



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
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Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

August 4, 1993

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 Widening of
US 258, Lenoir, Jones, and Onslow Counties, R-
2235, 8.1200301, F-109-1(9), ER 94-7010

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of June 30, 1993, transmitting the additional documentation for the survey report by Ruth Little concerning the above project.

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

Nobles Mill. Criterion A--The mill is significant in the area of rural industry in Lenoir County. Criterion C--The mill is significant in the areas of engineering and architecture. Criterion D--The rice mill site is significant for its potential to yield information on the construction and technology of nineteenth century rice mills in eastern North Carolina.

Jesse Kinsey House. Criterion C--The house is one of a small number of pretentious Greek Revival plantation houses surviving in the Lenoir County region.

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

The following properties have undergone numerous character-altering changes:

Marl Hill Farm and Williams-Hargett Farmhouse

Hargett's Store

Egbert Waller Tenant House

Egbert Waller House



Millard Waller House No. 1

John S. Hargett House

Tyndall-Taylor House

Whaley House

Isaac Thompson House

The following properties have no special historical or architectural significance:

Millard Waller House No. 2 and Sawmill

Jess Harper House

Blizzard House

James Daniel Harper House

Taylor Service Station

William Taylor Tenant House

Parker Taylor House

Fountain Taylor Tenant House

Bryant Taylor House

Murray-Taylor House

Service Station

Lloyd Humphrey House

The following properties have lost their integrity:

Old Deep Run Store

Miller House

Joe Jones House

Johnny Small House

Rigdon Jarman House

Oscar Thompson House

The following cemeteries do not meet the partial exceptions outlined in Criteria Consideration D regarding the eligibility of cemeteries:

Colonel John Williams Family Cemetery

Woodington United Methodist Church Cemetery

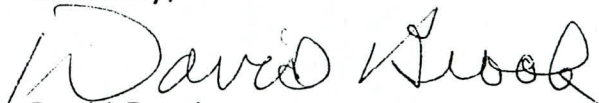
Harper Family Cemetery

Taylor House. The house has been demolished since it was surveyed in November 1987.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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

cc: L. J. Ward
B. Church
Ruth Little

bc: Highway
Brown/ Stancil
County
RF

ATTACHMENT

Historic Structures Survey Report for Widening of US 258, Lenoir, Jones, and Onslow Counties, R-2235, 8.1200301, F-109-1(9), ER 94-7010

Specific Comments

Marl Hill Farm and Williams-Hargett Farmhouse. We do not concur with the Federal Highway Administration's determination the property is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. We believe the alterations to the house are too substantial. Also, although we are not requesting further research regarding the farm or Jones County, we would like to note that based upon the information in the report, we suspect the farm may be eligible under Criterion A for agriculture. However, we are unable to substantiate the agricultural significance of the property without a better understanding of this type of resource in Jones County and an agriculture/livestock context.

Hargett's Store. The information provided by North Carolina Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) architectural historians was very helpful in our assessment of Hargett's Store. Since the evaluation of the property was difficult, NCDOT's documentation enabled us to evaluate the store within a countywide context. Based upon NCDOT's documentation regarding two-story frame stores in Jones County, we believe that Hargett's Store is not eligible for the National Register. We have added the information regarding crossroad stores in Jones County to our survey site files.

**An Architectural Resources Survey of U.S. 258 Widening
Lenoir, Jones and Onslow Counties, North Carolina
TIP No. R-2235
Project No. 8.1200301**

**M. Ruth Little
Principal Investigator
with
Kathleen Smith, Field Assistant**

**June 1991
Revised January 1993**

**Longleaf Historic Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina**

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II. Management Summary

This report records the results of an intensive survey of historic architectural properties conducted during the planning process for the widening of US 258 in Lenoir, Jones and Onslow counties, State Project No. 8.1200301, TIP No. R-2235. The purpose of the project is to widen the existing roadway from US 70 in Kinston to NC 24 near Richlands, a distance of 26 miles, to a four lane divided facility utilizing the existing two lanes and right of way to the extent feasible. Some additional right of way will be required. The maximum width of right of way required will be 300 feet.

Survey methodology consisted of an intensive examination covering 100% of the area of potential effect of a 1000 foot corridor centered on present US 258. The survey was not strictly limited to the 1000 foot corridor, but included any tract containing a historic resource which might be affected by this corridor. It also included any historic resource that would be impacted visually by a corridor. Although there are a large number of buildings along the highway corridor, most of them post-date the construction of US 258 in the 1930s.

The survey was conducted by automobile and by foot. Boundaries of each tract containing a significant resource were determined by interviews with property owners and by the use of tax maps, where available, and surveys, where not available. The base field maps used were five USGS maps: the Rivermont Quad, Deep Run Quad, Pink Hill Quad, Potters Hill Quad and Richlands Quad. Photographs were taken of all resources over 50 years old, a total of 80 separate properties. Special effort was made to locate property owners or local individuals who have a long-term knowledge of the properties in order to obtain background information.

Identified historic properties are evaluated in terms of their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Of the 80 properties over 50 years old that were photographed, a total of 32 properties were recorded. These consist of 1 antebellum house (the Jesse Kinsey House) ; 23 houses built predominately between the 1890s and 1930s, although a few have antebellum construction dates but were substantially remodelled later; 4 stores and/or service stations; 3 cemeteries; and 1 grist mill (Noble's Mill). None of these are currently listed on the National Register or on the Study List for the National Register. Four of these--the grist mill, the antebellum house, a late nineteenth century farmhouse (the Williams-Hargett House), and Hargett's Store--are determined to be potentially eligible in this report.

List of properties potentially eligible for the Register:

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1. Noble's Mill, Lenoir Co.....	17
2. Jesse Kinsey House, Jones Co.....	25
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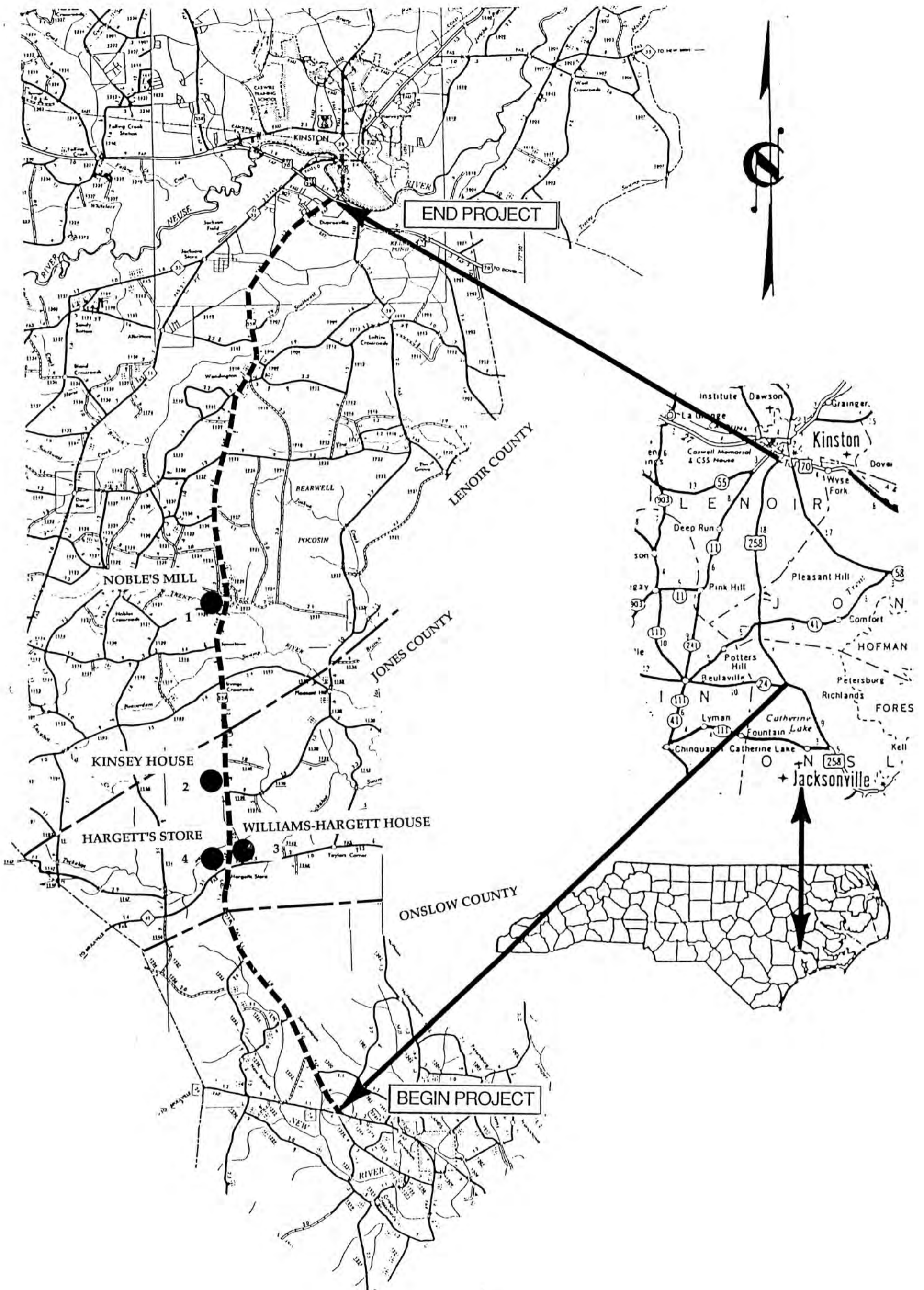
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III. Introduction

The US 258 widening, T.I.P. Project No. R-2235, State Clearinghouse No. 8.1200301, is a 26-mile long project located in Lenoir, Jones and Onslow counties on the USGS quads of Rivermont, Deep Run and Pink Hill, Potters Hill and Richlands. The starting point of the project is the junction of US 70 and US 258 in Kinston, and the ending point is the junction of US 258 and NC 24 near Richlands. The project area is shown in Figure III-1a. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is shown in Figure III-1b. Both figures show the historic properties in the project area which have been determined potentially eligible as a result of this study. There are no historic properties in the project area that are currently listed in the National Register or on the Study List for the National Register. The APE was determined by a field inspection of all land parcels abutting US 258 to determine if any historic properties were located on the parcel, regardless of whether the resource lay within the 1000 foot Study Area. The sponsoring agency is the North Carolina Department of Transportation and the Principal Investigator is M. Ruth Little of Longleaf Historic Resources. Survey Field Assistant was Kathleen Smith, graduate student in Archival Management at North Carolina State University. This survey team spent five days in the field completing the survey: February 7, 14, 15, 21 and 28, 1991. The scope of work consisted of a complete historic architecture background investigation of the study area, an intensive field survey of the widening corridor, and the production of this report.

Following completion of the survey, a post-field review meeting was held with Barbara Church and other staff members of the North Carolina Department of Transportation on April 24, 1991, and a post-field review meeting was held with Renee Gledhill-Earley of the North Carolina SHPO on April 24, 1991. The comments made in those meetings are reflected in this report.

The scope of work is shown by correspondence with William G. Daniel & Associates and in the principal investigator's subcontract with this firm (see Appendix.)



III-1a GENERAL LOCATION MAP WITH LOCATIONS OF ALL POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES (NONE CURRENTLY LISTED OR ON STUDY LIST)

NOTE: Broken line represents 1000 ft. study corridor

[SEE APPENDIX B: MAP FOLDER]

III-1b DETAILED LOCATION MAP WITH AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT,
LOCATIONS OF ALL RECORDED PROPERTIES, AND BOUNDARIES
OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

KEY:



APE

1-80

Locations of recorded properties



Location of National Register eligible properties



Boundaries of National Register eligible properties

Map Composite of the following USGS maps (in order from N to S): Rivermont, Deep Run, Pink Hill, Potters Hill & Richlands

Map by Longleaf Historic Resources, January 1993

IV. Physical Environment

Lenoir, Jones and Onslow Counties have no rural zoning, and no land use maps for the project area are available. This discussion of the physical environment is drawn from the draft Environmental Assessment prepared by Tom Hepler, William G. Daniel & Associates, P.A., Spring 1991. The most intense development occurs at the northern end of the project which lies within the City of Kinston zoning jurisdiction. This 1.6 mile corridor is zoned as Commercial Business and Industrial Business, and contains motels, tobacco warehouses, service stations, fast food restaurants, churches, and small businesses, with residences and undeveloped farmland intermixed.

The remaining 24 miles of the project area is predominantly rural, and consists of individual residential, commercial, service and industrial land uses occurring sporadically among woodland and farmland. Residential density is concentrated around the major crossroads and unincorporated towns located along the alignment.

The project area is located in the Coastal Plain physiographic province of the state, and topography is relatively flat with short breaks separating uplands from floodplains. A number of pocosins are located in proximity to the southern section of the project in Jones and Onslow Counties. U.S. 258 in the project area extends through three major soil associations: the Lakeland-Norfolk-Wagram Association containing upland sills in the Lenoir County area; the Lynch-Dunbar-Rains Association characteristic of flatlands in Jones County near the Trent River; and the Portsmouth-Woodington Association dominated by wetland soils found near the southern end of the project corridor in Onslow County. Streams and tributaries along the alignment are part of the Neuse and White Oak River basins.

The total acreage of the 1000 foot wide, 26 mile long study area is 3,151 acres. The Area of Potential Effect for historic resources is considerably larger than this.

V. Architectural and Historical Background

A. Lenoir County Historical Background

Lenoir County, bisected by the Neuse River, was formed in 1791 by the division of Dobbs County. Its county seat of Kinston was established in 1761. By 1850 the town had a population of 455. Growth in the county was slow during the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century because transportation was poor in this inland section of the state. In 1858 the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was built, connecting Kinston with the major port of New Bern at the mouth of the Neuse River on the east and Goldsboro on the west, and growth accelerated.¹ The earliest settlement areas in the project area in Lenoir County appear to have been Woodington and Noble's Mill. Woodington is located where Southwest Creek crosses the old Wilmington Road, the predecessor of US 258. Woodington was the site of one of the plantations of Governor Richard Caswell in the late eighteenth century. Noble's Mill, located at the crossing of the old Wilmington Road over the Trent River, has apparently been in existence since the late eighteenth century. The only other crossroads community in the project area is Jonestown, settled by the Jones family in the late nineteenth century. They operated a store and cotton gin here, and the post office had the name "Repose." The community is now known as Jonestown and the store is still operating. A small group of small houses lines the highway just south of the store.

Lenoir County's economic base has always been the family farm. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the staple crops were cotton, tobacco, rice and corn. Other important farm products were sweet potatoes, scuppernong grapes, truck farming (produce), fruit, and timber.² Tobacco, introduced to the county in the 1880s, became the most important crop in the early twentieth century, and Kinston was one of the world's leading tobacco markets in the mid-twentieth century. Another important farm product during the twentieth century has been hogs, and Kinston has been one of the leading meat markets in North Carolina during much of this century.³

The real history of Lenoir County which determined the buildings that were constructed along US 258 is the history of the crossroads communities and their country stores, cotton gins, and grist and saw mills and the surrounding farms which nurtured them. The project area extends through the Rivermont area south of Kinston, the Deep Run area along Southwest Creek, and further south to the Pink Hill area containing the headwaters of the Trent River. US 258,

¹ Tar-Neuse Inventory, Lenoir County, prepared by Michael Southern and Davyd Hood, 1976. Report on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh; Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, Vol. III, Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1961.

² Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1897. Copy at the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

³ Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, Vol. III.

called the "new Wilmington Road" in a 1941 deed, was constructed in the 1930s, and most development along the highway dates after its construction. In several areas the new highway followed the old road, called the "old Wilmington Road" in the same deed. The stretch of highway through Woodington and the stretch through Jonestown more or less follows the old road bed.

B. Lenoir County Architectural Context

Lenoir County has not had a comprehensive architectural inventory. Most of the approximately eighty-five rural Lenoir County property files in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's archives were recorded in the early years of the survey program in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The county was part of the Tar-Neuse River Basin study in 1976. These property files represent a selective survey of predominantly antebellum farmhouses built by large farmers and planters. These houses tend to have some stylistic pretension, and the large number of them indicate that Lenoir County's agricultural economy flourished during the antebellum period. These follow two general forms: the "coastal cottage" and the two-story, one-room deep side-gable house. The coastal cottage, a common house form in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries throughout the southeastern United States tidewater area, is a one-story house defined by its gable roof which engages a porch across the front elevation and a shed room across the rear elevation. It is generally three bays wide, but some antebellum examples are five bays wide. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century it was preferred by upper income groups, and progressed down the socio-economic ladder in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These vernacular houses have Federal details, with some holdover of Georgian detail in the earliest and some hints of the Greek Revival in the latest. Among the oldest surviving dwellings in Lenoir County are the ca. 1820 Harvey Plantation near Mewberns Crossroads, the 1808 Arendall House, and the 1812 Herring House, all of the coastal cottage form. The early nineteenth century Dunn-Canady House is an unusually large coastal cottage, five bays wide, with engaged shed rooms on the front flanking a central recessed porch. Other significant examples of this house type in the county which have been surveyed are the Willard Rouse House, built about 1835 in the Strabane community and the Ira Davis House, built about 1835 in the vicinity of Wooten's Crossroads.

Houses built for small farmers and tenants during the antebellum period have generally not survived or have not been surveyed, but a few property files indicate several possible house types for this spectrum of the population. The Stroud-Chambers House near Wooten's Crossroads is a full-dovetail plank house of one-story, rectangular, side gable form. It once had a stick chimney, and may have had a two-room plan. The Tillman House in the Noble's Mill vicinity has a similar rectangular one-story form, but is constructed of heavy framing, and had an enclosed corner stair to a loft.

During the 1850s when the plantation economy was at its peak, a small group of large plantation houses were built in the county. These tend to incorporate elements of Greek Revival and Italianate design, and two of them, the John Gray and Raymond Jones Houses, have two-tiered pedimented porticos. One-

story Greek Revival style houses were also built in the county during this period, as for example the Will Sutton House in the Falling Creek vicinity with its Greek Revival portico.

In the project area of Lenoir County, as in Jones and Onslow counties, the most common house type along US 258 is the vernacular one-story, side-gable, three bay wide frame house. This house has a low gable roof with no usable loft space for bedrooms, and is thus not a one and one-half story form like many of the coastal cottages. This house almost invariably has an attached front porch and usually has a rear ell containing the dining room and kitchen. This house was used throughout the socio-economic spectrum, for substantial middle-class houses with fancy entrances and porches and spacious ells as well as for the most minimal one or two-room tenant houses. Chimneys usually have an exterior end placement. This basic house form usually forms the core of larger early houses in the area, and often was the first phase of two-story houses. The form probably dates from the mid-nineteenth century, and remained popular throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Most examples of the form in the project area in Lenoir, Jones and Onslow counties date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest known example of this house in the project area of Lenoir County is the Millard Waller House #1, built in the 1890s in the Woodington community. It originally had a center hall plan and an ornate vernacular sawnwork front porch. Another early example is the Jess Harper House in the Woodington community, built in 1902. It no longer has this basic form because it received a bungalow addition in the 1920s.

Another house type found in the project area is the pyramidal cottage, although the hipped roof tends to be shallower than examples seen in other areas of eastern North Carolina. This house type dates from the early twentieth century.

Modest bungalow and Craftsman style houses predominate from the 1920s to 1940s in the project area. These are most often gable front houses with Craftsman window sash and porch details. The shotgun house form is found occasionally. This form was built from the 1920s to the 1950s, usually for tenant housing. These house forms generally disappeared in much of North Carolina after World War II, and their use into the 1940s and 1950s in this area of North Carolina indicates how slowly architectural form changed .

The only non-residential building type found prior to the 1940s is the country store and gas station. Usually occurring at crossroads, these are small frame box-and-canopy stores built in the 1920s and 1930s.

The detached kitchen was common in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but no examples in which the kitchen still served its original purpose were found in the project area of Lenoir County. When kitchens were added to the body of the house, the old detached kitchen was often moved away and served as the core of another dwelling. Two examples of moved, reused kitchens were found in Lenoir County.

C. Jones County Historical Background

Jones County was formed in 1779 from Craven County, and borders it on the north and east. The county has been oriented toward New Bern both politically, socially and economically since the eighteenth century. Many New Bern residents owned sizeable tracts of land in Jones County, and the county remained sparsely populated throughout the antebellum period. The county seat of Trenton was laid out in 1784 at the intersection of the major north-south and east-west roads. The Great Dover Swamp covers much of the land area along the northeast border with Craven County. Hoffman Forest and Croatan National Forest occupy much of the southeast portion of the county. The Trent River flows southeasterly, bisecting the county and flowing into the Neuse River at New Bern.

The county's flat to undulating terrain is typical of the North Carolina coastal plain. Large, swampy areas cover much of the county's 467 square miles. More than half of the land, including the swamps, is covered with timber--sweet gum, cypress, water oak, juniper, and pines. By the late nineteenth century these forests were the source of the county's major industry, timbering. Several large lumbering companies operated in and near New Bern, downriver of Jones County. The course of the Trent River through the county made it attractive to New Bern lumbering interests, who built rail links with the vast forests of Jones County.⁴

During the antebellum period, Jones County tended to have a small number of large plantations. Towns remained small, and the cultural and political life of the county was centered around the large plantations. In the 1850 census the ten largest and most valuable plantations in the county ranged in size from about 1,000 acres to 14,000 acres.⁵

According to Davyd Foard Hood's discussion of Jones County's history and architectural resources in the 1976 study of the Tar-Neuse River Basin, the county's "...plantation economy was wrecked by the Civil War and was replaced by one of the most extensive tenant farming systems in North Carolina."⁶ Black and Black's own research in the agricultural census statistics for Jones County from 1870 to 1940 confirms this. During this period the number of farms dramatically increased, the average farm size decreased, and the number of individuals who were either tenants or share-croppers vastly increased. In 1870 the county had 182 farmers and the average farm size was close to 500 acres. By 1900 there were 1,226 farms and the average farm size was 125 acres.⁷

Since at least the mid-nineteenth century, agricultural products have been divided between food and fiber crops grown on cleared land and timber pro-

⁴ David R. and Allison H. Black, "Bryan-Bell Farm," National Register Nomination, 1989. Copy on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh. pp. 8.7-8.9.

⁵ Black and Black, "Bryan-Bell Farm," p. 8.3.

⁶ Tar-Neuse Inventory, Jones County, 1976, p. 13-2.

⁷ Black and Black, "Bryan-Bell Farm," p. 8.9.

ducts grown in the county's plentiful woodlands. The principal field crops in the second half of the nineteenth century were cotton, corn and sweet potatoes. Grains such as wheat, oats, rye and rice were grown in lesser quantities, as well as a variety of orchard fruits, winter and summer vegetables, and legumes. Livestock including cattle, swine, horses and sheep, and poultry were also important agricultural staples.⁸

D. Jones County Architectural Context

The project area within Jones County consists of 4.6 miles of US 258 running through the western tip. The lower third of this area borders Hell and Purgatory Pocosins, vast swamps which contain no buildings. The only group of historic buildings in the Jones project area which are on their original sites are the two farmhouses and the country store at Hargetts Crossroads. Two other properties that were recorded in this area, the Jesse Kinsey House and Johnny Small House, have been moved to US 258 since 1960 from secluded rural locations. The Kinsey House was actually moved from across the Lenoir County line, the Small House from much closer.

Like Lenoir County, Jones County has not had a comprehensive architectural inventory. The approximately thirty-five survey files on historic properties in Jones County in the archives of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office consist almost entirely of substantial coastal cottages and two-story side gable houses built by the planter society in the county during the antebellum period. The majority of the files were recorded during the 1976 Tar-Neuse River Basin study, when Renee Gledhill-Earley and Davyd Hood conducted a reconnaissance inventory. Jones County's architecture, like its economy, was under the influence of New Bern. A number of particular antebellum house features that appear in the county are borrowed directly from New Bern. Such New Bern features as the side-hall plan, double-tiered front porches, sometimes with enclosed "Charleston ends," interior end brick chimneys with exposed faces, and ornate Federal door, window and mantel finishes appear in a small group of antebellum plantation houses that have survived in Jones County. These include Foscue Plantation, Eagle Nest, the Page House, the C. P. Banks House, the Green House, Hill Farm, and the John Simmons House.

A study of the survey files on Jones County's domestic building tradition indicates that houses in Jones County had interesting Tidewater features not found in survey files for Lenoir County's houses. Several of the antebellum Jones County houses which have been surveyed have two-story porches with staircases, and others have Charleston-style porches with enclosed end walls with windows. A number of Jones County houses have engaged porches with shed rooms. These features appear to relate these houses to dwellings in Duplin and Bladen counties, and reflect a Tidewater tradition of interrelated interior and exterior spaces in antebellum housing. Jones County, like Lenoir County, needs a comprehensive inventory to document traditional housing.

⁸ Black and Black, "Bryan-Bell Farm," pp. 8.7-8.8.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, hundreds of plain frame farmhouses were erected throughout the county by substantial farmers. These were generally two stories in height, three bays wide and one room deep, and had one-story rear ells and shed porches.

The Johnny Small House is the only example of a one-story house with engaged front porch (coastal cottage) found in the project area. The Small House probably dates from the late nineteenth century, but this house form dates from the earliest settlement of eastern North Carolina. The form continued as late as the 1920s in Onslow County to the south, and may have persisted this long in Jones County as well.

The remainder of the properties in the project area date from the 1920s to the present, and consist of modest, gable front frame houses with minimal Craftsman details from the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s, and ranch houses and mobile homes from the 1950s to the present.

E. Onslow County Historical Background

Onslow County received an excellent comprehensive architectural survey in 1987-1988 by Dan Pezzoni. The following synopsis is drawn from his thorough report, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina," prepared in 1989.⁹ Onslow County was formed in 1734 from New Hanover County. The county borders the Atlantic Ocean and is now developing as a resort area. The county seat of Jacksonville was laid out in 1849. The earliest town in the county is the port town of Swansboro, settled in the early eighteenth century. It was an important shipping point for naval stores during the antebellum period. Richlands, settled about 1775, was incorporated in 1880. It was named for the rich farmland of the area.

Onslow County has extensive swamplands which have limited the amount of productive farmland. Onslow County's vast stands of virgin longleaf timber were its most important natural resource, and the production of tar and turpentine and later lumber were its chief industries during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Tar and turpentine, or naval stores, were the economic mainstay of eastern North Carolina during the eighteenth and into the nineteenth centuries. Tar and turpentine were produced by collecting the gum from live trees and processing this at a distillery into spirits of turpentine. The tree itself was burned in a kiln to produce tar.

The major industry during the second half of the nineteenth century was turpentine distilleries, most of which were quite small. This industry resulted in a highly mobile population who lived in impermanent dwellings and followed the trees. The industry slowed considerably after the Civil War, in part because of a decline in demand but also because the county's easily accessible timber

⁹ Dan Pezzoni, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina," 1989. Copy on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

resources had been depleted. By the end of the nineteenth century, this mobile population had largely converted to a stable society of farmers. The breakup of the antebellum plantations and the late nineteenth century arrival of the railroad spurred the development of such towns as Richlands and the communities of Hubert and Belgrade.

Agriculture in Onslow County tended to be practiced on a diminished scale compared to counties which had less extensive swamplands. The county had a few huge plantations, such as Palo Alto Plantation on the White Oak River, containing 9,500 acres, but the majority of farms were quite small. In the late nineteenth century, farmers who had relied on the production of turpentine turned to cotton, and in the early twentieth century tobacco eclipsed cotton. Rice was grown on a small scale until the late nineteenth century. In 1890 Onslow County ranked third in the state in peanut production.

Like other North Carolina counties, the number of farms in Onslow County increased and their size decreased during the half century following the breakup of the slave system. In 1870 Onslow County had 551 farms, whose size averaged approximately 350 acres. In 1920 there were over 2000 farms with an average size of approximately 90 acres. Corn, cotton and tobacco production were at all-time highs in 1920. In 1880 thirty-five percent of Onslow County farms were tenant farms; by 1920 this had risen to approximately forty-one percent.

The most dramatic event in the history of the county was the establishment of Camp Lejeune on 85,000 acres (roughly one-sixth of the total county land area) near Jacksonville in 1940. This became one of the largest Marine training bases in the country. The population of the county more than doubled during that decade.

F. Onslow County Architectural Context

Like the above historical discussion, this architectural synopsis is drawn from Pezzoni's survey report. Pezzoni surveyed 532 rural houses, of which approximately 400 were of vernacular design rather than having a particular architectural style. Pezzoni had extreme difficulty in dating these vernacular houses because of the lack of decorative elements which could be pinpointed by stylistic period and because of the poverty and persistence of primitive carpentry techniques in this isolated county well into the twentieth century. Only fourteen of the 400 vernacular houses were considered eligible for the National Register by Pezzoni because most of them were abandoned and deteriorating. The vernacular houses that are still occupied tend to be greatly altered and their architectural integrity has been compromised. Forty-four of the houses surveyed were antebellum in date, and one-third of these are "coastal cottages," a distinctive house form in southeastern North Carolina. (See discussion of this form in Lenoir County Architectural Context.) Of the total of 532 houses surveyed, 102 are coastal cottages. One coastal cottage, the William Taylor Tenant House, dating from 1924, was recorded in the project area in Onslow County.

Another distinctive element in Onslow County dwellings is the location of the detached kitchens that were standard in pre-twentieth century housing to the side or front as well as to the rear. Rear locations are more typical in other regions of North Carolina. Pezzoni found fifty-six side kitchens in Onslow County. These ordinarily had a front porch connecting with the front porch of the main dwelling via a breezeway. One example of this, the Rigdon Jarman House, was recorded in the Onslow County project area.

Some stylish antebellum residences were built in Onslow County during the 1830s to the 1850s, partially as a result of the prosperity resulting from the sale of turpentine. These were two-story frame houses, several of Italianate design. But the slaves and white tenants who supplied the labor to process the turpentine lived in impermanent small frame houses. The "turpentine farmers"--the white tenants or small landowners engaged principally in turpentine production--lived in only slightly better houses. None of these from the antebellum period are known to survive.

In addition to the coastal cottage, the other dominant vernacular house form in Onslow County is the one-story, side-gable house, either two or three bays wide and one-room-deep. This core tended to be a two-room (hall-parlor) plan, and to have a front porch and rear shed rooms. It tended to be expanded by adding similar units to each side, so that the end result might be a long series of units with a continuous front porch and continuous rear shed rooms, like the Rigdon Jarman House mentioned above. Board-and-batten siding was used extensively in Onslow County from at least the mid-19th century into the 20th century, and is often found on houses of this form. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, tongue-and-groove ceiling was made in large quantity at mills in Jacksonville and Swansboro. This is the interior wall and ceiling material in most vernacular Onslow County dwellings.

By the 1920s and 1930s such popular house types as the bungalow and the foursquare began to appear in the three Onslow County towns of Swansboro, Jacksonville and Richlands, as well as scattered throughout the rural areas. Examples of these were recorded in the Onslow project area.

Onslow County farmhouses tend to have a few types of small, standardized outbuildings. Smokehouses survive at many Onslow County farmhouses. These were usually of log or frame construction and typically have overhanging front gables. Sometimes dairies and washhouses are also present. Few early agricultural outbuildings survive because few were built. Cotton needed limited storage facilities and cow barns and other animal shelters were not required since livestock and hogs ranged in the open. Most of the oldest surviving agricultural outbuildings are of log construction. The most typical agricultural outbuildings are the pack house and the tobacco barn. The packhouse, usually of frame construction, is a two-story gable-front structure with lean-to sheds built against the sides and back. The upper level was used for storing cured tobacco but sometimes for other farm products. The lean-tos typically stored draft animals and machinery. Flue-cured tobacco barns are rarely over 80 years old. Some of the earlier ones, up to the 1930s, are of log, but most are of frame construction.

Pezzoni notes that individual agricultural structures are rarely eligible by themselves because of their lack of historic associations and usually unexceptional architectural features. One exception is the large double crib log barn on the Anthony Hatch Rhodes Farm. He notes that a large grouping of outbuildings with good integrity could be eligible even if the associated farmhouse has been destroyed.

The six mile length of US 258 in the project area of Onslow County extends southeast through the northwest corner of the county to NC 24 just west of Richlands, a market town established in the late nineteenth century and named for the rich farmland in the area. Hell Pocosin is located east of US 258 and a string of small late nineteenth and twentieth century houses line both sides of the highway for much of the project area. The dominant house types in the project area are the same as those found in Lenoir County--the one-story, side-gable, three bay wide house and the front gable Craftsman style house. The Tyndall-Taylor House, belonging to the side-gable type, is believed to be an antebellum house and thus may be the earliest of the type found in the entire project area. However, subsequent remodelling has destroyed its integrity. The Fountain Taylor Tenant House, built in 1909, is another example of the type.

In Onslow County, the side-gable house type appears in a smaller form than was found in the project areas of either Lenoir or Jones counties. The Onslow County side-gable house is often two or three narrow bays in width and with two very small rooms. The Bryant Taylor House and Rigdon Jarman House are examples of this tiny house form. Each has a single exterior end chimney heating the larger room and a front shed porch. These were built during the turn-of-the-century period and have lightweight nailed frames and board-and-batten walls. Interviews conducted with residents in the project area indicates that young couples just starting their families might have lived either in a tenant house on the farm or built a house of this type. As their families grew, the original house was expanded with side additions and rear shed rooms. The best example of this additive house type is the Rigdon Jarman House built between the 1890s and the 1920s. This tiny side-gable house reflects the diminished scale of farming and more marginal economy in Onslow County during the post-bellum and early twentieth century period than in many other counties.

VI. Methodology

Background research for Lenoir and Jones counties involved a search of the property files for these counties located at the State Historic Preservation Office, and a review of the overview information for these counties in the "Tar-Neuse Inventory" conducted by the Preservation Office in 1976. Background research for Onslow County involved reading the Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historical and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina," prepared in 1989 by Dan Pezzoni as the survey report for his survey of Onslow County, conducted in 1988. The county survey files, stored at the Preservation Office, were researched to determine which properties are located in the project area. A number of other primary and secondary resources were utilized, including the United States Census record and Branson's North Carolina Business Directories. The most useful source of information were the interviews conducted with older residents of the project area.

Survey techniques consisted of stopping at each over-fifty year old resource identified. A total of forty-eight separate properties were photographed but not recorded because they were of no historic significance. Most of these properties are 1920s or 1930s houses. Thirty-two significant over-fifty year old properties were recorded by the completion of a historic site computer form, making black and white photographs, and attempting to locate the property owner or a nearby resident for an interview. If the occupant was at home and would allow an interior inspection, the interiors were viewed and photographed.

The thirteen properties in the Onslow County portion of the project area which had been recorded during the 1988 Onslow County Inventory were re-inspected for this project. The computer forms were updated if changes had occurred in the physical condition of the property since the original inventory. New photographs were taken of each property.

All of the over-fifty year old properties were keyed to the appropriate USGS map, filed at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Files for all recorded properties will be given to the State Historic Preservation Office.

VII. Individual Property Inventory and Evaluations

Alphabetical List of Total Properties:

Blizzard House, Lenoir County
 Deep Run Store, Lenoir County
 Hargett's Store, Jones County
 Hargett, John S. House, Jones County
 Harper Family Cemetery, Lenoir County
 Harper, James Daniel House, Lenoir County
 Harper, Jess House, Lenoir County
 Humphrey, Lloyd House, Onslow County
 Jarman, Rigdon House, Onslow County
 Jones, Joe House, Lenoir County
 Kinsey, Jesse House, Jones County
 Marl Hill Farm (Williams-Hargett Farm), Jones County
 Miller House, Lenoir County
 Murray-Taylor House, Onslow County
 Noble's Mill, Lenoir County
 Service Station, Onslow County
 Small, Johnny House, Jones County
 Taylor Service Station, Onslow County
 Taylor, Bryant House, Onslow County
 Taylor, Fountain Tenant House, Onslow County
 Taylor, Parker House, Onslow County
 Taylor, William House and Tenant House, Onslow County
 Thompson, Isaac House, Onslow County
 Thompson, Oscar House, Onslow County
 Tyndall-Taylor House, Onslow County
 Waller Tenant House, Lenoir County
 Waller, Egbert House, Lenoir County
 Waller, Millard #1 House, Lenoir County
 Waller, Millard #2 House, Lenoir County
 Whaley House, Onslow County
 Williams Family Cemetery, Lenoir County
 Woodington U.M. Church Cemetery, Lenoir County

A. Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

1. Noble's Mill, Noble's Crossroads Vicinity, Lenoir County 1930s

Entry:

This property is located at the northwest jct. of US 258 and SR 1120, on the east edge of the mill pond, Noble's Crossroads vicinity, Lenoir County. This is a complicated site whose history begins in the late eighteenth century. There is one historical structure standing, the 1930s grist mill.

The 1930s grist mill is a two and one-half story frame building with the gable front facing the highway. It rests on a poured concrete foundation above the mill pond dam. It has plain weatherboard siding and four-over-four sash windows. The mill is powered by a Leffel water turbine. The second story is accessible only by a small ladder. The building framework is left exposed on the interior. The mill stones were reused from the nineteenth century grist mill which stood to the north and which has been demolished. The mill ceased operation in the 1960s and is now used for storage.

Nearby, just behind the 1930s grist mill, is the site of a 19th century rice mill. The site is marked by a set of wooden posts and several horizontal framing members which stick up from the mill race behind the earthen dam of Noble's Mill Pond. According to the present owners the rice mill ceased to operate sometime in the late nineteenth century. The mill was still intact, along with its machinery, in 1906 when references were made to it in a deed.¹⁰ The dimension of the structure is quite small. For further analysis of this site, see Loretta Lautzenheiser's archaeological report for the US 258 Widening.

According to Noble family tradition there have been four grist and/or rice mills on this site. The present mill, the 1930s mill, coincides with the construction of US 258 in the 1930s. The rice mill site is just behind this mill. The first grist mill site is said to be to the north along the earthen dam, and the second grist mill site is north of this first site. See Figure VII.A-5 for the locations of these sites. The original mill at this site is said to have been built by William Williams in the late eighteenth century. In family papers in the possession of Kenneth Ray Noble is a copy of a colonial land grant of 300 acres on both sides of the Trent River to William Williams.¹¹ Katherine Williams was his granddaughter, and inherited the property in 1852. Katherine Williams married Richard Noble in mid-19th century. At her death in 1892 she willed Noble's Mill to her son John M. Noble. In the early 20th century the mill was still known as the Richard Noble Mill, although John Noble ran the mill as a saw and grist mill in the late 1870s, and in the 1880s and 1890s as a corn and flour mill.¹² John M. Noble is said to have died in 1892, and about this time the mill passed to his son Benjamin Noble.¹³ Benjamin built a new grist mill in the 1930s at the same time that current US 258, known as the Wilmington Road, was being built. In 1941 Benjamin conveyed the mill to his sons James B. and Kermit M. Noble. They built a new feed mill in the 1950s and they still own and operate the mill. The

¹⁰ Lenoir County Deed Book 33, p. 337.

¹¹ Copy in SHPO file was supplied by Kenneth Ray Noble, Kinston, N.C., May 1991.

¹² Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1872, p. 137; 1877-78, p. 176; 1884, p. 417; 1890, p. 409; 1896; 1897. The mill does not appear in the earliest directories of 1866-1869. Copies in the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

¹³ Telephone interview with Ruby Noble Erwin, sister of the present owners, Kinston, May 23, 1991. See also her entry on Noble's Mill in the Lenoir County Heritage of 1981, item #640. Copy in the genealogical section of the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

1930s mill has not been operated since the 1960s. Present mill operations are in the 1950s feed mill.

Evaluation:

Noble's Mill is one of an unknown number of water-powered grist mills remaining in Lenoir County. Only one other Lenoir County grist mill, the Davis Mill in the Strabane vicinity, has been recorded by the North Carolina Preservation Office. In 1976, when it was recorded, it was a large frame gabled building constructed in 1947 on the site of an earlier mill. Although the current Noble's Mill was not built until the 1930s, it is of the frame construction traditional to nineteenth century water-powered mills in North Carolina and represents the end of the water-powered grist mill era in the state. The mill is structurally intact, basically unaltered, and retains its original Leffel type water turbine machinery and the mill stones taken from the earlier Nobles Mill on the site. The 1930s mill is believed to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for significance in the areas of engineering and architecture and under Criterion A for significance in the area of rural industry in Lenoir County.

Noble's Rice Mill site is significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information on the construction and technology of nineteenth century rice mills in eastern North Carolina. It is believed to be one of a few, and perhaps the only rice mill in North Carolina that has any above-ground presence. Its significance is discussed more fully in the archaeological resources report for this project. Figure VII.A-4 is taken from this report.

Boundaries:

The enclosed 1983 survey map of the property of James B. and Kermit M. Noble, Figure VII.A-5, represents the approximately 150 acres associated with Noble's Mill that is potentially eligible for the National Register. The survey consists of 174.62 acres at the northwest and southwest corner of US 258 and SR 1120, the road to Noble's Crossroads. This acreage contains the mill pond and all of the present mill buildings and mill sites, and a 22.89 farm tract at the southwest corner of US 258 and SR 1120. This farm contains the 1930s house of Benjamin Noble and several other more recent residences. Only the northernmost section of this farm tract, containing approximately six acres and Benjamin's house, is included in the suggested boundaries. The southern sixteen acres are omitted because of the newer residences and because this property does not directly relate to the operation of the mills during the period of significance from the late eighteenth century to 1941.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.A-1-3)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.A-4)

Survey Plat with Boundaries: (see Figure VII.A-5)

Figure VII.A-1: Noble's Mill Photographs
Above: View of 1930s Grist Mill
Below: View of Mill Pond, looking northwest



Figure VII.A-2: Noble's Mill Photographs
Above: Interior view with L'Effel machinery
Below: Site of Rice Mill



Figure VII.A-3: Noble's Mill Photographs

Above: 1950s feed mill

Below: 1930s house of Benjamin Noble



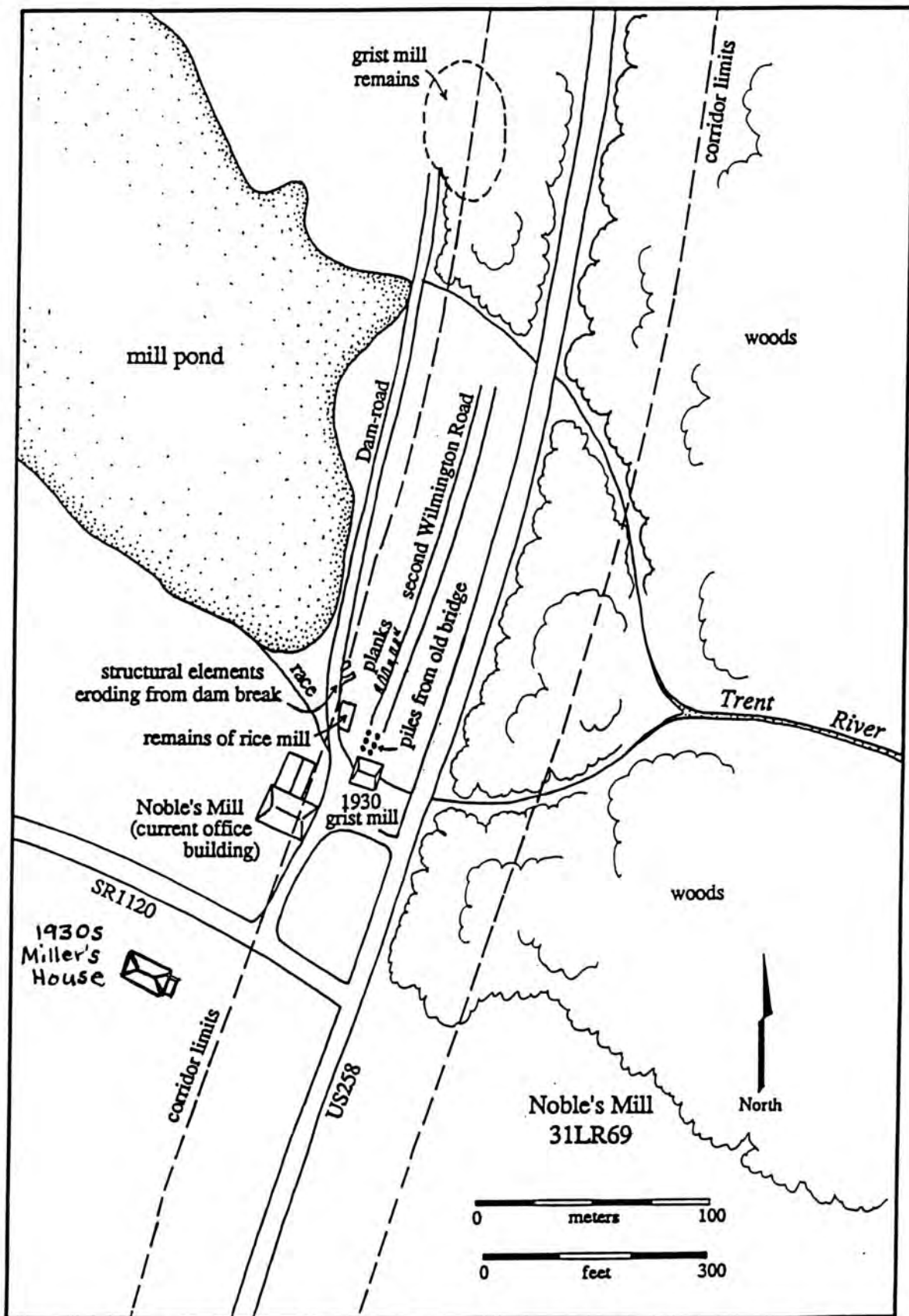


Figure VII.A-4: Noble's Mill Site Plan (taken from archaeological resources report for US 258, Coastal Carolina Research)

1983

NORTH CAROLINA LENOIR COUNTY

Joseph R. Brochure CERTIFY that this map was drawn by me from an actual survey made under my supervision, and that the same is in accordance with the records of the Register of Deeds, and that the boundaries not surveyed are shown by broken lines. That this map was prepared in accordance with the Act of 1870 as amended. WITNESSED my hand and seal this 13th day of September 1983.



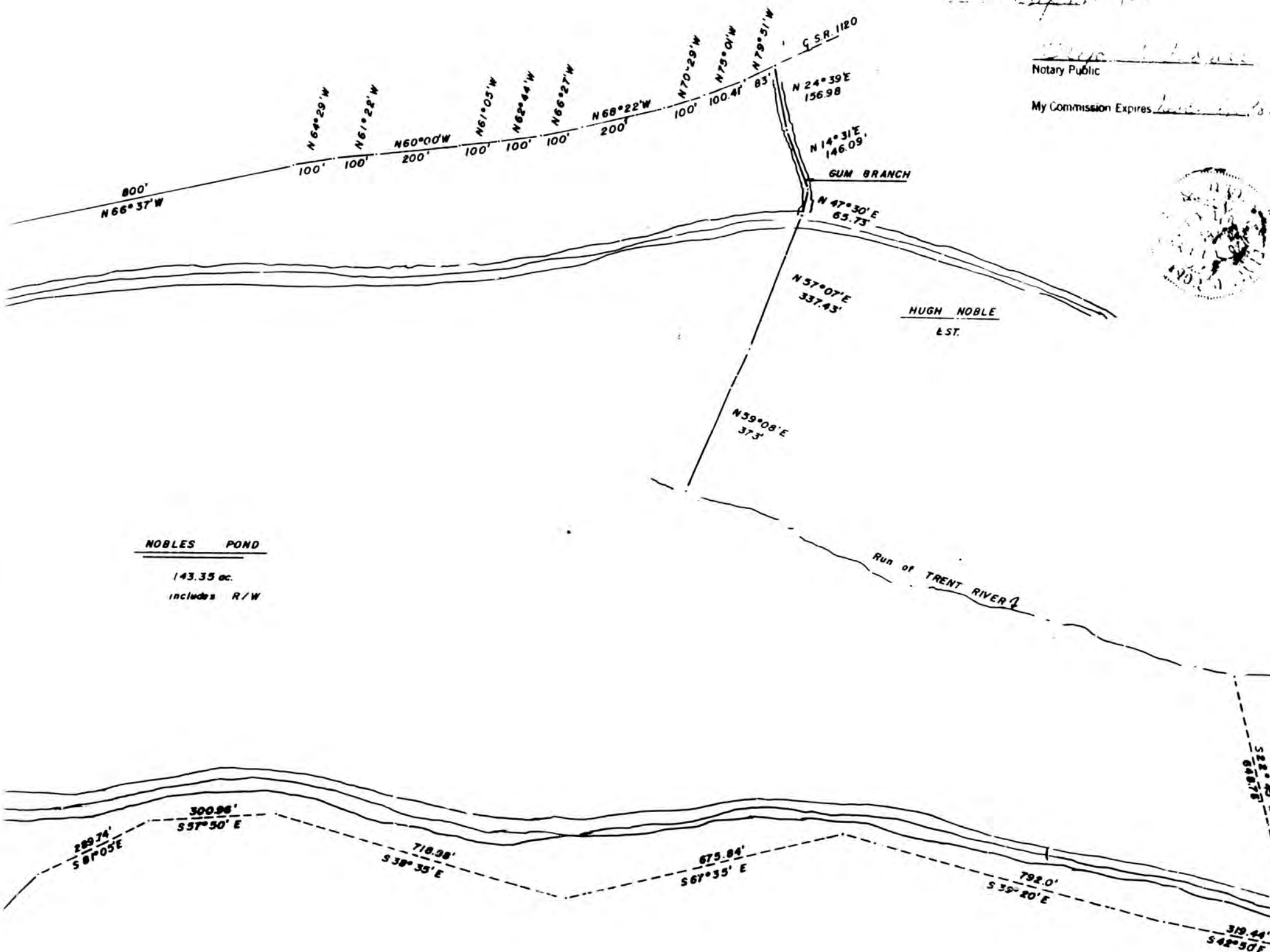
Registered Land Surveyor No. 1754
Kinston, N.C.

NORTH CAROLINA: LENOIR COUNTY
The foregoing certificates of Druse & Noble N. P. of Lenoir Co
are certified to be correct. Filed for registration at 12:50 o'clock P on this 13 day of September 1983
at the County Register of Deeds
by Shelby Lee, Esq.

NORTH CAROLINA LENOIR COUNTY

Shelby Lee, Esq. Notary Public
My Commission Expires September 13, 1985

Notary Public
My Commission Expires September 13, 1985



NOBLES POND
143.35 ac.
includes R/W

REX NOBLE

NOTE
Broken lines not surveyed

DEED REF:
BOOK 180, PG 529

SURVEY FOR
JAMES B. NOBLE
KERMIT M. NOBLE

Printed at Woodington Twp - Lenoir Co. N.C.
Sept. 1983 - 1" = 200'
JOEY BROCHURE & ASSOC. P.A.
203 CASWELL ST.
KINSTON, N.C.



2. Jesse Kinsey House, Hargett's Crossroads vicinity, Jones County Ca. 1860

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 .5 mi. N of jct. with SR 1150 in Jones County. This splendid Greek Revival style plantation house originally stood in Lenoir County east of Irvings Crossroads. It was moved approximately two miles to its present site in 1965 by Betsy Kinsey Starling, granddaughter of the original owner, in order to preserve it from demolition. It sits approximately 150 feet from the highway on a four-acre site, with attractive front landscaping and a circular driveway.

The house has retained architectural integrity in spite of its move. Its brick foundation and brick chimneys date from the time of the move. The front porch posts and railing were rebuilt after the move, and the rear ell was rebuilt. Otherwise the exterior and interior fabric are basically intact. The five-bay-wide, double pile, two-story frame house has a two-story, full facade piazza engaged beneath a hipped roof. Chimney placement is exterior end. The boxed cornice has Italianate brackets. Porch posts (replacement) are boxed, with molded caps, and the railing (replacement) is plain. The house has six-over-six sash windows with simple molded surrounds. The main entrance consists of the original four-panel door, flanked by sidelights, with a molded surround. Plain weatherboard covers the exterior. The rear ell was originally one and one-half stories in height, but was rebuilt to one-story height. It has an engaged porch on either side.

The interior consists of a center hall two-room deep floor plan. The wide, open-string stair rises from the rear. Only the front rooms have fireplaces. The woodwork has the plain, bold proportions typical of the Greek Revival style in North Carolina, with high baseboards, simple molded surrounds, four-panel doors, and pilastered mantels. Three of the four original mantels survive. The parlor, on the north side of the hall, has the most decorative mantel, with a row of three diamond-shaped panels set in rectangular panels in the frieze. The first floor has plastered walls and ceilings; the second floor has plastered walls and hand-planed board ceilings. The original kitchen ell had a corner, enclosed stair leading to a bedroom above the kitchen, but when the ell was rebuilt this was not included.

The present site has no original outbuildings, but does have a small storage shed located in the rear yard. There is a small farm pond on the north side of the house, and gardens to the rear and south side.

The house was built on the plantation of Jesse Kinsey, a substantial farmer who is said to have owned a number of slaves. In 1860, about the same time the house was being constructed, Jesse W. Kinsey was a thirty-eight year old farmer whose real estate was valued at \$3,000 and personal estate at \$13,000. He

and his wife Zilpha A. Kinsey had at least six children.¹⁴ According to family tradition, military officers were quartered in the house during the Civil War. A blacksmith shop once stood on the farm. In 1869 and again in 1872 Kinsey is listed in Branson's North Carolina Business Directory as one of the eight prominent farmers in Pink Hill township.¹⁵ Jesse Kinsey had apparently died by 1878, when a John Kinsey replaced him in the list of prominent farmers in the township.¹⁶ Perhaps John was one of Jesse's sons. Jesse Kinsey's son or grandson, Jackson B. Kinsey, inherited the house and farm and made his home there until his death in 1926 at the age of sixty-six. His widow remained on the farm until she remarried, and after that the house became a tenant house. The home tract was inherited by Jackson's son. He and his wife desired to build a new house on the site of the plantation house and planned to tear down the old house. His sister, Betsy Kinsey Starling, moved the old house to its current site in 1965 in order to prevent its demolition.¹⁷

Evaluation:

The Jesse Kinsey House appears to meet the guidelines for eligibility to the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as one of a small number of pretentious Greek Revival plantation houses surviving in the Lenoir-Jones county region. It appears to meet Criterion Consideration B in that, although moved from its original location, it is significant primarily for its architectural value, which has been substantially retained on the new site. Even though it was moved across the county line, it is only a few miles from its original location and thus remains in the economic and cultural milieu in which it was built.

Boundaries:

The eligible boundaries for the house on its current site is the approximately four acre parcel on which it sits. The parcel has 450 foot frontage on US 258 and a depth of approximately 446 feet. The house sits in the middle of the tract, with a deep front yard, a small pond on the north side, a garden to the rear and a garden and some woodland to the south.

Photographs: (see Figures VII.A-6-7)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.A-8)

Tax Map with Boundaries: (see Figure VII.A-9)

¹⁴ Population Schedule, 1860 U.S. Census, Pink Hill Township, page 023, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁵ Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1869, page 91; Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1872, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

¹⁶ Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1877-78, page 176, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

¹⁷ Interview with Betsy Kinsey Starling, owner and resident, February 15,

Figure VII.A-6: Jesse Kinsey House Photographs

Above: Front view

Below: Side Elevation from south



Figure VII.A-7: Jesse Kinsey House Photographs

Above: Front entrance
Below: Parlor Mantel



Figure VII.A-8: Jesse Kinsey House Site Plan

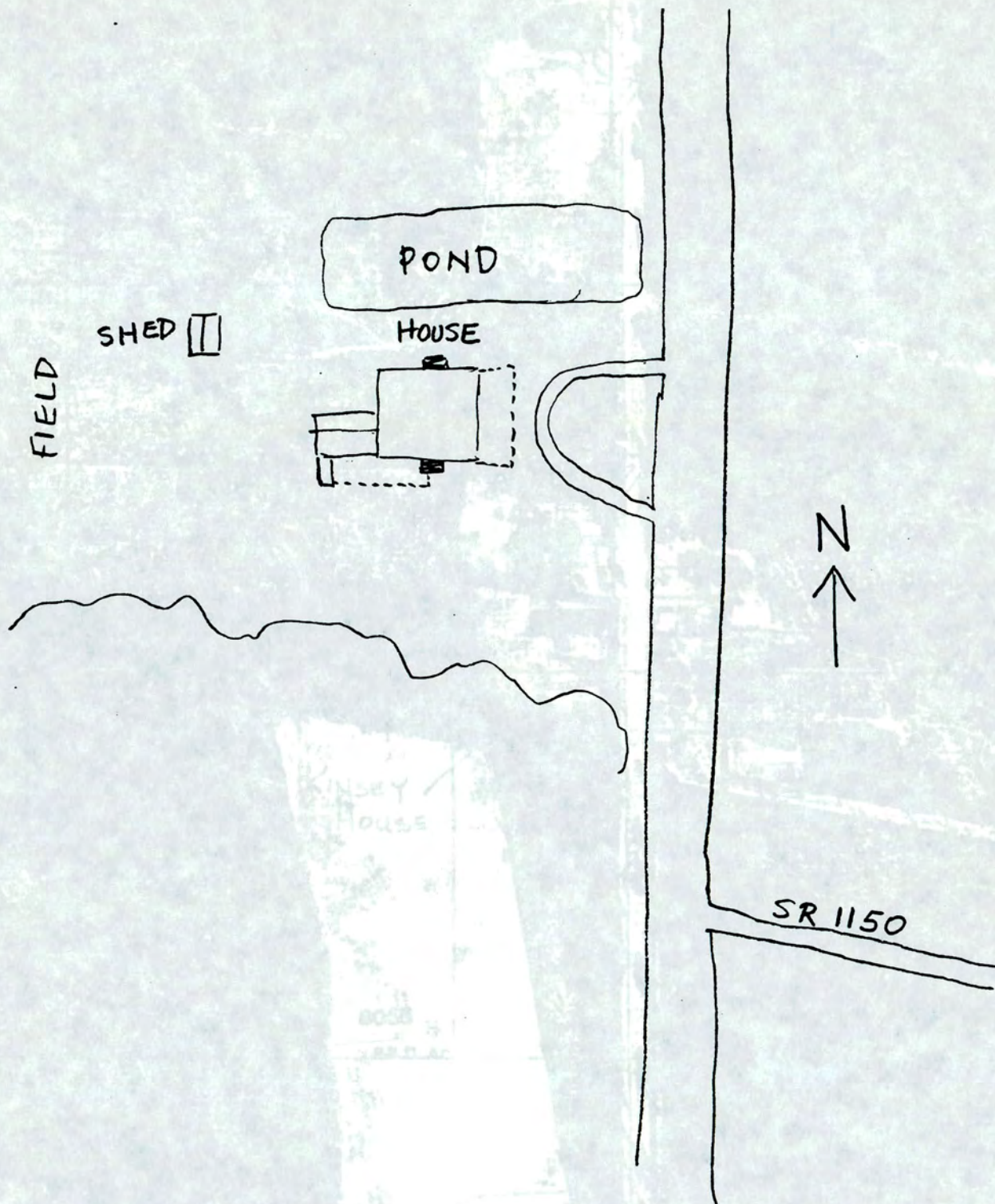
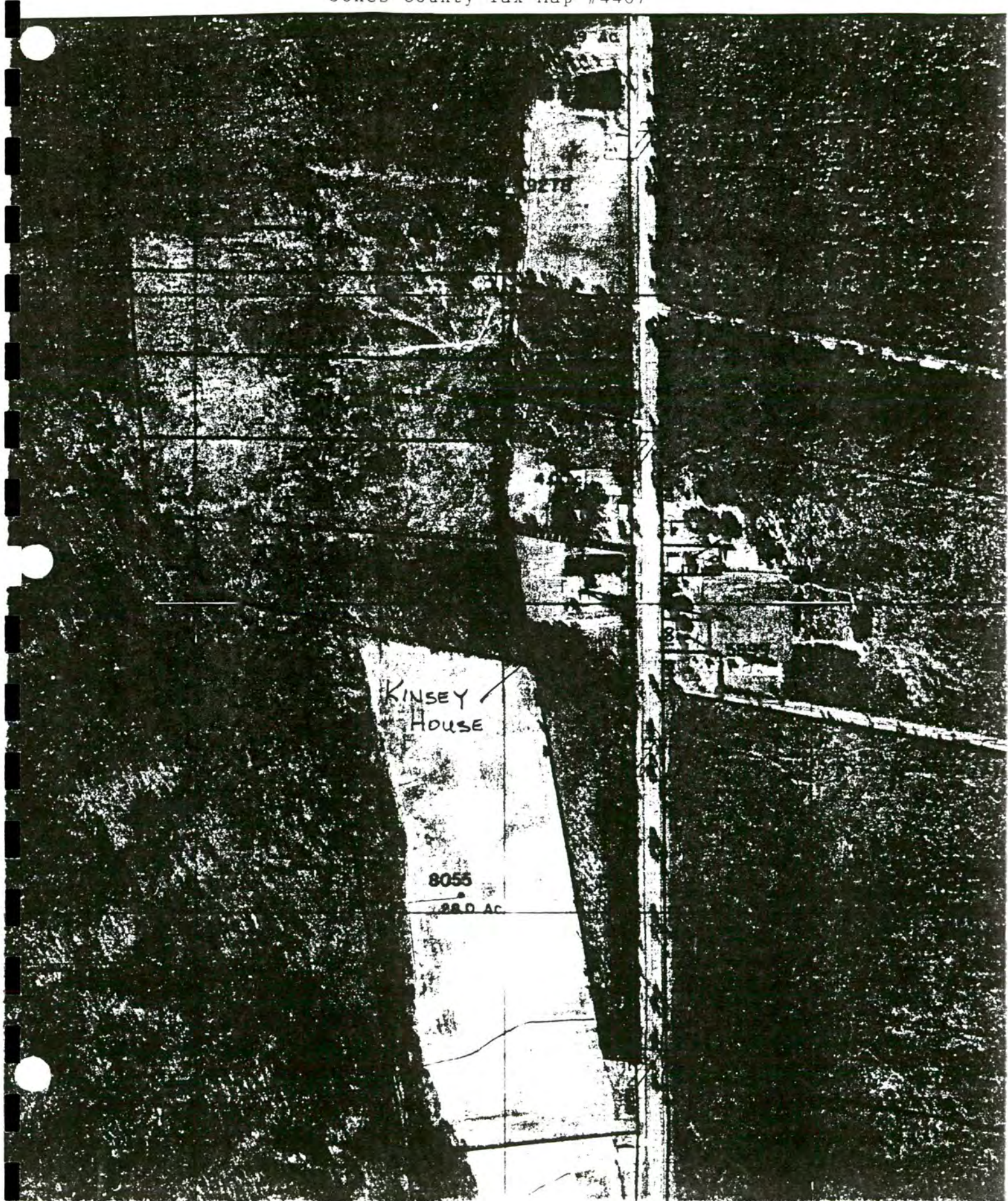


Figure VII.A-9: Jesse Kinsey House Tax Map with Boundaries
Jones County Tax Map #4407



**3. Marl Hill Farm and Williams-Hargett Farmhouse, Hargett's Crossroads,
Jones County
Ca. 1870, 1900.**

Entry:

The Williams-Hargett Farmhouse is the seat of Marl Hill Farm, located on the east and west sides of US 258 at its crossroads with NC 41 in Jones County, known as Hargett's Crossroads. This is a 1051 acre farm containing the farmhouse, built ca. 1870 with a major addition in 1900, hog and cow barns, and three tobacco barns. The acreage is 80% woodland, and the rest is in pasture.

Farmhouse:

The substantial frame farmhouse faces south, toward NC 41, but the main entrance is now from the west side, off US 258. It is a two-story, one-room-deep main block with a two-story front wing, a rear shed, and a one-story rear ell. A wrap-around porch stretches across the front and around the front wing. The main block, the original house, has a center-hall plan. The stair rises from the one-story rear shed. In 1900 a front wing was added, containing a parlor on the first story and bedroom on the second story. At this time the present porch, with turned, bracketted posts, was probably constructed. In the late nineteenth or early twentieth century a gabled ell addition for the kitchen was added behind the rear shed. The main block has two exterior end brick chimneys with corbelled stacks, and the front wing has an interior end brick chimney with corbelled stack.

Subsequent alterations include some interior remodeling and the enclosure of the rear ell porch. All but one exterior wall now has aluminum siding. Plain weatherboard survives on the east gable end. The front porch floor has been rebuilt. The main block has some six-over-six sash windows which appear to be original, but most windows are four-over-four sash. The 1900 wing has four-over-four sash windows. A picture window was added to the front west room of the main block and to the west wall of the rear ell, and a metal carport abuts the rear ell.

Some of the vernacular interior finish of the main block, of late Federal character, survives. The entire house was apparently finished with hand-planed vertical beaded sheathing. This survives on the stair soffit and in the east first floor room. Several original board-and-batten doors with simple molded surrounds survive. The only original mantel surviving is also in this room. It is a simple late Federal style design with two flat panels in the frieze and a shelf with simple molded cornice. The stair ascends from the center hall of the rear shed, and is open-string, with plain balusters, a rounded handrail, and a square newel with molded cap. The late Federal character of the surviving finish is surprising for a ca. 1870 house, and may indicate either a somewhat earlier date of construction or the retardataire quality of Jones County construction of the post-Civil War period.

The parlor wing added in 1900 has splendid, unaltered Italianate interior finish. Both the parlor and upstairs bedroom have high molded baseboards, five panel doors with molded surrounds, and mantels with molded pilasters and cornice shelf and rounded raised panel ornament. The remainder of the interior finish is a combination of later phases of remodeling. The ell porch, now enclosed inside a later twentieth century addition, retains its unusual vernacular chamfered porch posts, which are similar to those found on several other late nineteenth century houses in Onslow County.

Contributing Associated Resources:

Hargett Family Cemetery. Rectangular plot on east side of US 258 in a grove of cedar trees. Contains approximately thirty gravestones, the oldest dated stone found during the survey is that of Fountain Williams (1832-1888). His wife Sarah (1827-1897) is also buried here. William Bryan Hargett (1859-1932) and his son William Guy Hargett (1896-1953) are also here. The markers are simple but handsome marble headstones.

Acreage: The Williams-Hargett Farm, known as Marl Hill Farm, contains a total of 1011.77 acres located on both sides of US 258. There are five outbuildings on the acreage: a cow barn, a hog barn, a feed building, a tobacco barn and a tenant house. The cow barn is the oldest building, and dates from the late 19th or early 20th century, but has been moved from its original location close to US 258. The rest of the buildings date from the early 20th century with the exception of the feed building, which is mid-20th century. These buildings are not considered to be contributing resources because they are outside of the immediate farmyard and do not contribute to the architectural significance of the house. At the northeast corner of the crossroads is a brick house constructed recently for the current owners, Mr. and Mrs. William Bryan Hargett II.

History:

The Hargett family obtained the land in 1828, when Jonas Williams purchased 1090 acres from Henry Rhodes.¹⁸ The property is described as being on the south side of Tuckahoe Creek adjoining and below the crossroads (presumably the roads had the same locations then as now). Jonas lived in a house located on NC 41 east of the crossroads that burned some time ago. At his death in 1878 he willed "to my oldest son Fountain Williams all this tract of land thereon I now live at this date and also all the land and all other property I have given him heretofore...."¹⁹ According to family tradition, Fountain Williams and his family were living in a house on NC 41 in 1867 when their only daughter Deborah was born. This was probably Jonas' house. It burned and the family moved to another house on the farm located in the field on the west side of US

1991.

18 Jones County Deed Book 21, p. 11.

19 Will of Jonas Williams, written 1874 and probated 1878. Copy in the Hargett Family Papers in possession of Mrs. Ridie Ward Atkins at Marl Hill Farm.

258. This burned as well, and about 1870, when Deborah was three years old, Fountain Williams built the present house.²⁰

The 1880 U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule, presents a detailed description of the Fountain Williams Family farm. The farm had 150 acres of tilled land, 4 1/2 acres of meadow, and 1650 acres of woodland. During 1879 Williams employed forty white workers on the farm and earned \$600 from farm products sold. These products were butter, wool, eggs, Indian corn, bales of cotton, potatoes, cow peas, apples, peaches, and timber. Williams' 1800 acre farm was one of the three largest farms in Tuckahoe Township in 1880, and his farm income was well above the average income in this year, which was approximately \$200.²¹ Fountain Williams died intestate in 1888, and his widow, Sarah, renounced her right as executrix in favor of their only child Deborah.²² In 1890 Deborah married William Bryan Hargett, of Onslow County.

William Bryan Hargett thus acquired the ownership of the Williams Farm through marriage, and the farm has been in the Hargett family since then. The 1900 U.S. Census, Population Schedule, shows that William Bryan was forty-one years old, and his wife Deborah was thirty-three years old. They had three children born between 1894 and 1898: Eunice, William G. and Ruth.²³ According to family tradition, William Bryan Hargett added the parlor wing in 1900, when his son William Guy was four years old. William Bryan died in 1932, and willed to his only son, Guy, "all the lands owned by me, which lie in the County of Jones... and all of my cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep and goats."²⁴ Guy married Ridie Ward, a schoolteacher who boarded at Marl Hill Farm with the Hargett family, in 1928. They ran the farm until William Guy's death in 1953, and his son William Bryan Hargett II, who lives in a recently constructed brick house south of the farmhouse, now manages the farm. Mrs. Ridie Hargett, now Mrs. Ridie Hargett Atkins, owns a life estate in the farm and still lives in the farmhouse.

The name "Marl Hill Farm" is said to have been given to the property by William Bryan Hargett. The name was taken from a marl outcroppings located on the farm in the woods behind the barns (northeast of the farmhouse.) Local residents dug up small amounts of this marl for various uses, probably during William Bryan's lifetime.²⁵

²⁰ Telephone interview with Mrs. Ridie Ward Atkins at Marl Hill Farm, March 21, 1991.

²¹ Agricultural Schedule, U.S. Census, Jones County, 1880, on microfilm at the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

²² Jones County Clerk of Court Records, Book No. F6, p. 482.

²³ U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Jones County, 1900, on microfilm at the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

²⁴ Will of William Bryan Hargett, written December 30, 1920. Copy in Hargett Family Papers in possession of Mrs. Ridie Ward Atkins at Marl Hill Farm.

²⁵ Telephone interview with William Barber, caretaker of Marl Hill Farm, May 23, 1991.

Evaluation:

Marl Hill Farm, (the Williams-Hargett Farm), with its ca. 1870 and 1900 farmhouse, four late 19th and early 20th century outbuildings, family cemetery and approximately one thousand acres of pasture and woodland, is a significant example of a prosperous nineteenth century farm in Jones County. However the character of the farm changed dramatically in the early twentieth century, when production shifted from the earlier diversified products, including vegetables, cotton, dairy products and timber, to a concentration on livestock and tobacco. None of the early outbuildings remain, and the surviving outbuildings were built after the farm changed character, and two of the four have been rearranged on the farmstead. The meadows and woodland, which stretch for over a mile on both sides of US 258, create a scenic vista. The lack of early outbuildings and the changes in farm character between the late nineteenth century and ca. 1920 mean that the farm retains integrity only from the later period, ca. 1920 to 1941. Jones County has never had a historic architecture survey, and it is impossible to evaluate the significance of Marl Hill Farm within its agricultural context.

Although the farm was quite diversified in 1880, since at least 1920 livestock has apparently been the major product, for in that year William Bryan Hargett drew up his will and made sure that his cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep and goats would become his son's property. Under Fountain Williams the farm appears to have been an extremely diversified farm typical of the nineteenth century, for a wide range of crops as well as livestock and timber were reported as having been produced in the 1880 census report. Tobacco was added to the crops in the early twentieth century when this crop came to southeastern North Carolina. From the history of agriculture in Jones County discussed in Section V, Marl Hill Farm appears to be representative of larger farms in the county during its period of significance. The 1880 description of Marl Hill Farm found in the census records indicates that the farm was quite representative of the county at this time. By the 1920s the Bryan-Bell Farm, one of the largest farms in Jones County with over two thousand acres, began to specialize in livestock and continued this specialization into the 1970s. Interestingly, Marl Hill Farm apparently became a predominately livestock farm at approximately the same time. Marl Hill Farm was approximately the same size as the Bryan-Bell Farm until 1964, when William Bryan Hargett II sold off approximately 1000 acres located on the southeast side of US 258 and NC 41, extending down to the Onslow County line. The chief significance of the farmland is the remarkable integrity of the remaining 1000 acre farmscape.

The Williams-Hargett House is potentially eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance as a substantial example of a postbellum farmhouse. Few substantial houses were built in North Carolina during the Reconstruction Era, and few of these have survived. The two-story frame house of vernacular design has a floor plan typical of antebellum eastern North Carolina houses in which the second floor is accessed from a stair in the rear shed. A number of antebellum houses have been recorded in eastern North Carolina which have

stairs located in recessed porches.²⁶ Evaluation of the Williams-Hargett Farmhouse to other houses in Jones County which share the same historic context and property type is impossible, since the county has never had a historic architecture survey. The county has always been very sparsely populated and it is unlikely that there are many comparable houses in the county. There are houses of this type throughout eastern North Carolina, however. For example, the John Barnes House, built ca. 1825, in Wayne County, has the same form: a two-story, single pile main block with a rear one-story shed in which the central bay was originally a recessed porch, with the main stair ascending from it. This postbellum example is unusual. There is a strong possibility that, in spite of the alterations, the Williams-Hargett House is one of the best examples of a late nineteenth century farmhouse standing in Jones County. As is true of most of these houses, subsequent rear additions now blunt the visual impact of this floor plan in the Williams-Hargett House. The 1900 parlor wing is an improvement which gives the vernacular farmhouse a stylish L-plan which it still retains. The periods of architectural significance would be ca. 1870 and the year in which the parlor wing was added, ca. 1900. The house has undergone several alterations that affect its architectural integrity, particularly the picture window in the main facade and the application of aluminum siding.

²⁶ See the discussion on piazzas in North Carolina Architecture, by Catherine W. Bishir, UNC Press, Chapel Hill, 1990, pp. 114-123.

Boundaries:

Only the house and the family cemetery, containing the graves of the three generations of owners of the house, are considered eligible for the National Register. The boundaries are drawn to include these two resources and to exclude all other resources, which relate to the farm rather than to the dwelling. As is shown in the site plan (Fig. VII.A-13), the boundaries are US 258 on the west, the diagonal farm road on the north and east, a line separating the house from the farm outbuildings on the east, and a line separating the house from the new house on the south. This parcel contains approximately 5.16 acres. It is also delineated in Fig. VII.A-14 on a composite tax map composed of Jones County Tax Maps 4405 and 4406, being a portion of parcel 3889.

Photographs: (see Figures VII.A-10-12)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.A-13)

Tax Map with Boundaries: (see Figure VII.A-14)

Figure VII.A-10: Marl Hill Farm Photographs

Above: Front View, from south
Below: East Elevation



Figure VII.A-11: Marl Hill Farm Photographs

Above: View of Farmhouse with New Residence of William Bryan Hargett II in foreground, from southeast

Below: Cow Barn



Figure VII.A-12: Marl Hill Farm Photographs

Above: Original Mantel

Below: Mantel in ca. 1900 wing, in bedroom

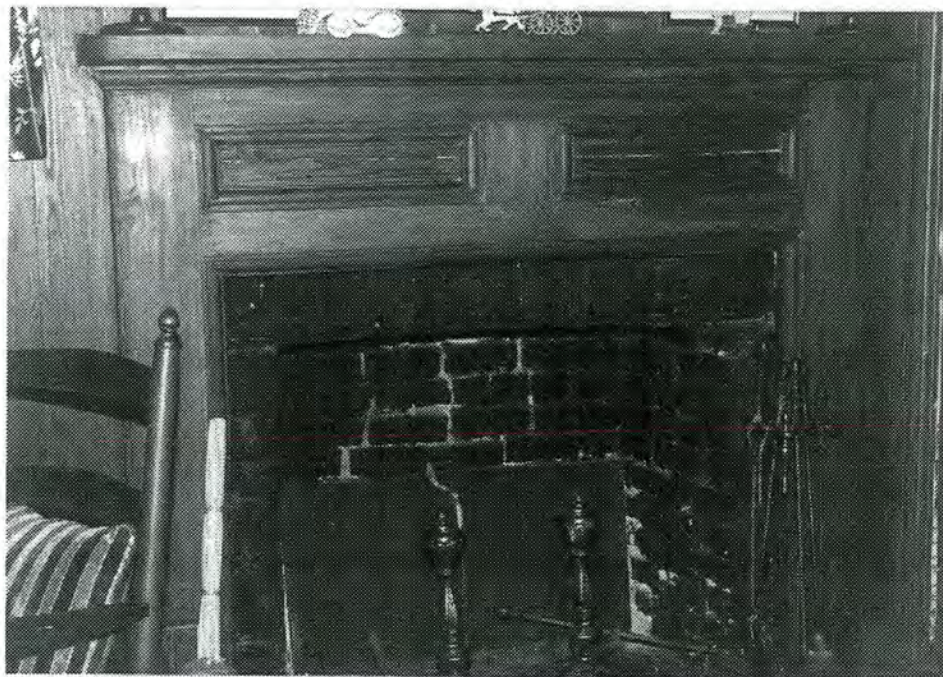
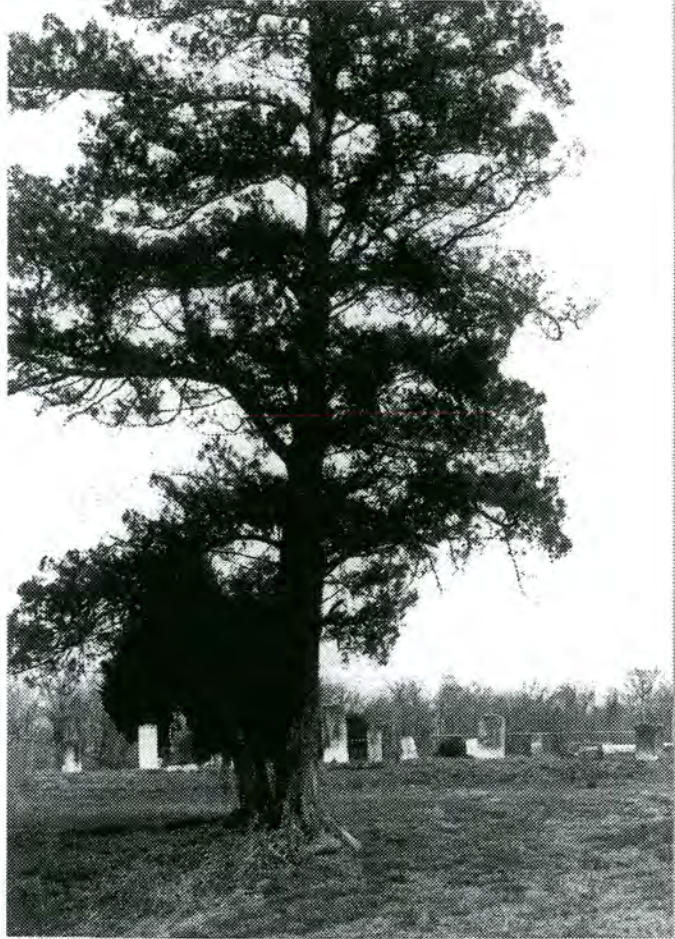


Figure VII-A-13: Marl Hill Farm Photographs

Above: Rear view of farmhouse, from north
Below: View of family cemetery



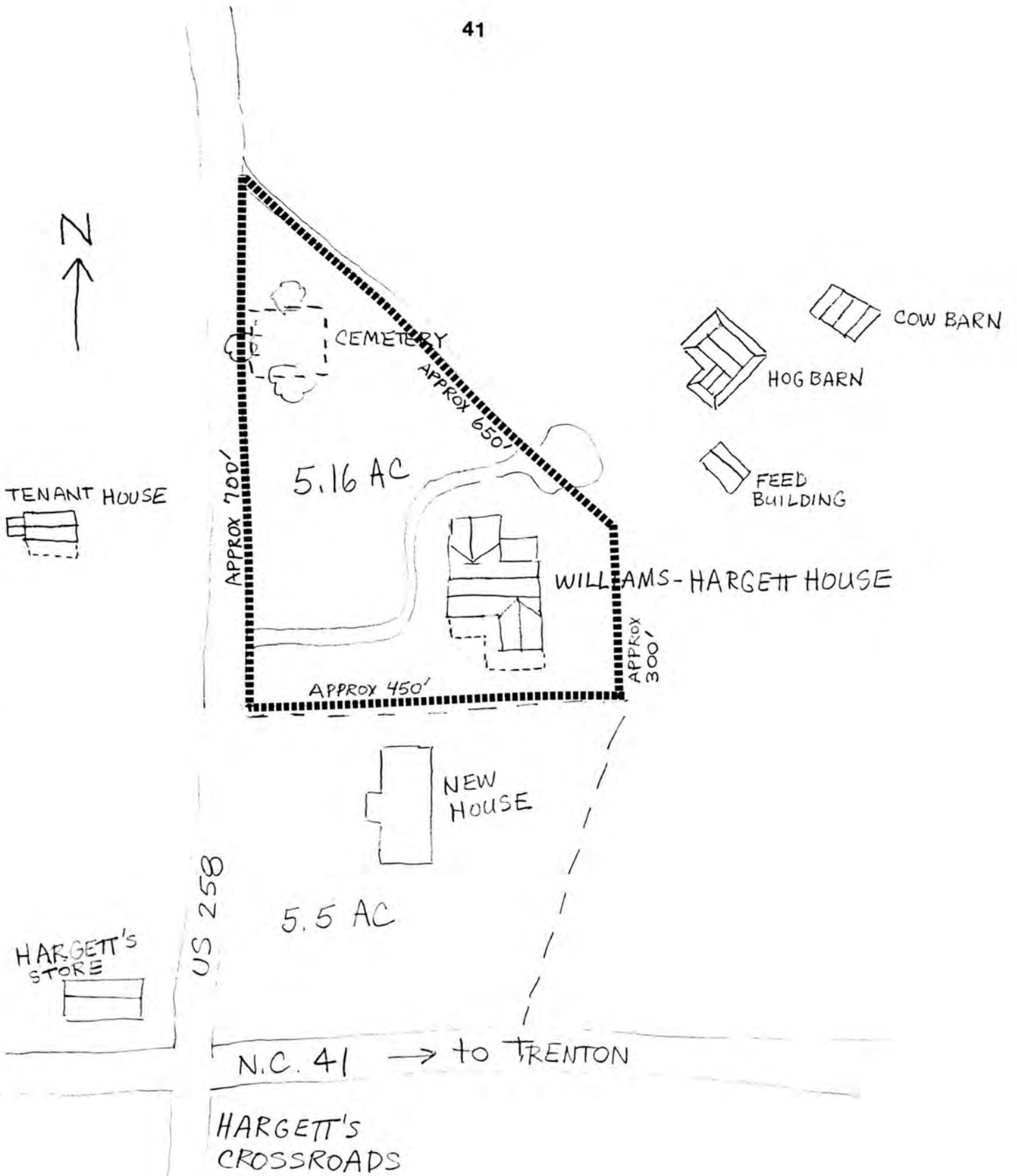
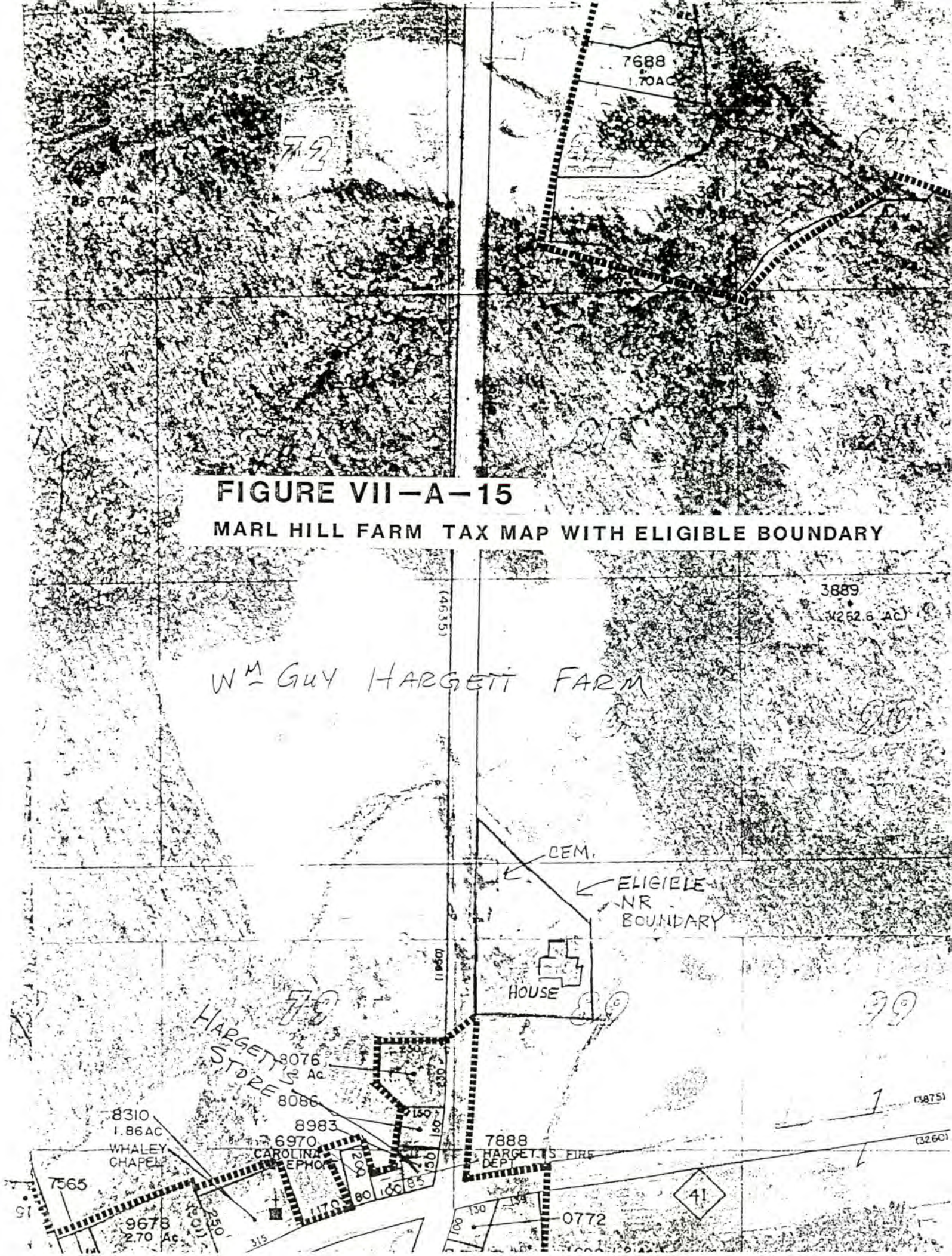


Figure VII-A-14: Marl Hill Farm Site Plan (with eligible boundaries)

FIGURE VII-A-15

MARL HILL FARM TAX MAP WITH ELIGIBLE BOUNDARY

W^M GUY HARGETT FARM



**Hargett's Store, Hargett's Crossroads, Jones County
Ca. 1900**

Entry:

Hargett's Store is located at the northwest junction of US 258 and NC 41, Hargett's Crossroads, Jones County, opposite Marl Hill Farm (the Williams-Hargett Farm). Built ca. 1900, Hargett's Store is a well-preserved rural commercial building, two-stories tall, with a gable-front form. It retains its original plain weatherboard siding, double leaf front door with four flat panels in each leaf, and large two-over-two sash windows flanking the front door and four-over-four sash windows elsewhere. The present front canopy, with a hipped roof with exposed brackets supported by concrete block posts, appears to be a 1930s or 1940s replacement of the original porch. It supports a smaller second story porch that has recently been enclosed with plywood siding. This level has a hipped roof which is probably the original upper porch roof, since the upper porch is said to be original. The second floor provided lodging for John S. Hargett and his family until they built the house next door (**John S. Hargett House**).

The store is unused at the present time, and the windows are boarded with plywood. On the north side, a metal fire escape leads to a door to the upstairs. On the rear is a one-story shed addition. A one-story concrete block addition which housed a garage was built on the south side, probably in the 1950s, but this was removed in the spring of 1991 by the current owner, Bryan Hargett.

The store interior is well-preserved as well. Both the first and second floor have narrow tongue-and-groove sheathing. The first floor is a large open storeroom, with a row of chamfered posts extending the length of the room. No original built-in store shelving remains. The second floor was originally partitioned into an apartment, but all partition walls have been removed. This level retains some four panel doors and decorative narrow molded surrounds and pointed lintels around doors and windows.

Hargett's Store was built for John S. Hargett, the brother of William Bryan Hargett who had married Deborah Williams and taken over Marl Hill Farm located here at Hargett's Crossroads. According to family tradition, William Bryan Hargett wanted a store located at the crossroads, and invited his brother to open one.²⁷ William and Deborah Hargett must have deeded a small lot for the store to John S. Hargett, but efforts to find such a deed failed because Jones County deeds are not indexed until 1925. William Bryan is said to have helped John build the store. John S. Hargett operated Hargett's Store throughout his lifetime. A few years after the store was built, he obtained a small lot on the north side of the store from William and Deborah Hargett and built a large frame house for his family. This house is still standing, but has been moved a short distance to the northwest and substantially remodelled. In addition, a small

²⁷ Telephone interview with Mrs. Ridie Ward Atkins, March 21, 1991, Marl Hill Farm.

frame house was built between Hargett's Store and the John S. Hargett House in the 1940s or 1950s. For these reasons, the store and John S. Hargett House are not eligible for the Register as a district. John S. Hargett became politically prominent in Jones County, for he became sheriff of Jones County in his later years. He moved to the county seat of Trenton, but continued to manage and visit the store. The store was operated by a storekeeper who lived upstairs. In the 1930s Hargett served in the North Carolina State Senate, and he died in the late 1930s or 1940s.²⁸

Evaluation:

Hargett's Store belongs to a property type, rural commercial buildings, that is becoming rare in rural North Carolina as the frame crossroads stores built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century become increasingly obsolete. Most of the properties in this property type are one-story box-and-canopy stores built in the 1910s to 1930s, thus this two-story store built ca. 1900 is an unusually large and early example of the type. Jones County has not received a historic architecture survey, and there is no way of determining at the present time how many other turn-of-the-century country stores are standing in the county.

Some context for the significance of Hargett's Store can be provided by comparing it to country stores in adjoining Craven and Onslow counties, which have been surveyed. There is a good discussion of the country store in Craven County, which adjoins Jones County to the north and east, in Peter Sandbeck's historic survey book, The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County. Craven County has two country stores which predate 1900, and a small group dating from the early 20th century. One of these, the Tom Haywood Store, Croatoan vicinity, was built ca. 1880-1890 and is a two-story frame, front gable store of the same form as Hargett's Store.²⁹ The Haywood Store has been placed on the Study List for nomination to the National Register because of its architectural and historical significance as one of the oldest country stores in Craven County.

The Onslow County historic architecture survey report evaluates country stores as being significant under Criterion A as evidence of the formation and function of collection and distribution centers outside the principal towns. In addition, some of them have architectural significance under Criterion C. Onslow County has thirty-five commercial buildings located outside of the three major towns. These consist largely of one-story frame, front-gable stores largely dating from ca. 1900 to ca. 1940 and rural service stations dating from the 1920s to the 1930s. Only three of this property type are two-story stores: the Humphrey Retail and Wholesale Company Building, built of brick ca. 1900; a store in the vicinity of Catherine Lake, built in the early twentieth century but considerably altered; and the Parker-Sewell Store in Verona, built in the 1920s and quite

²⁸ Telephone interview with Mrs. Ridie Ward Atkins, March 21, 1991, Marl Hill Farm.

²⁹ Peter B. Sandbeck, The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County. New Bern: The Tryon Palace Commission, 1988, 490-491.

deteriorated.³⁰ Thus there is not a single country store of the size and in the good state of preservation in Onslow County that compares to Hargett's Store. As a result of the Onslow County survey, the Humphrey Building and a brick service station in Richlands were determined to be eligible for the National Register.

Hargett's Store is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an important representative of the turn-of-the-century rural store. Western Jones County is very sparsely populated and it is particularly unusual to find a store of this size built during this period. The building, like most commercial structures, has undergone considerable alteration as it was adapted to changing commercial functions. Like almost all country stores of its period, its original front porch was replaced in the 1930s to 1940s by a concrete block porte-cochere. It has lost its original interior shelving. The partition walls have been removed from the second floor living quarters. But the main block is intact, and retains its original materials, including its front doors and window sashes. On the interior, both floors retain their original wall materials and trim. The concrete block garage added on the south side, which also compromised the exterior integrity, has been removed since these photographs were taken. If an architectural survey had been conducted in the county, it might be possible to evaluate the store's significance under Criterion A, for it is likely that it played a significant role in the socio-economic life of the farmers who lived in isolated western Jones County.

Boundaries:

The potentially eligible boundaries of Hargett's Store are the one-quarter acre parcel on which it currently sits. The original store lot may have been somewhat larger, but a frame house was built just north of the store within the past fifty years. This house does not contribute to the store's significance.

Photographs: (see Figures VII.A-16-17)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.A-18)

Tax Map with Boundaries: (see Figure VII.A-19)

³⁰ Pezzoni, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County."

Figure VII.A-16: Hargett's Store Photographs

Above: Front View, from northeast

Below: Rear View, from southwest



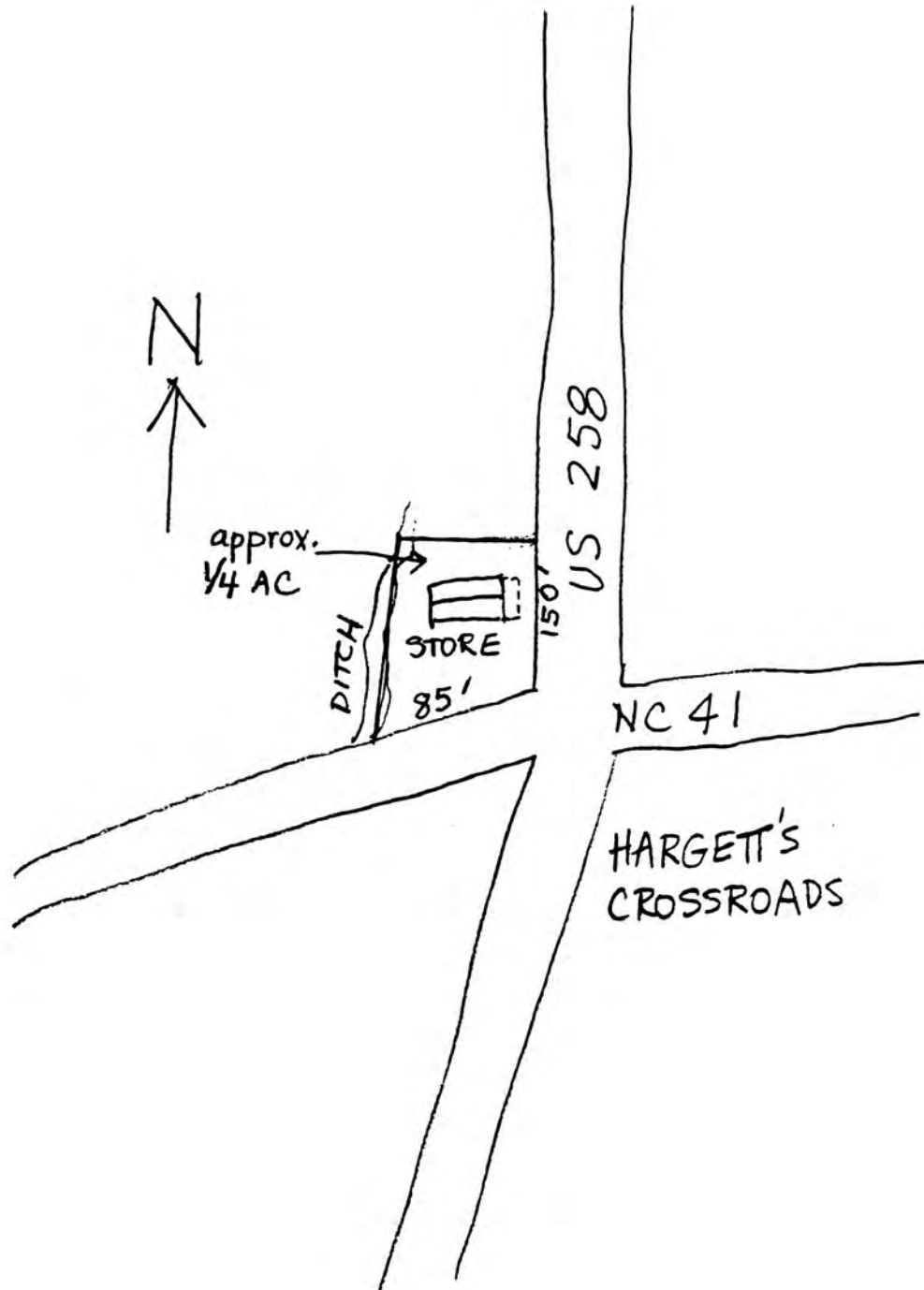
Figure VII.A-17: Hargett's Store Photographs

Above: Front Entrance

Below: Interior View of Second Floor



Figure VII.A-18: Hargett's Store Site Plan



WM GUY HARGETT FARM

3889
1252.6 A

640

145 x 51

HARGETT'S STORE

8310
1.86 AC
WHALEY CHAPEL

8076
3 Ac
8086

8983
6970
CANTONMENT

7888
HARGETT'S FIRE
DEPT

Figure VIII, A-19
Hargett's Store Tax Map
with Boundaries

7565

8570

815

150

072

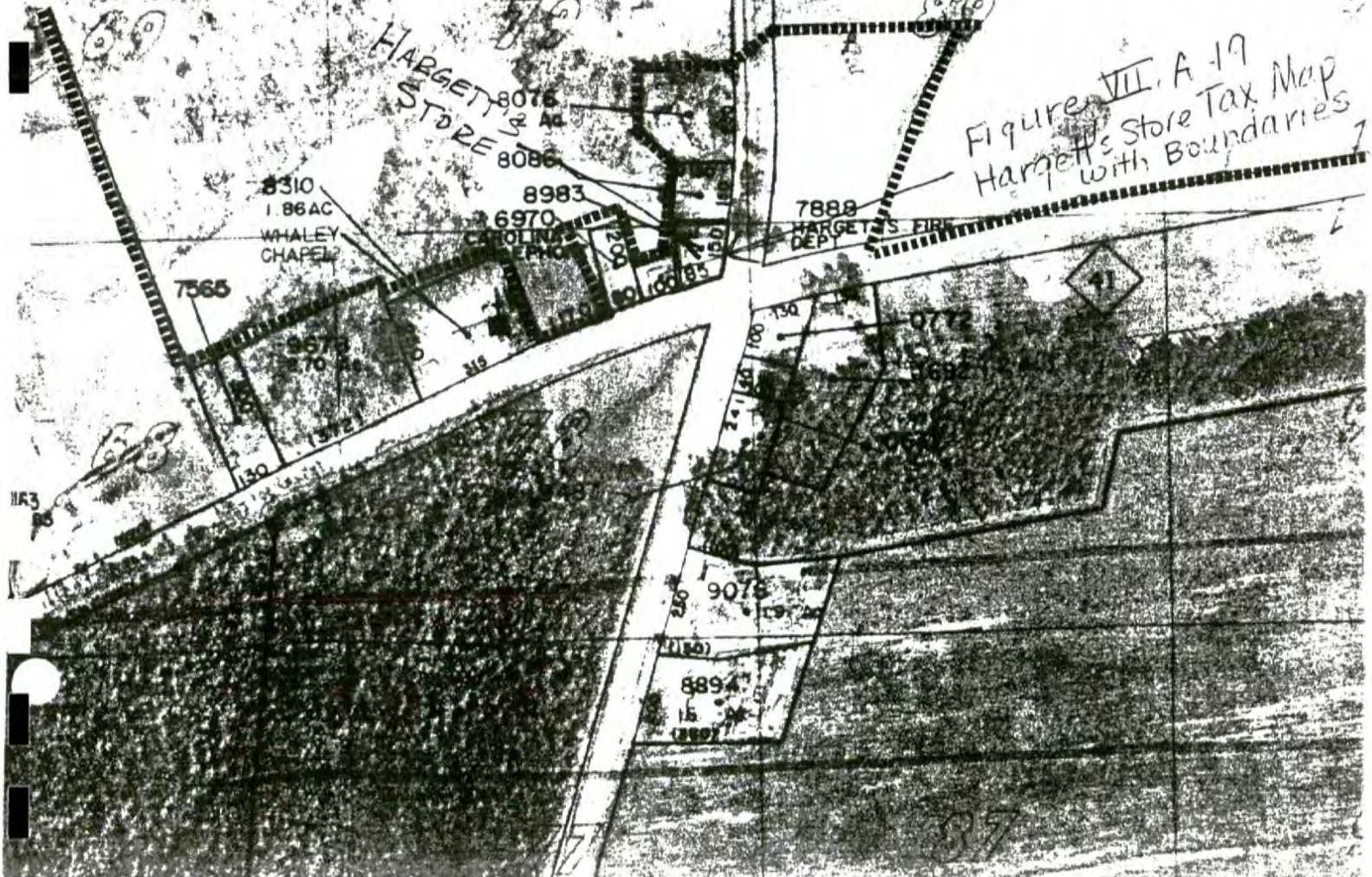
9078

8894

15

91

027



B. Properties Not Considered Eligible for the National Register

1. Old Deep Run Store, Rivermont community, Lenoir County Ca. 1900

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 .1 mi. south of jct. with SR 1351, in the Rivermont community south of Kinston, Lenoir County. This small, one-story frame, front-gable store was moved to its site beside Grady's Electric Company building by owner John Grady sometime during the past ten years. It was originally located at a crossroads in the Deep Run community of Lenoir County about eight miles to the southwest. It is believed to date from about 1900. The store has a flush front and rear gable and is covered with plain weather-board. In the center of the storefront is a double batten door with overlay boards producing a panelled appearance. The flanking windows have solid shutters that are closed. The hipped front porch with exposed rafter ends and plain wooden posts appears to be a later addition. It is used for storage at the present time.

Evaluation:

This small frame store is a valuable relic of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century crossroads stores that preceded the ubiquitous box-and-canopy type store of the 1920s. It is well-preserved, but because it has been moved out of its original community and is now located at the edge of a large parking lot on a commercial strip at the edge of Kinston it has lost its integrity of location, setting, association and feeling and is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (See Figure VII.B-1)

Site Plan: (See Figure VII.B-2)

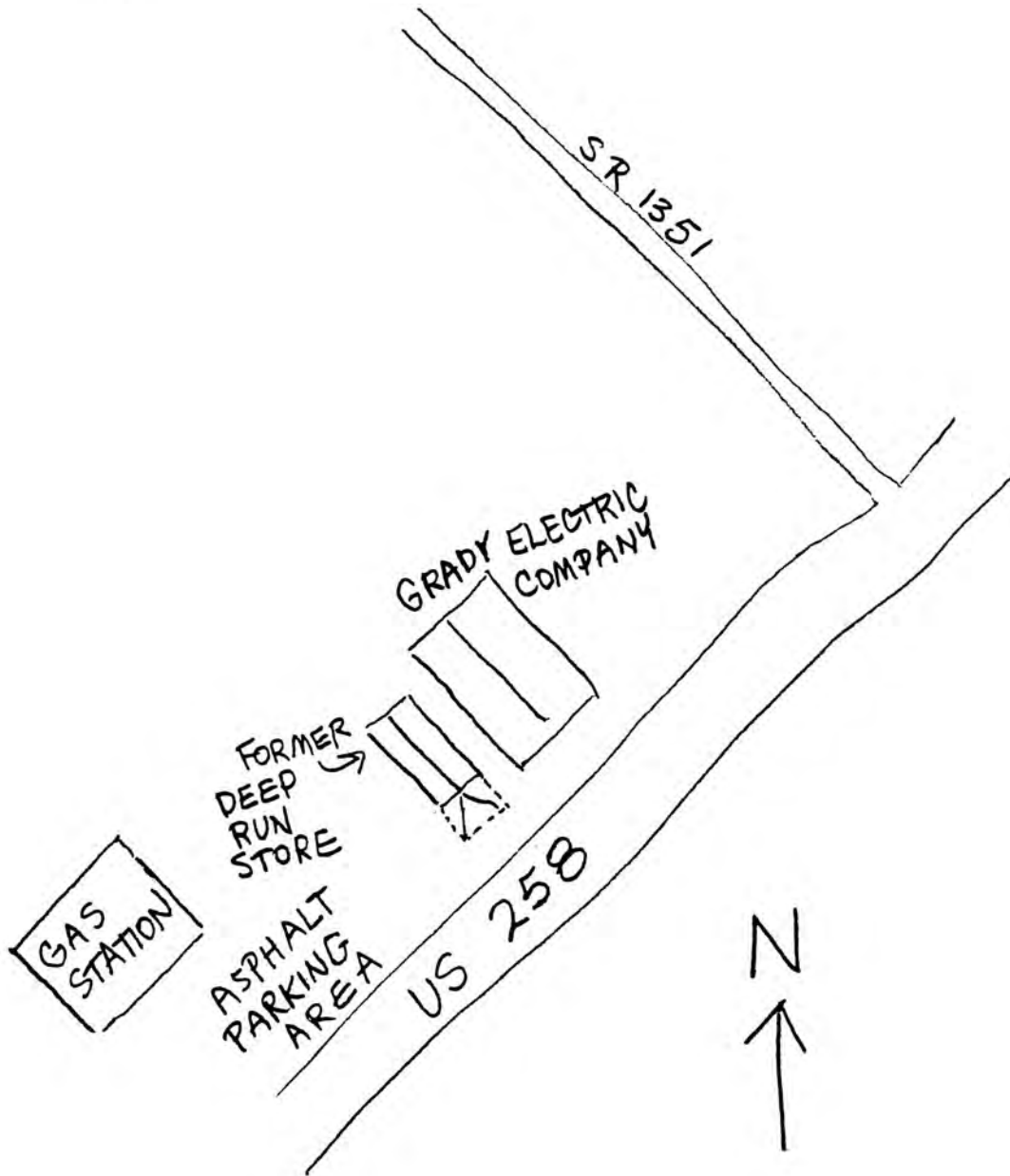
Figure VII.B-1: Old Deep Run Store Photographs

Above: Front View

Below: Front Entrance



Figure VII.B-2: Old Deep Run Store Site Plan



2. Colonel John Williams Family Cemetery, Woodington, Lenoir County 19th to 20th centuries

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 .2 mi. south of jct. with SR 1909, Woodington community. This small private cemetery contains approximately sixty gravestones dating from 1850 to 1981. The earliest marker is for Col. John Williams, who died in 1850 at the age of sixty-four. A DAR emblem on his grave indicates that he was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. In addition to other members of the Williams family, Wooten and Fordham family members are buried here. The gravestones are typical marble and granite markers.

Evaluation:

The Williams Family Cemetery has local historical interest to the Woodington community, but has no special design significance because the nineteenth century gravestones are typically plain marble headstones and the twentieth century gravestones are typical, small marble or granite monuments.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-3)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-4)

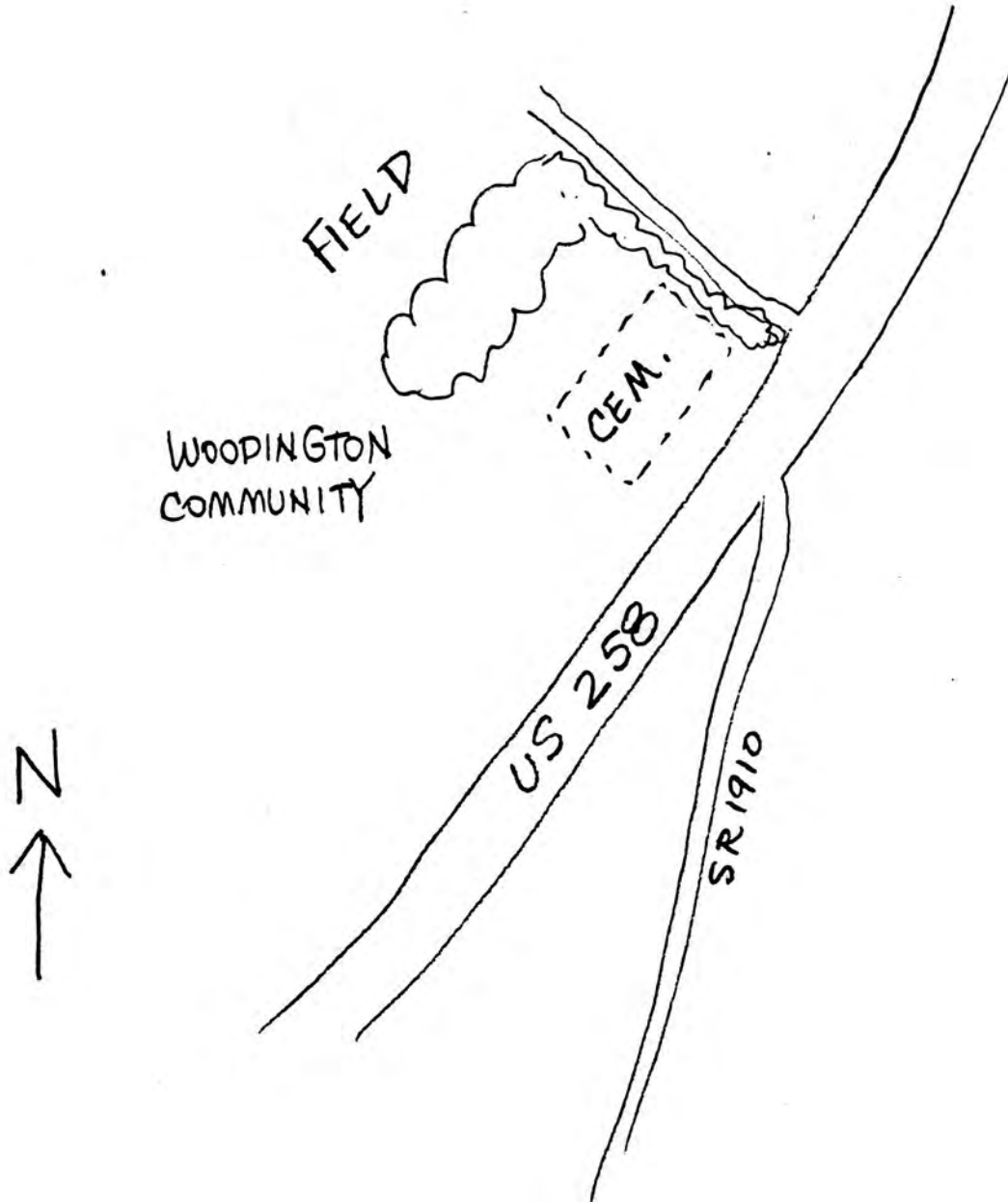
Figure VII.B-3: Colonel John Williams Family Cemetery Photographs

Above: View from south

Below: View toward US 258



Figure VII.B-4: Williams Family Cemetery Site Plan



3. Egbert Waller Tenant House, Woodington, Lenoir County Late 19th century

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 .1 mi. south of jct. with SR 1909, Woodington community, Lenoir County. This one-story, side-gable, five bay wide frame house originally sat several hundred yards to the north on land owned by Richard Caswell in the late eighteenth century. It is said to have a mortise-and-tenon framework and is believed to have been built in the late nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century Egbert Waller moved it to its present site and used it as a tenant house. The five bay wide form hints at an antebellum construction date, but no visible fabric on either the exterior or interior dates prior to the late nineteenth century. The house has plain weatherboard, six-over-six sash, replacement doors, replacement porch, a rear shed of fairly recent date, and a tongue-and-groove interior with almost all partition walls removed. There is one interior brick flue but no evidence of other chimneys. It has been used for storage for many years. Behind the house are a typical frame packhouse, shed and two tobacco barns of early twentieth century construction.

Evaluation:

This house was moved from an adjacent tract of land that is said to have been, in the late eighteenth century, the site of Governor Richard Caswell's plantation, known as Woodington. It therefore bears careful scrutiny. Present owner Egbert Roger Waller, nephew of Egbert Waller who ran Waller Brothers Mill, remembers the house only as a tenant house which his uncle moved from the hill above the site of the Waller Brothers Mill. The house has two vintage features: its five-bay wide form and mortise-and-tenon framework. The five bay form was utilized for the largest plantation dwellings built in the county during the antebellum period, such as the Dunn-Canady House, which is one-story with engaged shed rooms on both the front and rear. Unfortunately, the rest of the fabric of the Egbert Waller Tenant House dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, with drastic interior remodelling at some point in the twentieth century. Most of these changes probably occurred when it was moved. Therefore the house has lost its architectural integrity as a nineteenth century dwelling and is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-5)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-6)

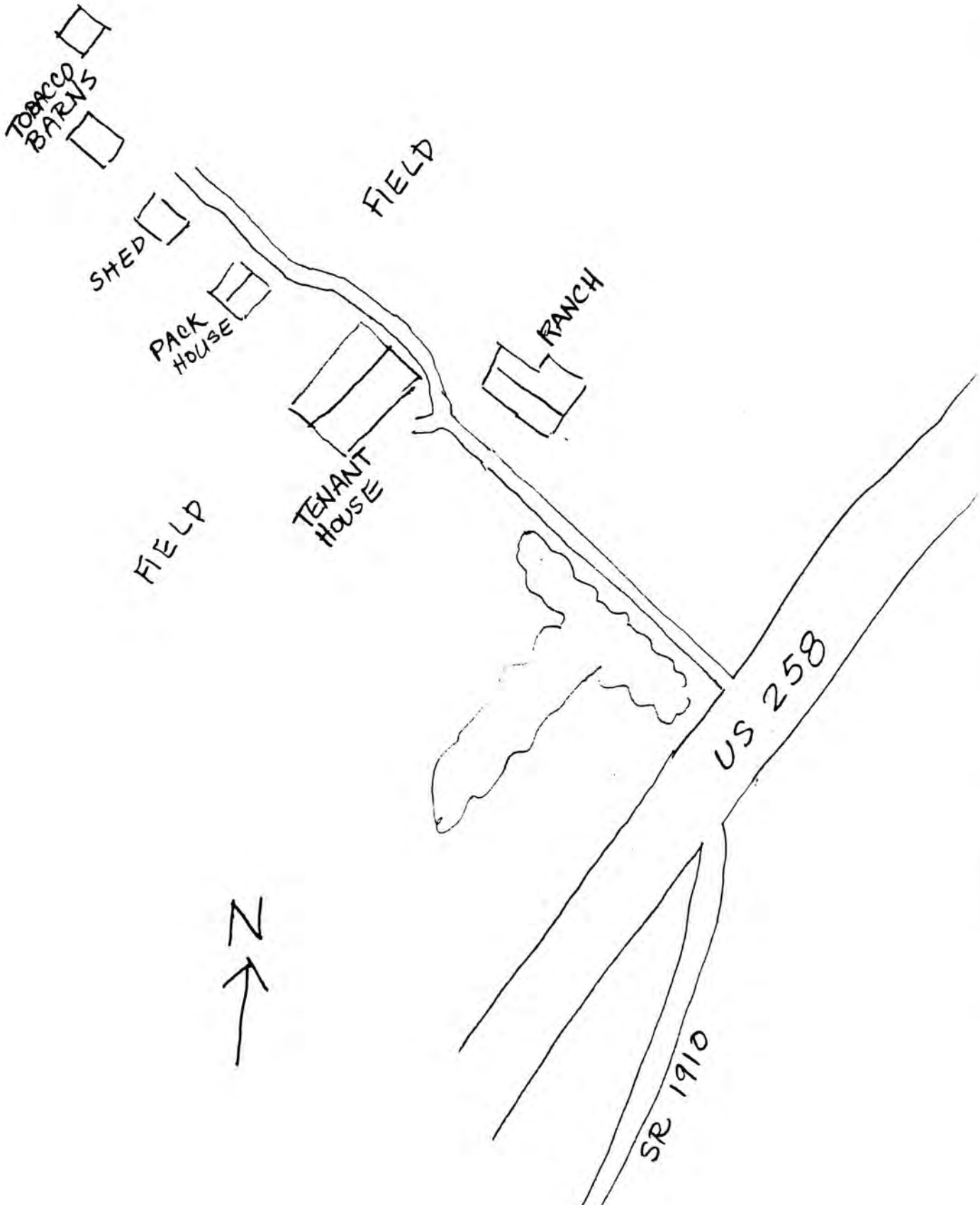
Figure VII.B-5: Egbert Waller Tenant House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Interior View



Figure VII.B-6: Egbert Waller Tenant House Site Plan



4. Egbert Waller House, Woodington, Lenoir County Ca. 1915

Entry:

Located at the northwest junction of US 258 and SR 1141 in the Woodington community, Lenoir County. The Egbert Waller House is a two-story frame, single-pile farmhouse with a two-story rear ell. It was built about 1915 for Egbert Waller, who ran the Waller Brothers Mill in the early twentieth century with his brother Millard. The house remains in the family, and later generations have made a series of small changes that have resulted in a cumulative loss of architectural integrity for this imposing farmhouse. In the 1960s the original front porch was replaced by a Mount Vernon style portico with a concrete floor, and the one-story rear porch was enclosed with brick. In 1988 the interior was completely remodelled, with new floors, a new stair, new closets, and new wall and ceiling coverings. There are three early twentieth century outbuildings: the smokehouse with its traditional overhanging front gable, a frame corncrib, and a two-room frame kitchen built about 1920 that has recently been moved to a different site on the property.

Evaluation:

The Egbert Waller House was expanded from its original one-story to the present two-stories about 1915 and reflects the mill's early twentieth century prosperity. It occupies a prominent site at the main crossroads of the Woodington community, befitting the residence of one of the two brothers who ran the Waller Mill in Woodington. It is the only two-story house in the community. Unfortunately it has gradually lost its architectural integrity as his descendants have updated it. Although the house and outbuildings are of strong local historical interest and have architectural interest as one of the most imposing farms along the project corridor in Lenoir County, the farm is no longer eligible for the National Register because it does not retain architectural integrity.

Photographs: (See Figure VII.B-7-8)

Site Plan: (See Figure VII.B-9)

Figure VII.B-7: Egbert Waller House Photographs

Above: Front View

Below: East Side Elevation



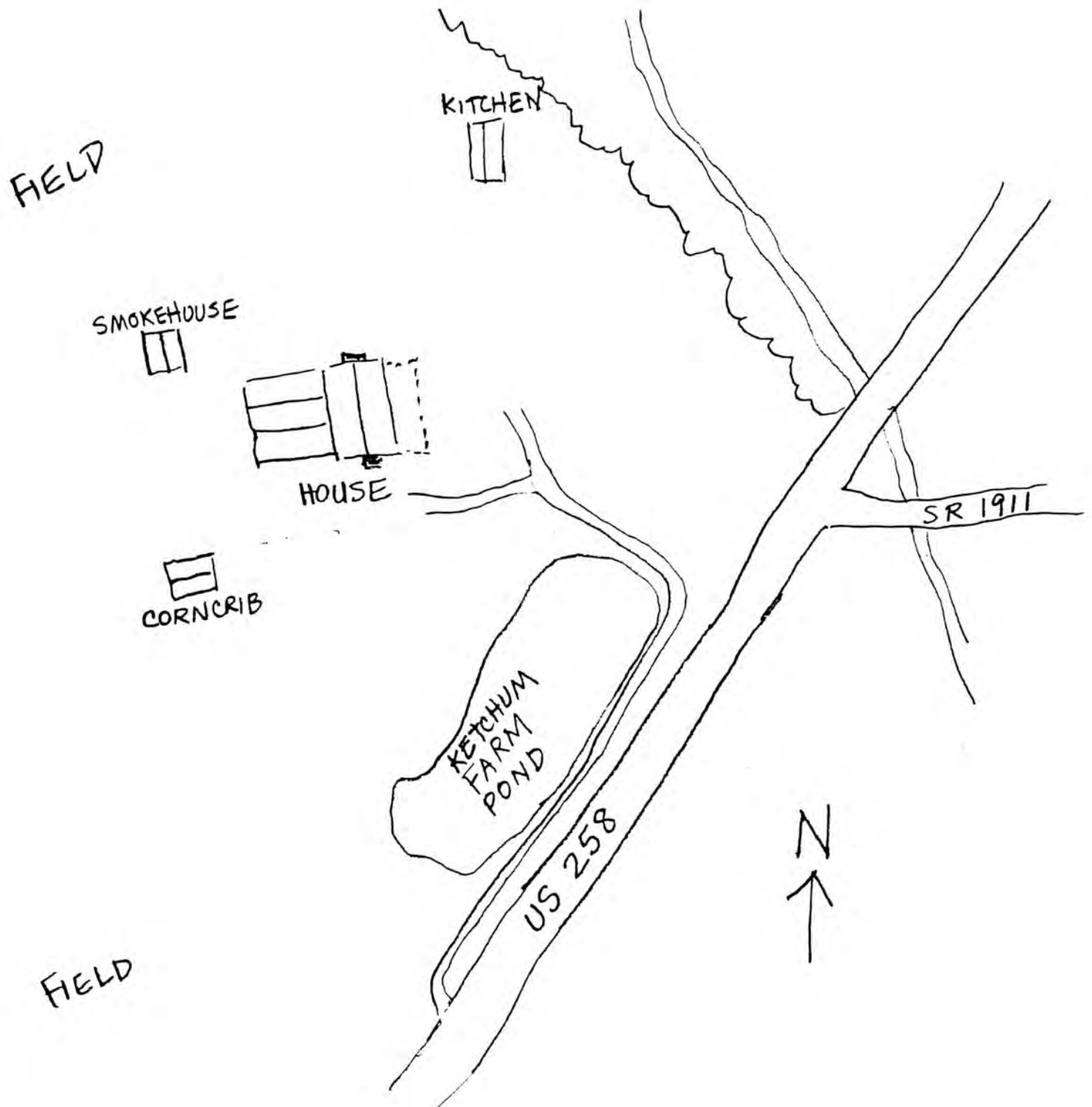
Figure VII.B-8: Egbert Waller House Photographs

Above: Outbuildings

Below: Replacement Stairway



Figure VII.B-9: Egbert Waller House Site Plan



5. Woodington United Methodist Church Cemetery, Woodington, Lenoir County Early 20th century to present

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .5 mi. south of jct. with SR 1141, Woodington community. The church is a 1980s building, but the cemetery has approximately sixty markers dating from the early twentieth century to recently. The oldest dated marker is for Sudie Waller, wife of Millard F. Waller (1879-1905). Millard F. Waller (1868-1926) lies buried here under a handsome Woodman of the World monument. Most of the markers are for members of the Waller and Johnson families.

Evaluation:

The Woodington United Methodist Church Cemetery is significant for the Woodington community as the burial place of a number of its citizens, including the Waller family, owners of the mill that was the only industry in the community during the early twentieth century. The monuments are typical marble and granite designs that have no special artistic significance, and the cemetery is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (See Figure VII.B-10)

Site Plan: (See Figure VII.B-11)

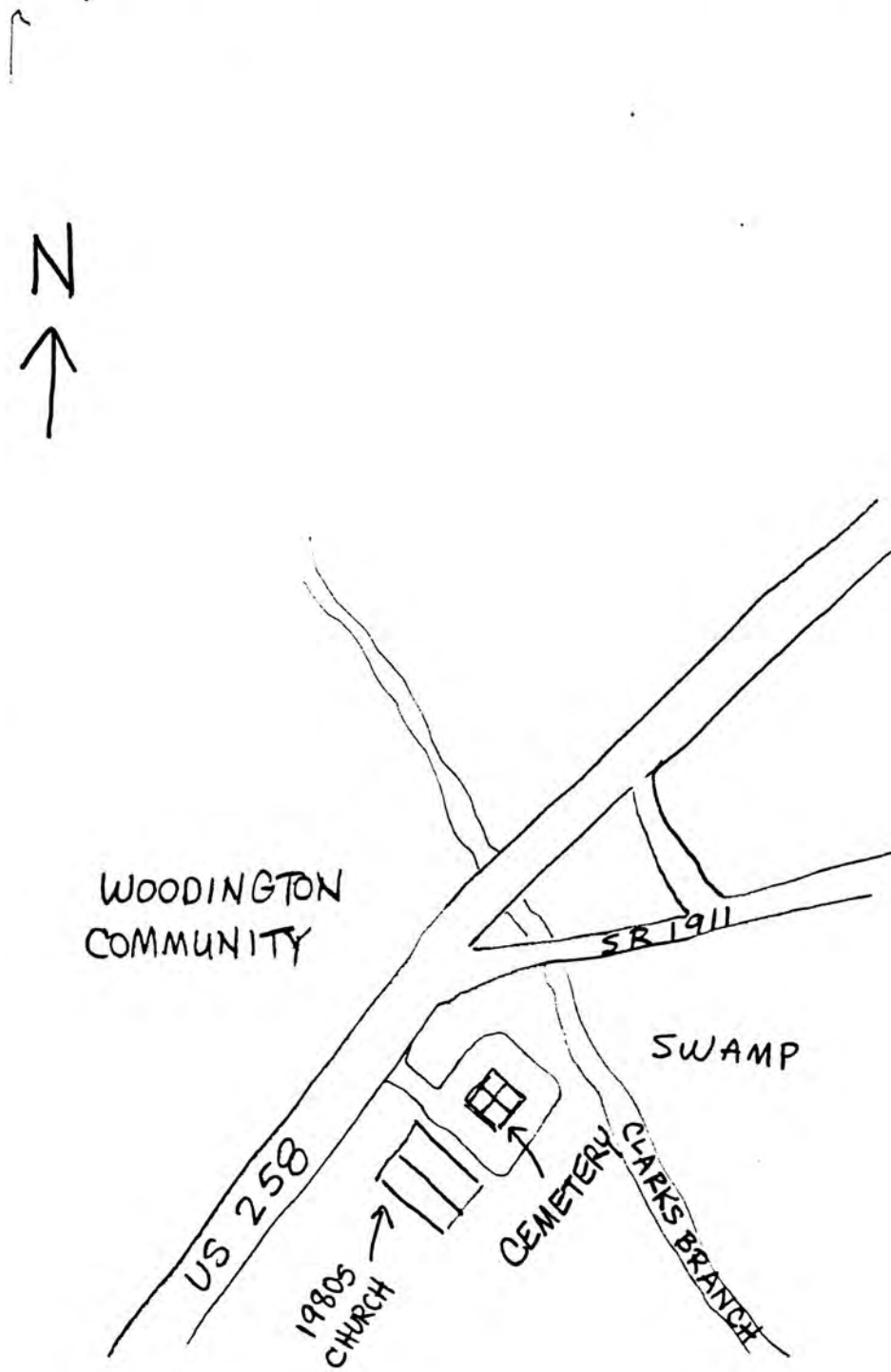
Figure VII.B-10: Woodington United Methodist Church Cemetery Photographs

Above: View from east

Below: View from east



Figure VII.B-11: Woodington United Methodist Church Site Plan



**6. Millard Waller House #1, Woodington, Lenoir County
Ca. 1890**

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 .1 mi. south of jct. with SR 1911, Woodington community, Lenoir County. Millard Waller, co-owner of Waller Brothers Mill in Woodington, had this house built ca. 1890, and lived here until the 1920s when he remarried and built a brick bungalow further south on the highway. Millard's son Harry inherited the house, and his wife Lucille still lives here. Originally, the three-bay wide, one-story, side-gable frame house with rear ell had a fancy sawnwork front porch, but this has been removed and a plain porch substituted. The exterior end brick chimneys, gabled eave returns and six-over-six sash are original, but an extensive south side addition has been added and the house is covered with aluminum siding. The interior was originally a center hall plan, but one partition wall has been removed. One original mantel, an extremely vernacular late Victorian design, remains.

Behind the farmhouse are a gable front smokehouse, packhouse and log tobacco barn, and the Waller Store stands in front of the house adjacent to the highway. The present hip-roofed frame store was built in the 1940s on the site of three previous Waller Stores. The store was run by the Waller family, and is leased out by the present owner.

Evaluation:

Millard Waller's late nineteenth century house has retained its original appearance only slightly better than that of his brother Egbert. Although both have lost their front porches and have had substantial additions, the interior of Millard's house has suffered less alteration than that of Egbert's house. Millard built his home while still a young man, and its one-story, three bay size reflects the typical middle-class farmhouse form for Lenoir County during this period. The Millard Waller House has strong local historical interest because of Millard's importance to the community of Woodington, but its architectural integrity has been compromised. It no longer reflects a good, unaltered example of this typical house form, and is not eligible for the National Register. The store was rebuilt less than fifty years ago and is therefore not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-12)

Site Plan: (see figure VII.B-13)

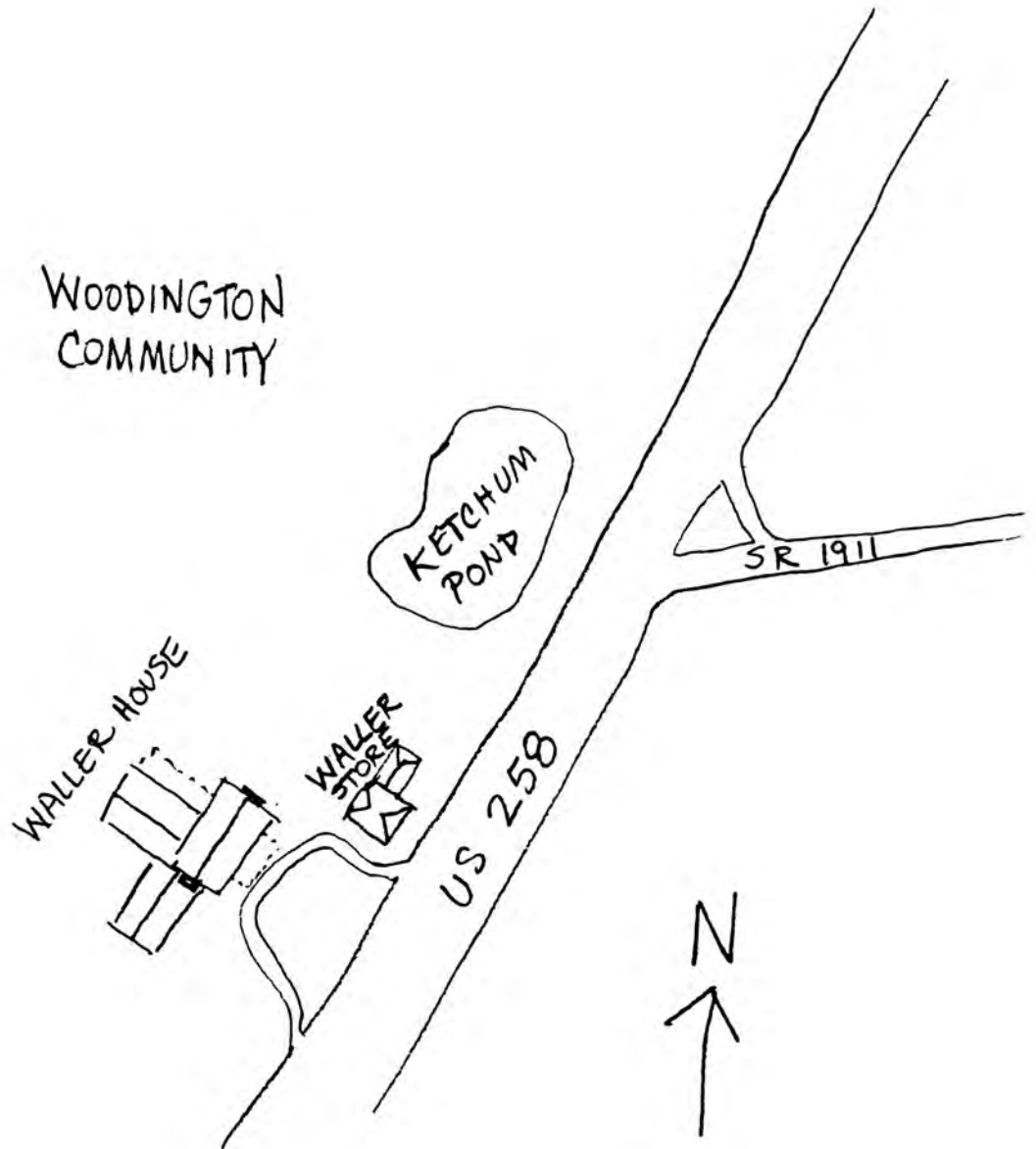
Figure VII.B-12: Millard Waller House #1 Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Original Mantel, south front room



Figure VII.B-13: Millard Waller House #1 Site Plan



7. Millard Waller House #2 and Sawmill, Woodington, Lenoir County 1920s

Entry:

Located at the northwest corner of the intersection of US 258 and SR 1141 in the Woodington Community, Lenoir County. This 1920s Craftsman bungalow is a substantial brick dwelling that was the second residence of Millard Waller (1868-1926), part-owner of the Waller Brothers Mill in Woodington. He had this house built after the death of his first wife, when he remarried. The house has a side-gable roof which forms an engaged porch of arcaded brick in front and engaged shed rooms in the rear. Three gabled dormers project from the front slope of the roof. To the rear are a typical packhouse and tobacco barns. Across SR 1141 (the Deep Run Road) is a dilapidated frame store with a front-gable, now covered with metal and quite overgrown. It is said to have been Waller's Store and Sawmill, and is approximately the same age as the house. The house is now rental property and the store is unoccupied.

Evaluation:

Millard Waller's second house is of local historical and architectural significance in the Woodington community because of Millard's community importance. It marks the end of the frame farmhouse tradition that had governed Woodington houses up to this time period. The house is a large and stylish residence befitting Waller's old-age prosperity. In a larger context, however, the house is typical of residential architecture built in North Carolina towns during the Twenties and Thirties. It has no special significance and is not eligible for the National Register. The sawmill is believed to be one of numerous generator-powered sawmills throughout the county.

Photographs: (See Figure VII.B-14)

Site Plan: (See Figure VII.B-15)

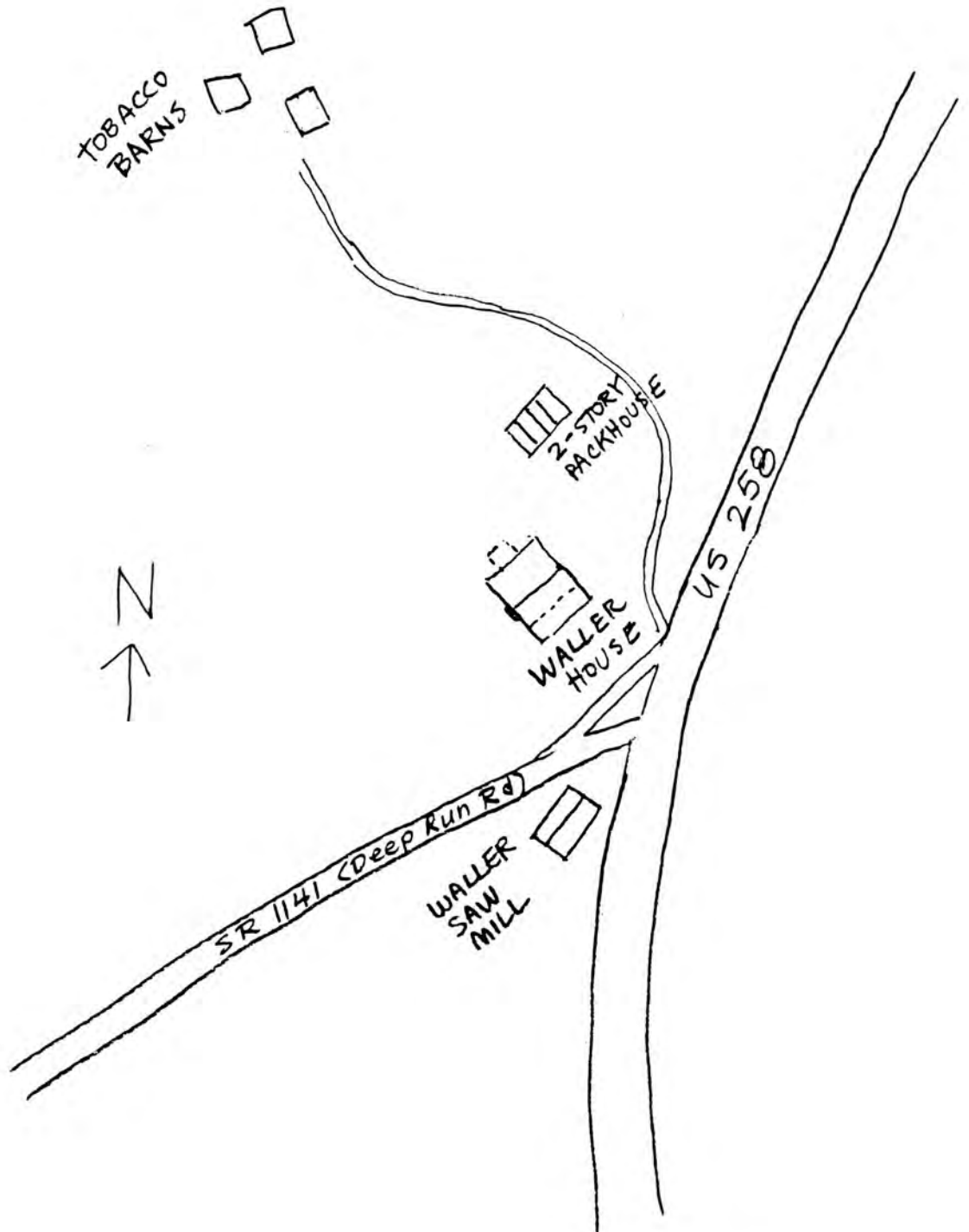
Figure VII.B-14: Millard Waller House #2 and Sawmill Photographs

Above: Overall View of House

Below: View of Sawmill



Figure VII.B-15: Millard Waller House #2 and Sawmill Site Plan



**8. Jess Harper House, Woodington, Lenoir County
1902. 1928**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .3 mi. south of jct. with SR 1141, Woodington community, Lenoir County. This is a two-room side-gable center-hall plan house built in 1902 for Jess Harper and enlarged by him between 1927 and 1928 with a front bungalow style addition. The house now has a front-gable roof which engages a porch with battered posts set on brick piers. The original core of the house retains tongue-and-groove sheathing and late Greek Revival style mantels. The farm has a one-story packhouse and a traditional smokehouse with a front gable overhang. Jess Harper, who died in 1935, raised corn, tobacco and cotton on his 600 acre farm. The farm has been divided and the home tract now contains approximately sixty acres.

Evaluation:

The Jess Harper House and outbuildings are of local historical significance for the Woodington community because of the long presence of the Harper family in this region. Jess Harper grew up in a small house (now demolished) on this farm, and built his own house in 1902 in the prevailing tradition. The north chimney is gone; the south chimney has the initial "H" incorporated into the brickwork. In the late 1920s he "bungalized" his small house in order to accommodate his eleven children. The packhouse and smokehouse follow the traditional model for these types of outbuildings. The house provides an interesting example of how some houses were enlarged in the 1920s. The resulting hybrid does not have sufficient architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (See Figure VII.B-16)

Site Plan: (See Figure VII.B-17)

Figure VII.B-16: Jess Harper House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Original Mantel, south front room



Figure VII.B-17: Jess Harper House Site Plan



9. Miller House, Woodington, Lenoir County
Early 20th century

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258, .3 mi. north of jct. with SR 1925, Woodington community. This typical one-story frame, side-gable house, three bays wide, with a replacement hip-roofed front porch, was built in the early twentieth century. The rear ell was added sometime later. It has exterior end brick chimneys and six-over-six sash. The house is unoccupied, but the interior was unable to be inspected because of its extreme deterioration and the presence of large rats. It was the residence of Adele Miller, a black citizen of the Woodington community, and belonged to her father prior to her. To the rear is a gable-front smokehouse covered with sheet metal.

Evaluation:

The Miller House is not eligible for the National Register because it is a typical example of the most numerous property type found in the project area: the early twentieth century one-story side-gable house. It has a low level of architectural integrity because of the replacement porch and one chimney and because of its advanced level of deterioration. The house is structurally unsound.

Photographs: (See Figure VII.B-18)

Site Plan: (See Figure VII.B-19)

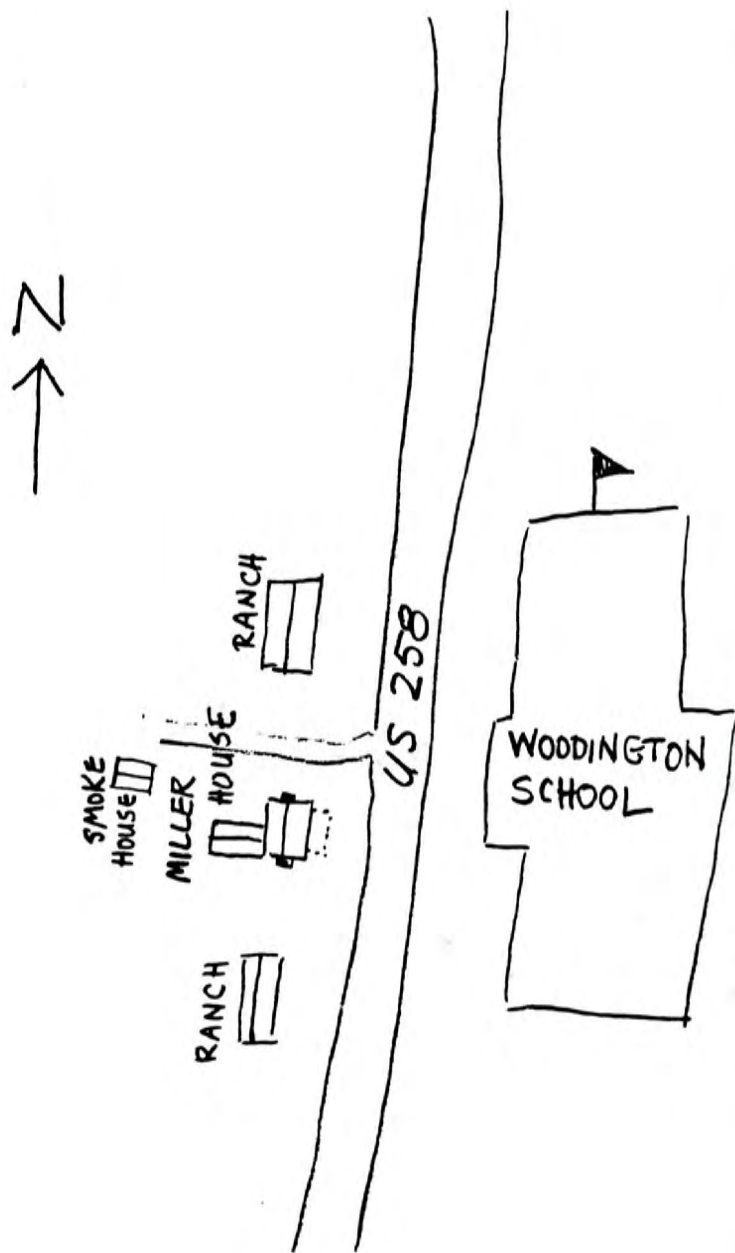
Figure VII.B-18: Miller House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: View from Rear



Figure VII.B-19: Miller House Site Plan



**10. Blizzard House, Jonestown vicinity, Lenoir County
Ca. 1900**

Entry:

Located on east side of US 258 .15 mi. south of jct. with SR 1134, Jonestown vic., Lenoir County, the Blizzard House is a nice example of a one-story, three-bay-wide tri-gable house with rear ell dating from the turn-of-the-century period. This house was moved to this site in 1990 and renovated for continued use as a dwelling. It has a rectangular window with colored glass border in the front gable, four-over-four sash, plain weatherboard, and original front door with sidelights and transom. The front porch has turned posts and railing that appear to be original. The original exterior end chimney on the south side was removed and has not been replaced. An interior inspection was not possible because the house appears to be unoccupied.

Evaluation:

The Blizzard House was moved from a nearby Blizzard Farm to its present site facing US 258. It has architectural significance as a well-preserved turn-of-the-

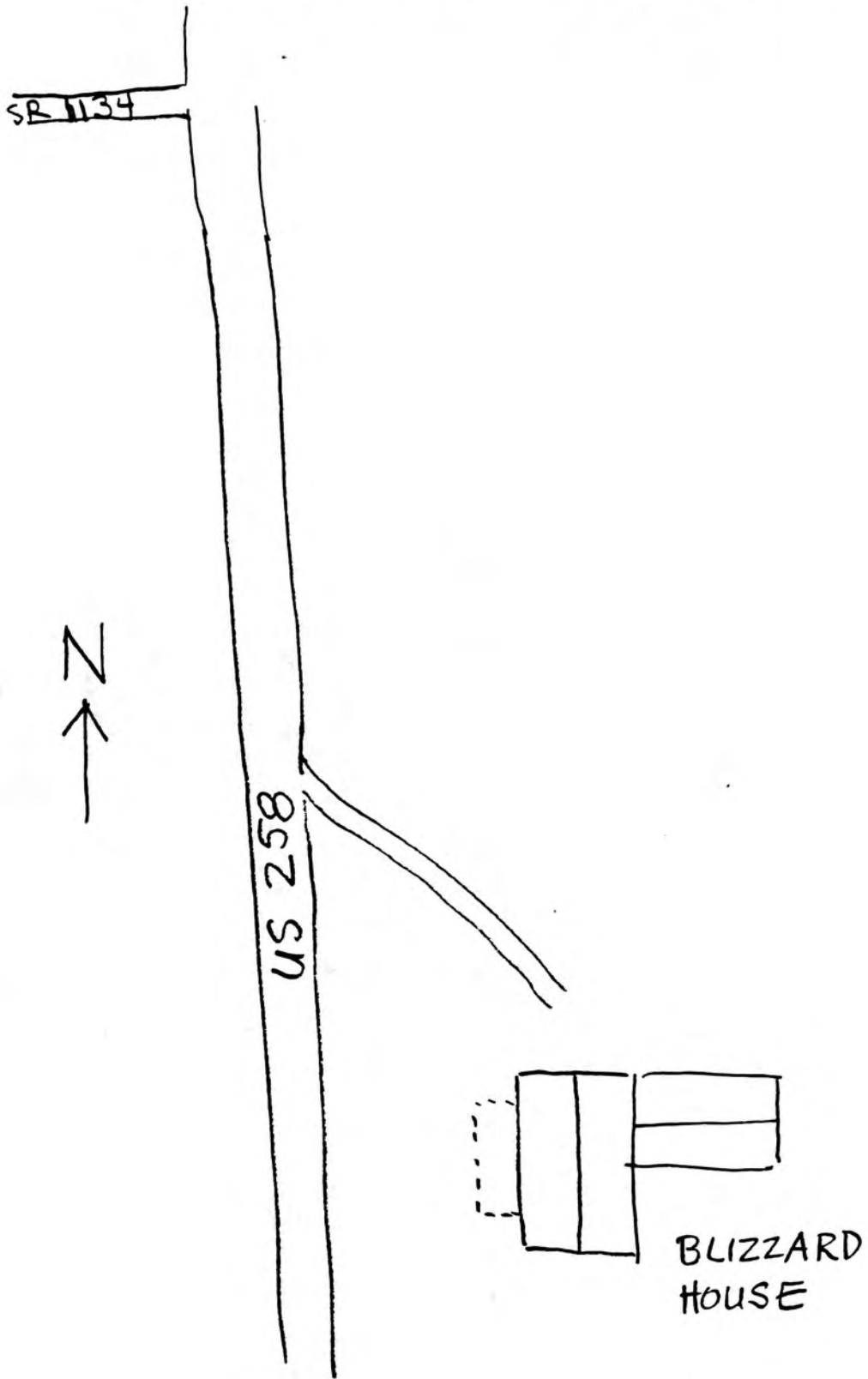
Figure VII.B-20: Blizzard House Photographs:

Above: Overall View

Below: Front Entrance



Figure VII.B-21: Blizzard House Site Plan



**11. Joe Jones House, Jonestown, Lenoir County
Ca. 1900**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .1 mi. north of jct. with SR 1116 at Jonestown, Lenoir County. This ornate Queen Anne style two-story farmhouse was built for Joe Jones around the turn-of-the-century, but suffered a disastrous fire in the 1970s and is in ruins. The single-pile house has a two-story front porch. The first level is a replacement Neoclassical style porch, but the upper front-gabled balcony is original, and has turned posts with decorative brackets and wide molded eave returns. The one-story rear wing has a side porch with identical porch trim. The interior center hall plan has a wealth of fancy millwork trim, with a closed string stair with ornate turned balusters, diagonal-sheathed wainscot, surrounds with corner blocks with rondels, and a parlor mantel with mirrored overmantel. Behind the house are three gable front outbuildings: a smokehouse and two sheds. These appear to be approximately the same age as the house.

Joe Jones and his brother Ed ran the Jonestown Store and Post Office in the early twentieth century. They were the sons of Woodrow Jones, founder of the store. Jones' daughter, Winona Adams, now owns the house.

Evaluation:

The Joe Jones House is the only stylish and substantial farmhouse located along US 258 in the Lenoir County project area that is on its original site. It is one of two similar houses built by the Jones brothers, who ran the nearby Jonestown Store. The other house has burned, and this house burned so extensively some twenty years ago that there is apparently no hope of saving it. The fire started in the rear ell and burned out the center of the house up to the roof. If the Joe Jones House retained structural integrity it would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a significant Queen Anne style farmhouse and under Criterion A as the farm seat of a substantial farmer-merchant in Lenoir County during the turn-of-the-century. In its present condition, having lost structural integrity, it is not eligible for the Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-22)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-23)

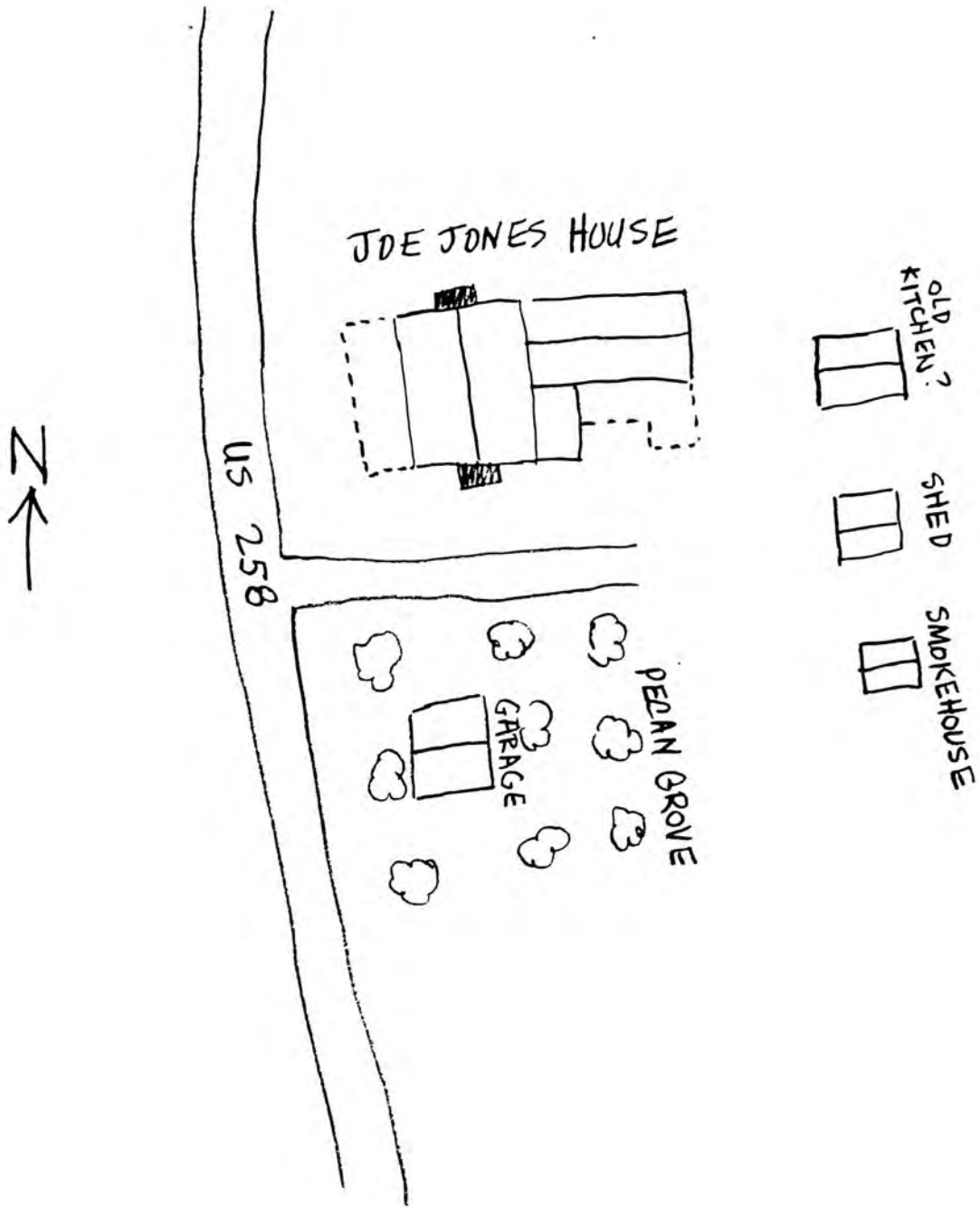
Figure VII.B-22: Joe Jones House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Interior View: Dining Room in Ell



Figure VII.B-23: Joe Jones House Site Plan



**12. James Daniel Harper House, Jonestown vicinity, Lenoir County
Ca. 1920**

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 .3 mi. north of jct. with SR 1105, Jonestown vicinity, Lenoir County. This one-story, three-bay wide, side-gable house was built about 1920 for James Daniel Harper and his wife, and is now owned by his granddaughter, Celia Cox. The Harpers originally lived in a log house (now demolished) just south of here on the highway, and built this house in their middle age. The house is a well-preserved example of the typical middle-class farmhouse in Lenoir County and has plain weatherboard, four-over-four sash, exterior end brick chimneys, original turned and bracketted porch posts, and a rear ell with engaged porch. A combination of brick piers and fat lightwood posts support the house. The only remaining outbuilding is a small front-gable storage building.

Evaluation:

The James Daniel Harper House is a typical, well-preserved example of the one-story, side-gable farmhouse that was the dominant house type in the project area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because it is a typical example of a large property type, it does not appear to have any special significance that would make it eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-24)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-25)

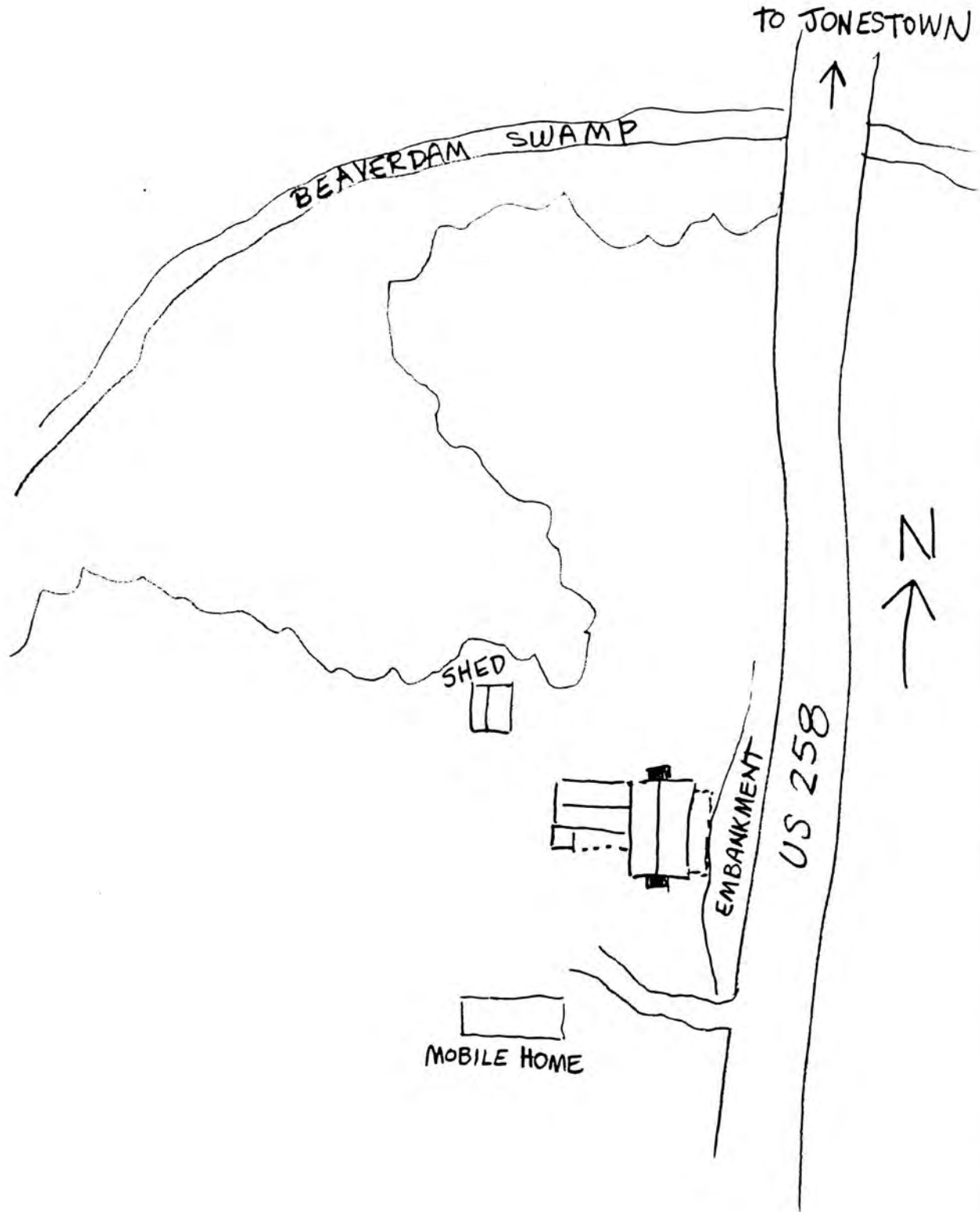
Figure VII.B-24: James Daniel Harper House Photographs

Above: Overall Rear View

Below: Front Entrance



Figure VII.B-25: James Daniel Harper House Site Plan



13. Harper Family Cemetery, Jonestown vicinity, Lenoir County
Early 20th century to present

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258, .2 mi. north of jct. with SR 1105, Jonestown vicinity, Lenoir County. Private family cemetery containing approximately one hundred graves for members of the Harper, Smith, Taylor, Tyndall and other families. The oldest dated gravestone is for Charity Ann Gassie Harper, daughter of Daniel and Olive Harper, who was born in 1848 and died in 1907. The gravemarkers are typical, small, commercially produced marble headstones and later typical granite markers, but the landscaping and grave decoration are of folk design. The entire graveyard is scraped earth, and a number of the graves have grave mounds covered with seashells.

Evaluation:

Such folk features as scraped earth graveyards and seashell graves are of interest to the folklorist, but are not necessarily of sufficient age to fit National Register criteria of significance. Scraped earth landscaping and seashell grave mound decoration are Southern white cemetery traditions that are of interest not because of their age but because of their survival in spite of the dominance of clipped grass landscaping in mainstream cemeteries. The gravestones themselves are typical of the early twentieth century and have no special significance.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-26)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-27)

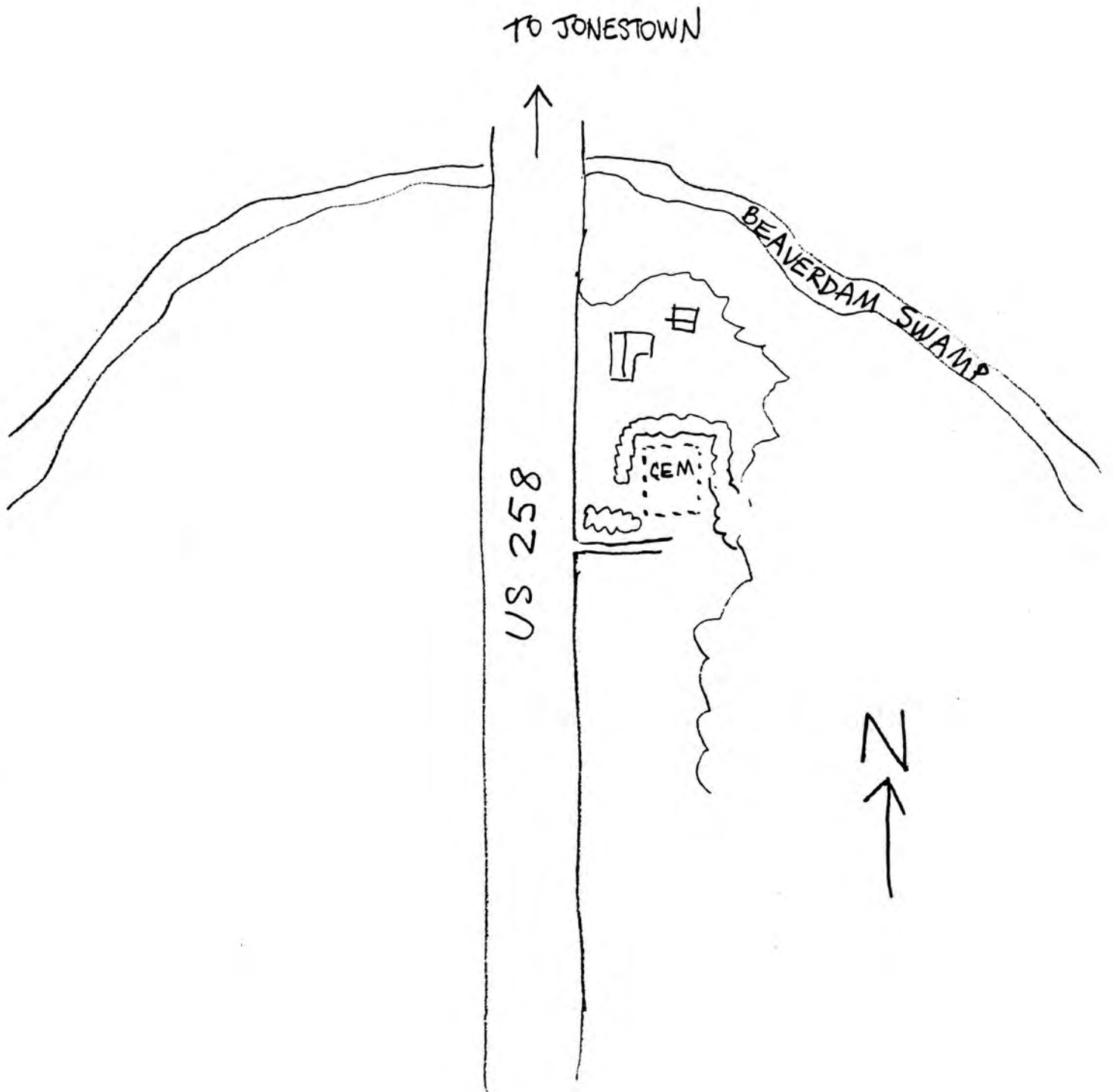
Figure VII.B-26: Harper Family Cemetery Photographs

Above: View of Harper Family Plot

Below: Overall View from west



Figure VII.B-27: Harper Family Cemetery Site Plan



**14. Johnny Small House, Hargett's Crossroads vicinity, Jones County
Late 19th century**

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 .6 mi. north of jct. with SR 1150, Hargett's Crossroads vicinity, Jones County. This one-story frame house with engaged front porch and rear shed room belongs to the house type known as the "coastal cottage." It is believed to have been built for local farmer Johnny Small (1867-1937) in the late nineteenth century, about the time of his marriage. It was originally located on the Small Farm on Smalltown Road several miles to the south, in Jones County. It was moved to this site about 1988 and is used for storage at the present time. The house form remained popular in eastern North Carolina from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century, and is evidence of the persistence of tradition in these rural areas.

The house has plain weatherboard, six-over-six and four-over-four sash windows, and front and rear batten doors. It has lost its original exterior end chimney and original porch posts. The interior was a hall-parlor plan, but the partition has been removed. The rear shed originally had a narrow center hall and small flanking bedrooms, but is now one single space as well. Tongue-and-groove sheathing cover the walls and ceiling, and openings have wide plain surrounds. All of the framing is circular-sawn, and all visible nails are square-headed machine made nails of the post-1850 type. The mantel for the now-removed chimney survives, although not in place, and is a late Victorian design with a bracketted shelf. Judging from the persistence of this engaged porch form and the store-bought building materials, this house is probably of late nineteenth or early twentieth century construction.

Evaluation:

The Johnny Small House has architectural significance as one of a small number of surviving examples of the important coastal cottage form. It is an early form that in this example was built out of store-bought materials. It retains basic architectural integrity of materials and design, but has lost its integrity of location, setting and feeling because of its recent relocation to an incompatible site between a large metal automotive repair garage and a 1950s ranch house. In its present condition it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architectural significance. Because of the move it retains no significance under Criterion A for its historical or agricultural context.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-28)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-29)

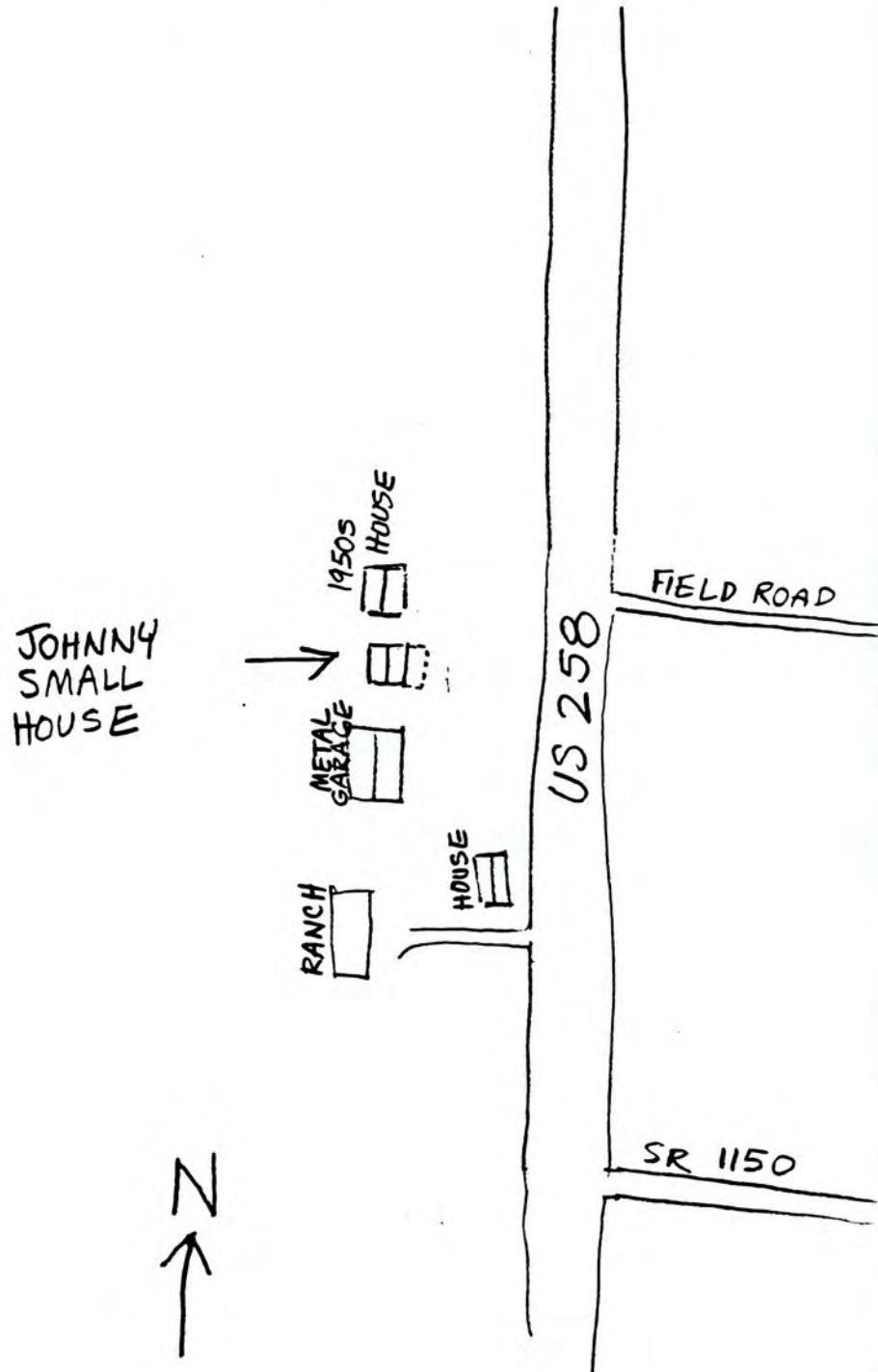
Figure VII.B-28: Johnny Small House Photographs

Above: Overall from South

Below: Overall from North



Figure VII.B-29: Johnny Small House Site Plan



15. John S. Hargett House, Hargett's Crossroads, Jones County
Early 20th century

Entry:

Located at the northwest junction of US 258 and NC 41, Hargett's Crossroads, Jones County. This two-story, three bay wide, side-gable farmhouse was built for John Sandlin Hargett in the early twentieth century. Hargett, the younger brother of William Bryan Hargett who owned the farm across the road, moved here to operate Hargett's Store about 1900, and lived above the store until he built this house for his family. The house sat slightly closer to the crossroads, and directly on the road, until the 1940s when his son and daughter-in-law moved it 150 feet northwest to its present site. At that time they did a major Colonial Revival remodelling that so altered the house that it has lost nearly all integrity as a Late Victorian farmhouse. At this time the colossal classical portico replaced the original one-story porch. The interior was gutted and Colonial style mantels, staircase and woodwork were added. The house sits on a 1.2 acre tract. John S. Hargett operated Hargett's Store throughout his lifetime, but he moved to Trenton when he became Jones County sheriff. During the 1930s he served as senator in the North Carolina General Assembly.

Evaluation:

The John S. Hargett House has strong local historical interest because of the importance of John Hargett in Jones County during the first third of the twentieth century. Because of the 1940s remodelling it has lost its architectural integrity and is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Hargett's adjacent store, which he operated from its establishment about 1900 to his death sometime during or after the 1930s, is believed to be eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance. (See entry for **Hargett's Store**.)

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-30)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-31)

Figure VII.B-30: John S. Hargett House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Replacement Staircase

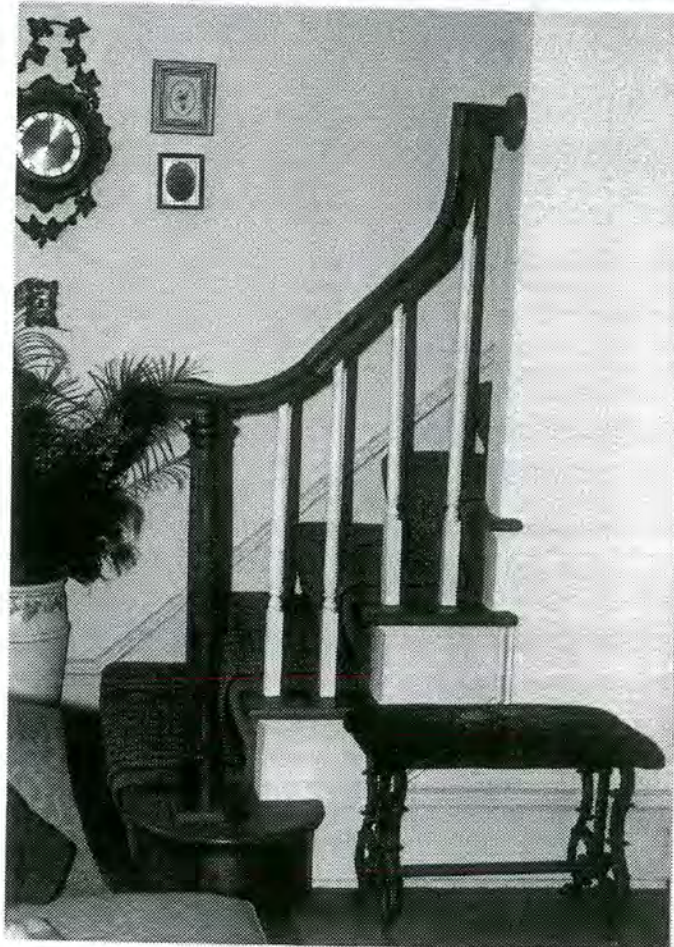
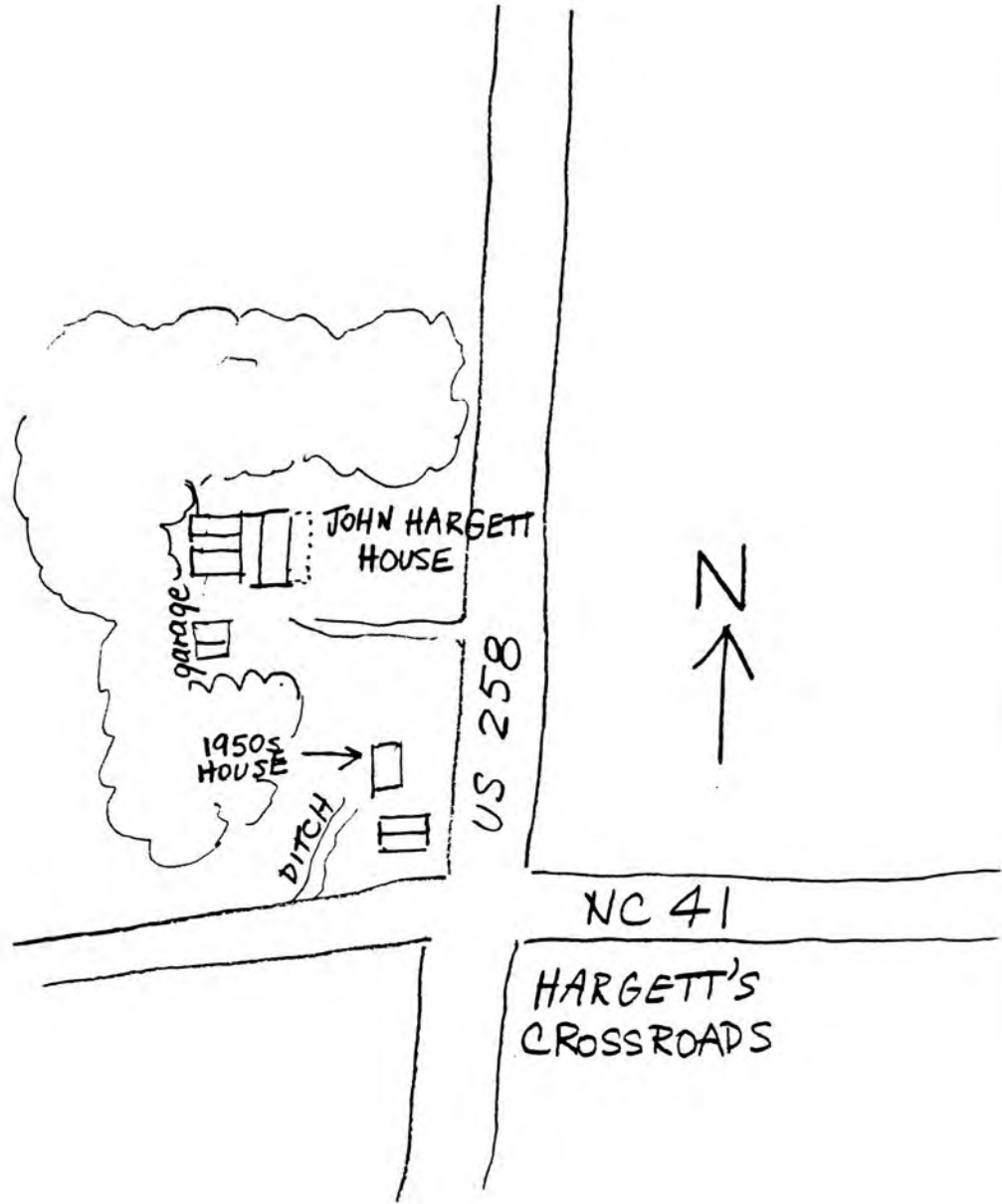


Figure VII.B-31: John S. Hargett House Site Plan



16. Tyndall-Taylor House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Second half 19th century

Entry:

Located at the southeast junction of US 258 and SR 1235, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. The Tyndall-Taylor House is a one-story, three bay wide, side gable house built during the second half of the nineteenth century for the Tyndall family. The only remaining visible features indicating its age are the molded frieze board returns on the gable ends, the six-over-nine window sash, and the corner boards. Subsequent remodellings have resulted in loss of chimneys, loss of original porch, and complete loss of original interior fabric.

Evaluation:

The Tyndall-Taylor House has a few remnants of its nineteenth century construction, but has been remodelled so substantially in the recent twentieth century that it has lost its architectural integrity. It has changed hands several times in the twentieth century and has no particular local significance to any family. It is not eligible for the Register under any criteria.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-32)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-33)

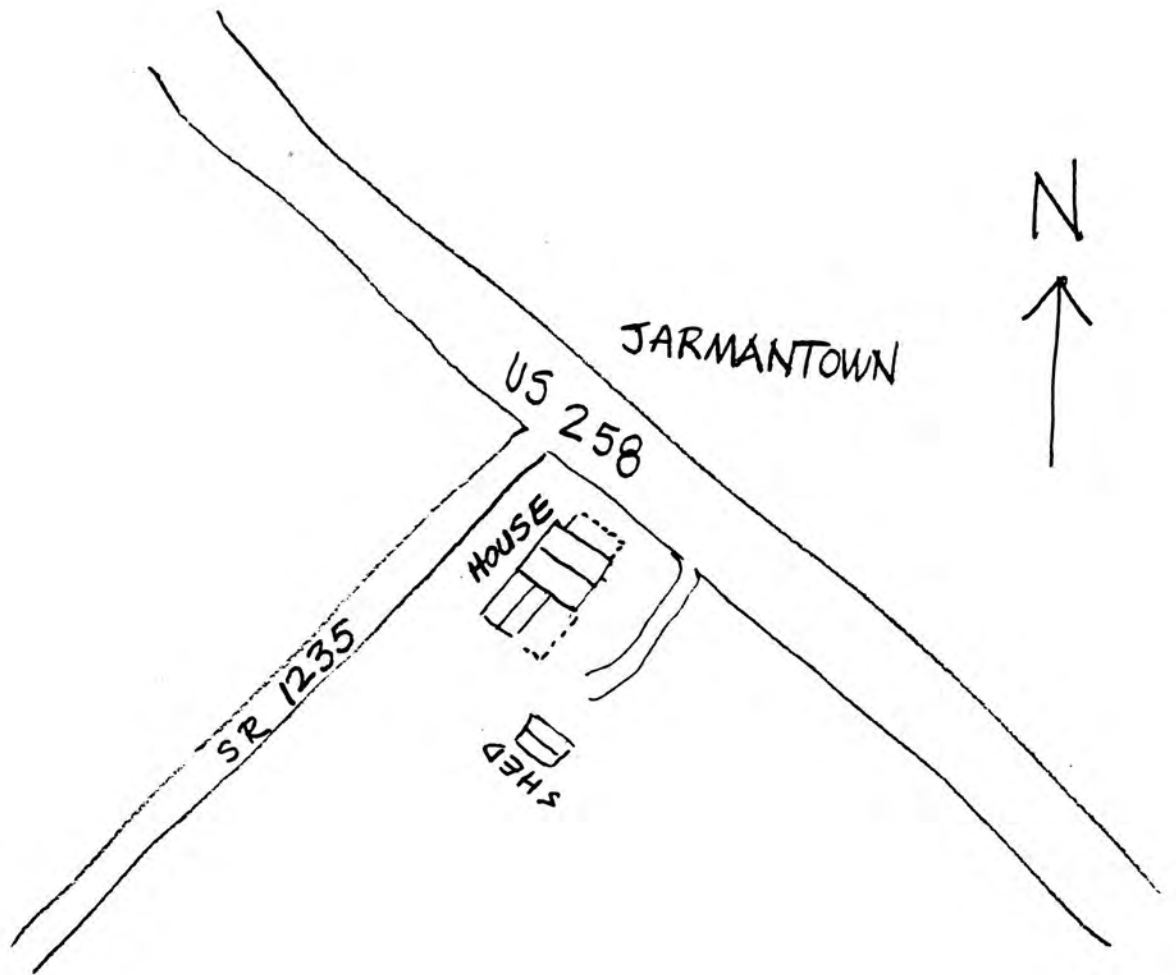
Figure VII.B-32: Tyndall-Taylor House Photographs

Above: Overall View from South

Below: Front Entrance



Figure VII.B-33: Tyndall-Taylor House Site Plan



Taylor House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County

***Note:** The Taylor House, (ON 38 in the Onslow County Survey) a two-story five bay farmhouse built ca. 1900, which was located opposite the Taylor Service Station on the west side of US 258 .25 mi. south of jct. with SR 1235, Jarmantown vicinity, has been demolished since it was surveyed in November 1987.

**17. Taylor Service Station, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
1930s**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .25 mi. south of jct. with SR 1235, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. Diminutive box-and-canopy service station probably built in the 1930s. The frame building has German siding, a hipped metal roof and two-over-two sash windows with bars. The drive-through is supported by wooden posts on concrete block bases. The station is located on the site of the Taylor Sawmill which was in operation during the 1920s. It is unused at the present time.

Evaluation:

The Taylor Service Station is one of numerous box-and-canopy type store/service stations located along US 258 in the project area in Lenoir, Jones and Onslow counties. This type of store was built from the early twentieth century to the 1930s, prior to the introduction of national chain gasoline stations. This typical example has no special historical or architectural significance and is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-34)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-35)

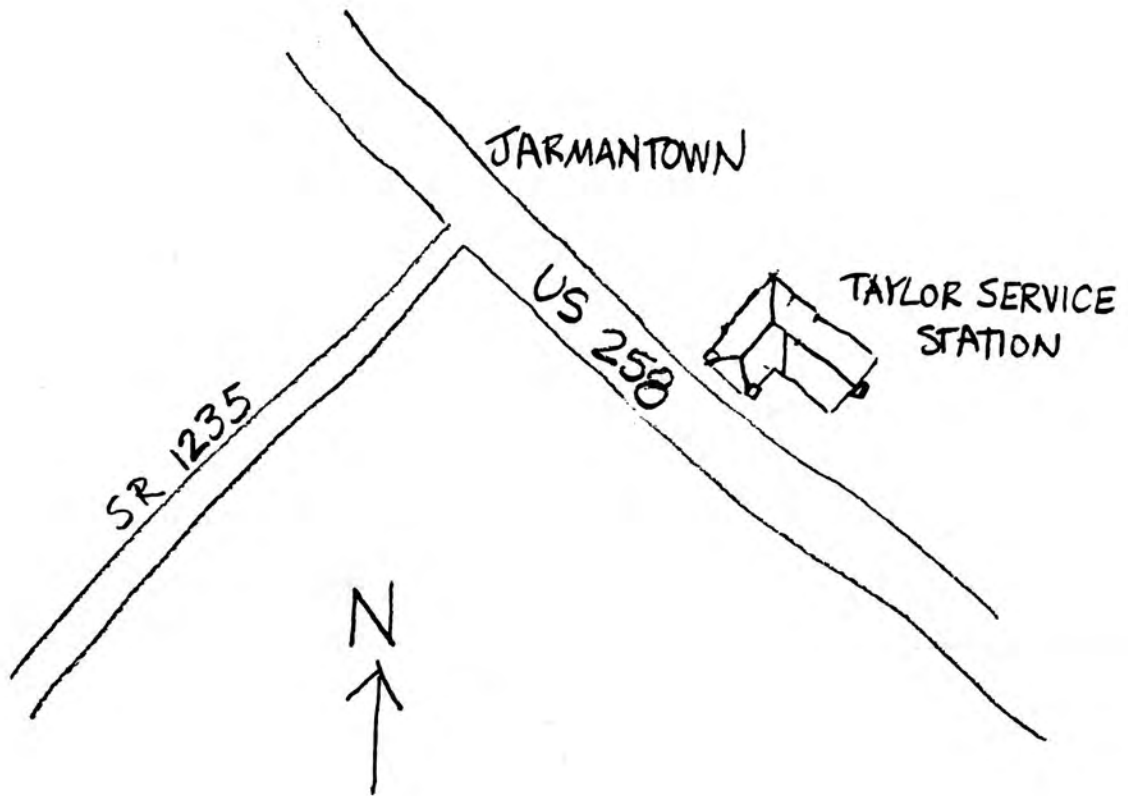
Figure VII.B-34: Taylor Service Station Photographs

Above: Front View

Below: Overall View



Figure VII.B-35: Taylor Service Station Site Plan



**18. William Taylor Tenant House and William Taylor House, Jarmantown
vicinity, Onslow County
1924, 1936**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .5 mi. south of jct. with SR 1235, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. This small farm contains two houses, a small coastal cottage built in 1924 for use as a tenant house, and a larger frame house built in 1936. The tenant house was home for William Taylor and his wife until they built the larger house. The tenant house has lost its porch floor and posts, but retains its four-over-four sash windows. The interior has tongue-and-groove sheathing. It is deteriorated and is used for storage. The 1936 house is a one-story, side-gable, four bay wide building with Craftsman style windows and a two-bay gabled front porch with Craftsman style tapering wooden posts on high brick bases. It is covered with aluminum siding. There is one outbuilding, a corn crib with shed additions.

Evaluation:

The Taylor Tenant House is of interest as a very late example of the traditional coastal cottage found throughout eastern North Carolina. Because of its late date and deteriorated condition, it is not an exemplary example of the type and is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. In addition, it has no particular historical significance under Criterion A. The 1936 Taylor House is a vernacular 1930s house with a few Craftsman features and has no special significance.

Photographs: (see Figure VII:B-36)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII:B-37)

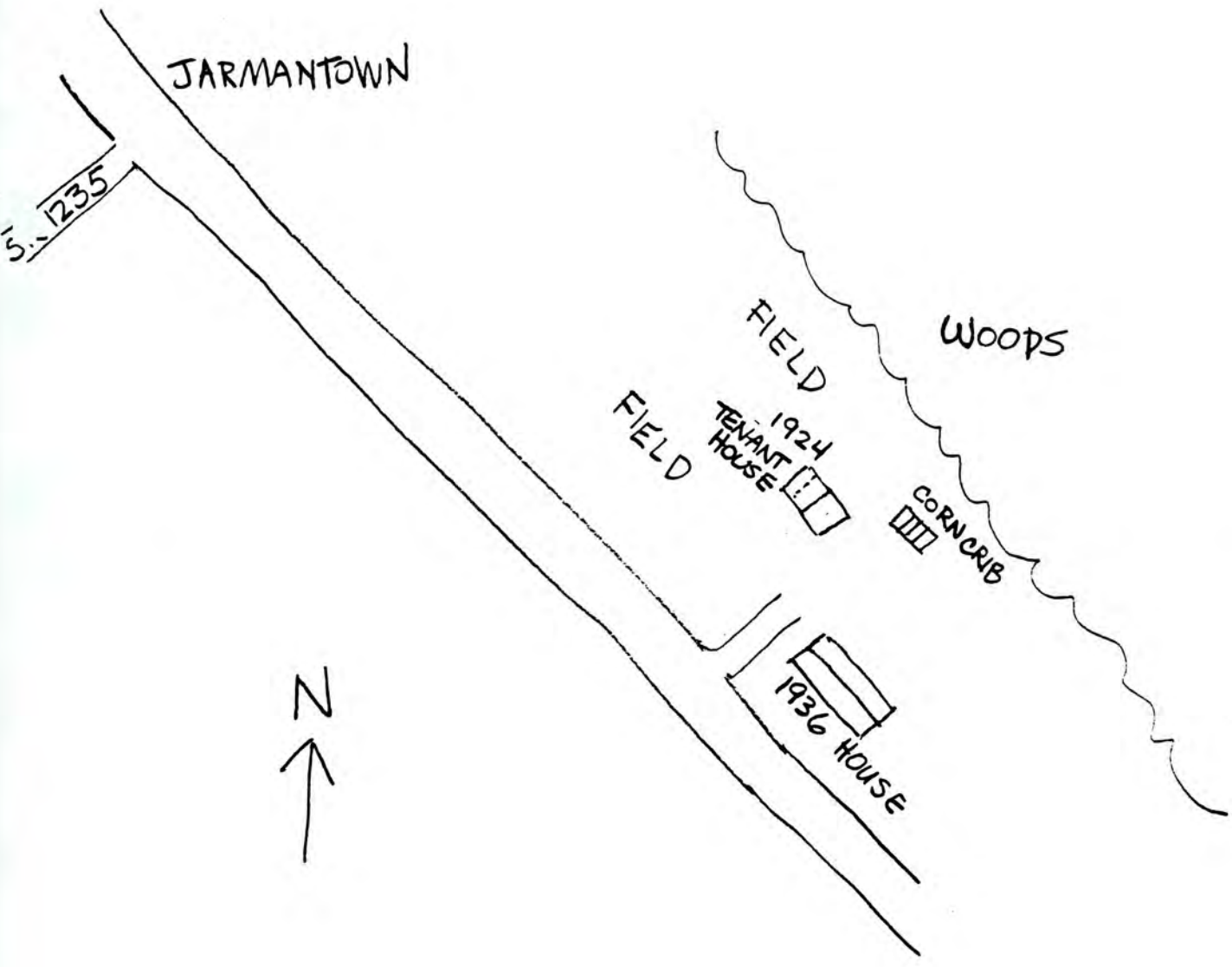
Figure VII.B-36: William Taylor Tenant House & William Taylor House Photographs

Above: William Taylor Tenant House

Below: William Taylor House



Figure VII.B-37: William Taylor Tenant House & William Taylor House Site Plan



**19. Parker Taylor House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Early 20th century**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 1.25 mi. northwest of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. Early twentieth century. This one-story, side-gable frame house appears at first glance to be a "Triple A" style because of its large center front gable. Its four bay facade is unusual for this house style. The building's history explains its atypical form, for it is actually the old Jarman Schoolhouse which stood on the Bud Aman Road about two and one-half miles closer to Richlands until about 1930 when Parker and Mildred Taylor moved it to this site and remodelled it as their residence. The Taylors added a rear ell containing kitchen and dining room onto the schoolhouse, which contained a large center room and two smaller flanking rooms. They added the front porch. The house is extremely plain, the only ornament being the turned porch posts of the front porch and chamfered posts of the rear ell porch. It has four-over-four sash windows, plain weatherboard, and two small interior brick flues. The interior of the schoolhouse was sheet-rocked over the original beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing. The three outbuildings, a two-story pack-house and two small sheds, were built by the Taylors about 1930. The Taylors lived here until their deaths: Parker passed away in 1978 and Mildred in 1982. The small farm was inherited by daughter Irene Taylor and is now owned by her husband, James Batchelor. The present owner does not know the construction date of the schoolhouse, but its frame construction and center gable decoration indicate an early twentieth century date.

Evaluation:

The evolution of the Parker Taylor House from a schoolhouse, perhaps constructed about 1910, to a dwelling by about 1930 has local historical interest. Nevertheless, because of its move and remodelling, the building does not retain architectural and historical integrity as an early twentieth century schoolhouse and is not eligible for the National Register. Its significance as a ca. 1930 dwelling, with three contemporary outbuildings, lies in its reflection of the conservative building tradition in Onslow County, since the manner in which the house was enlarged and the form of the outbuildings reflects the earlier twentieth century as well. The Taylor House and outbuildings are one example of many such small farmsteads in Onslow County and have no special historical or architectural interest.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-38)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-39)

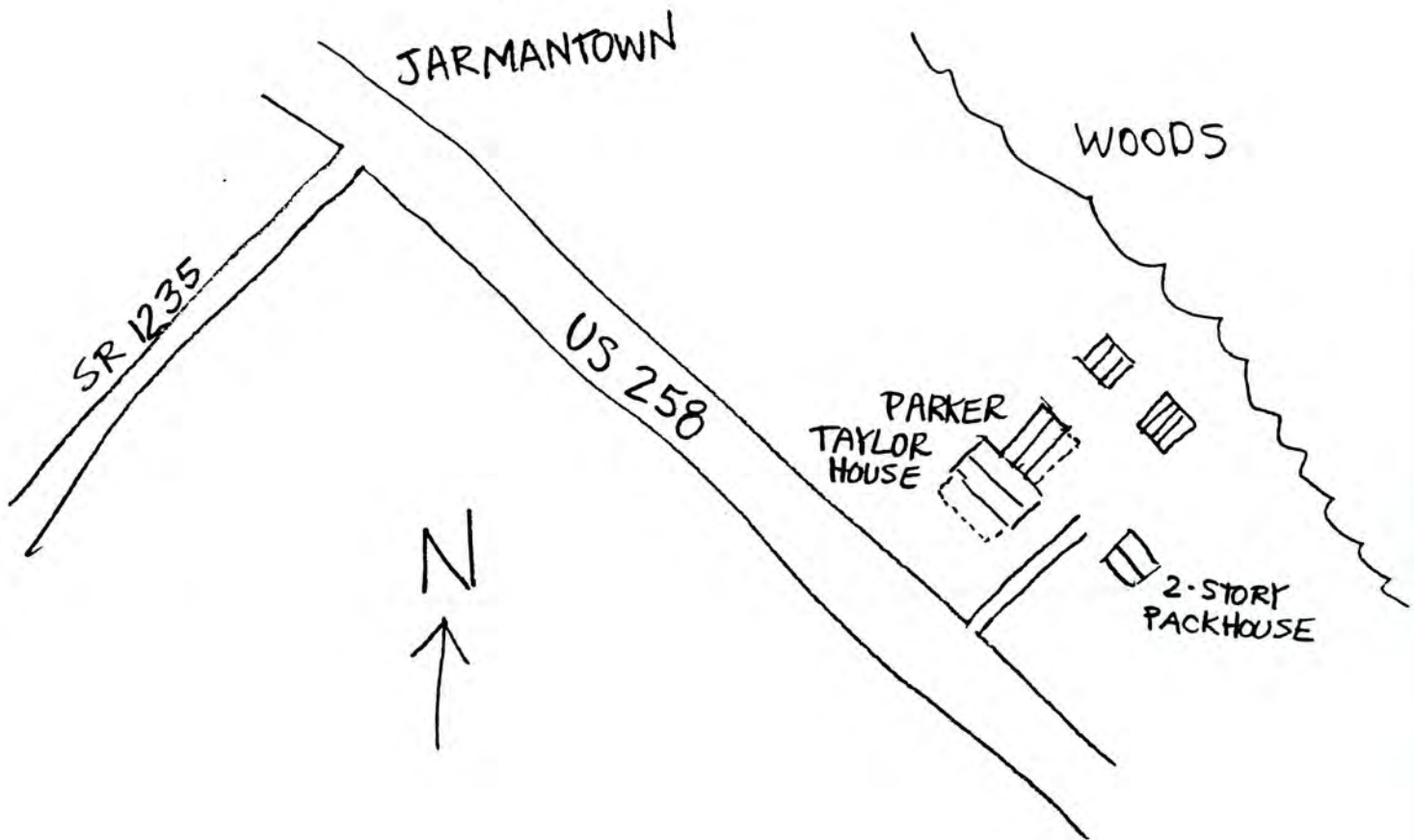
Figure VII.B-38: Parker Taylor House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Packhouse



Figure VII.B-39: Parker Taylor House Site Plan



**20. Whaley House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Antebellum, 20th century**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 1.2 mi. northwest of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. One story, one-room frame house, possibly antebellum, that was moved from its original site nearby to the current site close to US 258 and converted to a packhouse by adding a second story and open side sheds. The first story is now covered with tarpaper, the upper story is weatherboarded. The portion of it that was originally a house has a mortise-and-tenon frame and some bits of chair rail and baseboard survive inside. The house was occupied by Lizzie Whaley and her father during the late nineteenth century.

Evaluation:

Even in its nearly unrecognizable state as a packhouse, the Whaley House is of research interest to the architectural historian interested in antebellum housing in Onslow County. The move and remodeling has certainly erased its architectural integrity, however, and it is not eligible for the National Register.

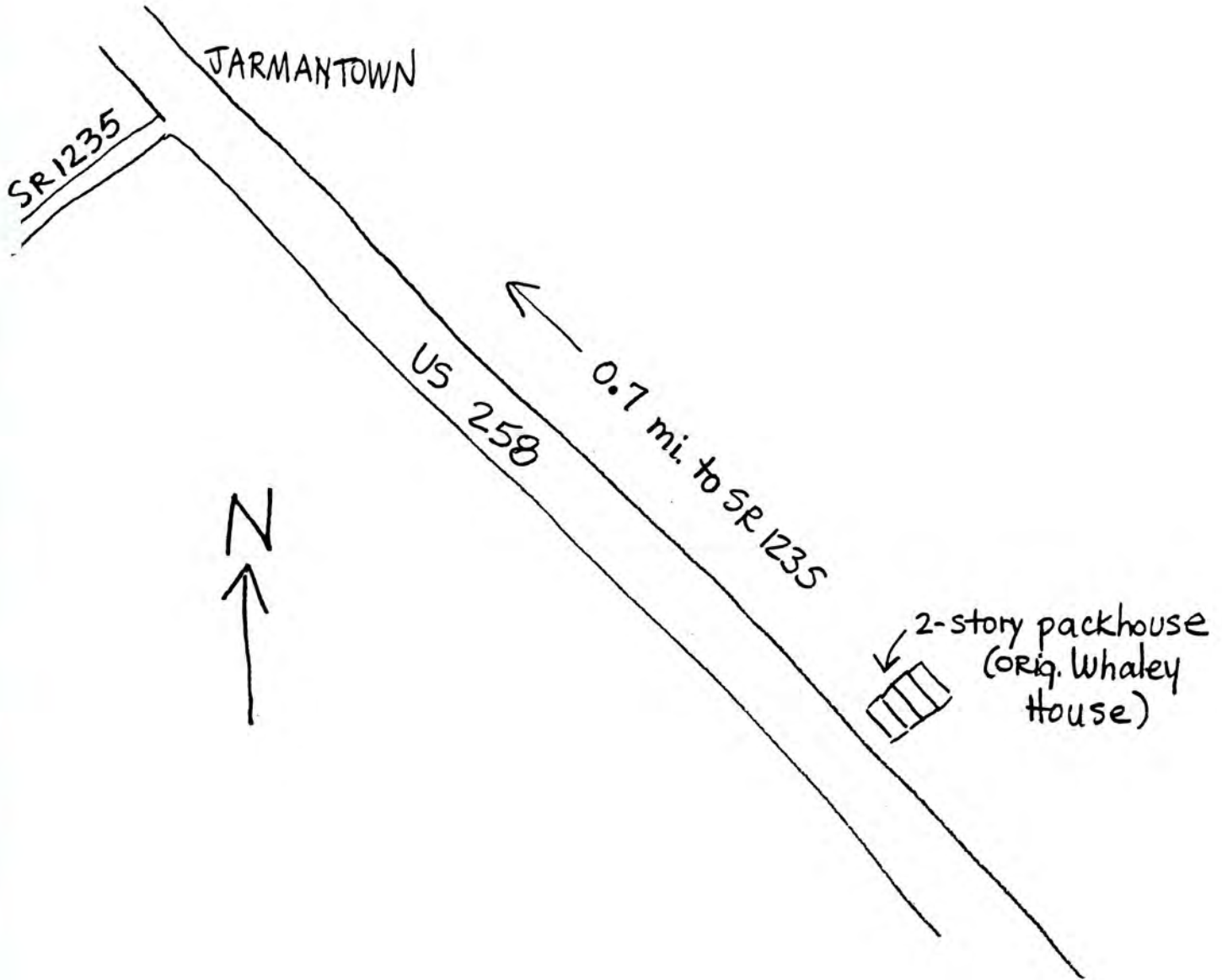
Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-40)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-41)

Figure VII.B-40: Whaley House Photograph



Figure VII.B-41: Whaley House Site Plan



**21. Fountain Taylor Tenant House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Ca. 1909**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 1.2 mi. northwest of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. The Fountain Taylor Tenant House is located adjacent to the Whaley House/Packhouse. It is a small one-story, side-gable, three bay wide frame house built about 1909 for Fountain Taylor as a tenant house. It was remodelled in 1932 to its present appearance, with four-over-four sash, plain weatherboard, a shed porch with chamfered posts, and a small exterior end brick flue. There are no outbuildings.

Evaluation:

The Fountain Taylor Tenant House is a small-scale version of the typical middle-class owner-built dwellings of the early twentieth century in the project area. It has no special historical or architectural significance and is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-42)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-43)

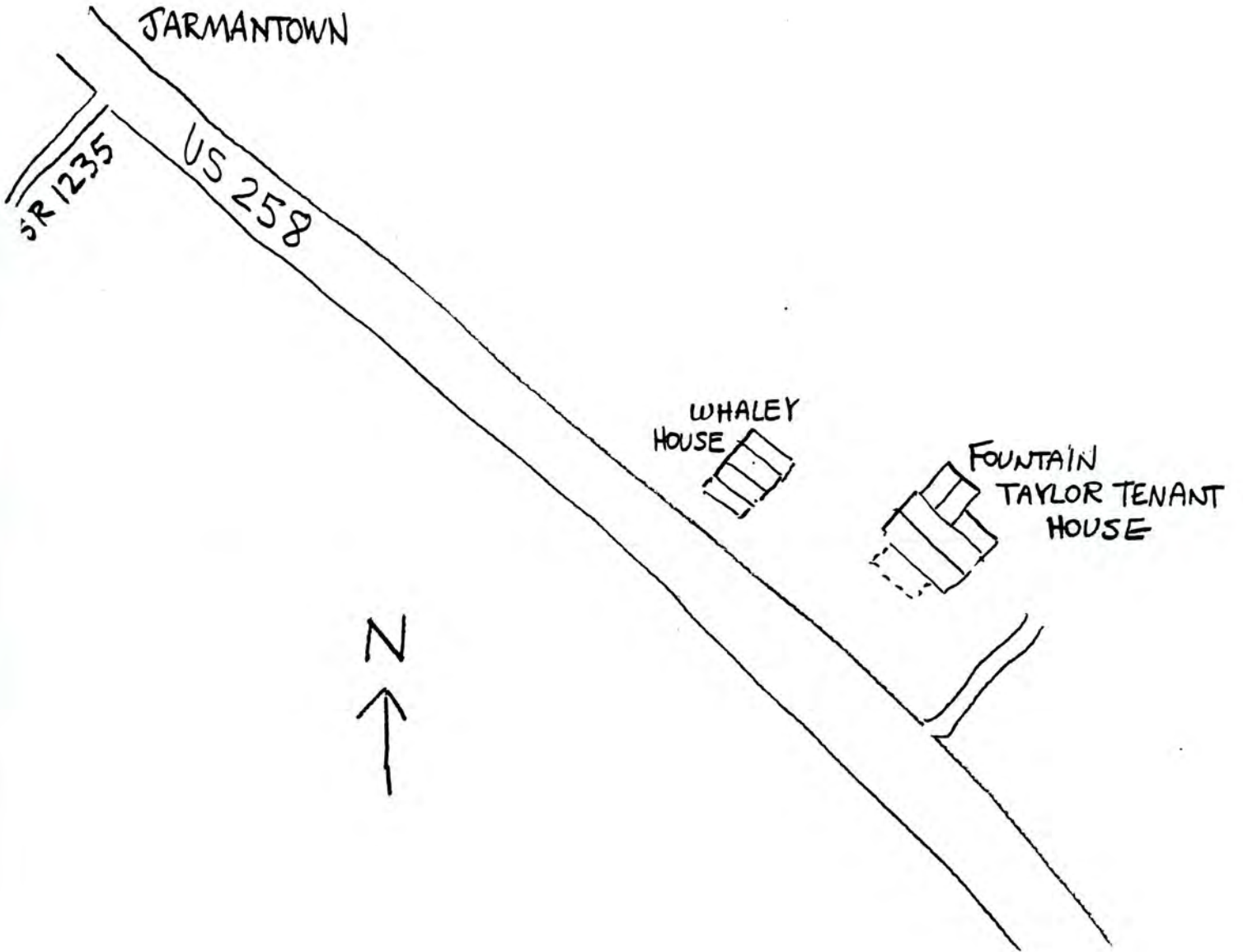
Figure VII.B-42: Fountain Taylor Tenant House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Front Entrance



Figure VII.B-43: Fountain Taylor Tenant House Site Plan



**22. Bryant Taylor House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Early 20th century**

Entry:

Located on the west side of US 258 1 mi. northwest of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. Abandoned, overgrown, tiny two-room frame house built in the early twentieth century for Bryant Taylor and his wife. The building is two bays wide, with a side-gable roof and one exterior end brick chimney and a front shed porch. It is covered with board-and-batten siding and has four-over-four sash windows. The interior has a two-room plan, and the wall framing is left exposed. There may have been a rear shed which has been removed. There are no outbuildings.

Evaluation:

The Bryant Taylor House is an example of the minimal shelter commonly built in Onslow County at the turn-of-the-century. This type of subsistence housing was usually occupied by young married couples until they could afford to build a larger and better finished dwelling. These houses must have been extremely common, but due to their inadequate accommodations most have disappeared, as this example will also soon do.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-44)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-45)

Figure VII.B-44: Bryant Taylor House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Front Door

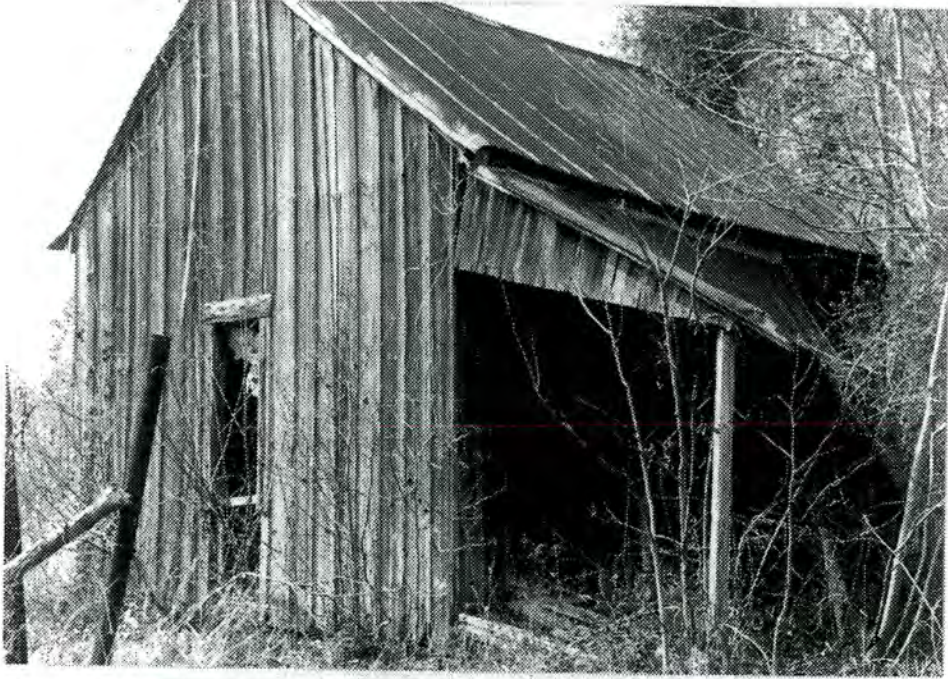
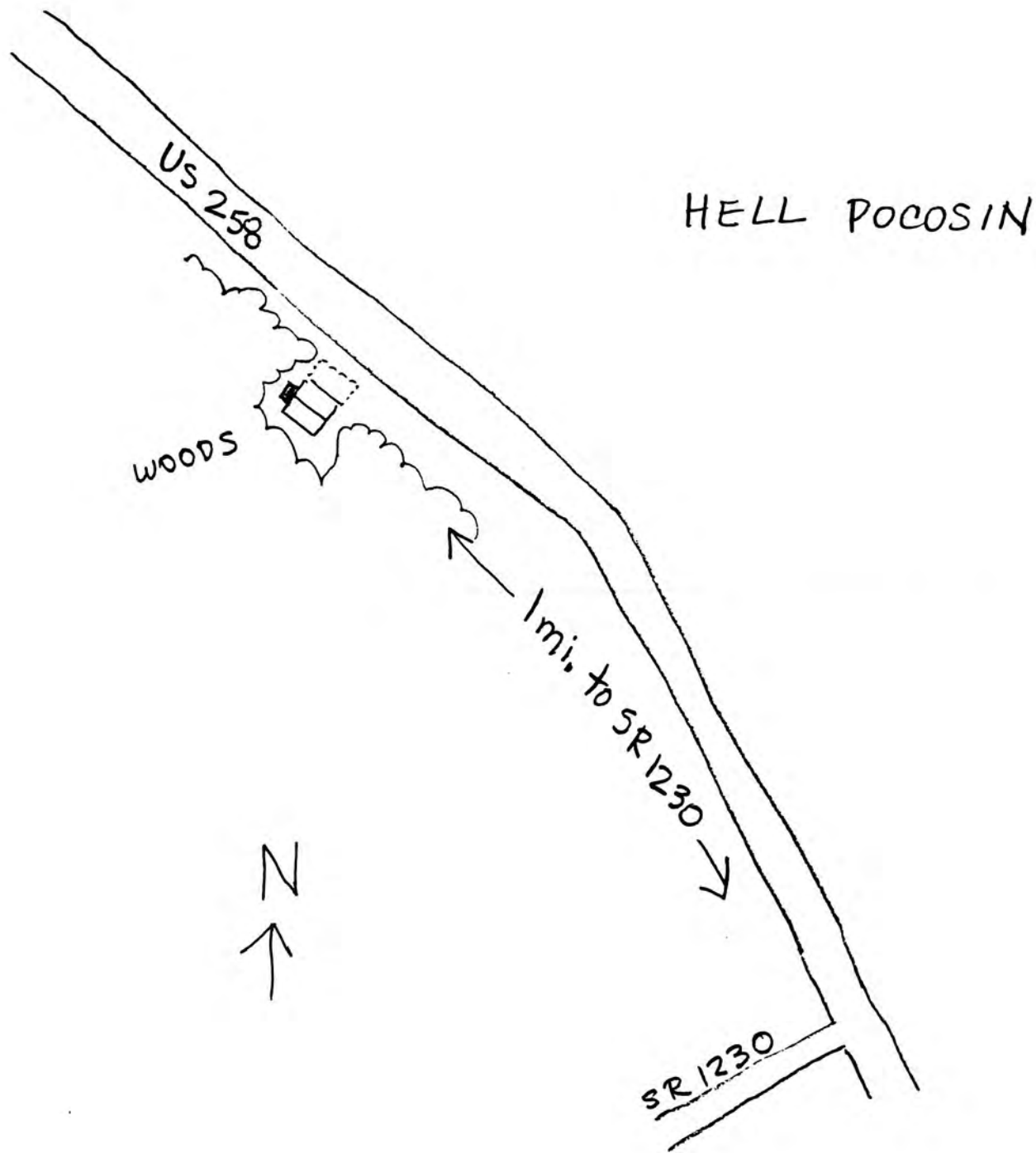


Figure VII.B-45: Bryant Taylor House Site Plan



**23. Rigdon Jarman House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Late 19th century to 1925**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .85 mi. north of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. The Rigdon Jarman House began as a tiny board-and-batten two-room dwelling built in the late nineteenth century, similar to the Bryant Taylor House, but it was expanded to the south side before 1919 and a semi-detached kitchen was added to the north side in 1925. All three sections are linked by a continuous front shed porch, and the central and south sections have rear shed rooms. Thus the final evolution of this house represents a fairly sizeable dwelling, albeit with very small rooms. The two later sections are covered with plain weatherboard, and have four-over-four and six-over-six sash windows. The interior of the original section has tongue-and-groove sheathing and batten doors and a plain board mantel around the fireplace in the larger north room. An outdoor sink is located adjacent to the front porch between the center section and the kitchen.

Behind the house are three outbuildings: a frame corn crib probably contemporary with the original house, the original detached kitchen now converted to a smokehouse, and a 1940 pack house. The present owners, a brother and sister, are the fourth generation of Jarman descendants to live in the house. The farm consists of one acre on which the house and outbuildings stand and a thirty-acre field across US 258.

Evaluation:

The Rigdon Jarman House illustrates the pattern typical of Onslow County in which minimal dwellings were expanded to accommodate growing families. Kitchens in Onslow County were often located to the side, accessed from the front porch, rather than to the rear as in some other areas of North Carolina. The house is one of a number of such houses recorded in the Onslow County Survey, and its deteriorated structural condition keeps it from being an exemplary example. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a good example of the additive Onslow County house. Further, it has no special historical significance.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-46)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-47)

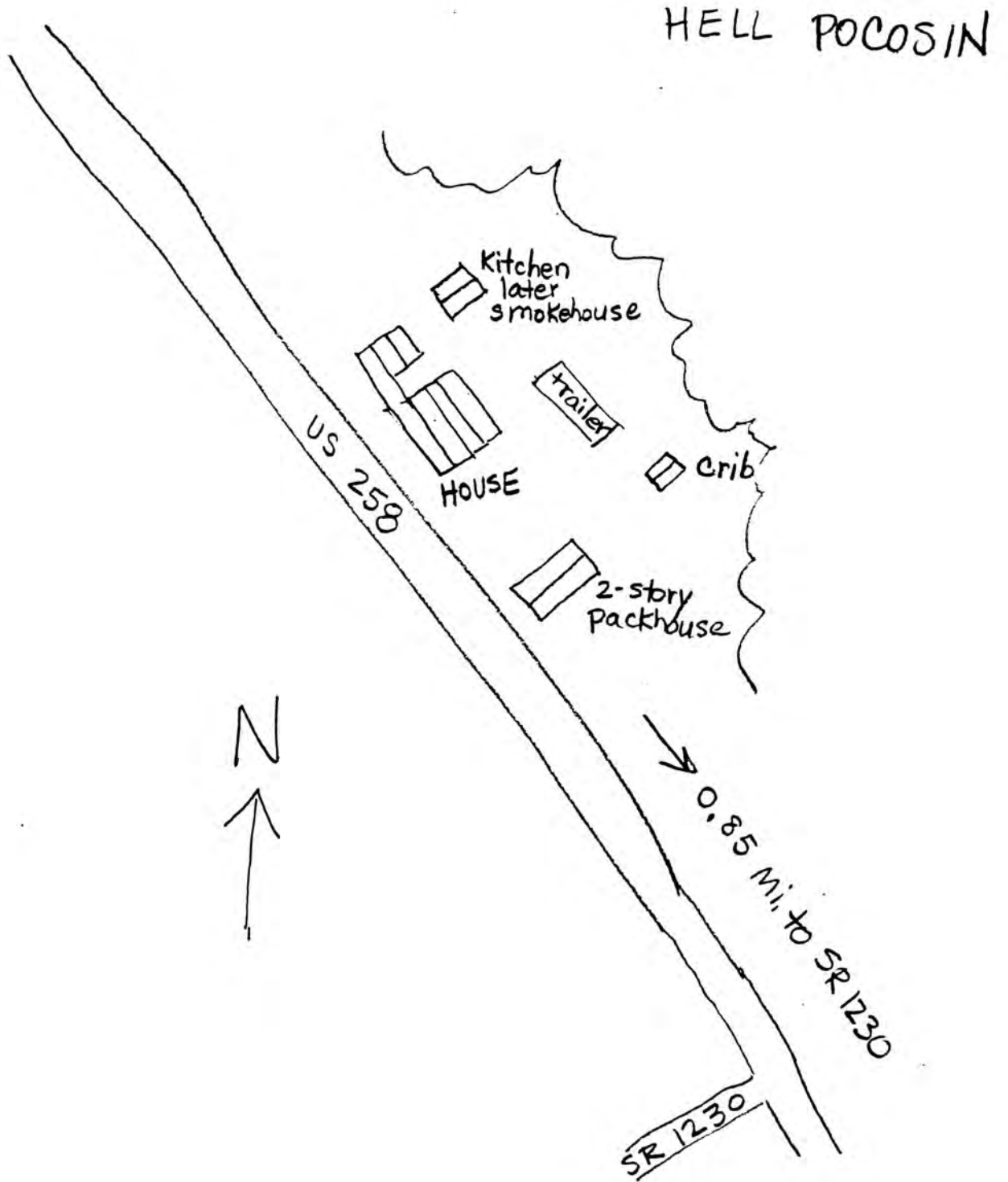
Figure VII.B-46: Rigdon Jarman House Photographs

Above: Overall View, from South

Below: View from Original Center Section looking South



Figure VII.B-47: Rigdon Jarman House Site Plan



**24. Oscar Thompson House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
1920s**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .5 mi. northwest of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. This foursquare plan house was built for Oscar Thompson in the 1920s, and is now abandoned and deteriorated. The two-story frame house has a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends, a small stoop sheltering the front door, plain weatherboard and six-over-six sash. The interior is finished with beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing. No outbuildings remain.

Evaluation:

This popular house type is one of only a few foursquares recorded in rural areas of Onslow County, but it is more frequently found in Onslow's towns. It has no special historical significance, and its present deteriorated condition does not make it a good example of the type, so it is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-48)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-49)

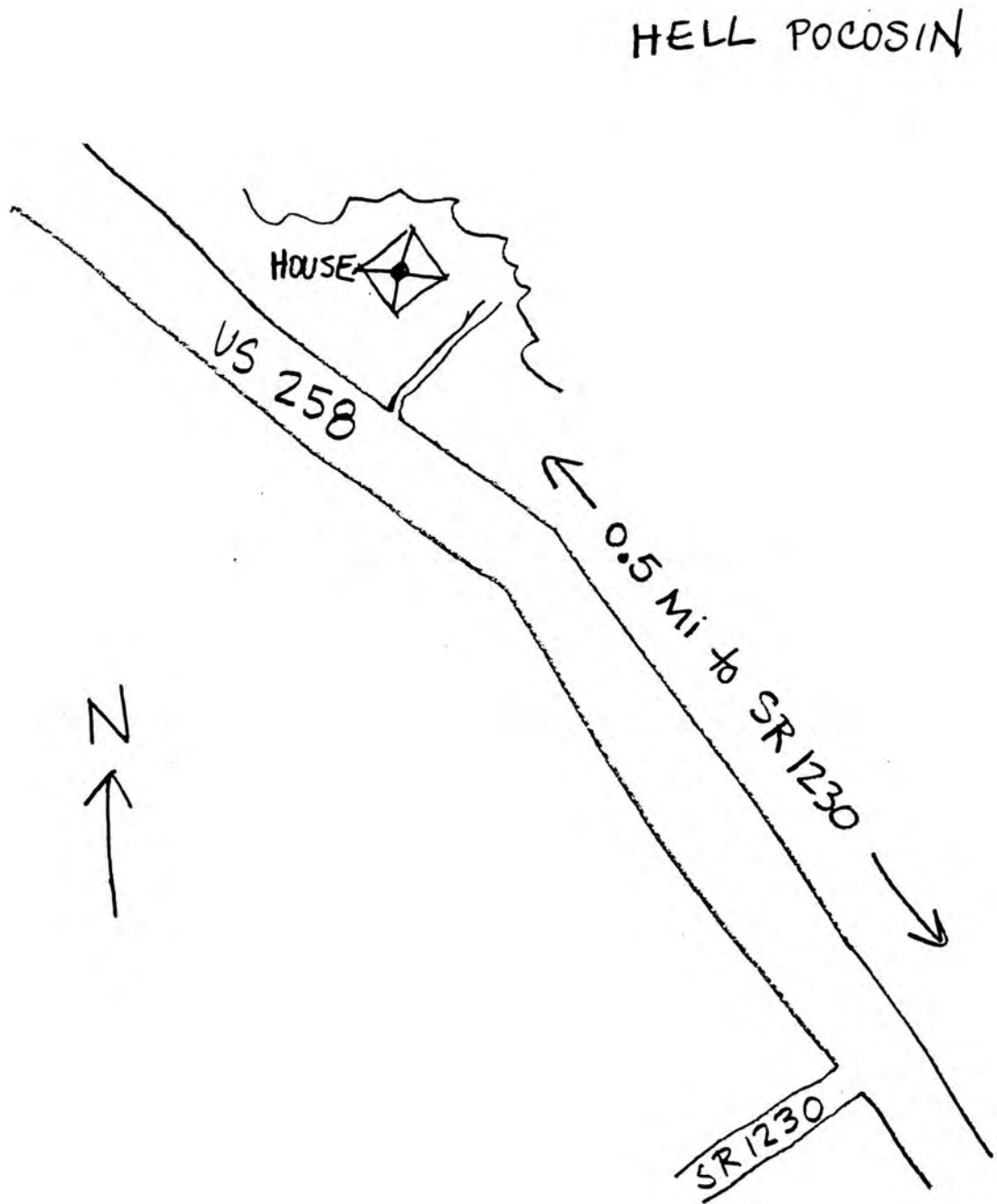
Figure VII.B-48: Oscar Thompson House Photographs

Above: Overall View from Southeast

Below: Overall View from East



Figure VII.B-49: Oscar Thompson House Site Plan



**25. Isaac Thompson House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
1922**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .3 mi. north of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. The Isaac Thompson House is a one-story, side-gable, three-bay wide, double pile house built in 1922. In 1987 it was moved from its original nearby site to the side yard of a mid-twentieth century house and is presently used for storage. It has a later side addition and a utilitarian modern shed stretching across the front and down the side, and is covered with vinyl siding.

Evaluation:

The Isaac Thompson House is a moved, small, 1920s farmhouse that has been substantially remodelled in recent years and has no particular historical or architectural significance. It is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-50)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-51)

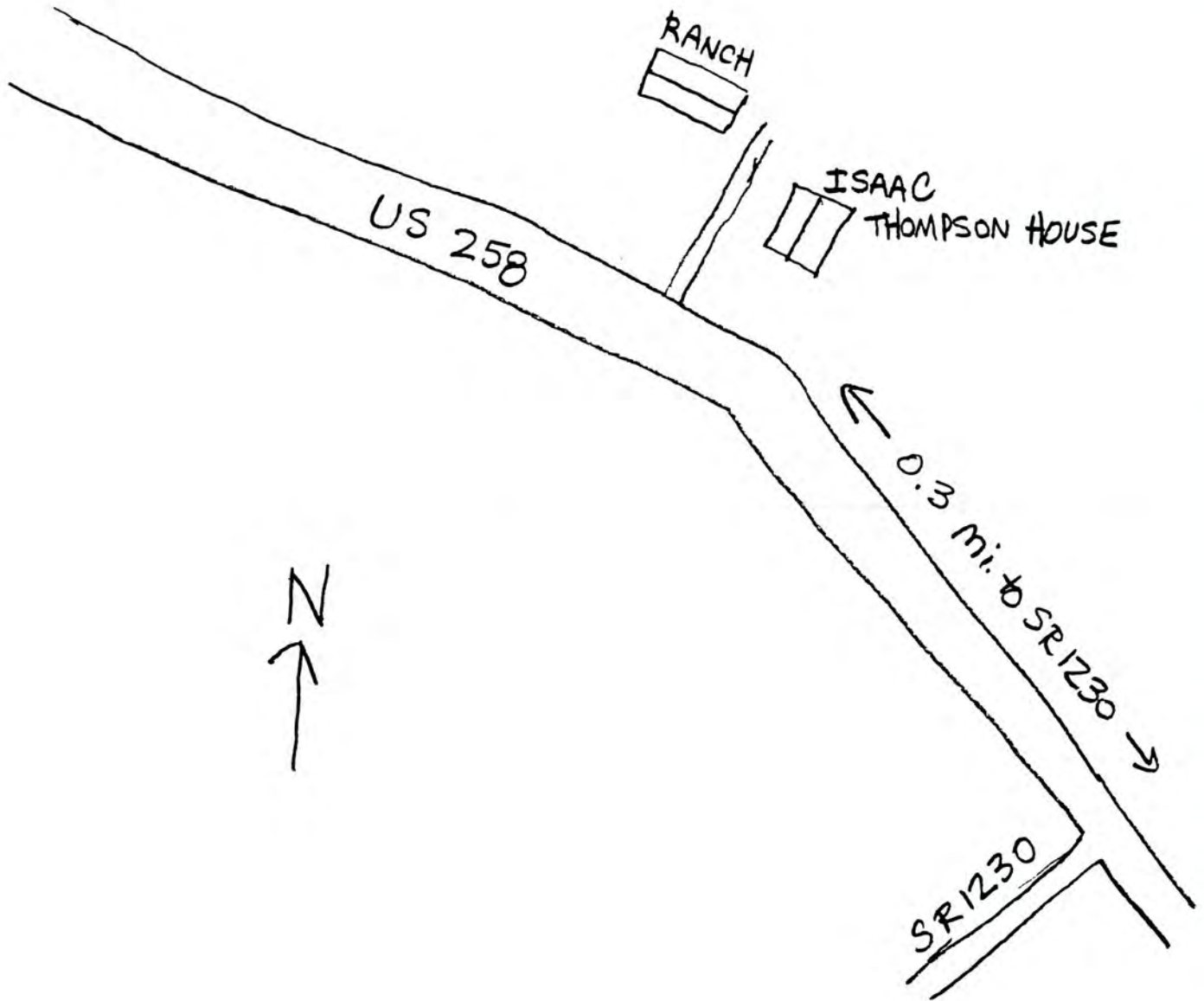
Figure VII.B-50: Isaac Thompson House Photographs

Above: Overall View from Northeast

Below: View of West End



Figure VII.B-51: Isaac Thompson House Site Plan



**26. Murray-Taylor House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Antebellum, 1930s**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .3 mi. northwest of jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. This frame 1930s bungalow is a complete rebuilding of an antebellum coastal cottage form house that stood on this site. The antebellum house was built for Guilford Murray. Although some of the framing members of the original house may have been reused, no original fabric is visible on either the exterior or interior. An original mantel of Federal design is stored on the property. The bungalow has a typical hipped roof with exposed rafter ends which engages the front porch, and heavy brick porch posts.

On the north side of the house is an antebellum smokehouse which survives from the original farm, and is a rare and well-preserved example of a plank smokehouse in Onslow County. The smokehouse seems to antedate the typical front gable form of other smokehouses found in the project area, since its door is located in the flank. The pit-sawn planks are square-notched at the corners. There is a two-story packhouse of traditional form behind the house. This probably dates from the 1930s.

Evaluation:

Although the Murray-Taylor House has lost its antebellum integrity, it has local historical interest because of its early history. The present bungalow is typical of this house form in Onslow County and has no special architectural significance. The plank smokehouse is of special architectural significance, but does not appear to be eligible for the National Register on its own because it is a small surviving component of a larger agricultural entity now lost.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-52)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-53)

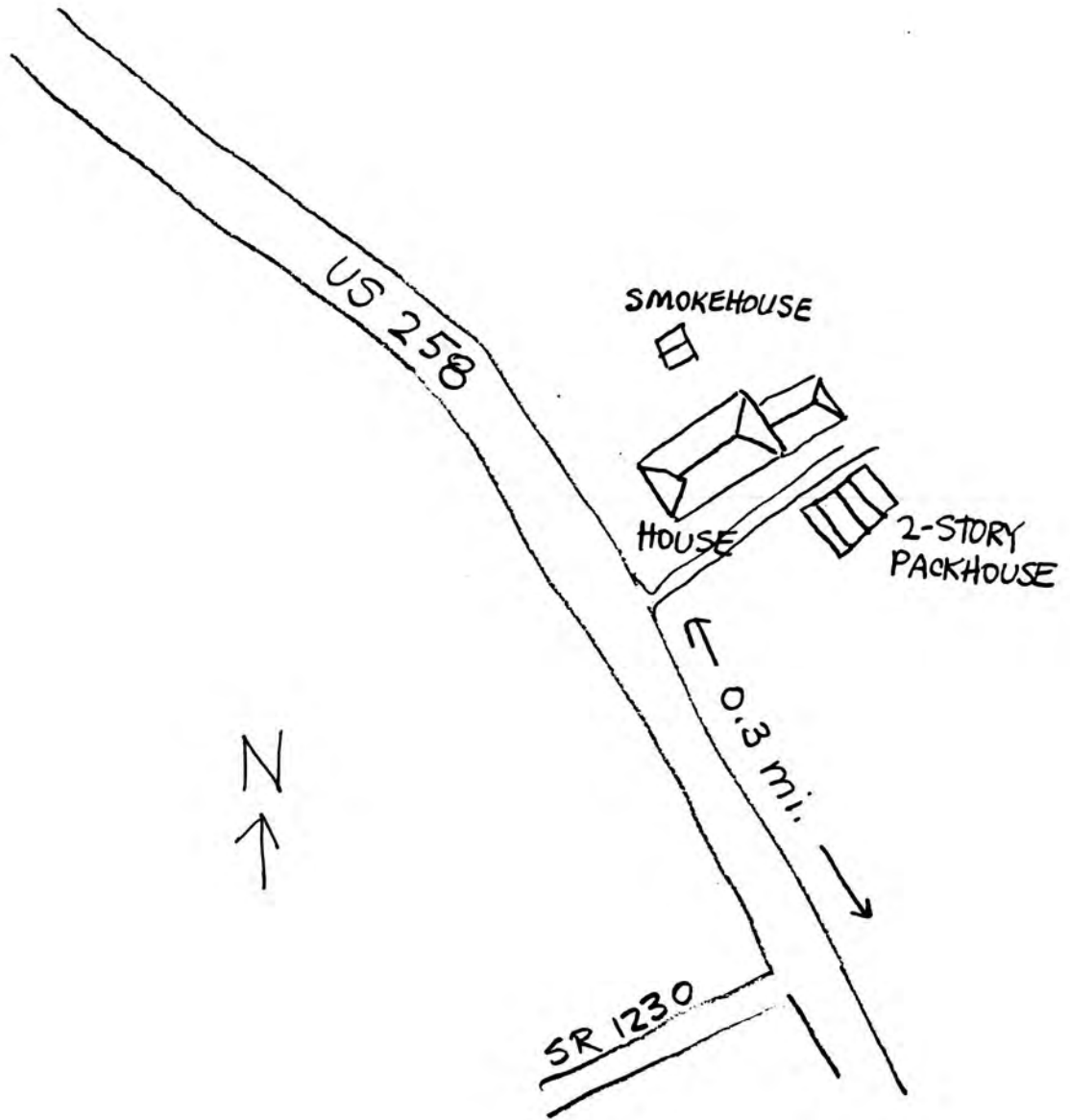
Figure VII.B-52: Murray-Taylor House Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: Smokehouse



Figure VII.B-53: Murray-Taylor House Site Plan



**27. Service Station, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
1930s****Entry:**

Located on the east side of US 258 at jct. with SR 1230, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County.. Frame box-and-canopy type service station typical of rural service stations and stores built in the project area during the 1930s. The front canopy is engaged by the hipped roof, and is supported by tapering wood posts on concrete block bases. The storefront has a double door and two large six-over-six sash windows. Walls are covered with asbestos shingles. On the east side is an early side addition. The station is unused and somewhat deteriorated.

Evaluation:

This service station is typical of a number of 1930s stations built along US 258, generally at crossroads, and has no special architectural or historical significance.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-54)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-55)

Figure VII.B-54: Service Station Photographs

Above: Overall View

Below: View of Storefront

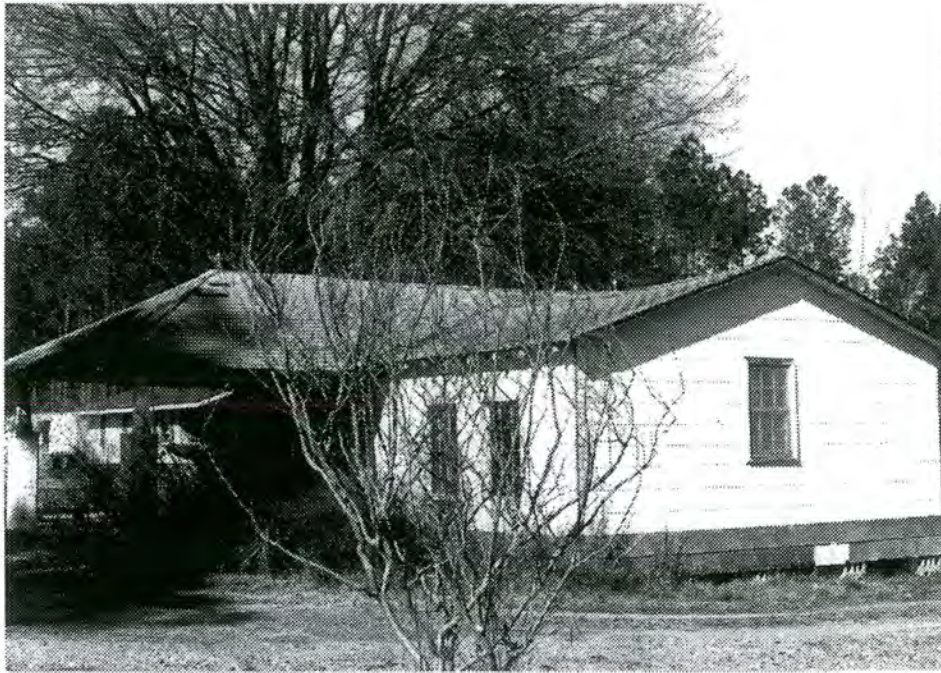
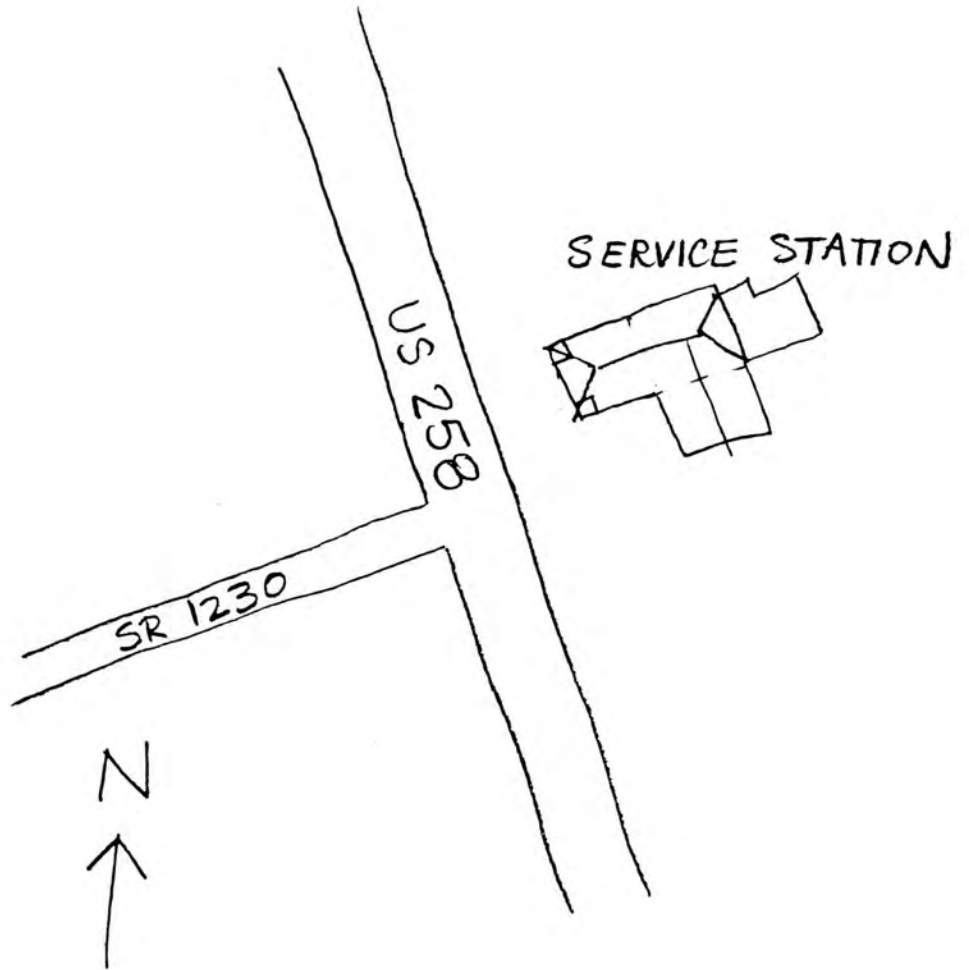


Figure VII.B-55: Service Station Site Plan



**28. Lloyd Humphrey House, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County
Ca. 1900**

Entry:

Located on the east side of US 258 .35 mi. south of jct. with SR 1300, Jarmantown vicinity, Onslow County. This is a one-story, side-gable, three-bay wide house with rear ell that appears to be typical of this common turn-of-the-century house type. However the south front section has a mortise-and-tenon framework that indicates an earlier nineteenth century construction date for this portion of the house. No other exterior or interior fabric remains from this earlier building phase. The house has molded gable eave returns and four-over-four sash. The plastered, center-hall plan interior retains several late Victorian mantels. The house has lost its front porch, and is vacant and deteriorated. The flush-sided front gable smokehouse and two-story front gable barn appear to be of early twentieth century date. A small family cemetery on the north side of the house contains Williams and Humphrey family members. The house and farm were owned by Lloyd Humphrey at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Evaluation:

As with several other houses in the Onslow County section of the project area, there is evidence in the Lloyd Humphrey House of the reuse of an earlier house framework during the ca. 1900 construction of the present house. However the earlier house was so completely transformed that there is no integrity remaining from the earlier period. The present late Victorian style one-story, three-bay, side gable house is typical of this popular house form in Onslow County and has no special architectural significance. The outbuildings are likewise typical. The complex is not eligible for the National Register.

Photographs: (see Figure VII.B-56)

Site Plan: (see Figure VII.B-57)

Figure VII.B-56: Lloyd Humphrey House Photographs

Above: Overall View from North

Below: South Elevation showing Rear Ell



Figure VII.B-57: Lloyd Humphrey House Site Plan



VIII. Bibliography

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Interviews by M. Ruth Little with the following individuals:

Atkins, Mrs. Ridie Ward, Marl Hill Farm
 Barber, William, Marl Hill Farm
 Erwin, Ruby Noble, Kinston
 Starling, Betsy Kinsey, Jones County

Hargett Family Papers, in possession of Mrs. Ridie Ward Atkins, Marl Hill Farm.

Lenoir County Heritage, 1981. Entry #640: "Noble's Mill," by Ruby Noble Erwin. Copy in the genealogical section, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

Noble Family Papers, in possession of Kenneth Ray Noble, Kinston, N.C. Copies of selected items are in Noble's Mill property file, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Pezzoni, Dan. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina," 1989. Copy on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Sharpe, Bill. A New Geography of North Carolina. Vol. III. Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1961.

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Tar-Neuse Inventory, Jones County, prepared by Renee Gledhill-Earley and Davyd Hood, 1976. Copy at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Tar-Neuse Inventory, Lenoir County, prepared by Michael Southern and Davyd Hood, 1976. Copy at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

United States Census, Lenoir County, Population Schedule, 1860.

United States Census, Jones County, Agricultural Schedule, 1880.

United States Census, Jones County, Population Schedule, 1900.

Appendix

William G. Daniel & Associates, P.A.
Engineering, Planning, Landscape Architecture

April 25, 1990

Ms. Ruth Little
3501 TurnBridge Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

Reference:: (R-2235) Lenoir, Jones and Onslow Counties. US 258 from NC 24 near Richlands to US 70 at Kinston.

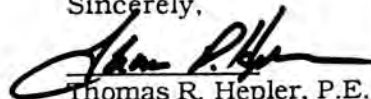
Dear Ms. Little:

As discussed in our recent telephone conversation William G. Daniel & Associates has been selected to enter negotiations to prepare the Federal EA/FONSI for the reference project. Since our discussions the NCDOT has indicated that our proposal should include the required historical and architectural historical investigation and technical report preparation. We have been very impressed with the references on your work in this area and therefore request you prepare a fee estimate and forward to us for this purpose. Also, include a resume.

The overall project scope involves widening of the existing roadway to a four lane divided facility utilizing the existing two lanes and right of way to the extent feasible. Additional right of way will be required on alternating sides of the roadway. The attached map indicates the project limits. At this time it is not anticipated that any significant historical resources exist within the project impact area. However, several old residential structures exist throughout the corridor and an old grist-mill site occurs adjacent to the right of way. Your scope of work would be to accomplish the required literary and field research; conduct the necessary coordination with SHPO; and provide a summary of your findings in a brief technical memo to us for inclusion in the Environmental Documents.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance in preparing this proposal. We have been asked to submit a preliminary fee proposal to NCDOT for their review by Friday, May 4, 1990. In order to meet this deadline we need a verbal fee estimate from you by Thursday May 3, 1990 followed up by the documentation requested in the mail. If you have any questions please call me at (919) 467-9708.

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Hepler, P.E.
William G. Daniel & Assoc. P.A.

William G. Daniel & Associates, P.A.

Engineering • Planning • Landscape Architecture

December 13, 1990

M. Ruth Little, Ph.D.
Longleaf Historic Resources
3501 Turnbridge Drive
Raleigh, NC 27609

Reference: (R-2235) Lenoir, Jones and Onslow Counties. US 258 from NC 24 near Richlands to US 70 at Kinston

Dear Ruth,

William G. Daniel & Assoc. P.A. is under contract with the North Carolina Department of Transportation for the reference project. This letter is to inform you to proceed with the project under the terms agreed upon earlier.

The portion of the contract involving your obligations and a copy of the project schedule is enclosed. Please review the portion of the project schedule pertaining to your scoped work and let us know if this schedule is reasonable. It is imperative that the schedule provided to NCDOT is met.

Thank you for the attention to this manner. If you have any questions please call me or Tom McCloskey at 467-9708.

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Hepler, P.E.
William G. Daniel & Assoc. P.A.

Enclosure(2)

1.A. Description of Work Required

The work consists of the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA), Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), and a combined Corridor/Design Public Hearing Map in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, 23 CFR 771. The Engineers will conduct necessary field surveys and photometric services for preparing base maps and performing preliminary design, using aerial photography provided by the State. Preliminary design drawings will be prepared at a scale of 1"=100'.

I.A.1. Work Plan

Shortly after receipt of notice to proceed, the Engineer will prepare a detailed work plan itemizing each work task with a time frame and estimated level of effort in man-days by general personnel classification. The detailed work plan would be submitted to the State for review and approval.

I.A.2. Data Collection and Scoping

The Engineers will contact local, regional and State officials and obtain existing and future demographic, social, economic, environmental, and land use information. Independently verify and update, as required, additional inventory data collected, as necessary, to prepare the EA. The Engineers will be responsible for the accuracy of all such additional data.

The required notification of the respective agencies will be conducted by the State utilizing project information provided by the Engineer. The Engineer will to the satisfaction of the State prepare a "scoping letter" which details, to the extent possible, all possible items and areas of potential concern.

I.A.3. Environmental Assessment

The Engineers will prepare the Environmental Assessment (Draft and Final) in accordance with State procedures and the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act, 23 CFR 771.

archaeological sites mentioned above-Southwest Creek site and Richard Caswell Homesite.

4. Two-story white farmhouse with two-story front porch, of Italianate design, ca. 1880, in Jones County north of State Road 1150.
5. Coastal Cottage-small frame house, perhaps pre-1860, in Jones County near SR 1150.

This proposal is based upon the requirements of "Attachment B: Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," August 22, 1909 (NCDOT), and upon "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989. It is also based upon a discussion of the project area with Barbara Church of the NCDOT. It assumes that there are four-to-five complexes that will need sufficient research to reach an informal determination regarding National Register eligibility with the SHPO. It is for this reason that 10 work days are required for the draft Survey Report. If more than five potentially eligible properties are identified, there will be grounds for a change order in this proposal.

William G. Daniel & Associates will provide the consultant with maps showing the project study area prior to the beginning of the intensive survey. This is understood to be USGS maps or aerial maps at actual scale and with the corridor drawn onto them. They will also provide a general project area map suitable for inclusion in the Draft Survey Report.

Special Terms:

Compliance beyond the identification and evaluation stage is not included in this proposal. Any additional research necessary to prepare formal Determinations of Eligibility to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior (as opposed to the level of effort required in the NCSHPO guidelines) for eligible properties that will be adversely affected by the final corridor, and any additional work required to prepare Memoranda of Agreement under Section 106 or Section 4(f) must be negotiated in a separate contract.

Scope of Work: If a difference in the level of effort to meet the requirements of this project shall occur between this proposal and the Engineering Agreement, then this proposal will take precedence.

Submissions other than those included here: Submissions listed are the only ones covered under this contract. Any other submissions,

such as maps other than those included in the review meeting and reports or slides needed prior to the schedule contained here will be subject to an additional charge.

Payment Schedule: Project will be invoiced at the first of the month for the work performed in the previous month, but in no case should payment be made later than 60 days from date of invoice. Subcontractor is a sole proprietorship, and cannot maintain normal business activities without timely payment.

APPENDIX
Figure III-1B
Map of APE
Large Format Scan