export. They provided incentive for the accumulation of land and the purchase of slave labor to have it cleared and worked. Landowners in Currituck County took advantage of the oaks, white cedars, and cypress trees that flourished at the margins of swamplands to produce primarily shingles and staves, which were transported overseas or marketed in the coastal trade (Merrens 1964: 101-107; Cathey 1966: 3, 10-11).

During the colonial and antebellum periods, however, poor transportation inhibited rapid economic development. Before the Civil War, the nearest rail line was the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which ran from Goldsboro via New Bern to Morehead City, far

Figure 2.
Source:

Currituck County and the Albemarle Region
John Collett, A Compleat Map of North Carolina from an Actual Survey, 1770



south of Currituck County, and the swamplands and innumerable rivers and streams restricted road building. Canals, which promised the safest and most convenient shipping routes to deep-water ports, did not adequately serve the county until the eve of the Civil War. The Dismal Swamp Canal, which connects the Elizabeth River in Virginia to the Pasquotank River in North Carolina, was opened in 1805. Although the 22-mile long channel established a direct water route between Albemarle Sound and the port at Norfolk, it was too narrow for most steamers and its unpredictable currents made navigation difficult (Dunbar 1958: 25). In 1859, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal was finished, linking Chesapeake Bay with Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico sounds. The canal was deeper and easier to navigate than the Swamp Canal and was more accessible to the residents of Currituck County. While the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal had an immediate effect on the movement of commodities and people between the county and areas to the north, its influence was primarily felt in the postwar period (Dunbar 1958: 25-26).

Post-Civil War to World War II

During the latter nineteenth century, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal helped introduce the Currituck region to outsiders while sparking local commerce. Crop exports, including cotton, increased, and timbering as well as commercial hunting and fishing became important economic enterprises. Northbound vessels on the canal carried cotton bales, salt fish and shad, corn, peanuts, melons, Irish and sweet potatoes, lumber, and waterfowl by the barrel to northern markets. The southbound vessels brought a miscellany of manufactured and dry goods, hardware, and fertilizer.

Mainland Currituck County remained a region of small, diversified farms and farming communities throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The farms were mostly oriented to the north-south roads (today U.S. 158, N.C. 168, N.C. 34, and S.R. 1137) that cut between the swamplands and linked farmers to local landing points and Chesapeake markets. In 1880, the average farm size in Poplar Branch Township, which includes a portion of the A.P.E., was sixty acres. In 1910, the typical farm was 94 acres, half of which was categorized as improved land (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880, 1910). Farmers grew some cotton, but mostly they raised corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, livestock, and an assortment of truck crops. Wooded sections were commercially cut on a small scale, and cords of lumber were sold to supplement incomes (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880, 1910).

The tracts of land were often laid out in a rectangular fashion, providing farmers with a combination of woodlands (in the swamp forests), cleared land for cultivation and pasturage, and access to waterways and roads. This pattern of land use is epitomized along the Currituck Sound within the proposed Currituck Sound Rural Historic District. In this area, early-twentieth-century farmhouses are strung along S.R. 1137 between Aydlett and Poplar Branch, with fields and rear wood lots completing the tracts. As elsewhere in the county, the farmers here raised primarily corn and potatoes, as well as some livestock and vegetables. They also engaged in commercial fishing and trapping in the summer months and fowl hunting in the winter.

During the years before and after 1900, market hunting on the sound emerged as a premier winter occupation (Conoley 1982: 5; Sharpe 1961: 1284-1285). To the market hunters, the thick rafts of ducks and geese that flew over the sound appeared to be a perpetual resource, and a day's kill for a single hunter routinely numbered in the hundreds. Record kills in the early 1900s totaled more than 800 birds. Market gunners packed the fowl in barrels and shipped them north through Norfolk to Washington, D.C. and other northern cities (Conoley 1982: 31-34). The hunting of waterfowl for market remained a leading occupation on Currituck Sound until 1918, when the Migratory Bird Treaty Act made the sale of migratory waterfowl illegal (Dunbar 1958: 78).

Although no large city arose in the county, by the end of the nineteenth century a host of small settlements had appeared. These communities provided agricultural processing and retail services for area farmers, small-scale manufactories, and landing points for the shipment of goods as well as for fishermen and hunters (Branson 1884, 1896). Within the A.P.E., Aydlett and Poplar Branch (which had been established before the Civil War) grew up along the sound as departure points for fishing and hunting expeditions, while Coinjock expanded along the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. In 1896, Branson's North Carolina Directory recorded that Poplar Branch, population 100, contained a Methodist and Baptist church, a post office, and five general merchandise establishments (Branson 1896). Coinjock in that year included approximately 100 residents, six stores, a Methodist church, a boarding house, post office, and a builder/contractor. By the early twentieth century, Coinjock was thriving through the lumber trade. Gum, juniper, and oak logs were rafted to town from surrounding swamplands and purchased by the Farmers Manufacturing Company, which produced shipping barrels between 1905 and 1930 (Conoley 1982: 5).

In 1880, the Norfolk and Southern Railroad was completed through the northwest section of the county. Although the rail line bypassed the settlements within the A.P.E., it sparked the growth of Moyock situated on Shingle Landing near the Northwest River. By 1896, Moyock boasted 500 residents, a cotton gin, grist mill, a school, churches, and five general merchants (Branson 1896). In the early twentieth century, the Ohio-based Carolina Land and Lumber Company established sawmill operations along the railroad tracks in Moyock, and for a brief period was a major employer before exhausting the supply of available timber (Welch 1982: 60-61).

On the Currituck Banks, cattle grazing and fishing were principal economic activities in the late nineteenth century. By the twentieth century, however, cattle herds steadily dwindled as the mainland owners became conscious of the value of breeding for quality. The free ranging stock was also blamed for the alleged great deforestation of the banks in the twentieth century. Thus, when the planting and dune-building projects of the Works Progress Administration were begun in the 1930s, it was determined necessary to declare the banks from the Virginia line south to Hatteras Inlet as stock-law territory and to force the removal of unpenned stock. Stock raisers on the Currituck Banks were allowed until 1939 to pen or dispose of their stock (Dunbar 1958: 65-67).

The modest development of the Currituck Banks and the entire Outer Banks after the Civil War was stimulated by the infusion of federal funds for lighthouses, life saving stations, weather stations, and post offices. In 1875, the 158-foot, red-brick Currituck Beach Light Station was completed near Corolla, at the north end of the A.P.E.. Listed in the National Register (1973), it was the last of a series of great, first-order lighthouses to be erected on the Outer Banks in the nineteenth century. The Currituck Beach Light Station grounds and three associated buildings, including the Lighthouse Keepers' House, a striking two-story, cruciform-plan, picturesque residence, were restored in the 1980s and early 1990s (Westner 1995). The lighthouse continues to operate, and the property is managed by the Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc., a private non-profit organization.

While the new lighthouses aided coastal navigation, a series of government-operated life saving stations were spaced along the Outer Banks for the rescue of shipwreck victims. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the 15 volunteer stations in Dare and Currituck counties were replaced by new facilities, including ones at Wash Woods and Currituck Beach near Corolla. Originally, each of these operations employed a keeper and six-man crew. In 1946, the life saving stations became part of the U.S. Coast Guard (Stick 1958: 255-260; Conoley 1982: 8). The Wash Woods facility, built about 1917, survives as a residence north of the A.P.E., while the 1878 station at Kill Devil Hills was relocated to Corolla, within the A.P.E., and converted to a real estate office in the 1980s.

The village of Corolla probably had its beginning when the Currituck Beach Light Station and life saving stations were erected in the vicinity. In 1895, a post office was opened and given the name Corolla. The largest community on the Currituck Banks between Kitty Hawk and the Virginia line, Corolla contained approximately 50 inhabitants in 1896, and 35 families during the early twentieth century (Dunbar 1958: 101). The historical core of the community, including a host of vernacular frame dwellings, a former school, a church, and former post office, survives remarkably intact amidst intense modern development.

The marshes surrounding the village and the Currituck islands were prime feeding grounds for ducks, and the abundance of game attracted wealthy northern sportsmen who purchased large tracts for private hunt clubs. The first such exclusive hunting facility was the 1,900-acre Currituck Shooting Club (National Register 1980), created in 1857. However, the golden age of private and membership clubs was the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In this period prestigious hunt clubs were established on the sound, and by the early 1900s, six or seven gun clubs owned all of the marshlands and most of the islands. Although these clubs reserved vast acreage for private use, they also employed locals for guiding, decoy making, boat building, and caretaking. The natural resources also benefited from this pattern of ownership. The presence of the clubs constrained the commercial development that occurred to the north and south and helped preserve generous areas of marsh and beach. Today, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nature Conservancy, and the National Audubon Society own sizable portions of these estates, donated by the gun clubs (Conoley 1982: 59-82).

The A.P.E. contains sections of two of the most notable clubs, the Currituck Shooting Club and the Whalehead Club, both listed in the National Register. The Whalehead Club, located near the north end of the A.P.E. just south of Corolla, was established by wealthy Philadelphian Edward C. Knight, Jr., and his French wife, Amanda Marie Lebel. In 1922, Knight purchased 2,000 acres along the banks, and between 1922 and 1925 supervised the construction of the magnificent Whalehead clubhouse. Since the 1950s, the club property has steadily decreased in size, but the three story, 20 room clubhouse survives intact (North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1979; Conoley 1982: 67-70; Bishir 1991: 443-444). The building and grounds are currently being restored as a wildlife museum.

The Currituck Shooting Club is located south of the Whalehead Club. The original clubhouse was razed in 1906, but the principal section of the wood-shingled, 1879 clubhouse remains. A substantial amount of the club's property is currently being developed into a golf course resort community (North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1980).

The transformation of the Currituck Shooting Club reflects development pressure that has accelerated both on the mainland as well as on the Currituck Banks in recent decades. While the mainland remains largely rural, the indicators of change are apparent countywide. Since the 1970s, after a long period of stability, the county has grown at a dramatic rate. Between 1970 and 1980, the population increased from 6,900 to 10,000. By the year 2000, the permanent population is predicted to skyrocket to 30,000, with a nearly equal number of seasonal residents (Schoenbaum 1982: 90). Highway construction, particularly the widening of U.S. 158 to four lanes, has improved access to the Norfolk metropolitan area. Consequently, the county has attracted more and more residents who make the daily commute northward across the state line. Growing numbers of retirees are also migrating into the county to take advantage of the rural ambiance, the relatively low cost of living, and the proximity to urban amenities to the north. Trailer parks have appeared and expensive residential developments have emerged on Bell's Island and Church Island.

Modern residential and commercial growth has been most dramatic on the Currituck Banks. Historically, the remoteness of the Banks and the control of the private hunt clubs had forestalled development. Access until recent years had been limited by the lack of a public road southward from Virginia as well as northward from Dare County. The Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge located above Corolla also blocked development and road construction from the Norfolk area. However, in recent years a land boom has occurred, set off by the building of the public beach road north from Duck to Corolla, and the sale of hunt club lands to real estate development companies. The A.P.E. along the Currituck Banks has been transformed from pristine natural areas into subdivided lots for beach houses and shopping centers.

Conclusion: Architectural Resources within the Area of Potential Effects

The surveyed houses, farm complexes, schools, churches, and other resources within the A.P.E. relate primarily to the growth of this coastal, agrarian county during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No seventeenth-to-mid-nineteenth-century properties survive within the A.P.E. The surveyed resources tend to illustrate traditional, regional building patterns that prevailed throughout Currituck County and the coastal plain in this period. Into the twentieth century, conservative, symmetrical, single-pile dwellings typified farmhouse architecture in the A.P.E. and throughout the region. These houses were treated with a variety of simple, vernacular decorative elements, including lingering mid-nineteenth-century, classical traits as well as later picturesque, Colonial Revival, and bungalow influences. Nearly all of the buildings surveyed are of frame construction with weatherboard, wood shingle, or replacement vinyl or aluminum sidings. No log resources were identified within the A.P.E., and brick is employed almost exclusively for the veneering of houses and churches during the twentieth century.

After World War I, nationally popular house designs began to appear in the A.P.E. and across Currituck County. As throughout the state, variations of the Colonial Revival and bungalow became increasingly popular. Within the A.P.E., modest gable front and side gable bungalows characterized domestic construction in the 1920s and 1930s. They were erected for village dwellers around Poplar Branch, Aydlett, Coinjock, and Corolla, as well as for small farmers and farm tenants.

The A.P.E. contains three properties currently listed in the National Register as well as four individual properties and two historic districts considered eligible. The National Register resources are the Currituck Beach Light Station (No. 2), the Whalehead Club (No. 3), and the Currituck Shooting Club (No. 4). The eligible individual properties are the Christian Advocate Baptist Church (No. 5), the Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop (No. 8), the Dr. W. T. Griggs House (No. 14), the Daniel Saunders House (No. 39), and the Baum House (No. 41). The two eligible historic districts are the Corolla Historic District (No. 1) and the Currituck Sound Rural Historic District (Nos. 17-30). The historic contexts and evaluations for all these resources are provided in subsequent sections of this report.

Historic Contexts

Architectural Development of Currituck County: Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

In Currituck County, as throughout the region, the architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflected the persistence of traditional forms and the conservative expressions of nationally popular styles (for similar trends in neighboring coastal plain counties, see Haley and Winslow 1982; Butchko 1991). Even as new, light framing methods, the mass production of milled lumber, and the arrival of the railroad encouraged innovative forms and decorative motifs, familiar building patterns held sway (Bishir 1990: 287-295; see, too, Haley and Winslow 1982: 54-60; Butchko 1991: 43). With the notable exceptions of the federally sponsored Currituck Beach Light Station and life saving stations, and the fashionable hunt clubs--especially the spectacular Whalehead Club--that were designed for wealthy outsiders, the architecture of the county was built by local carpenters to suit the tastes of an agrarian society.

Houses

For domestic architecture, the traditional rectangular, symmetrical dwelling, one room deep with a front porch, rear ell, and a center hall plan, remained the favorite choice into the 1910s. The two story version--the I-house--persisted in this period as a symbol of rural economic attainment (Southern 1978: 78-81). As throughout the region, these houses tended to be conservatively decorated, with the most fashionable models displaying a vernacular blend of classical and picturesque motifs (Bishir 1991: 290-294). Other traditional types, although less common, also persisted, and houses with side hall plans as well as substantial double pile, center hall layouts were constructed into the 1910s (see, too, Haley and Winslow 1982: 60-63; Butchko 1991: 44-45). In typical fashion, most of these houses were clad with painted weatherboards, but many were clad with unpainted cedar shingles manufactured locally.

Although no comprehensive architectural inventory exists for Currituck County, a drive-through survey of the county conducted for this project revealed a host of these traditional house types located in rural areas as well as in the small towns. The communities of Moyock, Poplar Branch, Coinjock, Corolla, and Currituck, for example, all include various expressions of regional architectural forms. However, most of these dwellings have been substantially altered by replacement sidings, new porches, and modern fenestration. The most intact examples are typically single-pile, weatherboard forms with simple, turned post, front porches. Among the most significant late-nineteenth-century dwellings is the Walker House, located in the town of Currituck, outside the A.P.E. This picturesque I-house features chamfered porch posts and an array of decorative millwork along the porch and cornice (Currituck County Historical Society 1976; Snowden 1995).

Within the A.P.E., north of Aydlett, the one story Daniel Saunders House (No. 39) and the two story Baum House (No. 41) are rare surviving, intact expressions of traditional single-pile forms. Both have cedar-shingle exteriors. South of Aydlett, the proposed

Currituck Sound Rural Historic District (Nos. 17-30) contains the largest concentration of well-preserved farmhouses built along traditional lines. In their forms, plans, and decoration, these dwellings clearly reflect the adherence to regional types and conservative embellishments that marked the architectural development of the county in the early twentieth century. The potential Corolla Historic District (No. 1), too, contains vernacular regional house types, including a frame, center hall I-house.

While traditional house forms proliferated, some residents selected more up-to-date designs that reflected national, mainstream architectural trends. These houses were usually restrained expressions of the picturesque movement which by the early twentieth century culminated in the flamboyant Queen Anne style. By the early 1900s, the Colonial Revival style also rose in popularity in the county, and builders often mixed elements of the style with a variety of picturesque elements. Carpenters typically executed these designs using light, balloon-frame construction, which accommodated more complex forms and corresponded with the rise of picturesque architecture. The most ornate examples tended to have bracketed cornices and wraparound porches trimmed with jig-sawn or turned millwork (Bishir 1991: 275, 287-289).

Outside the A.P.E., the 1880s Shaw House (Cupola House) in Shawboro ranks as the most notable picturesque residence in the county blending formal Italianate features with a uniquely designed cupola that is centered over the three-bay facade. Simpler, turn of the century examples composed of L-shaped plans and picturesque sawnwork are distributed throughout the county. A number of two story, L-plan farmhouses exist along U.S. 158 south of Poplar Branch, and in Moyock at Shingle Landing Creek.

Within the A.P.E., the Dr. W. T. Griggs House (No. 14) in Poplar Branch is a handsome combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. The imposing, asymmetrical massing of the house is embellished with a dentilled cornice and Palladian style windows, and the deep wraparound porch is supported by classical columns. The two proposed historic districts also include domestic designs influenced by the picturesque movement. In Corolla, the Griggs House, though basically symmetrical in form and plan, features decorative, patterned wood shingles in its gable front dormer and a picturesque bay window on the south elevation. North of Poplar Branch, in the Currituck Sound Rural Historic District, the property identified in the field survey as Boarding House (No. 21) has an L-shaped form that is embellished with a turned post porch and sawn brackets.

By the 1920s, the bungalow was a favorite style in Currituck County and throughout the region. Variations of bungalows survive throughout the county. While a number of them epitomize the style in their low-slung roof lines, exposed knee braces under deep eaves, and engaged porches, many others are simpler versions that suggest the bungalow in their tapered porch posts and exposed rafters. Such modest examples are located within the A.P.E. and contribute to the architectural significance of both of the proposed historic districts.

Churches and Schools

As with houses, the schools and churches of the period typically conformed to a small number of common, vernacular themes. Churches were usually simple, frame, gable front buildings that were enhanced by prominent entry towers or decorative, pointed arch windows. A small collection of such churches, built for both white and African-American congregations, survives in the county. Outside the A.P.E., one of the most stylish, turn of the century churches was built by the Methodist congregation at Powell's Point. Although this frame church has been vinyl sided, it retains its original gable front configuration, steepled entry tower, and bracketed cornice. On U.S. 158 north of Coinjock, a ca. 1910 African American Episcopal Zion church survives largely intact. This simple, one story, weatherboard, gable front building includes a corner entry tower and pointed arch, sash windows. To the south, along U.S. 158 near Jarvisburg, the Corinth Baptist Church, erected by a white congregation, follows a similar vernacular design.

Within the A.P.E., the ca. 1910 Christian Advocate Baptist Church (No. 5) stands well preserved along U.S. 158 west of Poplar Branch. This small, African-American church has simple classical treatment, a pyramidal-roofed corner tower, and a basic cruciform plan. In Corolla, the ca. 1910 Corolla Chapel, contributes to the architectural importance of the proposed Corolla Historic District. Although this church has a modern entry, it retains its original gable front, rectangular form, square sash windows, and belfry.

Currituck County also retains a small group of pre-World War I schoolhouses. Outside the A.P.E., frame school buildings that date to ca. 1905 survive at both Powell's Point and Grandy. The Grandy School, which was recently moved to its present site along U.S. 158, is in especially good condition. These schools have the same basic design, one that appears to have been used countywide for white schools before the consolidation era. Each is a one and one-half story, double pile, hip-roofed building with a center tower signifying the main entrance, and flanking entries leading into the main classrooms. The original school at Poplar Branch, razed in 1918, also shared this design. Within the A.P.E., the (Former) Gallop School (No. 35) near Aydlett probably displayed a similar design when built in the early 1900s. Now a residence, it has been substantially altered with vinyl siding, modern fenestration, and replacement porch posts and doors, vinyl siding. It is thus not considered eligible for the National Register. In Corolla, the frame, one story, gable front Corolla School--now also a dwelling--survives basically intact and contributes to the recommended historic district in that community.

Decoy Making

In the Currituck Sound region, hunting and fishing were always important seasonal occupations, usually as supplements to family farming. The swamp forests, marshes, and shallow sounds made this region remote from the economic mainstream of either North Carolina or Virginia, but these natural features also made Currituck rich in the wildlife which became integral to the subsistence culture of the area. The opening of the

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal in 1859 alleviated some of the isolation by fostering trade and shipping between the Albemarle Sound and the Chesapeake Bay. In addition, the canal spurred the development of a specialized form of tourism. Throughout the post-Civil War era and into the early twentieth century, the wealthy came to Currituck for recreational hunting and fishing, and local hunters served as guides and decoy makers to this influx of foreign and American hunters. Market, or commercial, hunting also developed as a major wintertime occupation until 1918 when the Migratory Bird Treaty Act made the sale of these birds illegal (Dunbar 1958: 78). Despite these legal limitations, hunting and fishing have continued to provide 90% of the local population with at least portions of their livelihoods well into the post-World War II era (Sharpe 1961: 1279).

The growth of this form of recreational tourism and the construction of shooting and hunting clubs encouraged the commercial production of decoys. After the mid-1920s, when legislation made the use of live decoys illegal, crafted wooden decoys were used to attract geese and ducks to hunting sites. Local hunters made decoys for their own use, but with the influx of outside hunters, decoy making emerged as an important part of the local economy. Decoy production, like hunting, became a prevalent, but seasonal, occupation, and numerous farms included small decoy workshops as part of their farm complexes. While common in the Currituck Sound region, decoy making was not unique to this area. However, similar forms, carvings, and color patterns made Currituck decoys distinctive from those of other regions. Designed to be clearly visible from a distance, the juniper Currituck decoys were less detailed in their carvings and paint patterns. In addition, the decoys of this region were also carved with sharp lines for better floating in the choppy waters of the sound (Conoley 1982: 98-99). One of the primary problems with decoys was weight. At first, the decoys were made of solid wood, but these proved to be too heavy so many of the geese and duck decoys were made from canvas stretched over wire frames. This canvasback technique became a common construction technique for the Currituck decoys (Conoley 1982: 103).

Ellie Saunders and his son, Blanton Saunders, were well-known hunters, guides, and makers of canvas geese, duck, and coot decoys. Known for their well designed and constructed canvasback decoys, the Saunderses exemplify the types of occupations which developed around the commercial and expeditionary hunting and fishing of the region (Conoley 1982: 112-114). Their house and decoy workshop survive intact within the A.P.E. and reflect the physical arrangement and small scale nature of this cottage industry. The Saunderses' house and workshop are located near Poplar Branch and Aydlett, which developed as departure points for these hunting expeditions. In addition to decoy-making, both Ellie and Blanton Saunders made the boats and poling oars used in the shallow Currituck Sound (*Currituck Sounder* 1983: 27-30).

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Summary

Of the 47 properties surveyed, nine were evaluated for National Register eligibility. These evaluated properties are: the Corolla Historic District (No. 1), the Christian Advocate Baptist Church (No. 5), the Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop (No. 8), the Dr. W.T. Griggs House (No. 14), the Currituck Sound Rural Historic District (Nos. 17-30), the (Former) Gallop School (No. 35), the Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center (No. 36), the Daniel Saunders House (No. 39), and the Baum House (No. 41). The Corolla Historic District, the Christian Advocate Baptist Church, the Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop, the Dr. W.T. Griggs House, the Currituck Sound Rural Historic District, the Daniel Saunders House, and the Baum House are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The (Former) Gallop School and the Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center are considered not eligible for the National Register.

Property List

Properties Listed in or Considered Eligible for the National Register

No. 2	Currituck Beach Light Station (N.R.)	30
No. 4	Currituck Shooting Club (N.R.)	35
No. 3	Whalehead Club (N.R.)	39
No. 1	Corolla Historic District	43
No. 5	Christian Advocate Baptist Church	55
No. 8	Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop	60
No. 14	Dr. W.T. Griggs House	66
Nos. 17-30	Currituck Sound Rural Historic District	72
No. 35	Daniel Saunders House	85
No. 41	Baum House	91

Properties Evaluated and Considered Not to be Eligible for the National Register

No. 35	(Former) Gallop School	97
No. 36	Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center	102

National Register Properties

Currituck Beach Light Station (No. 2)

(National Register 1973)

West shore of the Currituck Banks facing Currituck Sound, south of Corolla

Completed in 1875, the Currituck Beach Light Station was the last of three major lighthouses to be built on the North Carolina coast. The light station was built to warn shipping vessels in the area between Cape Henry, Virginia and the Bodie Island Lighthouse, situated to the south on the Outer Banks. The Currituck Beach Light Station was built on a tract of 22 acres at a cost of \$178,000. According to the National Register Nomination,

It is a graceful structure whose architectural qualities remove it from the mundane utilitarian class of building which its purely functional purpose would seem to require. With the ornate keeper's cottage, so consistent in style with the lighthouse, it forms a monument rich in association with North Carolina's fabled Outer Banks (N.C. Division of Archives and History 1973).

The red brick lighthouse, 158 feet high, is topped by a polygonal glass lantern with a metal roof and an acorn-shaped finial. Below this is a broad circular open gallery supported by ornate iron brackets with pendants. Connected to the base of the lighthouse on the sound side is a small, one story brick building, three bays wide and two bays deep. Through it, access is gained to the lighthouse by means of an enclosed passage. Approximately one hundred feet to the west of the lighthouse is a two story, frame, lighthouse keeper's cottage and a smaller, one and one-half story, frame dwelling. The keeper's cottage, which was in deteriorated condition at the date of the National Register Nomination, was subsequently restored in the 1980s. The adjacent dwelling, which was in ruinous condition and omitted from the nomination, was restored in the early 1990s and is currently used as a gift shop. Both are handsome examples of picturesque domestic architecture. The two story keeper's cottage is particularly notable. It was a prefabricated design complete with decorative battens and king post ornament, and the components were marked for assembly on the site (Bishir 1990: 278). Designed for two families, it is distinguished by a cruciform plan, bracketed eaves, patterned sawn shingles in the gables, and two separate front porches (N.C. Division of Archives and History 1973) (Plates 1-4).

According to the National Register Nomination, the Currituck Beach Light Station has significance under the areas of Architecture, Commerce, and Transportation (Criteria A and C). The approximate acreage of the nominated property is nine acres (Figure 3). The property is part of a larger, 32-acre tract owned by the State of North Carolina. While the Outer Banks Conservationists, a non-profit group, manages the nine acre parcel around the light station, the remainder of the tract is managed by the Wildlife Resource Commission. The lighthouse remains in use, operated by the United States Coast Guard, and was opened to the public in 1990 (Westner Interview 1995).

The Currituck Beach Light Station continues to qualify for the National Register under the nominated criteria. The property has undergone restoration since the nomination and exemplifies the series of light stations erected along the Outer Banks during the nineteenth century. This report concurs with the nominated boundaries, which encompass the lighthouse, associated buildings, and the wooded setting (**Figure 3**).



Plate 1. Currituck Beach Light Station, Looking East from the Whalehead Club.



Plate 2. Currituck Beach Light Station, Keeper's Cottage, Looking North.



Plate 3. View of the Currituck Banks, Looking North from the Currituck Beach Light Station.



Plate 4. View of the Currituck Banks, Looking South from the Currituck Beach Light Station.



Figure 3

CURRITUCK Beach Light Station
National Register Boundaries, 1973

Scale 1" = 400'



Currituck Shooting Club (No. 4)
(National Register 1980)

West shore of the Outer Banks facing Currituck Sound, south of Corolla and opposite Poplar Branch on the mainland

The Currituck Shooting Club, founded in 1857 by a group of prominent northern businessmen, is the oldest of the several exclusive hunting clubs on the Currituck Banks. The original clubhouse was severely damaged during the Civil War, and between 1879 and 1882, the present clubhouse as well as several subsidiary buildings were constructed. During the ensuing century, these gable roofed, shingle shake buildings formed the nucleus of an extensive land holding that included several islands and approximately three and one-half miles of pristine wetlands, woods, and shoreline along the Currituck Sound. Originally comprised of 21 members, in 1980 there were only 12 members, most of whom were executives of southern textile corporations.

According the 1980 National Register nomination, the Currituck Shooting Club has significance for its association with the development of the Currituck Banks as a major market and sport shooting center (Criterion A). The buildings on the property also have significance as embodiments of "the simple, rustic, and fairly austere coastal features which are typical of the frame buildings of the area, particularly the use of weathered cedar shakes to sheathe the exterior walls" (Criterion C). The current National Register boundaries consist of 2,018 acres and contain "that area owned by the club and over which it exercises hunting and fishing rights" (North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1980) (Figure 4).

Currently, the Currituck Shooting Club is undergoing significant changes. Although recognized in the 1980 nomination as the oldest hunt club still active in the United States, the club is no longer in operation, and a major portion of the property is being developed into a golf course and residential resort community known as the Currituck Club Planned Unit Development. This community will consist of houses, commercial land use, and a golf course covering nearly 900 acres. However, the historic clubhouse and its setting of approximately 15 acres will be preserved. Moreover, the new development will exclude the marsh islands, which were part of the 1980 nomination.

It is proposed that the Currituck Shooting Club keep its National Register status but with greatly reduced boundaries. The proposed revised boundaries encompass the clubhouse and its 15 acre, soundside setting and the Currituck Sound marsh islands to the west. This contiguous area, which is depicted in Figure 4, continues to qualify for the National Register under Criteria A and C (Plates 5-7).



Plate 5. Currituck Shooting Club, Main Clubhouse, Looking North.



Plate 6. Currituck Shooting Club, Main Clubhouse, Looking East.



Plate 7. Currituck Shooting Club, Currituck Sound Shoreline, Looking North.

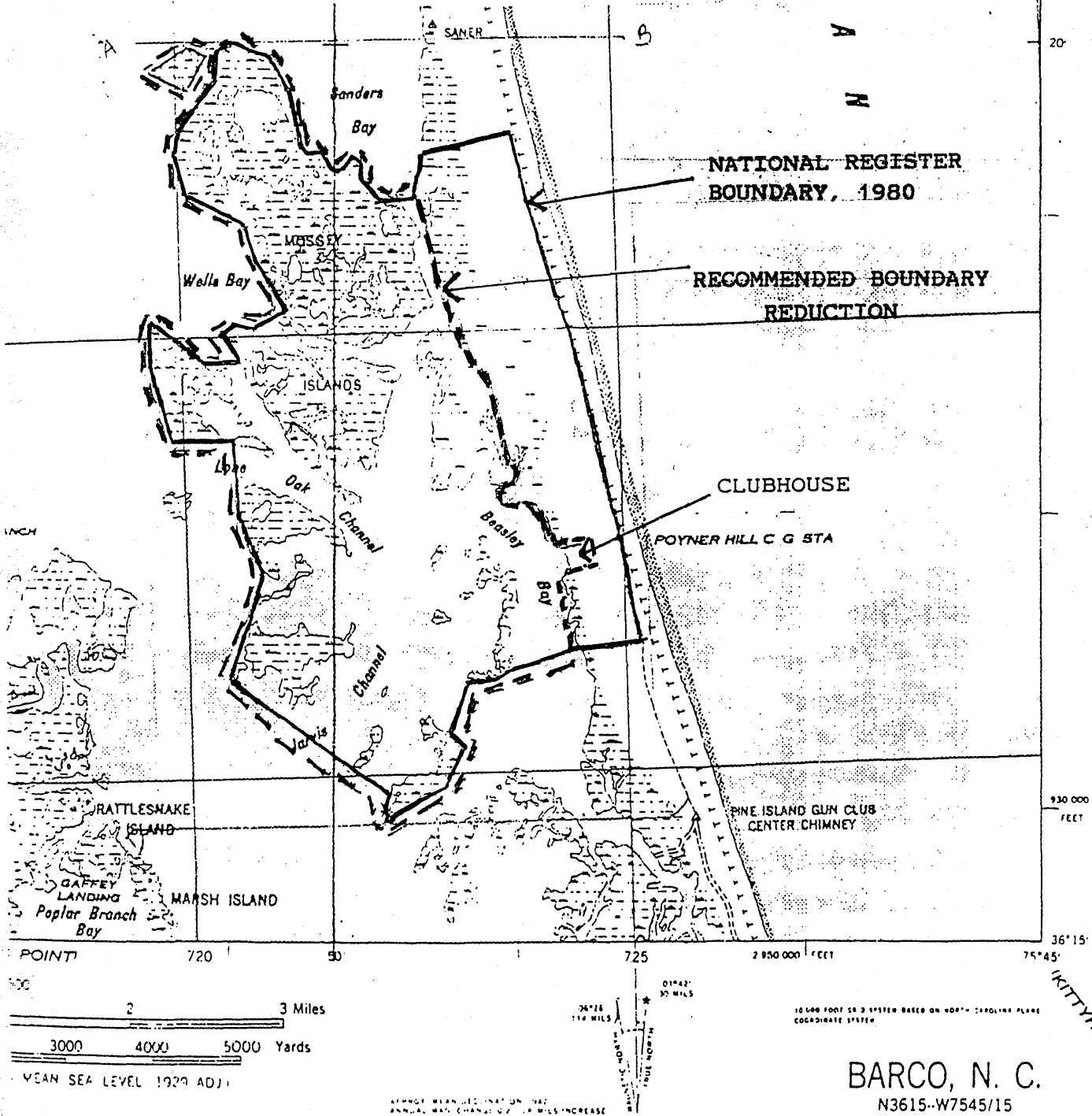
Figure 4. Currituck Shooting Club

Currituck Shooting Club
Corolla, N.C.

,018 acres

Quad Name: Barco, NC
Quad Scale: 1:625000

Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
36° 19' 17"	75° 51' 25"	36° 19' 19"	75° 47' 57"
36° 15' 35"	75° 47' 38"	36° 15' 31"	75° 51' 14"



The Whalehead Club (No. 3)

(National Register 1979)

West shore of the Currituck Banks facing Currituck Sound, southwest of Corolla

The 1920s Whalehead Club, erected in an isolated area of the Outer Banks near the village of Corolla, is considered to be "the grandest and most exotic of the shooting clubs and lodges that once dominated the Currituck Banks" (North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1979). In 1922, Edward Colling Knight, Jr. and his wife began supervising the construction of this hunting retreat on the site of the former Lighthouse Club. The architect is unknown. "The unspoiled setting, generous scale, dramatic, steep roofed form, and sophisticated Arts and Crafts and Art Nouveau detail create a landmark of unique and memorable character" (North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1979). The Knights continued private use of the complex until their deaths in 1936. Later uses in the mid-twentieth century included a private club, a private summer school, and a test site for rocket engines. Subsequently, much of the original 2,000 acres was subdivided with the rapid development of the Currituck Banks, and the Whalehead Club complex now consists of 35 acres.

According to the National Register nomination, the Whalehead Club is significant under Criteria A, B, and C. It is associated with the rise of private hunting clubs in the northern Outer Banks during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and is thus associated more broadly with the recreational history of the coastal region of the state. The property is also associated with the life of Edward C. Knight, Jr., prominent business executive. Finally, the Whalehead Club embodies distinctive characteristics of sophisticated early twentieth century architectural styles. It is "a highly individualistic combination of dramatic Beaux Arts form and Arts and crafts and Art Nouveau detail. . ." (North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1980). The picturesque setting is also essentially intact, composed of planned elements of water, topography, plantings, and secondary structures. The nominated boundaries consist of the existing 35-acre tract (Figure 5).

The Whalehead Club property continues to qualify for the National Register under the nominated Criteria A, B, and C (Plates 8-10). The present report also concurs with the existing boundaries and does not propose any modification. The property has been recently purchased by Currituck County and is being restored for use as a coastal wildlife interpretative center.



Plate 8. The Whalehead Club, Aerial View from the Currituck Beach Light Station, Looking West.



Plate 9. The Whalehead Club, East Entrance.



Plate 10. The Whalehead Club, West Elevation.

Figure 5

The Whalehead Club
National Register Nomination Boundaries, 1979



Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

Corolla Historic District (No. 1)

N.C. 12, First Drive, Third Drive, and Corolla Village Road
Corolla vicinity, Currituck County

Date of Construction

Ca. 1900 to ca. 1935

Style

Vernacular civic, religious, and residential architecture, bungalow, vernacular picturesque

Associated Outbuildings

Garages, sheds

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 6)

The Corolla Historic District is located on the sound side of the Currituck Banks, adjacent on the north side to the Currituck Beach Light Station. A portion of N.C. 12 forms the eastern boundary of the potential historic district although the modern commercial buildings along N.C. 12, south of First Drive, are excluded from the district. The northern border follows the property lines of two parcels owned by Otley Austin at the northern end of Corolla Village Road. The western border runs behind the tracts on the west side of Corolla Village Road. Unlike the ocean side of the bank, the village of Corolla is sited on marsh and swampland, with densely wooded areas of live oak and pecan trees, and unpaved, sandy roads. The trees and lush vegetation buffer the village from the modern beach resort development found north and east of Corolla. The resources of this potential historic district either face N.C. 12, Corolla Village Road, which leads north from the light station through the village, or one of the small side streets which connect these two north-south routes.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 11-20)

The Corolla Historic District is an intact, early twentieth century, Outer Banks community with a collection of vernacular residential, civic, and religious architecture. The proposed district includes 12 contributing resources: the (Former) U.S. Life Saving Station; a former school, a former post office; church; and eight dwellings, most of which are oriented to Corolla Village Road. The district includes two non-contributing modern houses. The contributing resources are all intact and retain sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria. Although some of the houses have replacement siding and porch posts, the dwellings do not have modern additions, and none has undergone refenestration. The church has had a small, modern addition to the front, but the original massing is still clearly evident. The former life saving station was moved to the present site, but this building retains remarkable architectural integrity, and its form is similar to a now demolished life saving station which once stood in the vicinity on Currituck Beach. The proposed historic district has non-contributing resources only along two side streets where modern houses have been built.

Located at the corner of Second Drive and N.C. 12, the (Former) U.S. Life Saving Station (now used as a real estate office) was moved to this site from Kill Devil Hills in the 1980s, but the 1878 building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The shingle style building has a gable front, cedar shake roof, hip roofed dormers, shingle siding, board and batten siding under the gables, and ornate picturesque detailing under the gables and along the eaves. The two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows are original, and there is one interior, brick chimney. The wide entrance has replacement doors, but these are close replications of the original. The original interior pocket doors are extant. The interior is remarkably intact with tongue-in-groove walls and ceiling. The four panelled doors have fluted surrounds with bull's eye modillion corner blocks. Some early twentieth century lighting fixtures also remain. The life saving station property includes a laundry, with board and batten siding and exposed rafters, and a conical roofed cistern, both of which were moved with the life saving station.

On the north side of the former life saving station tract, facing N.C. 12 is a modern house. Recently completed, this non-contributing dwelling replicates a common vernacular house design in its two story, double pile form, side gable roof, shingled exterior, and two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The hip roofed porch is supported by square piers. The house is bordered on the north side by an unpaved lane leading to one of four houses owned by members of the Austin family. This early twentieth century frame dwelling has a steeply pitched, side gable roof with a large, off-center front gable, and an enclosed, hip roofed entry porch. On the east elevation is a one story, hip roofed, bay extension. The vinyl sided house has one interior chimney and its original two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. This Austin property includes a gable front, frame shed.

The north end of the proposed historic district (the terminus of Corolla Village Road) includes two houses owned by Otley Austin. The Otley Austin House is sited on the west side of Corolla Village Road. The side gable bungalow has an eastern orientation on a large parcel enclosed by woods. The aluminum sided bungalow has an engaged porch supported by classical columns, triple three-over-one, light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and one exterior end chimney.

The other house at the north end of the district is a one story, double pile, side gable house abutting the Otley Austin House to the east. Occupying a large, wooded site, the house is reached by a dirt road through a growth of bay and live oak trees. The four bay house retains its weatherboard siding, an engaged, screened porch, and the original two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. Of particular note is the large, detached, frame kitchen to the rear. The frame kitchen has a standing seam, metal roof, weatherboard siding, engaged porch with enclosed end bay, and a breezeway connecting it to the main house.

Located on the west side of Corolla Village Road, south of First Drive, is the Griggs House, an impressive, vernacular picturesque cottage dating to ca. 1900. This two and

one-half story, frame dwelling has a steeply pitched, side gable roof with larger, gable front dormer, engaged porch, and hip roofed bay on the south elevation. The house has been vinyl sided, but the dormer retains wood shingled walls and fish scale shingling under the gable. The porch is supported by classical columns, and the balustrade has square balusters. The three bay facade has a central entrance flanked by wide, Queen Anne style windows. The Griggs House has a rear ell, covered in German siding, with an engaged porch supported by square piers with simple, picturesque knee brackets. The Griggs property includes a frame wash house and a garage/guest house. The ca. 1920 guest house has a side gable roof, shed roofed dormer, board and batten siding, and two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows.

Opposite the Griggs House is the Corolla Chapel, a frame, gable front church building. Although the church has replacement one-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows and an addition to the front, the original main block is clearly distinguished from the addition, and the chapel retains its weatherboard siding, flared pyramidal roofed bell tower, shake shingle roof, and rear, hip roofed apse.

Located in the middle of the east side of Corolla Village Road between First and Second drives is the fourth Austin House. This ca. 1900 dwelling is one and one-half stories tall with a side gable roof, a broad, shed roofed dormer, and a rear ell. The Austin House has weatherboard and shingle siding and a shed roofed porch supported by chamfered posts. The only other decorative elements are the scalloped eaves at the corners of the porch. The house has a side hall plan and original two-over-two and four-over-four light, double hung, wooden sash windows. Also sited on this parcel is the original post office, a low, frame building with weatherboard siding and a slightly gabled roof.

Facing west on Corolla Village Road at the corner of Second Drive is a side gable dwelling with broad, shed roofed dormer, shed roofed porch, and a long rear ell. The rear ell has an inset porch with turned posts and an enclosed end bay. The ca. 1900 house has a four bay facade, two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows, cast stone foundation, vinyl siding, and one exterior end chimney. The house was remodelled ca. 1925 with bungalow features, such as the front porch which is supported by wooden piers resting on cast stone pedestals. The property includes two frame, gable roofed sheds.

Across Corolla Village Road from this house is a two story, double pile, side gable dwelling. This ca. 1900 house has a two story rear ell, with side entrance, and a hip roofed, screened porch supported by turned posts. The house has been vinyl sided, but retains its two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The property includes a frame outhouse and a modern, prefabricated, metal shed.

The (Former) Corolla School is sited on a large, wooded parcel at the southeast corner of Second Drive and Corolla Village Road. This early twentieth century, frame building has a gable front roof, with pyramidal roofed bell tower, German siding, and two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. A side gable section projects from the rear south elevation of the school. The central entrance is a replacement, six panelled door,

flanked by two windows. The school has a rear shed, and there are two frame outbuildings with vertical board siding. The former school is now used as a private residence.

On the south side of Second Drive is a one story, frame dwelling (ca. 1930) with a T-shaped plan, asbestos siding, and six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows. This contributing property includes one modern, frame shed.

The second non-contributing resource is a modern vacation house built on the parcel at the corner of N.C. 12 and Third Drive. The frame dwelling is surrounded by dense woodland, and there is no other construction along Third Drive.

Historical Background

Located on the north side of the Currituck Beach Light Station, 12 miles south of the Virginia state line, the village of Corolla developed during the late nineteenth century as a small, Outer Banks community associated with federal coast guarding efforts. After the Civil War, the federal government authorized funds for constructing lighthouses, life saving stations, weather stations, and post offices, and in 1875, the Currituck Beach Light Station was completed. The 158 foot structure was the last in a series of great lighthouse built on the Outer Banks during the nineteenth century. Life saving stations were also constructed at regular intervals along the Outer Banks for rescue missions. Fifteen stations were erected in Dare and Currituck counties in the nineteenth century although by the early twentieth century, these were replaced by newer facilities including ones at Wash Woods and Currituck Beach near Corolla. These coastal navigation and rescue facilities fostered the development of this modest, but permanent, village in an otherwise isolated location.

By 1895, a U.S. post office had been established, and the new community was named Corolla after the wild violets which grew in the area. The church was built at the turn of the century as a non-denomination chapel, but was used by the Baptists until the 1920s. The school was constructed in 1905 by local residents, Sol Sanderlin and Val Twiford, who also built the church. The largest village between Kitty Hawk and the Virginia state line, Corolla had 50 residents in 1896 and 35 families by the early twentieth century (Dunbar 1958: 101). The residents earned their livelihoods from the life saving station, coast guard, commercial fishing, hunting, hunt clubs, and the raising of livestock. By the early twentieth century, the small community included a number of vernacular frame houses, a simple frame church, and a frame school building. With the former post office, these residential, religious, and civic buildings survive intact to form the historic core of the village. The community remained remarkably stable until the 1980s when N.C. 12 was constructed, and many local families are descendants of the employees of these federal facilities. Two houses within the proposed historic district are owned by Otley Austin, whose grandfather came to Corolla from Hatteras in 1891 as the lighthouse keeper. Other Austins were the local postmasters in the early twentieth century (Otley Austin interview).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Corolla Historic District is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for community planning and Criterion C for architecture (see Historical and Architectural Context, pp. 17-27). The historic district includes resources illustrating key community functions as well as a number of surrounding dwellings. Located on the sound side of the barrier island, most of the clustered resources are oriented to the unpaved, north-south Corolla Village Road which runs roughly one hundred yards south to the light station grounds. Until the 1970s and 1980s, the village of Corolla was largely isolated, with little development in this northern end of the Currituck Banks. Recent development has been overwhelming, and the proposed historic district is the only rural community on the Currituck Banks surviving from the early twentieth century. With the exception of the few grand hunting clubs constructed during the early twentieth century, this cluster of modest vernacular and picturesque buildings are the only survivors of the limited construction undertaken in this remote area during that period. The significance of the historic district is enhanced by the sandy roads and the informal, tree shaded, coastal setting.

The Corolla Historic District is not considered eligible under any other criterion. This district is not considered eligible under Criterion B because the area is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component of the historic district is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in the archaeology report.

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses approximately 26 acres of the village of Corolla (Figure 7). The boundary lines are formed by N.C. 12 on the east side; the two Otley Austin properties on the north side; the northern border of the Currituck Beach Light Station historic district on the south; and the rear property lines of the houses facing Corolla Village Road to the west.



Plate 11. Corolla Historic District - (Former) Life Saving Station, East Entrance.



Plate 12. Corolla Historic District - Otley Austin House



Plate 13. Corolla Historic District - Griggs House



Plate 14. Corolla Historic District - Griggs House, Guest House



Plate 15. Corolla Historic District - Corolla Chapel



Plate 16. Corolla Historic District - Austin House and (Former) U.S. Post Office



Plate 17. Corolla Historic District - (Former) U.S. Post Office



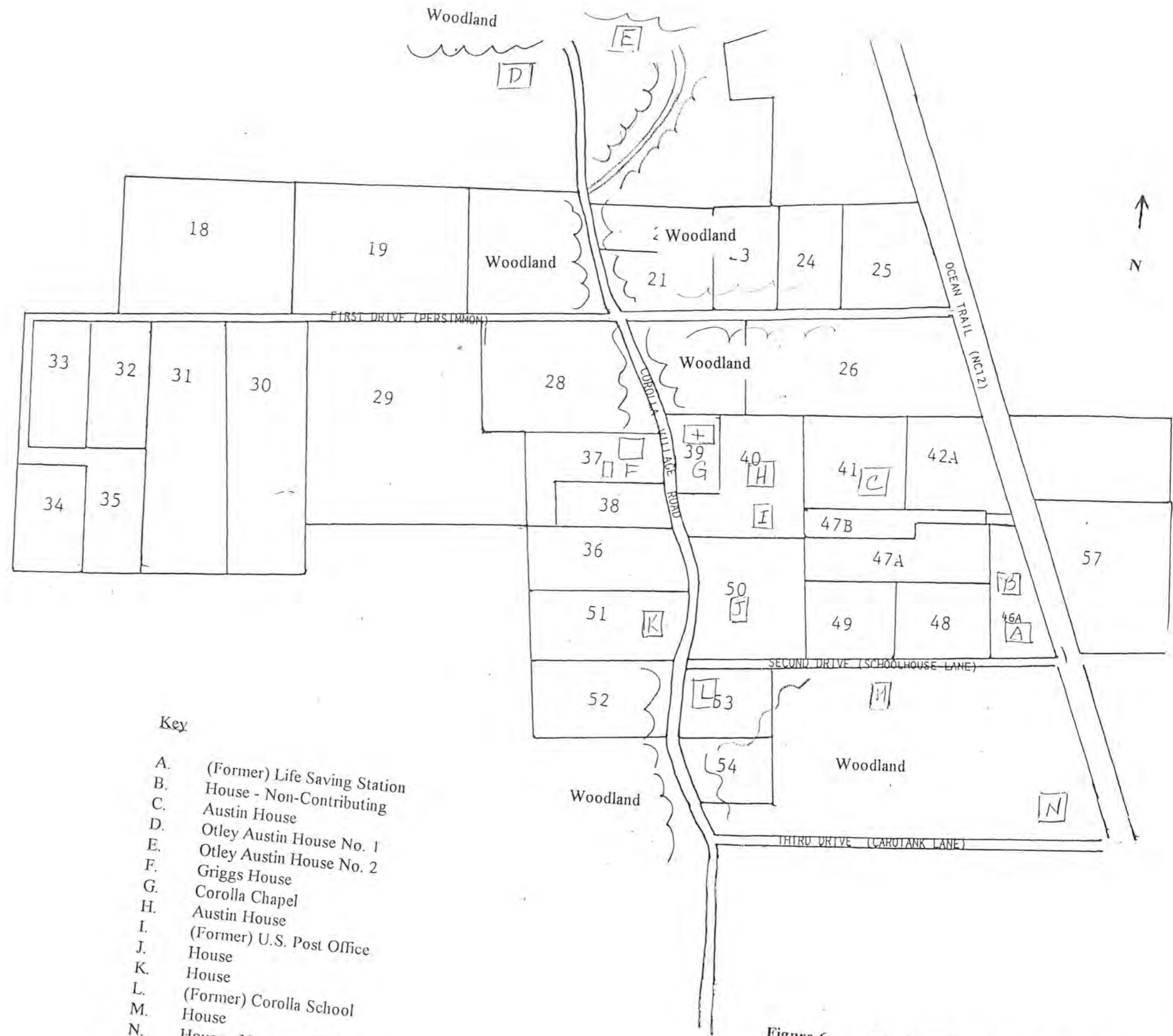
Plate 18. Corolla Historic District - House, Facing West on Corolla Village Road



Plate 19. Corolla Historic District - House, Side Elevation and Rear Ell



Plate 20. Corolla Historic District - (Former) Corolla School



- Key
- A. (Former) Life Saving Station
 - B. House - Non-Contributing
 - C. Austin House
 - D. Otley Austin House No. 1
 - E. Otley Austin House No. 2
 - F. Griggs House
 - G. Corolla Chapel
 - H. Austin House
 - I. (Former) U.S. Post Office
 - J. House
 - K. House
 - L. (Former) Corolla School
 - M. House
 - N. House - Non-contributing

Figure 6 Corolla Historic District, Site Plan (Not to Scale)

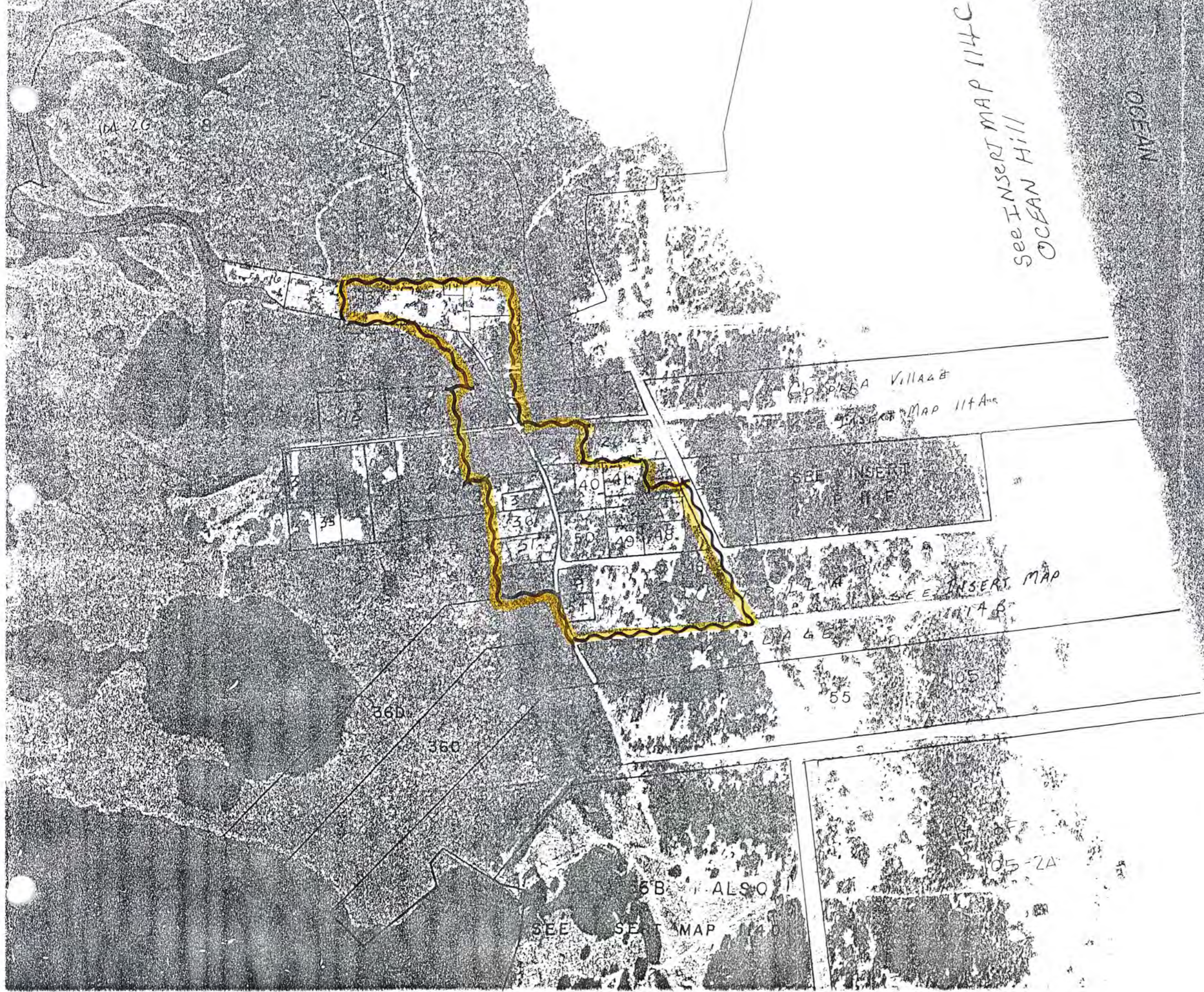


Figure 7
 Corolla Historic District
 Potential National Register Boundaries
 (Scale 1" = 400 feet)
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Christian Advocate Baptist Church (No. 5)

East side of U.S. 158 at the junction with N.C. 3
Bertha vicinity, Currituck County

Date of Construction

ca. 1910

Style

Vernacular gable front form

Associated Outbuildings

None

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 8)

The Christian Advocate Baptist Church is located directly on four lane U.S. 158 at the junction with the two lane N.C. 3. The church has a small yard in front with woods to the rear of the building. The general vicinity of the church is characterized by agricultural fields, woodland, and a scattering of post-World War II houses and stores along the highway.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 21-22)

This ca. 1910 frame church has a gable front roof, corner entry tower, and rear shed. The corner tower has a pyramidal roof, and the roof has molded eaves with partial returns. The church retains its weatherboard siding and original colored glass, double hung windows. Although the doors are modern replacements, the church is a good, intact example of rural church design, and the nave and transept plan is more unusual than the simple rectangular plan often found in country churches. The tree shaded property enhances the rural setting despite its location on a four lane highway.

Historical Background

The Christian Advocate Baptist Church was built ca. 1910 to serve the African-American population of the rural Bertha community. Known in the nineteenth century as Gall Bush Ridge, the crossroads community of Bertha is sited on U.S. 158 which runs north to south along a strip of high ground between Coinjock and Grandy. The community developed at the junction of this main north-south route and N.C. 3 which connects U.S. 158 with the soundside community of Poplar Branch. First paved in 1929, U.S. 158 has been widened twice, and little remains of the Bertha community except this Baptist church. The surrounding area is largely swamp forests, and Jesse Ives of Creeds, Virginia, who owned and operated a saw mill in the area, cleared much of the land for farming in the early 1900s. The Bertha post office was subsequently organized in 1907 and housed in the general store. The community also included a one room school for blacks which was closed in 1926 with state-wide consolidation. During the early twentieth century, Bertha supported two African-American churches, a Baptist congregation and a Methodist church. The Christian Advocate Baptist Church is the only one of these two churches to

survive. The Methodist church fell into disrepair, and the land was purchased by the Disciple Church for use as a cemetery (Lane 1977. 69-71).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Christian Advocate Baptist Church is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The church is among the few early twentieth century, rural churches serving African-American congregations surviving in Currituck County (see Architectural Context, pp. 25-27). While the church has replacement doors, the building retains its original weatherboard siding and windows. The church combines the simple, gable front orientation common to nineteenth century rural, Protestant design with more sophisticated elements such as the nave and transept plan and the corner tower. The significance of the church is enhanced by its tree shaded setting.

The Christian Advocate Baptist Church property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The church is not eligible under Criterion A because the property does not clearly illustrate patterns of historical development or important historical events. The property is also not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in the archaeology report.

The proposed National Register boundary follows the current property lines (Figure 9). Encompassing 0.92 acres, the boundary includes the church and surroundings woods which define the setting.

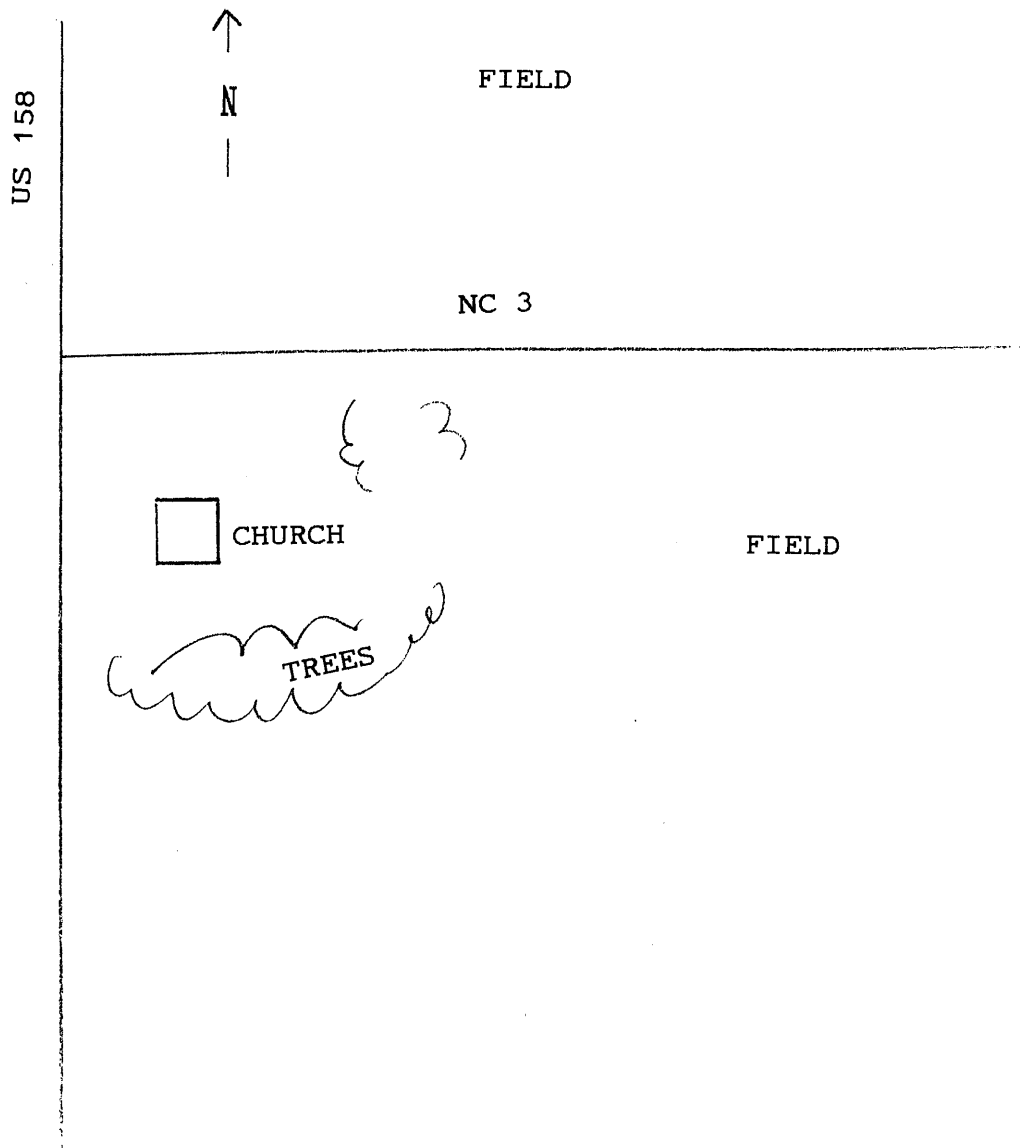


Plate 21. Christian Advocate Baptist Church - Looking East



Plate 22. Christian Advocate Baptist Church - Looking South

Figure 8 Christian Advocate Baptist Church, Site Plan

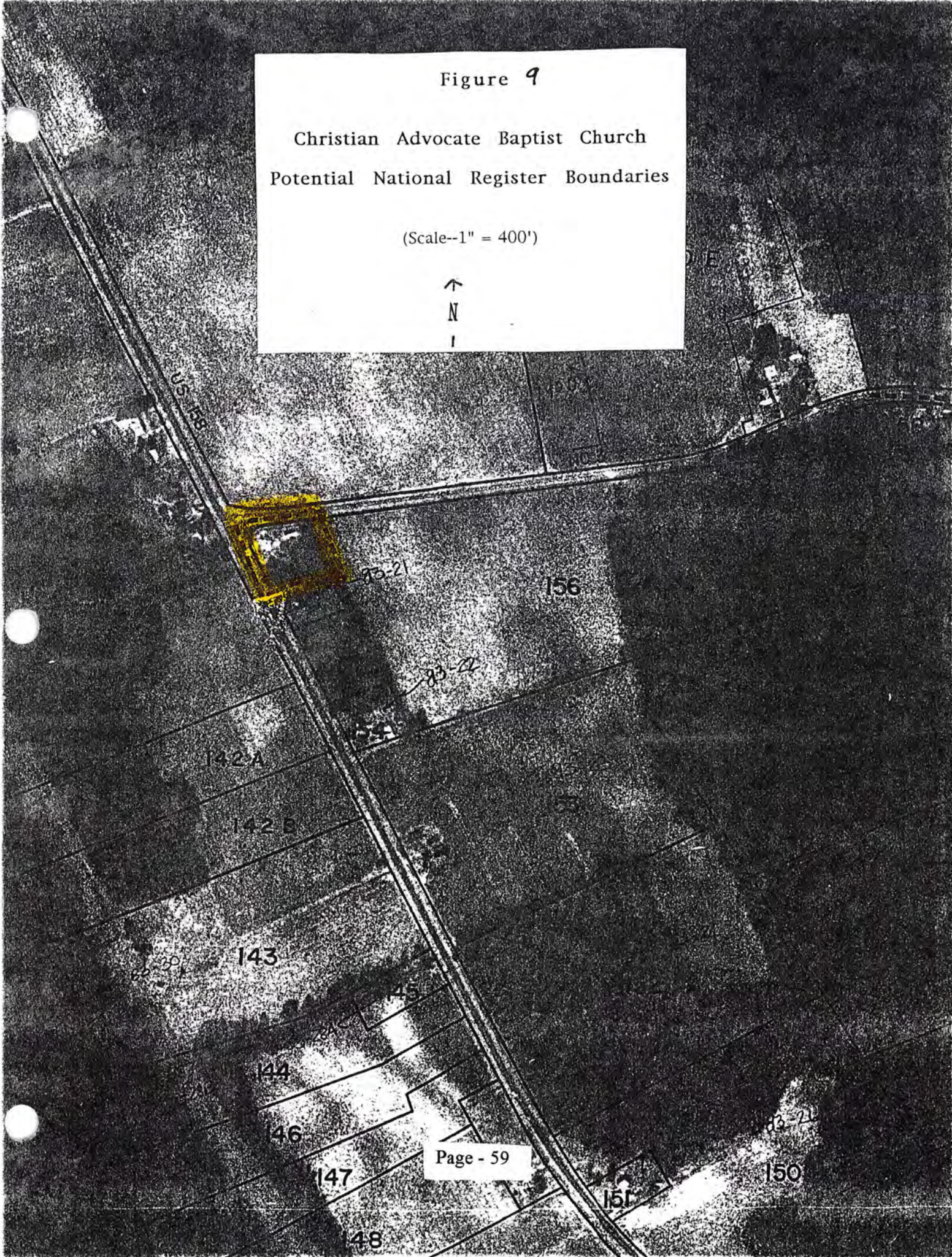


NOT TO SCALE

Figure 9

Christian Advocate Baptist Church
Potential National Register Boundaries

(Scale--1" = 400')



Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop (No. 8)

South side of N.C. 3, approximately 0.5 mile east of junction with U.S. 158
Bertha vicinity, Currituck County

Date of Construction

ca. 1920

Style

Vernacular Workshop; Bungalow

Associated Outbuildings

Shed - ca. 1920; House - ca. 1920

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 10)

The Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop is located directly on two lane N.C. 3, 0.5 mile west of the junction with the four lane U.S. 158. N.C. 3 is an east-west road which crosses Laurel Swamp to connect the two north-south roads, U.S. 158 and S.R. 1137, on the mainland side of the county. Sited on the edge of Laurel Swamp, the decoy workshop occupies a small, heavily wooded tract. The immediate vicinity of the workshop is dense woodland and is sparsely developed, but small farms and houses line the two north-south routes. The property includes a frame shed (ca. 1920) and a frame bungalow (ca. 1920).

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 23-26)

At the eastern end of the tract, near the road, is the decoy workshop. The frame workshop building has a standing seam metal, gable roof, vertical board siding, brick pier foundation, and a shed extension. The ca. 1920 frame dwelling is a modest, gable front bungalow with a hip roofed porch and small, side addition. The house has wood shingle siding and a brick pier foundation. The house and porch both have exposed rafters. The porch is supported by square piers, and the porch deck is a recent replacement. The windows are three-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash. The house is currently vacant, and the interior was inaccessible. On the northern edge of the property is a small frame shed with a gable roof. The decoy workshop, house, and shed are intact and retain sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

Historical Background

The Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop was built ca. 1920 by an important family of regional decoy makers, boat builders, hunters, and hunting guides, Ellie Saunders and his son, Blanton Saunders. In the Currituck Sound region, recreational and commercial hunting and fishing became important occupations after the opening of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal in 1859. Throughout the post-Civil War era and into the early twentieth century, market hunting developed as a major winter occupation until 1918 when the Migratory Bird Treaty Act made the sale of these birds illegal (Dunbar 1958: 78). The Currituck Sound region quickly became famous for its sport hunting, and as hunt clubs were built, local hunters supplemented their incomes as guides to the influx

of foreign and American sportsmen. Rural communities, such as Poplar Branch and Aydlett, became departure points for these expeditions, and Saunders's house and workshop are located near these hunting centers. After the mid-1920s, when legislation made the use of live decoys illegal, crafted decoys were used to attract geese to hunting sites, and carved, wooden decoys were supplied by local makers. At first, the decoys were made of solid wood, but were found to be much too heavy. The Saunderses crafted hollow decoys with a wooden bottom, wire frame, canvas covering, and wooden heads. In addition to decoy-making, both Ellie and Blanton Saunders made the boats and poling oars used in the shallow Currituck Sound (*Currituck Sounder* 1983: 27-30). Ellie and Blanton Saunders were well-known guides and decoy makers, exemplifying the types of occupations which developed around the commercial and expeditionary hunting and fishing of the region.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for industry, decoy making. As home to regionally important decoy and boat builders, Ellie and Blanton Saunders, the property exemplifies the small scale, decoy making operations found throughout the county during the period when the shooting clubs and recreation hunting made the region famous. The Saunders decoy workshop exemplifies the distinctive occupations of the Currituck Sound region (see Historical Context, pp. pp. 17-28). The workshop and house are intact, and the significance of the property is enhanced by the undeveloped, surrounding swamp forests.

The Ellie and Blanton Saunders property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The decoy workshop is not considered eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The Saunderses were not unique in their occupations but rather were one of a number of small scale, seasonal decoy makers dispersed throughout the Currituck Sound region. The intact workshop and house reflect a way of life which is increasingly rare in the county. The property is not considered eligible under Criterion C because the property does not exemplify important architectural developments or the work of a master craftsman or architect. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in the archaeology report.

The proposed National Register boundary follows the current property lines on the west and south sides. The remaining boundary is defined by the southern edge of the N.C. 3 right-of-way (Figure 11). Encompassing approximately 2.75 acres, the boundary includes the workshop, house, shed, and surroundings woods that define the setting.



Plate 23. Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop



Plate 24. Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop, Interior



Plate 25. Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop - House

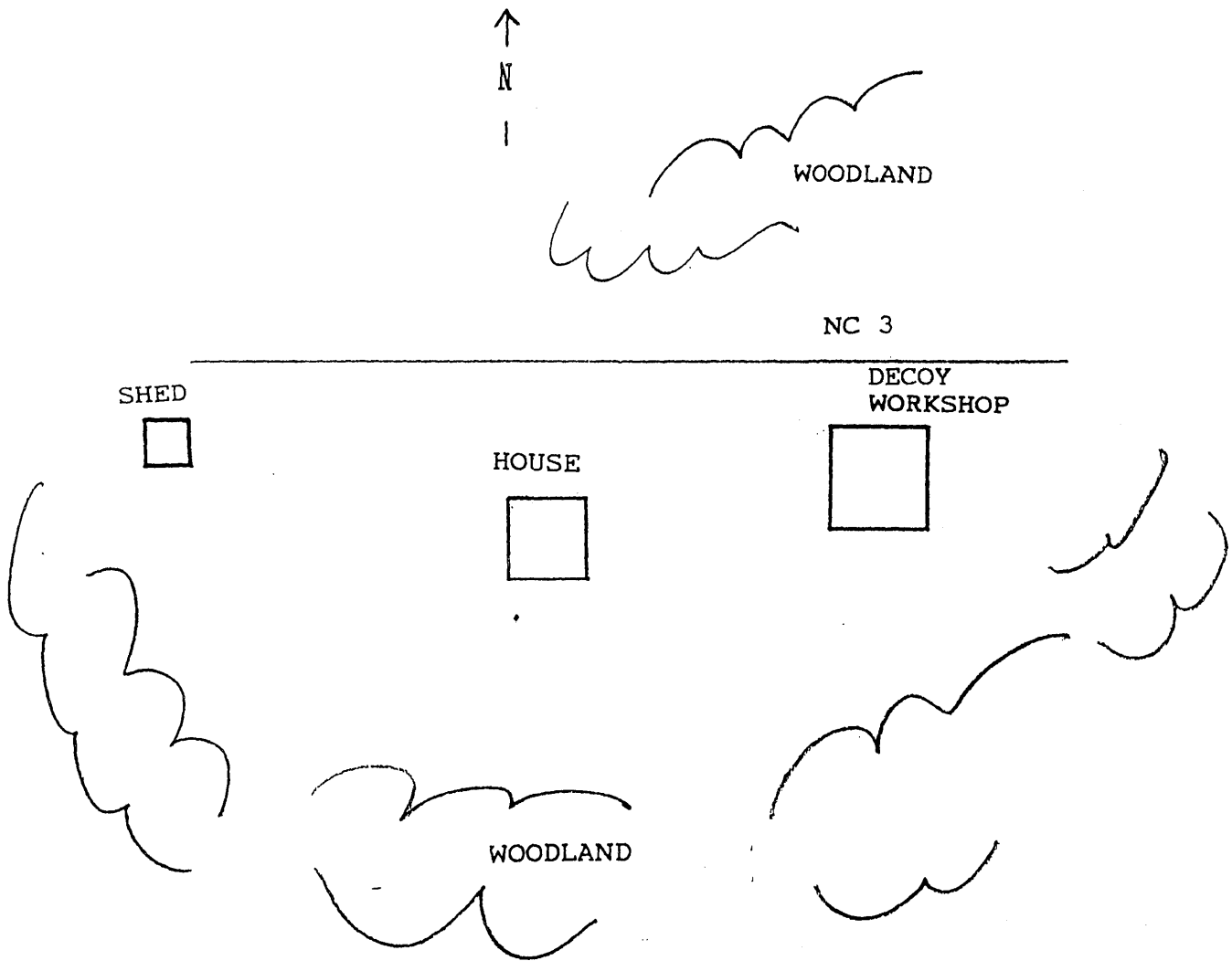


Plate 26. Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop - House and Shed

ELLIE AND BLANTON SAUNDERS
DECOY WORKSHOP

Figure 10

(NOT TO SCALE)



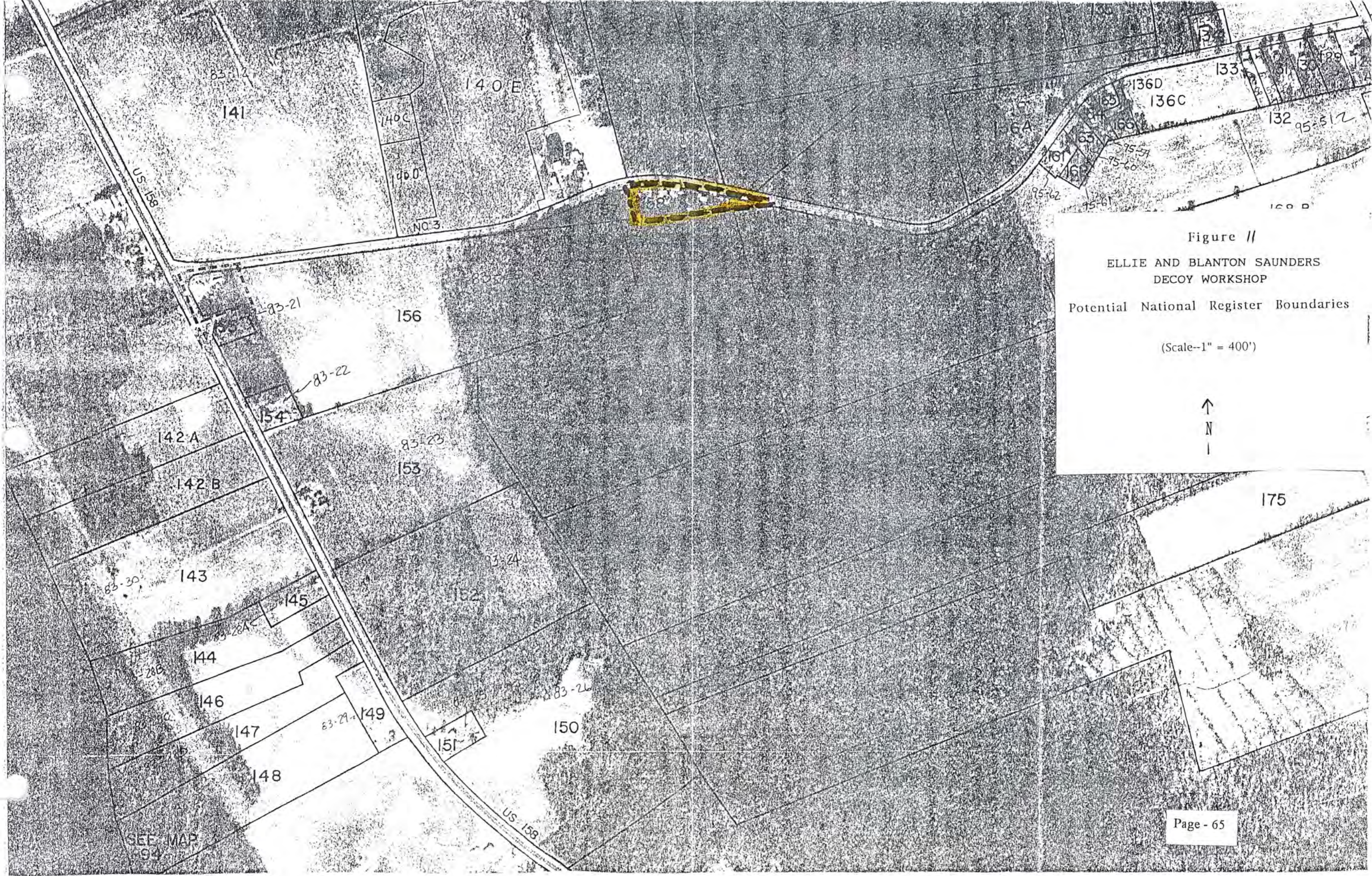


Figure II
ELLIE AND BLANTON SAUNDERS
DECOY WORKSHOP
Potential National Register Boundaries
(Scale--1" = 400')
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Dr. W.T. Griggs House (No. 14)

North side of N.C. 3, approximately 0.2 mile east of junction with S.R. 1135
Poplar Branch, Currituck County

Date of Construction

House - ca. 1910; Office/Garage - ca. 1925; Workshop - ca. 1925

Style

Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

Associated Outbuildings

Office/Garage; Workshop

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 12)

The Dr. W.T. Griggs House fronts on two lane N.C. 3, roughly 0.2 mile east of the junction with S.R. 1135 in the crossroads community of Poplar Branch. N.C. 3 is an east-west highway connecting U.S. 158 with Poplar Branch and the Poplar Branch Landing. The house site has numerous pecan and live oak trees and a grove of camellias and azaleas. To the rear of the house is the office/garage, behind which is a frame workshop. In the vicinity of the Griggs house are other houses, churches, and schools, with small farms lining the roads to the north and the south.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 27-30)

This ca. 1910, two story, frame dwelling is well preserved with asymmetrical Queen Anne massing and a combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detailing. One of the finest houses of the period in the county, the dwelling has a high hip roof with pedimented cross gables and dormers, weatherboard siding, and a wraparound porch. The porch is supported by classical columns, and there is a turned post balustrade. The house has a variety of window types, most with diamond-shaped upper lights. A Palladian window is located above the entrance while a Queen Anne style window is located next to the doorway. Other windows are single and paired, double hung, wooden sash. The house is unaltered and intact. Currently unoccupied, the interior of the house was inaccessible.

The ca. 1925 office/garage is located to the rear of the house. This one story, frame building has a gable front roof, exposed rafters, weatherboard siding, and three-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The windows all have frosted glass. The office has a three bay facade with central entrance, and the garage section has a bracketed shed roof and a side storage room. The office building is intact and unaltered.

Behind the office/garage is a ca. 1925 frame workshop. The building has three doors, three windows, vertical board siding, and slightly gabled roof.

Historical Background

This property was the home and office of locally prominent physician and public school advocate, Dr. W.T. Griggs. Born at Poplar Branch in 1866, Dr. Griggs was educated at

University of Virginia School of Medicine where he was graduated in 1896. He returned to Currituck after his training to become the first native-born physician in the county. His practice covered 3,000 people throughout the county, including the Outer Banks, which he reached by boat from Poplar Branch Landing, roughly 0.5 mile from his house and office. In addition to his medical duties, Dr. Griggs served as the Currituck County Superintendent of Schools from 1902 to 1908 and on the state highway commission. Griggs was responsible for new school construction, an extension of the school term, and in 1907 became the first school superintendent to petition for the construction of a rural high school under new public school laws. When the state refused to cover the full cost of the school, Dr. Griggs financed the operation. A new high school at Poplar Branch was built in 1941 and named in his honor. He died in 1947 (Bates 1985: 253-254).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Dr. W.T. Griggs House is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its associations with Dr. W.T. Griggs, a prominent, local physician and school superintendent and reformer. The property is also considered eligible under Criterion C for architecture (see Historical and Architectural Context, pp. 17-28). One of the finest, early twentieth century houses in the county, the Griggs House is an impressive and well preserved example of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival residential architecture. The landscaped setting enhances the significance of this property.

The Dr. W.T. Griggs property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The house is not considered eligible under Criterion A because the property does not clearly illustrate patterns of historical development or important historical events. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in the archaeology report.

The proposed National Register boundary follows the current property lines, with the southern border abutting the N.C 3 right-of-way (Figure 13). Encompassing 1.4 acres, the boundary includes the main house, the office/garage, and the decoy workshop.



Plate 27. Dr. W.T. Griggs House - Facade



Plate 28. Dr. W.T. Griggs House - Rear Elevation



Plate 29. Dr. W.T. Griggs House - Office/Garage

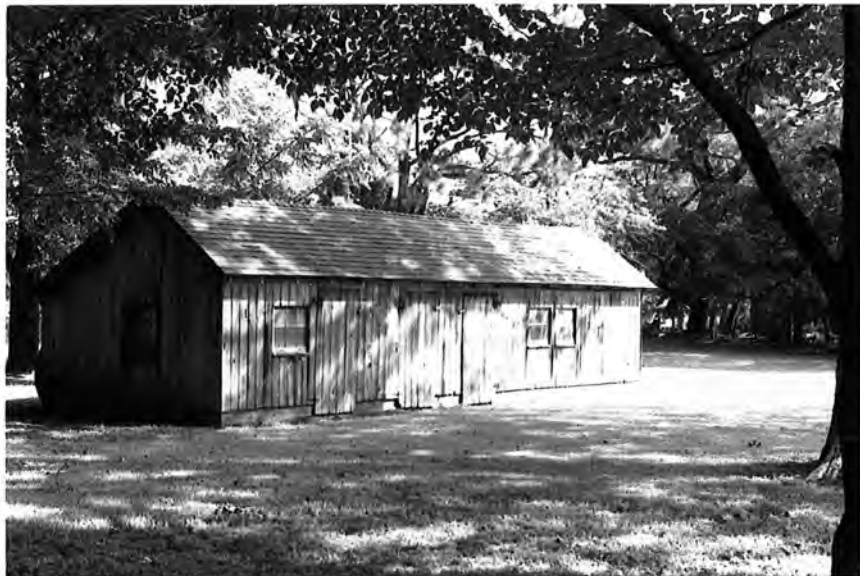
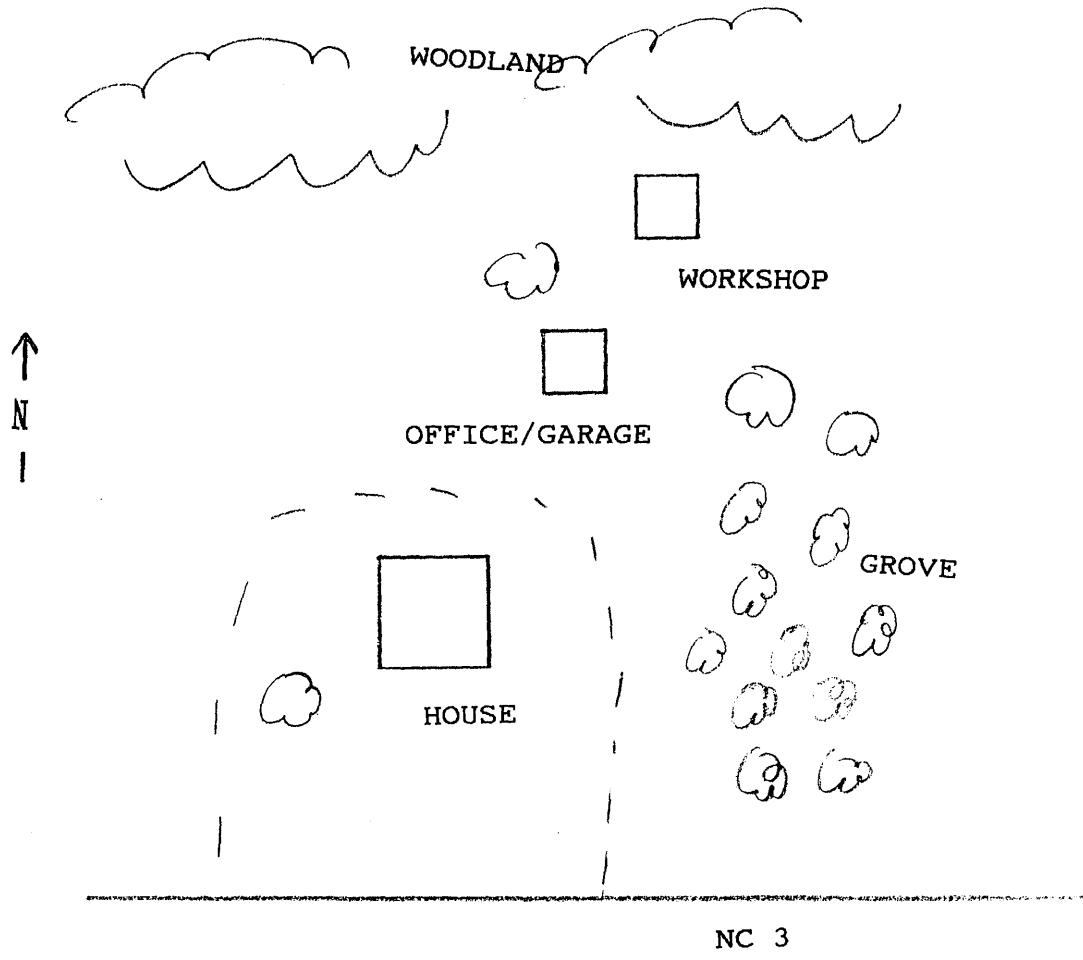


Plate 30. Dr. W.T. Griggs House - Workshop

Figure 12 Dr. W.T. Griggs House, Site Plan
(Not to Scale)



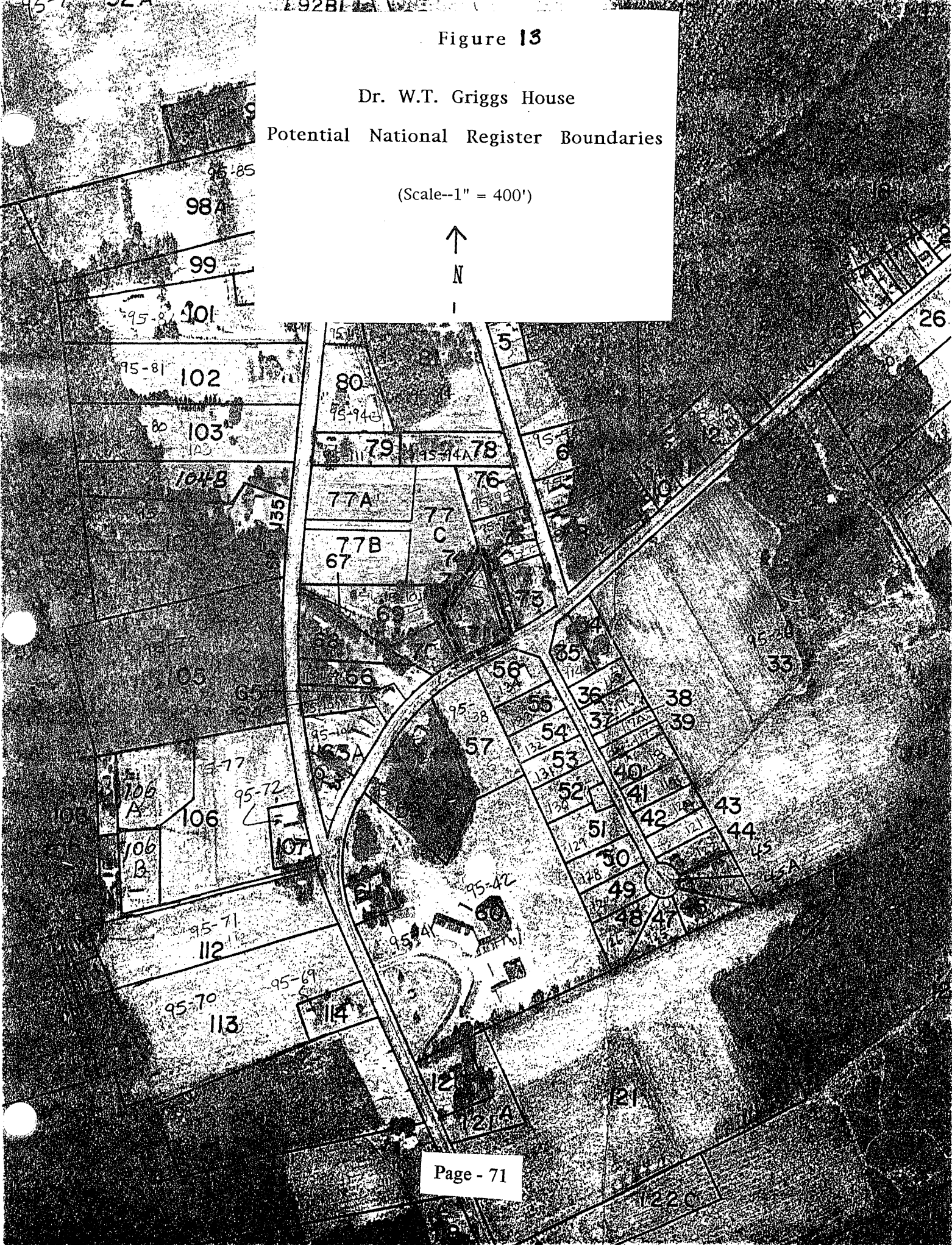
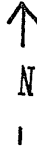
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Figure 13

Dr. W.T. Griggs House

Potential National Register Boundaries

(Scale--1" = 400')



Currituck Sound Rural Historic District (Nos. 17-30)

East and west sides, S.R. 1137 between Aydlett and Poplar Branch
Poplar Branch vicinity, Currituck County

Dates of Construction

Ca. 1900; ca. 1910; ca. 1930; ca. 1950; ca. 1980

Style

Vernacular and picturesque residential architecture and agricultural outbuildings, bungalow, Colonial Revival

Associated Outbuildings

Garages, agricultural outbuildings, workshops, boat houses

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 14)

The Currituck Sound Rural Historic District is located on the sound side of the Currituck mainland between the rural communities of Poplar Branch and Aydlett. The spine of this linear district is two lane S.R. 1137, constructed in the late nineteenth century as a post road. To the east is the Currituck Sound and to the west are swamp forests. Generally situated on narrow, deep parcels, small farms face this road with cultivated fields and outbuildings located primarily to the rear of the houses. The boundaries of this rural historic district are the sound on the east, the swamp on the west, a point 0.3 mile north of the junction of N.C. 3 and S.R. 1137 at the south end, and the property 1.5 miles south of the junction of S.R. 1140 and S.R. 1137 at the north end. The 1.3 mile long district is characterized by vernacular one and two story, frame dwellings, outbuildings, cultivated fields, swamp forests, and the sound.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 31-42)

The Currituck Sound Rural Historic District is a remarkably intact, early twentieth century, agrarian landscape with little modern intrusion. The proposed district includes 15 contributing farms or houses which exemplify vernacular, vernacular picturesque, and nationally popular styles of the period. Although some of the houses have undergone modifications, all the contributing resources are intact and retain sufficient integrity to illustrate architectural forms and styles as well as settlement patterns. The historic district is comprised of 15 primary contributing resources and 4 non-contributing properties.

At the south end of the proposed historic district on the west side of S.R. 1137 is a two story, frame, five bay, single pile dwelling (No. 17) with a side gable roof, hip roofed porch supported by box piers, and rear ell. Built ca. 1900, the house is unaltered retaining its pier foundation, weatherboard siding, two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and four panelled door. The property includes no outbuildings. The house contributes to the potential historic district.

Across the road on the east side of S.R. 1137 is the Gallop House (No. 20), a two story, frame, five bay, single pile dwelling with a side gable roof, hip roofed porch supported by

classical columns, and rear ell. The house has been asbestos sided, but retains picturesque detailing under the roof gable and two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The property includes one modern outbuilding and a family cemetery in the front yard. This ca. 1910 property contributes to the potential historic district.

The property known as House (No. 19) is located on the west side of S.R. 1137. This two story, L-shaped house has an enclosed, hip roofed porch and rear ell. The asbestos sided dwelling has been refenestrated, and a modern sliding glass door has been cut into the facade. The house retains its vernacular picturesque massing and gable detailing. This ca. 1900 property contributes to the potential historic district.

Adjacent to No. 19 on the north side is the Caroon House (No. 18), a three bay, shingled I-house with a rear ell, a new screened porch, and its original six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The property includes a board and batten garage and corncrib. This ca. 1910 property contributes to the potential historic district.

A boarding house (No. 21), which served as a teacherage and as a lodge for hunters and fishermen, is sited on the east side of S.R. 1137 near the junction with S.R. 1135. This abandoned, two story, frame house has a T-shaped plan; a hip roofed, wraparound porch; and two second tier porches. The porches are supported by turned posts with decorative knee brackets, and there is picturesque detailing along the roof eaves. The ca. 1900 building has aluminum siding, a brick pier foundation, and two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The long rear ell has an engaged porch supported by turned posts. The boarding house contributes to the potential historic district.

Located on the west side of S.R. 1137, across from the boarding house, is a one story, frame, side gable dwelling (No. 22) with a large, front gable dormer and shed roofed porch. The house has aluminum siding, a five bay facade, and two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. A modern, metal garage is located to the rear of the house. This ca. 1910 property contributes to the potential historic district.

The Bromsey House (No. 23) is also sited on the west side of S.R. 1137. This two story, front gable house has a side hall plan, hip roofed porch, supported by turned posts, and a rear ell with inset porch. The ca. 1900 house has weatherboard and shingle siding, brick pier foundation, and two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The interior of the house is unaltered with beaded board walls and ceilings, original turned post stair balustrade, bull's eye modillion surrounds, and a classically inspired mantel. Originally owned by a milliner, the property includes one modern shed. This property contributes to the potential historic district.

North of the Bromsey House is a two story, single pile, frame dwelling (No. 24) with a side gable roof and asbestos siding. The hip roofed porch is supported by turned posts with picturesque knee brackets. The three bay facade has a central entrance flanked by paired replacement windows although the original two-over-two light, double hung,

located on the north elevation. The house is unaltered with weatherboard siding, exposed rafters, and three-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The house is set among mature shade trees and plantings and contributes to the historic district.

A ca. 1950 one and one-half story, side gable dwelling is situated north of the O'Neal House. This house has vinyl siding, dormers, a side porch, and one-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows. This non-contributing property includes a vinyl sided garage with an apartment to the side.

At the north end of the historic district is a two story, three bay dwelling (No. 30). Sited among mature shade trees, the ca. 1900 house retains its weatherboard siding, two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows, screened, hip roofed porch, and two story rear ell. The house contributes to this potential historic district.

Historical Background

The Currituck Sound Rural Historic District is located along S.R. 1137 which parallels the Currituck Sound on the mainland side. The district occupies a striking setting of cleared farmland between the swamp forests to the west and the sound to the east. This linear district is comprised of small farms, houses, a boarding house, and agricultural fields between the rural communities of Aydlett and Poplar Branch. Paved after World War II, S.R. 1137 was constructed in the late nineteenth century as a post road linking the two communities which served as points of departure for hunting and fishing expeditions in the sound area. The houses were built close to the road on long, narrow tracts with agricultural fields extending to the rear. This pattern of development underscored the geographical limits of the region where agricultural land had to be laboriously carved from the dense swamp forests. The natural bounty of the forests and the sound, which provided opportunities for fishing, hunting, and lumbering, determined the economic activities of the area, and the outbuildings reflect these types of livelihoods. Furthermore, the presence of a ca. 1900 boarding house in this rural setting testifies to the seasonal influx of fishermen and hunters. In 1896, Poplar Branch had a population of 100 with a Methodist Church, a Baptist Church, post office, and five mercantile operations (Branson 1896).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Currituck Sound Rural Historic District is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for community planning and development and Criterion C for architecture (see Historical and Architectural Context, pp. 17-28). The historic district includes resources illustrating the development of this remote region after the construction of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and a post road opened the area to farming, lumbering, hunting, and fishing. The resources all line the former post road with parcels extending either to the sound on the east or to the swamp forests on the west. Given the rapid development of the county in recent years, the district is unique in the absence of modern commercial and residential intrusions. The contributing resources date from ca. 1900 to ca. 1930, and all represent either traditional regional house forms or vernacular versions of nationally popular styles. Most of the houses are two story, frame dwellings, both single and double pile, with side or front gable roofs, hip roofed porches

and rear ells. Picturesque detailing and L-shaped or T-shaped plans illustrate the influence of the Queen Anne on construction in the area.

The Currituck Sound Rural Historic District is not considered eligible under any other criterion. This district is not considered eligible under Criterion B because the area is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in the archaeology report.

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses approximately 494 acres between the crossroads communities of Aydlett and Poplar Branch (**Figure 15**). The boundaries are formed by Currituck Sound on the east side; Maple Swamp on the west side; a property 0.3 mile north of junction of N.C. 3 and S.R. 1137 at the south end; and the property 1.5 miles south of junction of S.R. 1140 and S.R. 1137 at the north end.



Plate 31. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Looking South on S.R. 1137



Plate 32. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - House (No. 17), South End of the Potential Historic District



Plate 33. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Gallop House



Plate 34. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Caroon House



Plate 35. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Boarding House



Plate 36. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Bromsey House



Plate 37. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Looking North on S.R. 1137



Plate 38. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - House (No. 25)



Plate 39. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Forbes House



Plate 40. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Forbes House, Barn



Plate 41. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - Bungalow (No. 27)



Plate 42. Currituck Sound Rural Historic District - O'Neal House

Daniel Saunders House (No. 39)

West side of S.R. 1137, 0.6 mile north of the junction with S.R. 1140
Aydlett vicinity, Currituck County

Date of Construction

ca. 1900; remodelled ca. 1920

Style

Vernacular side gable, single pile dwelling with added Craftsman style elements

Associated Outbuildings

Modern concrete block house/storage facility; modern shed

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 16)

The Daniel Saunders House is sited on two lane S.R. 1137, north of the junction of S.R. 1137 and S.R. 1140 in the crossroads community of Aydlett. North of this rural community, S.R. 1137 turns east to the sound and then north, running along the water's edge. The Saunders House occupies a large parcel (50 acres) at this turn from east to north, and the house overlooks the sound. The house has a striking setting with mature pecan, locust, and dogwood trees surrounding the dwelling. A modern, concrete block house/storage building is located to the rear (west) of the house. The parcel also includes a small, frame shed. However, the potential National Register boundaries includes only a portion of the tract, encompassing the immediate house setting and front groves. The boundary follows the driveway and excludes the modern concrete block building.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 43-46)

This intact, ca. 1900, one story, frame house has a shake shingle exterior, exposed rafters under the side gable roof, and a front gable entry porch with shake shingle, box piers and skirt. The porch also has Craftsman style sawnwork decoration under the gable that appears to have been added ca. 1920 when the roof was rebuilt with exposed rafters. The windows are six-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash. The house has a rear shed and a detached kitchen connected to the house by a breezeway. The interior is also unaltered with tongue and groove walls and ceilings, a vernacular mantel, four panelled doors, and an enclosed staircase. The house is currently unoccupied and used for general storage.

Historical Background

Built ca. 1900 by Daniel Saunders, a farmer and hunting guide, the house remained in the Saunders family until the mid-1980s. The property is now owned by Charles Angus who resides in the concrete block building adjacent to the Saunders house (Angus 1995). Little documentary evidence on the Daniel Saunders property exists, but the house was constructed at the turn of the century when the swamp forests of the region were cleared for farming, and this remote area was opened for development after the building of a post road between the two rural communities of Poplar Branch and Aydlett. The two communities served as points of departure for recreational hunting and fishing expeditions

in the sound area, and many local farmers, who had always combined hunting, fishing, and farming, served as guides to the influx of sportsmen.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Daniel Saunders House is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture (see Architectural Context, pp. 25-27). With its shake shingle exterior, distinctive decorative sawnwork, and detached kitchen, the house is a notable example of early twentieth century vernacular dwellings in the county, and is also one of the finest properties oriented to the Currituck Sound. Its tree shaded site facing the sound contributes to its significance.

The Daniel Saunders property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The building is not eligible under Criterion A because this property does not clearly illustrate patterns of historical development or important historical events. Specifically, the Saunders property does not have significance under Criterion A for agriculture. Although originally a farm, the Saunders property no longer retains cultivated fields or farm outbuildings to illustrate agricultural practices during the period of significance. The building is also not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with an individual whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in the archaeology report.

The proposed National Register boundary follows the S.R. 1137 right-of-way on the south and east sides and the driveway on the west and north (**Figure 17**). Encompassing 3.4 acres, the boundary includes the main house, the kitchen wing, and the tree shaded yard.



Plate 43. Daniel Saunders House - Facade



Plate 44. Daniel Saunders House - South Elevation and Kitchen



Plate 45. Daniel Saunders House - House and Setting



Plate 46. Daniel Saunders House - Interior, Mantel

Figure 16 Daniel Saunders House, Site Plan
(Not to Scale)

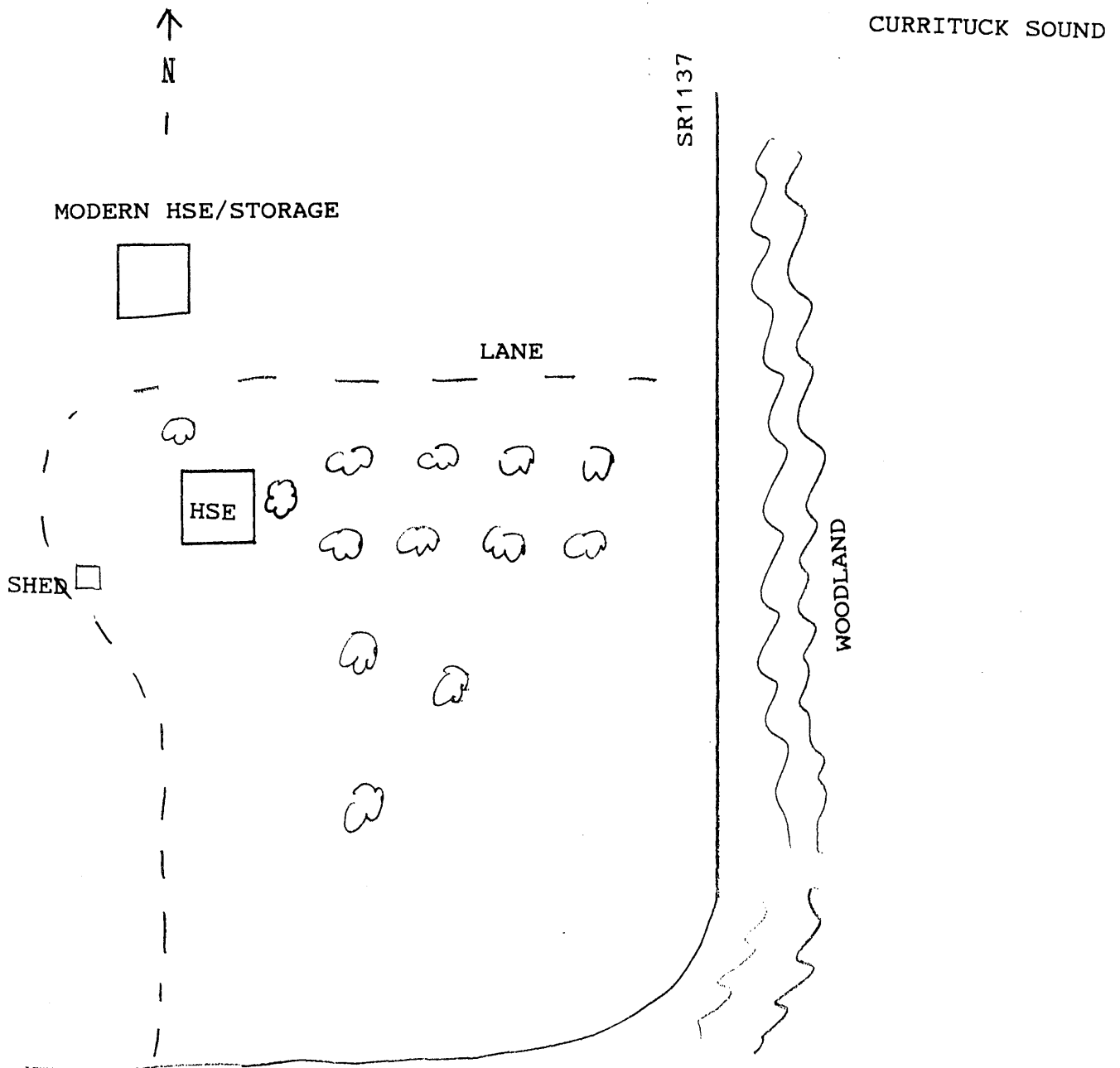
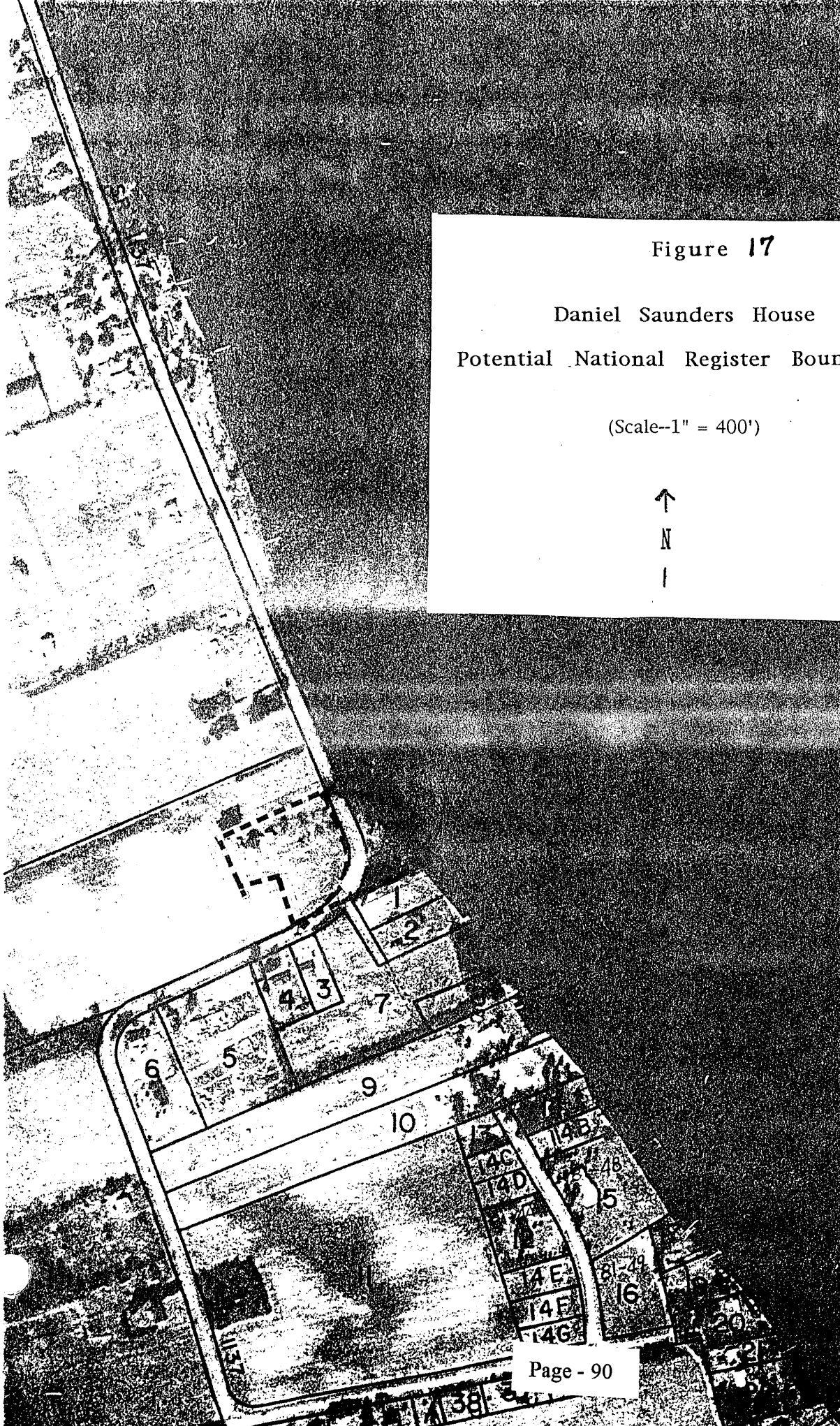
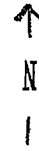


Figure 17

Daniel Saunders House
Potential National Register Boundaries

(Scale--1" = 400')



Baum House (No. 41)

West side of S.R. 1137, 1.0 mile north of the junction with S.R. 1140
Aydlett vicinity, Currituck County

Date of Construction

ca. 1910

Style

Vernacular residential architecture

Associated Outbuildings

Barn; Boathouse; Gazebo

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 18)

The Baum House is sited on two lane S.R. 1137, 1.5 miles north of the junction of S.R. 1137 and S.R. 1140 in the crossroads community of Aydlett. North of this rural community, S.R. 1137 turns east to the sound and then north, running along the water's edge. The house occupies a striking setting on the west side of the road facing the sound, with mature pecan trees surrounding the dwelling. The Baum property extends east to the sound and includes the house, a front gable, frame barn to the rear of the house, and a pyramidal roofed, shingled gazebo and a modern, frame boathouse on the sound. Agricultural fields to the rear (west) of the house are no longer part of this property.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 47-49)

This ca. 1910, two story, frame house is an unaltered, vernacular, side gable, single pile dwelling with shake shingle exterior, infilled pier foundation, rear ell with inset porch, and a hip roofed, screened porch with turned posts. The interior, brick chimney is original as are the two-over-two light, wooden sash windows. The three bay facade features a central wood and glass door with no side lights or transom. The house is no longer occupied, and the interior was inaccessible.

Historical Background

Little is currently known about the history of the Baum House. This house was built ca. 1910 for the Baum family, local farmers, after the swamp forests of the region were cleared for farming, and this remote area was opened for development with the construction of a post road between two rural communities of Poplar Branch and Aydlett. The two communities served as points of departure for recreational hunting and fishing expeditions in the sound area, and many local farmers, who combined hunting, fishing, and farming, served as guides to the influx of sportsmen.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Baum House is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture (see Architectural Context, pp. 25-27). With its shake shingle exterior, traditional regional form, and waterfront proximity, this property is one of the finest sound-oriented properties in the county. The tree shaded setting overlooking

Currituck Sound contributes to the significance of the property. The gazebo and barn appear to date with the construction of the house, and both are contributing resources. The modern boathouse is non-contributing.

The Baum property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because this property does not clearly illustrate patterns of historical development or important historical events. Specifically, the Baum tract does not have significance under Criterion A for agriculture. Although originally a farm, the Baum property no longer includes sufficient agricultural components to illustrate farming practices during the period of significance. A small, frame barn is the only surviving, agricultural outbuilding, and the fields to the north and west are no longer under cultivation. The Baum property is also not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with an individual whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in the archaeology report.

The proposed National Register boundaries include the immediate house setting, defined by mature landscaping to the rear, and extend across S.R. 1137 to the sound (Figure 19). Encompassing 1.8 acres extending across S.R. 1137 to the sound, the boundary includes the main house, the barn, the tree shaded yard, the gazebo, and the modern boathouse.



Plate 47. Baum House - House and Barn, Looking West

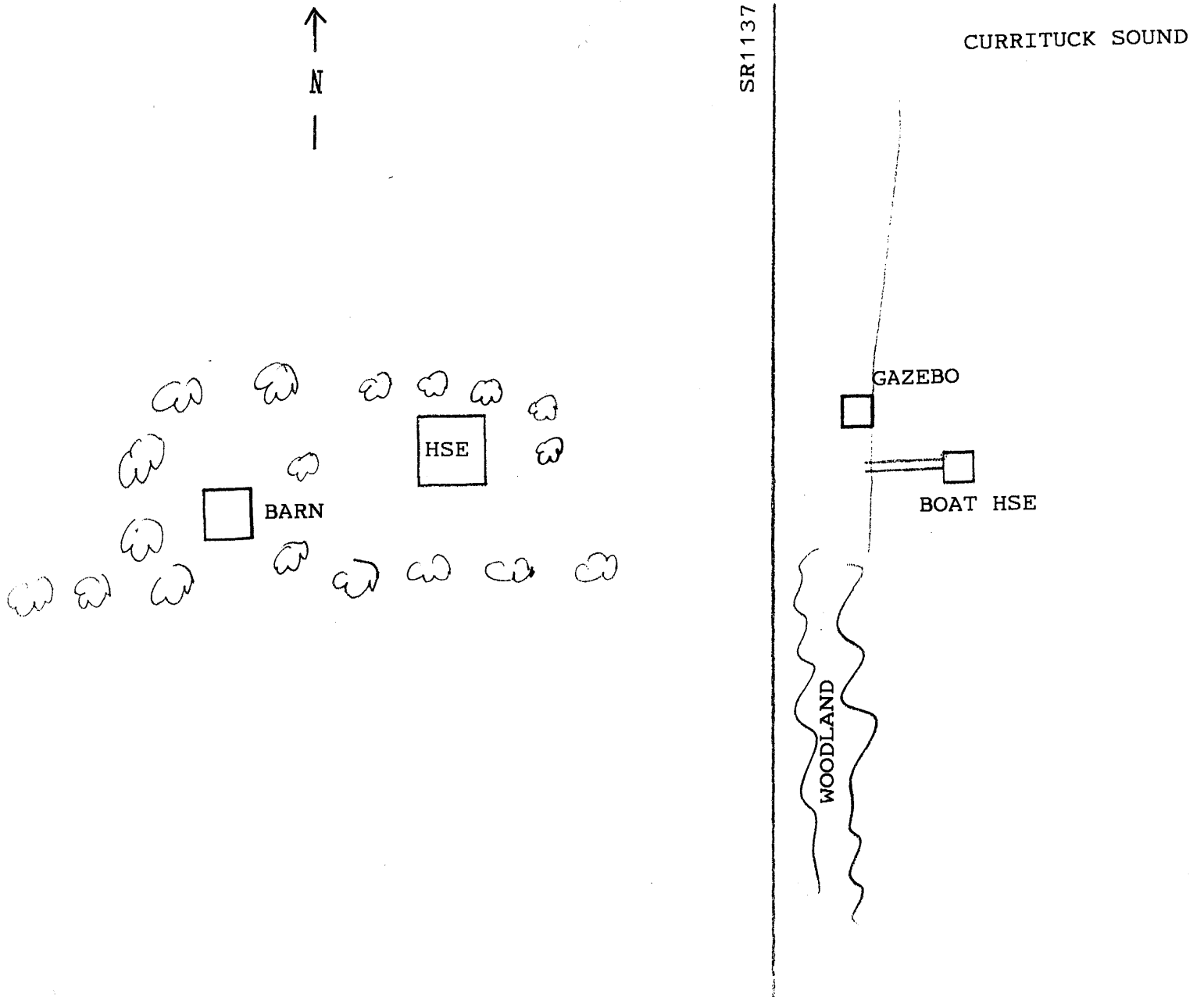


Plate 48. Baum House - Side Elevation and Rear Ell



Plate 49. Baum House - Gazebo and Boathouse

Figure 18 **Baum House, Site Plan**
(Not to Scale)



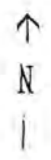


CURRITUCK
SOUND

Figure 19

Baum House
Potential National Register Boundaries

(Scale-1" = 400')



Ineligible Properties

(Former) Gallop School (No. 35)

West side of S.R. 1137, 0.2 mile south of junction with S.R. 1140
Aydlett vicinity, Currituck County

Date of Construction

Ca. 1905; Remodelled ca. 1975

Style

Vernacular picturesque architecture

Associated Outbuildings

Modern Shed

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 20)

The (Former) Gallop School occupies a tree shaded site on the west side of S.R. 1137, 0.3 mile south of junction with O'Neal Lane. The ca. 1905 school is surrounded by both modern and pre-World War II houses and agricultural fields. There is one modern shed on this parcel.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 50-52)

The (Former) Gallop School is a one story, frame building, constructed ca. 1905. The building has a side gable roof with front gables at each end; hip roofed porch, and rear shed. The rear shed has an inset porch supported by turned posts with a picturesque balustrade. The former school has undergone extensive remodeling in recent years. Reflecting a ca. 1975 remodelling, the house now has aluminum siding; replacement chamfered porch posts; replacement turned post balustrade; and modern one-over-one light, double hung, metal sash windows on the side elevations. The Eastlake door has also been added. During this remodelling, the characteristic elements of the school were altered or removed. Originally, the building had two inset doorways situated in the end bays of the facade, but these were enclosed, and the building was given a single, central entrance. With this conversion to domestic use, the cupola was also removed.

The interior of the house has its original beaded board walls and ceilings, vertical and beaded board wainscoting, and both four panelled and pocket doors. However, kitchen fixtures have been added to the rear shed. Having undergone significant modern alterations in the past 20 years, the former school no longer has sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

Historical Background

Little information is available about the (Former) Gallop School. It is known that this ca. 1905 school was one of a number of schools built in the county during the early twentieth century. The building of the school coincides with the construction of the post road between Aydlett and Poplar Branch, along which the school is sited.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The (Former) Gallop School has been heavily altered in recent years and no longer retains sufficient integrity to meeting any of the National Register criteria. In addition, several more intact examples of this school design remain in the county. For example, the ca. 1905 school at Grandy, although moved to its present site along U.S. 158, survives intact and retains its original inset, end bay entrances and cupola.



Plate 50. (Former) Gallop School - Facade

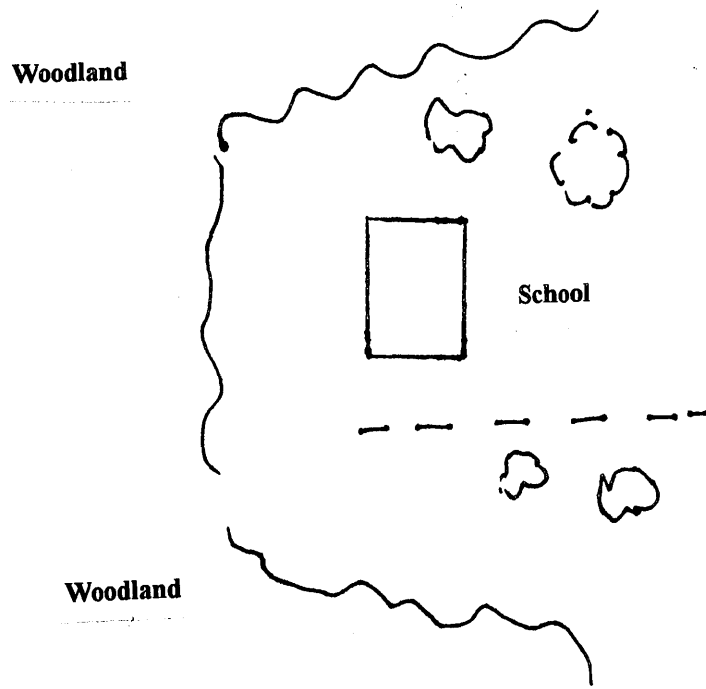


Plate 51. (Former) Gallop School - South Elevation



Plate 52. (Former) Gallop School - South Elevation and Rear Shed

**Figure 20 (Former) Gallop School, Site Plan
(Not to Scale)**



S.R. 1137

Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center (No. 36)
East side of S.R. 1137 at the junction with S.R. 1140
Aydlett vicinity, Currituck County

Date of Construction

ca. 1950

Style

Vernacular gable front design with exposed rafters

Associated Outbuildings

None

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 21)

The Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center is sited on two lane S.R. 1137, at the junction with O'Neal Lane, and just south of the junction with S.R. 1140 in the crossroads community of Aydlett. Subdivided from an adjoining farm, the arts center occupies a small tract, and the building is surrounded by mature trees.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 53-54)

This ca. 1950, one story, frame building has a simple, gable front design with a rectangular plan, and a gable front, entry porch. The small building has exposed rafters, vertical board siding, and a brick pier foundation. The front gable entry porch faces the south, and the entrance is flanked by paired, six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows. There is a second entrance on the north elevation. The interior is comprised of one large, communal room with a small kitchen to the rear (north). These interior rooms have flushboard walls and ceiling. Both the exterior and interior are unaltered.

Historical Background

Built ca. 1950, this small community building was built as a women's social club and may have served as a home demonstration club (Guard 1995).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. The building was constructed ca. 1950 and does not meet the 50 year requirement for eligibility. Furthermore, the building does not have the special significance to qualify for the National Register under any of the criteria considerations.



Plate 53. Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center - West Elevation and Porch



Plate 54. Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center - West and Rear Elevations

**Figure 21 Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center, Site Plan
(Not to Scale)**

N

S.R. 1137

S.R. 1140

Aydlett

Currituck Sound

Fields

U.S. Post Office

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APPENDIX A:
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP

APPENDIX B:
PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS
AND
CONCURRENCE FORM

TIP # R-2576

Federal Aid # BRS-005(35)

County CURRITUCK

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

Brief Project Description

MID-CURRITUCK COUNTY BRIDGE

On August 1, 1995, representatives of the

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

reviewed the subject project at

- A 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 effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as Property # 6, 7, 9-13, 16, 31-34, 37, 38, 40, 42-47 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Clay Griffin 8/1/95
 Representative, NCDOT Date

Ray Shattas 8/3/95
 FHWA, or the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Debra Bevin 8/1/95
 Representative, SHPO Date

Paul Reed, Deputy 8/29/95
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

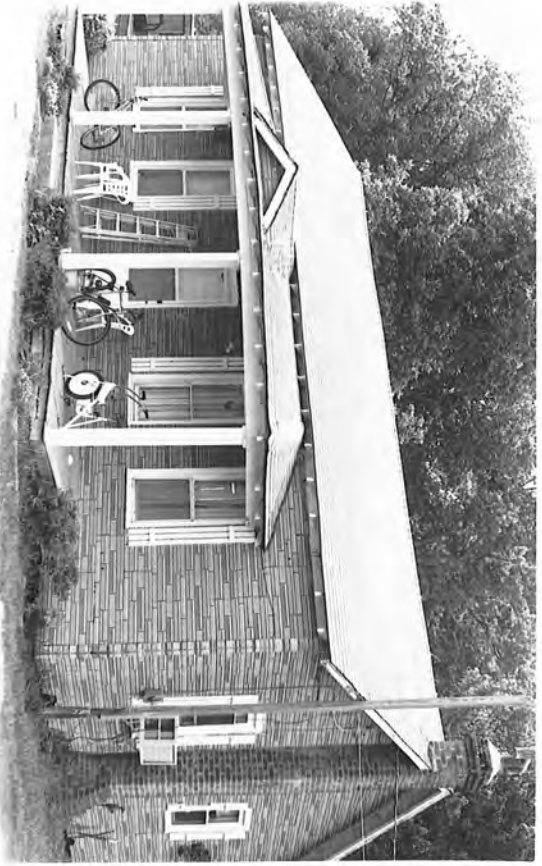
**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER AND THEREFORE NOT WORTHY
OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Field Survey Map)**

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
6.	Store	Altered, deteriorated and abandoned ca. 1910s frame store. Possibly a dwelling converted to a store at later date. Asbestos-sided front facade, collapsed roof. New concrete block foundation piers suggest building may have been moved to this site. No special architectural or historical significance.
7.	House	Altered ca. 1910 I-house, with vinyl siding, modern replacement turned porch posts and balustrade, and enclosed and re fenestrated rear porch. Associated farmland converted to cemetery in recent years, and this house is now cemetery office. No special architectural or historical significance.
9.	Church	Altered and enlarged, vinyl-sided, ca. 1910s frame church. No special architectural or historical significance.
10.	House	Common cross-gable bungalow type. No special architectural or historical significance.
11.	House	Common, altered I-house type. Remodeled rear ell, main block no longer retains original brick flue stack. Interior has replacement wood paneling in principal rooms. No special architectural or historical significance.
12.	House	Common, altered I-house type. Vinyl siding, modern porch and windows. No special architectural or historical significance.
13.	House	Altered ca. 1910, one-story, single-pile cottage with asphalt siding and later roofs on the porch and main block. No special architectural or historical significance.
16.	House	Altered L-plan dwelling with vinyl siding, replacement window sash, and modern wing on south elevation. Some of the decorative sawnwork also appears to be a modern embellishment. No special architectural or historical significance.
31.	House	Altered common I-house type. Replacement siding, modernized windows. No special architectural or historical significance.

32. House Altered common I-house type. Vinyl siding, modern wing on south elevation, and modern fenestration. No special architectural or historical significance.
33. House Altered common I-house type. Asbestos siding and replacement porch posts. No special architectural or historical significance.
34. House Altered common I-house type. Vinyl siding and replacement porch posts. No special architectural or historical significance.
37. House Altered common I-house type with vinyl siding, modern side ell, and replacement porch posts. No special architectural or historical significance.
38. House Altered common I-house type with vinyl siding, modern side ell, and modern fenestration. No special architectural or historical significance.
40. House Altered common I-house type with vinyl siding, enclosed porch bay, modern additions, modern fenestration. No special architectural or historical significance.
42. House Altered common I-house type with asbestos siding, enclosed rear porch, and chimney stack on north elevation has been removed. No special architectural or historical significance.
43. House Altered ca. 1910, L-plan house with vinyl siding, replacement interior flue stack, modernized rear ell, and replacement window sash throughout. No special architectural or historical significance.
44. House Altered ca. 1910 L-plan house with vinyl siding, replacement chimneys throughout, and modernized rear wing. No contributing outbuildings. No special architectural or historical significance.
45. House Common, one-story, gable-front cottage type with exposed eaves. No special architectural or historical significance.
46. House Common, brick-veneered gable-front bungalow type. No special architectural or historical significance.
47. House Altered, common bungalow type with asbestos siding and modern rear ell. No special architectural or historical significance.















APPENDIX C:
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,
Illinois

1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,
Champaign, Illinois

Project Experience

1995 City of Belmont Historic District, Belmont, North Carolina

Conducted architectural survey and prepared National Register historic district nomination for the City of Belmont, a Piedmont textile mill town. Historic district includes a Roman Catholic mission school for girls, the central business district, and residential neighborhoods.

1995 Mid-Currituck County Bridge, Currituck County, North Carolina

Prepared a Phase II Environmental Impact Statement for the construction of a bridge across the Currituck Sound to the Outer Banks. Project included the evaluation of hunting lodges, clubs, lighthouses, life-saving stations, as well as farms and small communities for National Register eligibility.

1995 U.S. 74 Monroe Bypass, Union County, North Carolina

Prepared a Phase II Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. 74 Bypass around Monroe. Project included evaluating National Register eligibility for farm, residential, and commercial properties.

1995 Trunk Highway 22 Improvements, Mankato, Minnesota

Prepared Environmental Impact Statement for improvements to Trunk Highway 22 through two rural counties along the Minnesota River. Project included evaluating National Register eligibility of farms, bridges, commercial buildings, and limestone and gravel quarrying sites.

1995 U.S. 17 Widening, Jones and Onslow Counties, North Carolina

Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for the widening of U.S. 17 through two rural counties in Eastern North Carolina. Project included evaluating National Register eligibility for farms, houses, small towns, and farms, dating from the antebellum period to the mid-twentieth century.

- 1995 Route 58 Improvements, Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for Route 58 through two rural counties in southern Virginia. Project included the identification of National Register eligible farm, residential, and commercial properties.
- 1994 Shelby Bypass, Shelby, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. 74 Bypass of Shelby, North Carolina. Project included the identification of National Register eligible farm, residential, and commercial properties.
- 1994 U.S. 1 Bypass, Rockingham, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. 1 Bypass of Rockingham, North Carolina. Project included the identification of National Register eligible farm, residential, and commercial properties.
- 1994 U.S. 52 Bypass, Cabarrus and Stanly Counties, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. 52 Bypass through Cabarrus and Stanly counties, North Carolina. Project included the identification of National Register eligible farmsteads.
- 1994 U.S. 74 Bypass, Maxton, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase II intensive level investigation for an Environmental Impact Statement of the U.S. 74 Bypass in Robeson County, North Carolina. Project included the identification and evaluation of all National Register eligible farm and Native American properties.
- 1994 Trunk Highway 100 Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Prepared an Environmental Assessment for improvements to Highway 100 on the west side of the city. Project included the identification and evaluation of a W.P.A. parkway, 20 bridges, and surrounding residential neighborhoods.
- 1994 Rock County Bridge Survey, Rock County, Minnesota
- Surveyed 27 pre-World War I, concrete bridges in a rural county of Minnesota. Prepared determination of eligibility for these structures built by a local vernacular builder.

- 1994 Albemarle County Thematic Contexts Project, Albemarle County, Virginia
- Developed the thematic historic contexts for the architectural resources in this historic Virginia Piedmont county. Properties included plantations and country estates around Charlottesville.
- 1994 City of Clifton Forge Architectural Survey, Alleghany County, Virginia
- Conducted architectural survey and completed I.P.S. survey forms and survey report for this Chesapeake and Ohio Railway town in western Virginia.
- 1994 South Race Street Historic District, Statesville, North Carolina
- Prepared the National Register nomination for a historic district encompassing a late nineteenth century, industrial community located in this Piedmont manufacturing town.
- 1994 (Former) Thrift Mill National Register Nomination, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Prepared National Register nomination for this major 1912 cotton mill on the Piedmont and Northern Railway.
- 1994 Durham Bypass, Durham, North Carolina
- Prepared an Environmental Assessment for the construction of a bypass around the city of Durham. Project included identification of known historic resources, the survey of potentially significant properties, and the delineation of an area of potential effects. Survey area included the West Point on the Eno State Park.
- 1993 Statewide Survey of Minnesota Highway Bridges, Minnesota
- Developed project methodology for surveying the 19,000 highway bridges within the Minnesota state highway system. Developed criteria for evaluating the various road and bridge systems in the state. Surveyed approximately 500 bridges along the trunk highways of the state and prepared statewide historic context for this system. Prepared Multiple Property Documentation Form for Minnesota Highway Bridges and individual National Register nominations. Prepared cultural resource management plan for eligible bridges and detailed research design for completing survey. (Ongoing)

- 1993 Town of Ayden National Register Nomination, Pitt County, North Carolina
- Completed architectural survey and prepared National Register district nomination for this rural Coastal Plain community. Over 300 properties are included in the district.
- 1993 Preservation Tax Certification and National Register Nomination for the Parks-Cramer Company Complex, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Prepared tax certification and National Register nominations for this 1920s industrial site.
- 1993 Fayetteville Bypass, Fayetteville, North Carolina
- Prepared an Environmental Assessment for the construction of a bypass around the city of Fayetteville. Project included identification of known historic resources, the survey of potentially significant properties, and the delineation of an area of potential effects. Survey area included portions of the military base of Fort Bragg.
- 1993 Maiden Road (SR 2007) Improvement Project, Catawba County North Carolina
- Prepared State Environmental Assessment for the improvements and partial relocation of SR 2007 near Maiden, North Carolina.
- 1993 Washington Bypass Project, Beaufort and Pitt Counties, North Carolina
- Completed Phase 1 reconnaissance level survey for the relocation of U.S. 17 around Washington, North Carolina. Resources included antebellum plantations and farms oriented to Tar and Pamlico rivers.
- 1993 N.C. 49 Highway Improvement Project, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared findings of effect in compliance with Section 106 and Section 4(f) for North Carolina Department of Transportation. Project included the identification of farmhouses potentially eligible for the National Register.

- 1993 Consultant, Museum of the New South, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Creating projects (including tours) concerning the historical and architectural development of African-American neighborhoods and textile mill towns in and around Charlotte, North Carolina.
- 1992 N.C. 49 Highway Improvement Project, Cabarrus and Stanly Counties, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared findings of effect in compliance with Section 106 and Section 4(f) for North Carolina Department of Transportation. Project included the identification of three historic districts, including a rural district consisting of late nineteenth-century farmsteads.
- 1992 U.S. 64 Relocation, Cherokee County, North Carolina
- Prepared environmental impact statement in compliance with Section 106 for a highway project in this mountain county of North Carolina.
- 1992 U.S. 70 Bypass, Town of Havelock, North Carolina
- Prepared an environmental impact statement for a highway bypass project around the Town of Havelock. Project included planning in conjunction with both the U.S. Marine Corps at Cherry Point and the Croatan National Forest.
- 1992 Preservation Tax Certification Application, Colvin Plantation, Chester County, South Carolina
- Prepared all parts of the certification application for the rehabilitation of this antebellum plantation seat.
- 1991-1992 New U.S. 70 Goldsboro Bypass, Goldsboro, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey, wrote historical context, and prepared findings of effect in compliance with Section 106 and Section 4(f) for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Environmental impact statement prepared for a highway bypass in Wayne County, North Carolina.
- 1991-1992 U.S. 421 Improvement, Wilkes County, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared environmental impact statement, including compliance for Section 106 and Section 4(f) for

highway widening and new location. Resources included early twentieth-century farms.

1991 Charlotte Outer Beltway, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Consulted on the historical and architectural significance of selected properties, including slave cemetery and antebellum plantation.

1991 Former U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Charlotte, North Carolina

Conducted site-specific land use history, including deed searches and oral histories, for client interested in acquiring commercial real estate within the former Naval Ammunition Depot site.

1991 Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport Expansion,
Dallas, Texas

Conducted architectural survey and provided assistance for Section 106 and Section 4(f) compliance. Resources included residential historic district in the town of Grapevine, Texas.

1990-1992 Environmental Impact Statements for I-95 Park-and-Ride Sites,
Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania

Evaluated the historical and architectural significance of specific sites in the Philadelphia environs. Among the sites was the former Baldwin Locomotive Works in Delaware County. Prepared portions of the environmental impact statements, including finds of effect.

1990-1992 Environmental Impact Statements for I-495 Park-and-Ride, Delaware
County, Pennsylvania

Evaluated specific sites for their historical and architectural significance. Prepared portions of the environmental impact statements, including compliance for Section 106 and Section 4(f).

1990-1991 N.C. 150 Highway Improvement, Lincoln and Gaston Counties, North
Carolina

Conducted architectural survey and prepared environmental impact statement, including compliance for Section 106 and Section 4(f) for highway widening and new location.

- 1990 U.S. 421 Improvement, Yadkin County, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared environmental impact statement, including compliance for Section 106 and Section 4(f) for highway widening. Resources included log buildings and nineteenth century farmsteads.
- 1990 Nebel Hosiery Mill, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Prepared National Register nomination and completed all parts of the Preservation Tax Certification Application for the rehabilitation of the mill and its adaptive reuse as a restaurant.
- 1990 Colvin Plantation National Register Nomination, Chester County, South Carolina
- Prepared National Register nomination for antebellum plantation complex.
- 1990 Albemarle Northeast Bypass, Stanly County, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared environmental impact statement, including compliance for Section 106 and Section 4(f). Resources including early twentieth-century farms.
- 1989-1991 N.C. 16 Improvement, Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba Counties, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared environmental impact statement, including compliance for Section 106 and Section 4(f) for highway new location. Resources included antebellum plantation seats, nineteenth-century farms, and rural historic district comprising nineteenth-century dwellings, African-American church, and Methodist Camp Meeting Grounds.
- 1989-1991 U.S. 64 Improvement, Cherokee County, North Carolina
- Prepared environmental impact statement in accordance with North Carolina guidelines for state-funded projects.
- 1989 Spruce Pine Bypass, Mitchell County, North Carolina
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared environmental impact statement, including compliance for Section 106 and Section 4(f).

- 1989 Piatt County Rural Preservation Project, Piatt County, Illinois
- Developed a preservation plan for rural resources in Piatt County, Illinois. Plan included the documentation of historic properties, funding sources for preservation, management plan, and a feasibility study for a rails-to-trails recreational corridor.
- 1989 North Charlotte Textile Mill District, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Prepared the first National Register nomination for a historic mill district in Charlotte. The district comprised three mills, a commercial district, and worker housing.
- 1989 Mecklenburg County (N.C.) Multiple Properties National Register Nomination, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Prepared National Register nominations for fifteen farmsteads, rural churches, and rural crossroads communities.
- 1988 Raleigh's Historic African-American Neighborhoods, Raleigh, North Carolina
- Conducted the first phase of an on-going study concerning the historical development of black districts in the city and its environs. Wrote essay on the emergence of black neighborhoods, mapped their distribution over time.
- 1988 East Wilson African-American Historic District, Wilson, North Carolina
- Prepared the first National Register nomination for an African-American residential and commercial district in North Carolina. The district comprised commercial district, churches, schools, lodges, and more than seventy blocks of residences.
- 1988 North Carolina Rural Preservation Project
- Developed slide program, including photographs and text, concerning the preservation of the North Carolina countryside. The project was funded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- 1986-1987 Nash County Architectural Survey, Nash County, North Carolina
- Inventoried over 1000 urban and rural properties in this eastern North Carolina county, and published a book based on the results.

- 1983 Washington Park, Quincy, Illinois
Historian for the first in a series of Historic American Buildings Survey case studies prepared for the University of Illinois Architectural History and Preservation Program.
- 1980 Great River Road, Alton, Illinois
Consultant for the proposed route of the Great River Road through Alton, Illinois. Researched historic uses of the Alton town common, relying primarily on deeds and early lithographic views.
- 1978 Monroe County Architectural Survey, Monroe County, Illinois
Conducted the initial county architectural survey in Illinois, and consulted on the research design of the survey program.

Publications

Books

- *The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina.* Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1987.

Articles in Journals

- "The Cultural Landscape of a Southern Black Community: East Wilson, North Carolina, 1890 to 1910." *Landscape Journal* (Fall 1992): 145-159.
- "Driving to the Hoop: Barnyard Basketball in Nash County, North Carolina." *The State* (October 1987): 26-33.
- "Remodeling Main Street." *Journal of Cultural Geography* 3 (1983): 41-55.
- "The Bungalow Spirit." *Journal of Cultural Geography* 1 (1981): 75-92.
- Mattson, Richard L. and John A. Jakle. "Good-bye to the Horse: The Transition from Horse-Related to Automobile-Related Businesses in an Urban Landscape." *Pioneer American Society Transactions* 2 (1979): 31-51.
- Jakle, John A. and Richard L. Mattson. "Evolution of a Commercial Strip." *Journal of Cultural Geography* 1 (1981): 12-25.
- Garner, John S. and Richard L. Mattson. "Quincy's Grand Past: Recreating the Architectural Heritage of a River Town," *Gateway Heritage: Journal of the Missouri Historical Society* 10 (Summer 1986): 5-10.

Monographs and Reports

Mattson, Richard L., editor. *Planning for Preservation in Piatt County, Illinois*. A University of Illinois Preservation Workshop Study, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Urbana, Illinois, 1989.

----- *Preserving North Carolina's Rural Heritage*. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1988. (Funded by a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.)

----- *The Formation of Black Neighborhoods in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1791-1941*. Raleigh, North Carolina: City of Raleigh Planning Department, 1988.

----- *Annotated Bibliography of Historic Resources: Black Raleigh, North Carolina*. Raleigh: City of Raleigh Planning Department, 1988.

----- *George Ruffin Marshbourne Farmstead, Nash County, North Carolina*. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1987.

----- *Historic Farmsteads in Eastern North Carolina*. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Historic Sites Division, 1987.

Garner, John S. and Richard L. Mattson. *Washington Park, Quincy, Illinois*. A University of Illinois Case Study in Recording Historic Buildings, School of Architecture, Urbana, Illinois, 1983.

Professional Associations

American Farmland Trust
American Planning Association
Association of American Geographers
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Pioneer America Society
Vernacular Architectural Forum

Frances P. Alexander
Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History
George Washington University
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Directed all architectural history projects for the Cultural Resource Division. Supervised a staff of three architectural historians, one photographer, and graphics staff. Responsibilities included project management, technical direction, research design and implementation, scheduling, budget management, client and subcontractor liaison, and regulatory compliance with both state and federal agencies. Responsibilities also included marketing, proposal writing, and public presentations.

Types of projects included: Section 106 compliance, surveys, evaluations of eligibility, evaluations of effect, design review, and mitigation; environmental impact statements; Section 4(f) compliance; H.A.B.S./H.A.E.R. documentation; state survey grants; National Register nominations; oral history; and environmental, historical, and land use research for Superfund sites.

- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Planned and conducted architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation projects. Responsibilities included research designs and methodologies; development of computerized data bases for recording survey data; preparation of overview histories; editing project data;

preparation of documentation for publication; and assisting in hiring and supervising personnel.

1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Acted as liaison with public and federal agencies to provide preservation information, publications, and National Register nominations.

1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Chicago, Illinois

Conducted inventory of historic industrial and engineering resources along the Illinois and Michigan Canal in Chicago, Illinois. Responsibilities included identifying potential historic sites; preparing architectural, engineering, and technological descriptions; conducting historical research; and preparing an overview history tracing industrial and transportation development patterns.

1982-1983 Research Assistant, Chatham County Architectural Survey, North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Assisted in the comprehensive survey of architectural resources in Chatham County, North Carolina. Responsibilities included background historical research; field photography; and reconnaissance survey.

Project Experience

1995 City of Belmont Historic District, Belmont, North Carolina

Conducted architectural survey and prepared National Register historic district nomination for the City of Belmont, a Piedmont textile mill town. Historic district includes a Roman Catholic mission school for girls, the central business district, and residential neighborhoods.

1995 Mid-Currituck County Bridge, Currituck County, North Carolina

Prepared a Phase II Environmental Impact Statement for the construction of a bridge across the Currituck Sound to the Outer Banks. Project included the evaluation of hunting lodges, clubs, lighthouses, life-saving stations, as well as farms and small communities for National Register eligibility.

- 1995 U.S. 74 Monroe Bypass, Union County, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase II Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. 74 Bypass around Monroe. Project included evaluating National Register eligibility of farm, residential, and commercial properties.
- 1995 U.S. 17 Widening, Jones and Onslow Counties, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for the widening of U.S. 17 through two rural counties in Eastern North Carolina. Project included evaluating the National Register eligibility of farmsteads, houses, small towns, and commercial buildings, dating from the antebellum period to the mid-twentieth century.
- 1995 Trunk Highway 22 Improvements, Mankato, Minnesota
- Prepared Environmental Impact Statement for improvements to Trunk Highway 22 through two rural counties along the Minnesota River. Project included evaluating National Register eligibility of farms, bridges, commercial buildings, and limestone and gravel quarrying sites.
- 1995 Route 58 Improvements, Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for Route 58 through two rural counties in southern Virginia. Project included the identification of National Register eligible farm, residential, and commercial properties.
- 1994 Shelby Bypass, Shelby, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. 74 Bypass of Shelby, North Carolina. Project included the identification of National Register eligible farm, residential, and commercial properties.
- 1994 U.S. 1 Bypass, Rockingham, North Carolina
- Prepared a Phase I Environmental Impact Statement for the U.S. 1 Bypass of Rockingham, North Carolina. Project included the identification of National Register eligible farm, residential, and commercial properties.
- 1994 Soo Line Railroad (Rails to Trails) Project, St. Paul, Minnesota
- Developed historical context and inventoried rail-related resources on this railroad corridor along the Mississippi River. The context and inventory will be used to interpret this former rail line which is being converted to a public trail south of St. Paul, Minnesota.

- 1994 Trunk Highway 100 Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Prepared an Environmental Assessment for improvements to Highway 100 on the west side of the city. Project included the identification and evaluation of a W.P.A. parkway, 20 bridges, and surrounding residential neighborhoods.
- 1994 Rock County Bridge Survey, Rock County, Minnesota
- Surveyed 27 pre-World War I, concrete bridges in a rural county of Minnesota. Prepared determination of eligibility for these structures built by a local vernacular builder.
- 1994 Long Meadow Bridge Determination of Eligibility, St. Paul, Minnesota
- Prepared determination of eligibility for this five span, Camelback Pratt truss bridge over the Minnesota River.
- 1994 City of Clifton Forge Architectural Survey, Alleghany County, Virginia
- Conducted architectural survey and completed I.P.S. survey forms and survey report for this Chesapeake and Ohio Railway town in western Virginia.
- 1994 Burlington Northern Railway, Rails to Trails Project, St. Paul, Minnesota
- Prepared determinations of eligibility for several large industrial complexes along this rail corridor. Project included the 3M Plant and a nineteenth century brewery.
- 1994 South Race Street Historic District, Statesville, North Carolina
- Prepared the National Register nomination for a historic district encompassing a late nineteenth century, industrial community located in this Piedmont manufacturing town.
- 1994 Albemarle County Thematic Contexts Project, Albemarle County, Virginia
- Developed historic contexts for the architectural resources in this historic Virginia Piedmont county. Properties included plantations and country estates around Charlottesville.

- 1994 (Former) Thrift Mill National Register Nomination, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Prepared National Register nomination for this major 1912 cotton mill on the Piedmont and Northern Railway.
- 1993 Minnesota Highway Bridge Mitigation Documentation, Minnesota
- Prepared H.A.E.R. mitigation documentation for five highway bridges and one cloverleaf interchange in Minnesota. Project included through truss bridges, early reinforced concrete spans, and an early parkway grade separation interchange.
- 1993 Statewide Survey of Minnesota Highway Bridges, Minnesota
- Developed project methodology for surveying the 19,000 highway bridges within the Minnesota state highway system. Developed criteria for evaluating the various road and bridge systems in the state. Surveyed approximately 500 bridges along the trunk highways of the state and prepared statewide historic context for this system. Prepared Multiple Property Documentation Form for Minnesota Highway Bridges and individual National Register nominations. Prepared cultural resource management plan for eligible bridges and detailed research design for completing survey.
- 1993 Town of Ayden National Register Nomination, Pitt County, North Carolina
- Completed architectural survey and prepared National Register district nomination for this rural railroad town in the Coastal Plain. Over 300 properties are included in the district.
- 1993 Preservation Tax Certification and National Register Nomination for the Parks-Cramer Company Complex, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Prepared tax certification and National Register nominations for this 1920s air conditioner factory complex.
- 1992-1993 Wilmington Bypass, Wilmington, North Carolina
- Prepared environmental impact statement in compliance with Section 106 for the construction of a bypass of Wilmington, North Carolina. Project included field survey in New Hanover and Brunswick counties, historical research, and National Register evaluations for over 80 properties.

- 1992-1994 **Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission**
- Provide ongoing consulting services to the local historic landmarks commission of Charlotte, North Carolina. Responsibilities include preparing local nominations, review of federal projects in the county, and making survey recommendations.
- 1992 **Research Consultant, British Broadcasting Corporation (B.B.C.)**
- Provided consulting services to the B.B.C. on industrial park development in Chicago, Illinois for a television documentary on railroad and industrial history in America.
- 1992 **U.S. 64 Relocation, Cherokee County, North Carolina**
- Prepared environmental impact statement in compliance with Section 106 for a highway project in this mountain county of North Carolina.
- 1992 **Preservation Tax Certification, Colvin Plantation, Chester County, South Carolina**
- Prepared all parts of the tax certification application for the rehabilitation of this antebellum plantation seat.
- 1992 **C.N.G. Pipeline, Butler County, Pennsylvania**
- Prepared historical overview of the nineteenth century oil and natural gas industries in western Pennsylvania for an archaeological investigation along a pipeline corridor. Project conducted in compliance with F.E.R.C. regulations.
- 1992 **Dumbarton Bridge Rehabilitation, Washington, D.C.**
- Prepared historic structures report for this historic concrete arch bridge over Rock Creek Parkway in compliance with Section 106.
- 1991-1992 **New U.S. 70 Goldsboro Bypass, Goldsboro, North Carolina**
- Conducted architectural survey and prepared findings of effect in compliance with Section 106. Environmental impact statement prepared for a highway bypass in Wayne County, North Carolina.

- 1991 Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Landmark Nomination,
Washington, D.C.
- Directed the preparation of a local landmark designation for the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, designed by I.M. Pei & Partners and constructed in 1970.
- 1990-1991 New Haven Harbor Crossing, New Haven, Connecticut
- Directed architectural survey and evaluations of effect for all architectural and engineering resources found along New Haven harbor. Prepared environmental impact statement in accordance with Section 106 for this highway realignment.
- 1990-1991 Dover Gas Works, Dover, Delaware
- Prepared technological description and history of site development for coal gasification plant in Dover, Delaware. Study undertaken to determine feasibility of archaeological investigation for this Superfund site and to formulate mitigation alternatives.
- 1990-1991 New Jersey Transit Historic Railroad Bridge Survey, Newark, New Jersey
- Directed survey of over 250 historic railroad bridges in northern New Jersey in accordance with Section 106 for the Urban Mass Transit Authority. Developed computerized data base system for recording survey results. Prepared National Register nominations for 60 bridges and H.A.E.R. mitigation documentation for 10 movable bridges.
- 1990 Wynnwood, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
- Prepared H.A.B.S. mitigation documentation on this nineteenth century farmhouse in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
- 1990 McMillan Water Treatment Plant, Washington, D.C.
- Directed survey of this early twentieth century, slow sand, water purification plant in Washington, D.C. and prepared National Register nomination for the site. Project undertaken to mitigate adverse effect of transferring federal property to district auspices.

- 1989 Potomac Rail Yards, Alexandria, Virginia
- Supervised the architectural survey and evaluations of eligibility for all rail-related structures at the Potomac Rail Yards of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad.
- 1989 Building 36, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.
- Directed H.A.E.R. mitigation documentation of a nineteenth century, ordnance factory and supervised the archaeological investigation of the site. Project undertaken as part of the master plan update for the Washington Navy Yard.
- 1989 Camden Rail Yards, Baltimore, Maryland
- Directed the architectural survey of industrial and engineering resources at Camden Rail Yards in Baltimore, Maryland. Prepared H.A.E.R. documentation for the Knabe Piano Factory, an antebellum factory. Survey and mitigation undertaken in accordance with regulations of the State of Maryland for state-funded projects.
- 1988-1991 Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, D.C.
- Directed multi-year, comprehensive Section 106 compliance project for both Washington National and Dulles International airports, including both architectural and archaeological resources. Activities included the survey of over 150 cultural resources, impact evaluations for the ten year redevelopment program on historic resources; development of mitigation programs; design review; numerous H.A.E.R. documentations; and the preparation of historic preservation plans.
- 1988-1989 American Can Company Factory, Baltimore, Maryland
- Directed the H.A.E.R. mitigation documentation for the American Can Company, a late nineteenth century, can-making facility on the Baltimore waterfront. Documentation undertaken in accordance with Section 106 for an Urban Development Action Grant.
- 1988 Dumbarton Oaks Park, Washington, D.C.
- Assisted in the development of a pilot project for recording naturalistic landscapes, using Dumbarton Oaks as the model.

- 1988 Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland
- Developed project design and computerized data base survey form for recording historic battlefield monuments, memorials, and landscape features.
- 1988 Virginia State Capitol, Richmond, Virginia
- Developed research methodology and supervised the preparation of a construction history of the Virginia State Capitol.
- 1987 Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Town of Summit Architectural Survey, Illinois
- Planned and directed survey of over 1300 residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings in the company town of Summit, Illinois. Designed computerized data base for recording survey data and supervised field historians.
- 1987 Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, Town of Lemont Architectural Survey, Illinois
- Edited survey data and prepared overview history for this nineteenth century, stone quarrying town located on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
- 1986 Illinois and Michigan Canal Corridor, Industrial and Engineering Survey, Chicago, Illinois
- Conducted a survey of 100 industrial, rail-related, and public works properties and 300 bridges along the Illinois and Michigan Canal in Chicago, Illinois. Documentation included architectural and technological descriptions; site and process histories; and an overview narrative of the development of this canal and railroad corridor.

Publications/Presentations

- 1991 "Making the Modern Industrial Park: A History of the Central Manufacturing District, Chicago, Illinois," Presented at the twentieth conference of the Society for Industrial Archeology, Chicago, Illinois, June 15, 1991.
- 1989 John Burns, editor. *Recording Historic Structures*. Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects Press, 1989.

- 1987-1988 Illinois- Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor series
Volume I: An Inventory of Historic Structures within the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor.
- Volume III: An Inventory of Historic Structures within the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor: Lemont, Illinois.
- Volume IV: An Inventory of Historic Structures within the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor: Summit, Illinois.

Professional Associations

Transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Society for Industrial Archeology