



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary  
August 6, 1997

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

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

Re: Widen NC 11, Duplin and Lenoir Counties, R-  
2204, Federal Aid Project No. STP-SR 3707(8),  
State Project No. 8.1240901, ER 98-7102

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of July 10, 1997, transmitting the historic structures survey report addendum by Jill Marie Lord concerning the above project.

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

Warehouse. This property is eligible under Criterion A for its role in regional commerce and under Criterion C as a rare example of a late-eighteenth century building type. We also believe the warehouse is eligible under Criterion D because it is likely to yield information important to an understanding of eighteenth-century building technology.

However, we believe the warehouse contributes to an eligible Miller Family Historic District, which would include the Col. Stephen Miller House (Miller Family House), the Miller Cemetery, Site 31DP192, and possibly the unmarked cemetery adjacent to the Miller Cemetery. We have sketched approximate boundaries, which exclude surrounding noncontributing resources, on the enclosed map.

On November 16, 1995, representatives of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), and our office concurred that the project would not adversely affect the Col. Stephen Miller House (Miller Family House) and the Miller Family Cemetery. Based on our March 14, 1997 meeting with FHWA and NCDOT, we now believe the project will have an effect on the Miller Family Historic District, but that the effect will not be adverse if appropriate data recovery is undertaken.

The report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

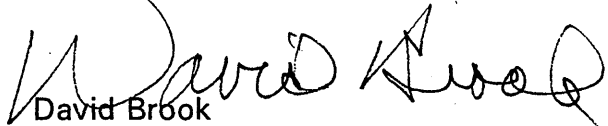


Nicholas L. Graf  
August 6, 1997, Page 2

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



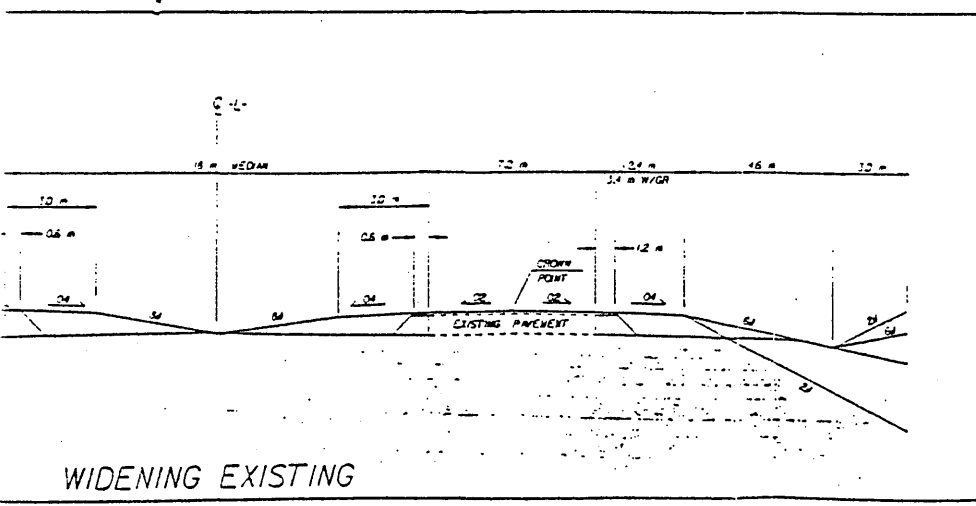
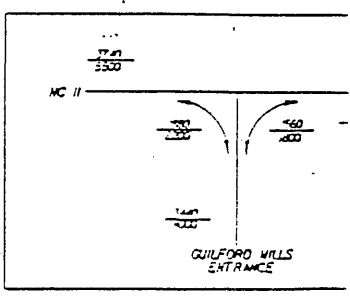
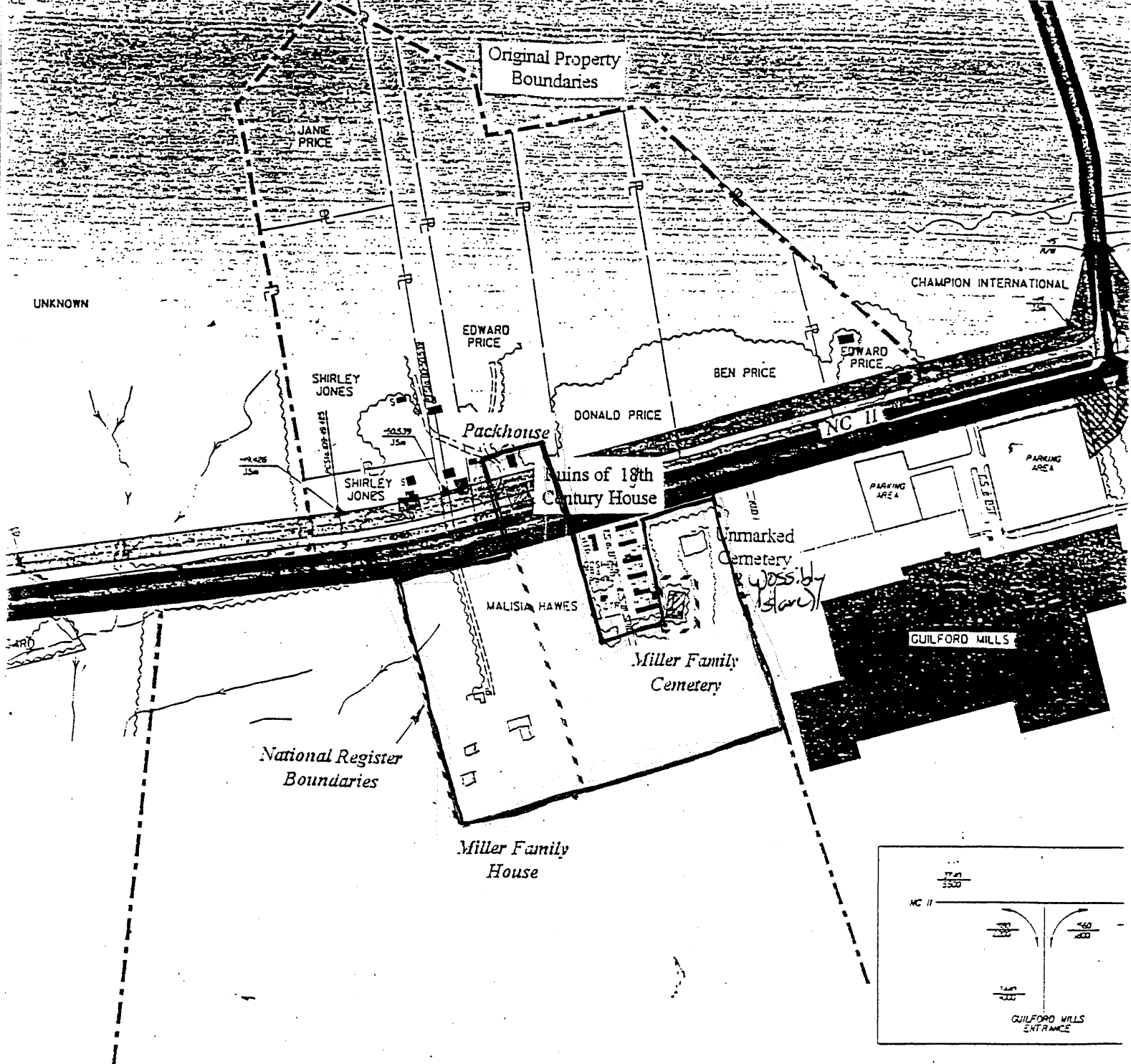
David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Enclosure

cc: H. F. Vick  
B. Church  
T. Padgett

bc: File  
Brown/Bevin  
Claggett/  
County  
RF



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 Non contributiv  
 No longer sta



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
Region Four  
310 New Bern Avenue, Suite 410  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601  
July 10, 1997

IN REPLY REFER TO  
HO-NC

Mr. David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Cultural Resources  
109 East Jones Street  
Raleigh, NC 27601

JUL 14 1997  
ER 98-7102  
due 8/4 dx B

Subject: Federal-aid Project STP-SR-3707(8), State No. 8.1240901, R-2204,  
Duplin and Lenoir Counties - Section 106 Consultation

DVB 8/5/97

Dear Mr. Brook:

Enclosed are two copies of an Addendum to the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report prepared for the subject project. This Addendum represents a reevaluation of property 61, a warehouse, with respect to National Register Criteria as a result of further archaeological and historical research. Property 61 was evaluated in the original survey performed on the project and determined to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Your letter of June 17, 1994 concurred in this determination. After additional evaluation, the Addendum concludes that property 61 is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criterion C. The boundary recommended for the warehouse is its footprint.

Based upon our review of the Addendum, the Federal Highway Administration has determined that property 61 (warehouse) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and that the proposed boundary for the property is appropriate. Your concurrence in this determination is requested.

Questions regarding the Addendum may be directed to John Wadsworth of this office at (919) 856-4350 or Ms. Barbara Church with the North Carolina Department of Transportation at (919) 733-3141.

Sincerely yours,

For Nicholas L. Graf, P.E.  
Division Administrator

Enclosures

cc: Mr. H. Franklin Vick, PE, NCDOH

JUL 14 1997




**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report  
Phase II (Abridged)**

**ADDENDUM**


**Widening NC 11 from NC 24 East of Kenansville  
to North of Pink Hill to Bypass of Pink Hill  
Duplin and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina  
TIP No. R-2204  
State Project No. 8.1240901  
Federal Aid No. SR-3707**

North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Jill Marie Lord

May 28, 1997

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Principal Investigator  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

5/28/97  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor, Historic Architecture Resources Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

5/28/97  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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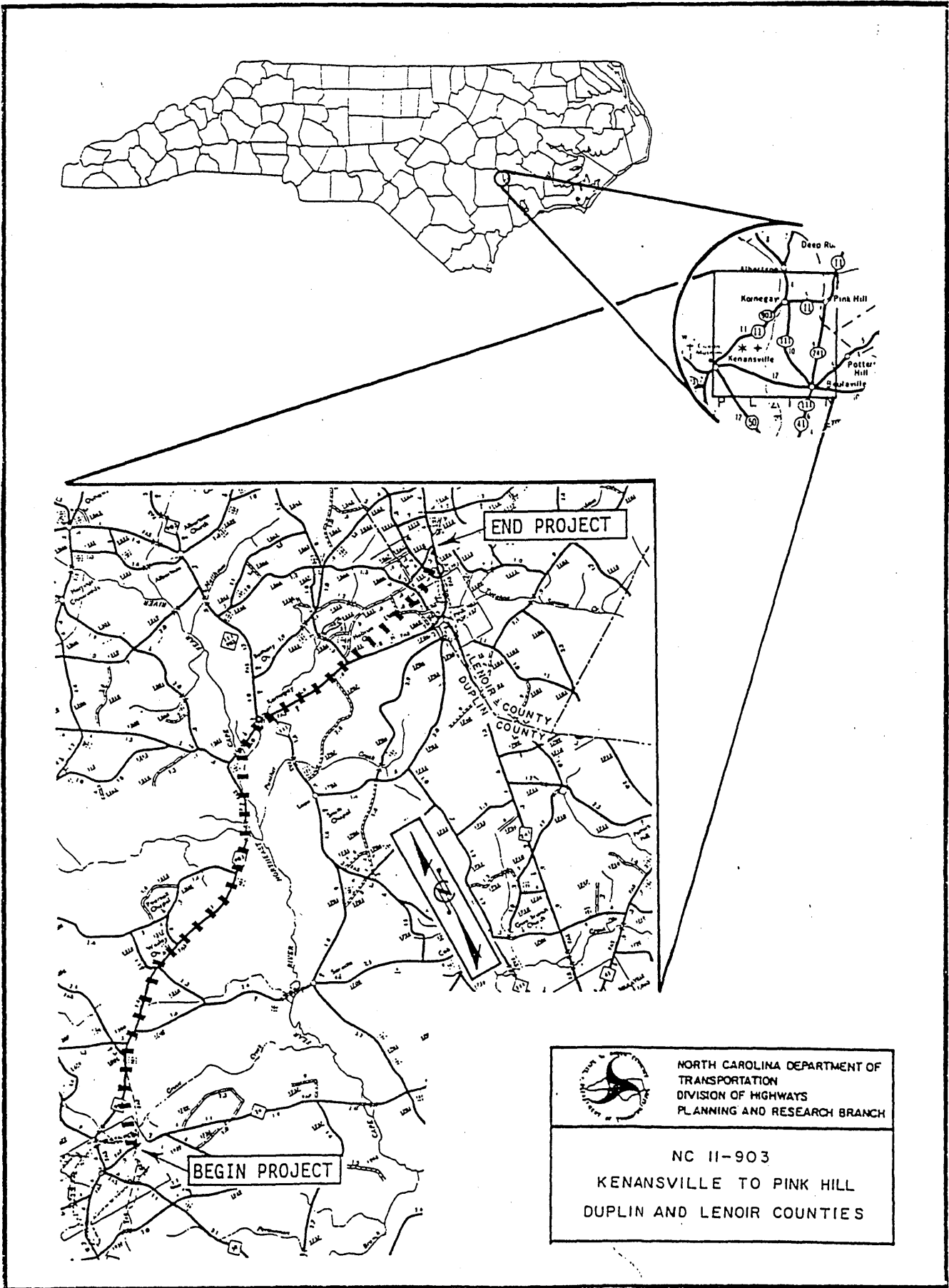


Figure 1: Project Location Map

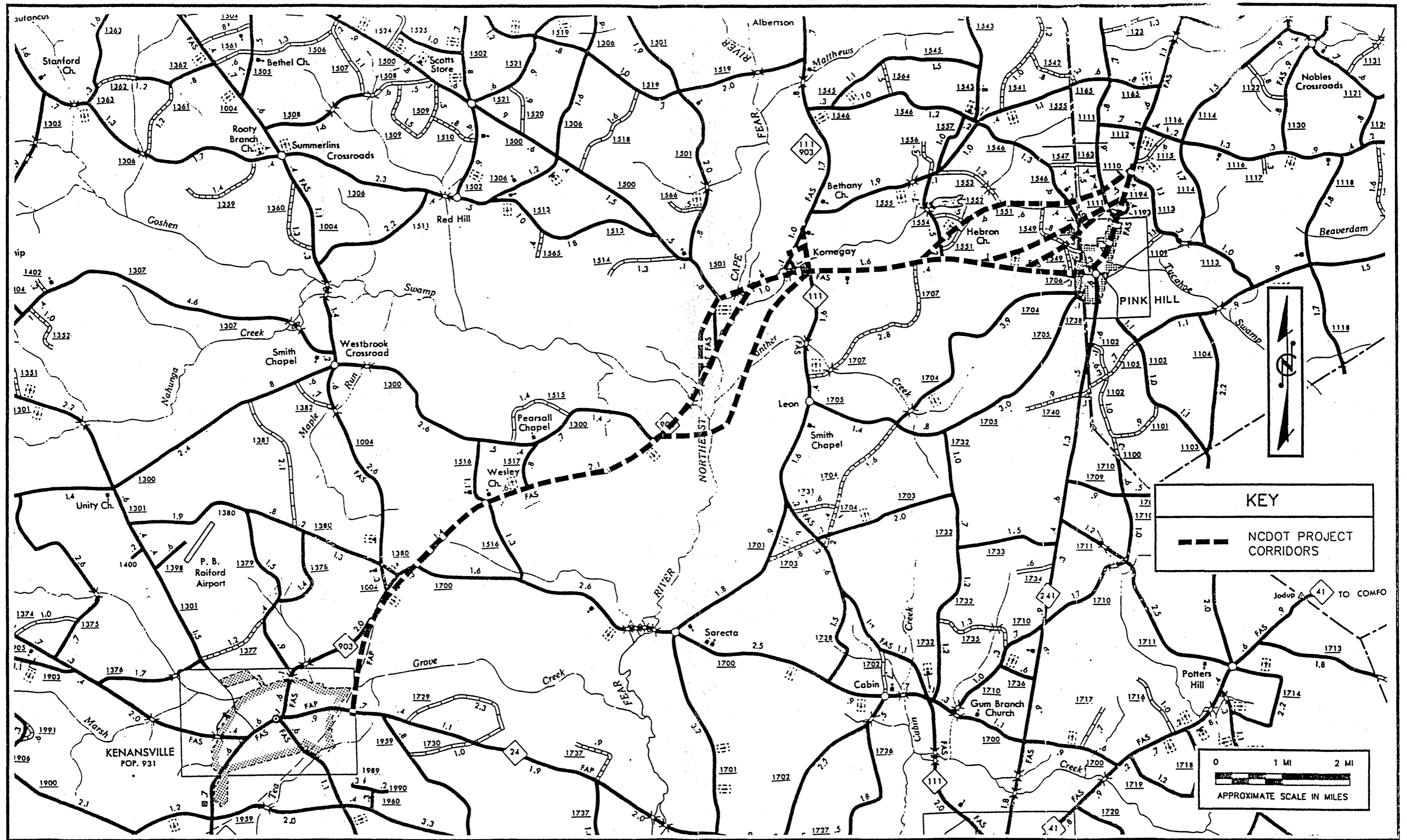


Figure 2: Project Corridor Map

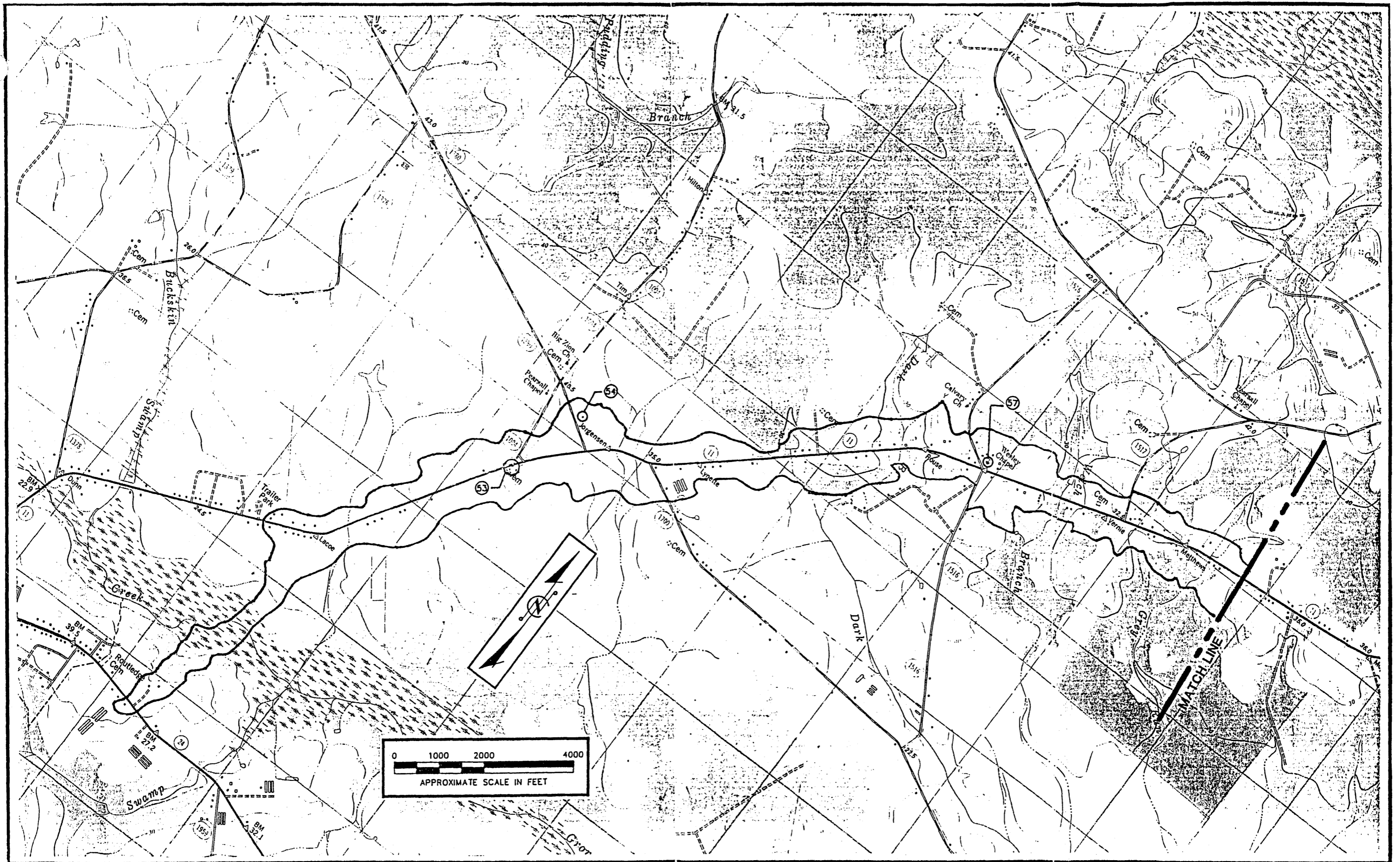


Figure 3: Map of Area of Potential Effect (APE), with eligible properties keyed to map

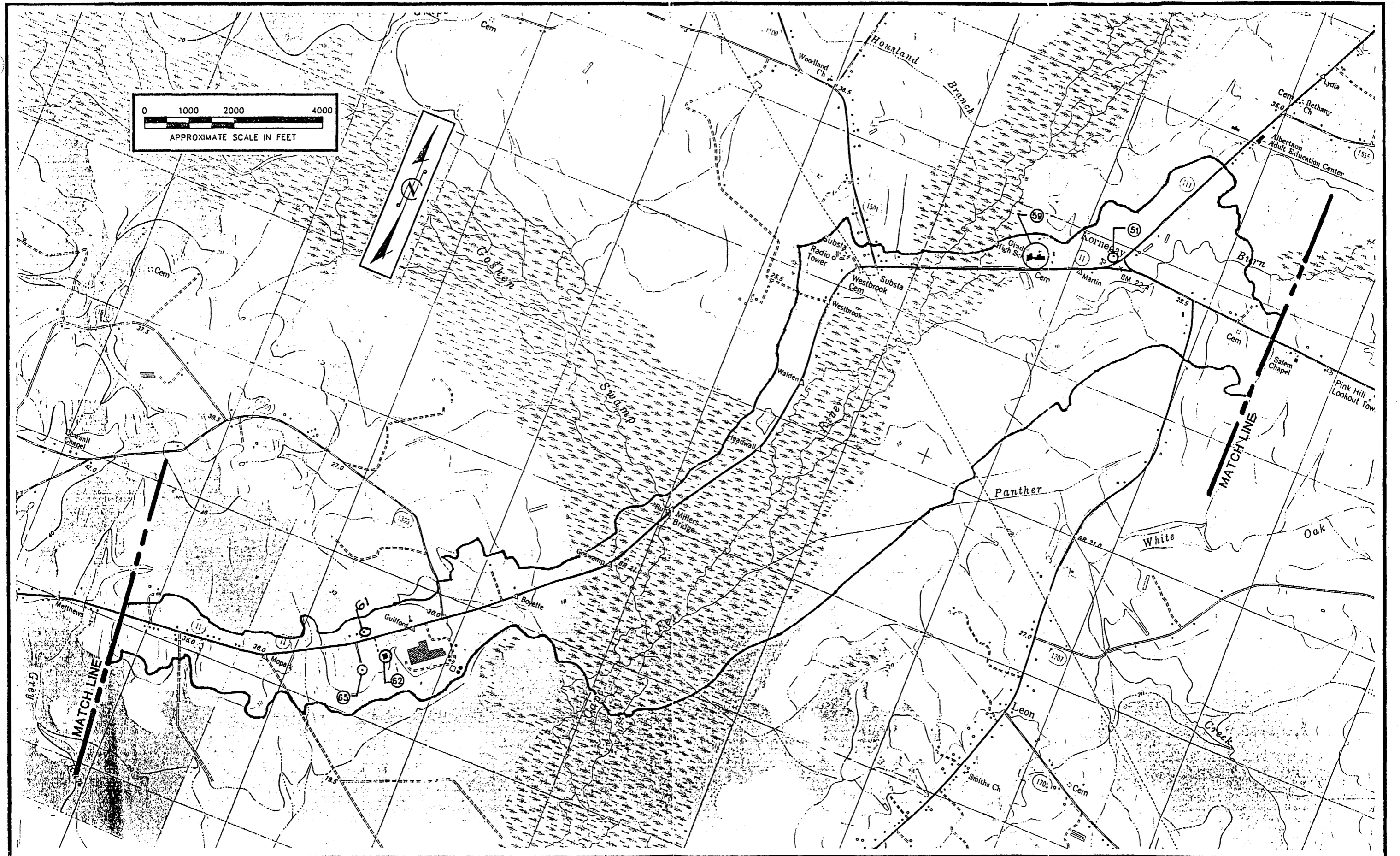


Figure 3: Map of Area of Potential Effect (APE), with eligible properties keyed to map



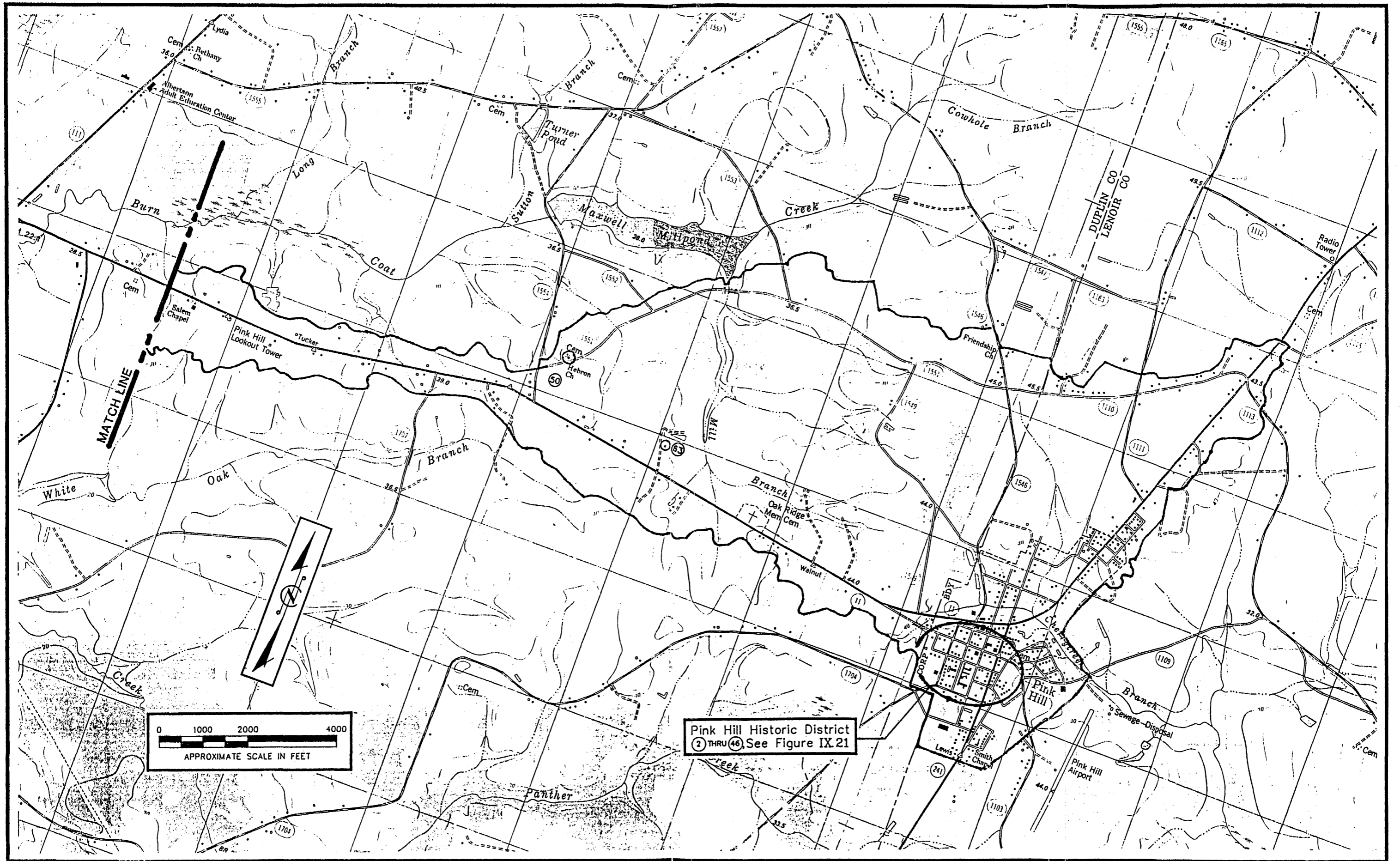


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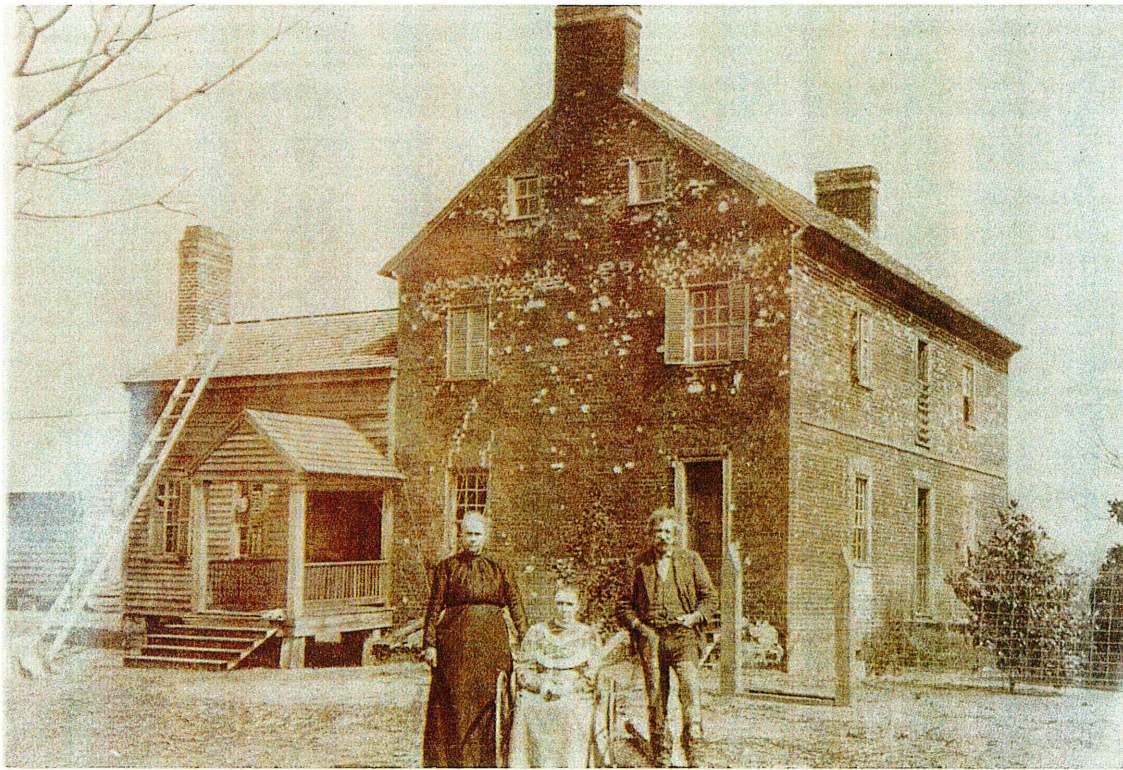


Figure 4: Brick House (Site 31DP192)





Figure 5: Colonel Stephen Miller House, facade



Figure 6: Colonel Stephen Miller House, interior, hall

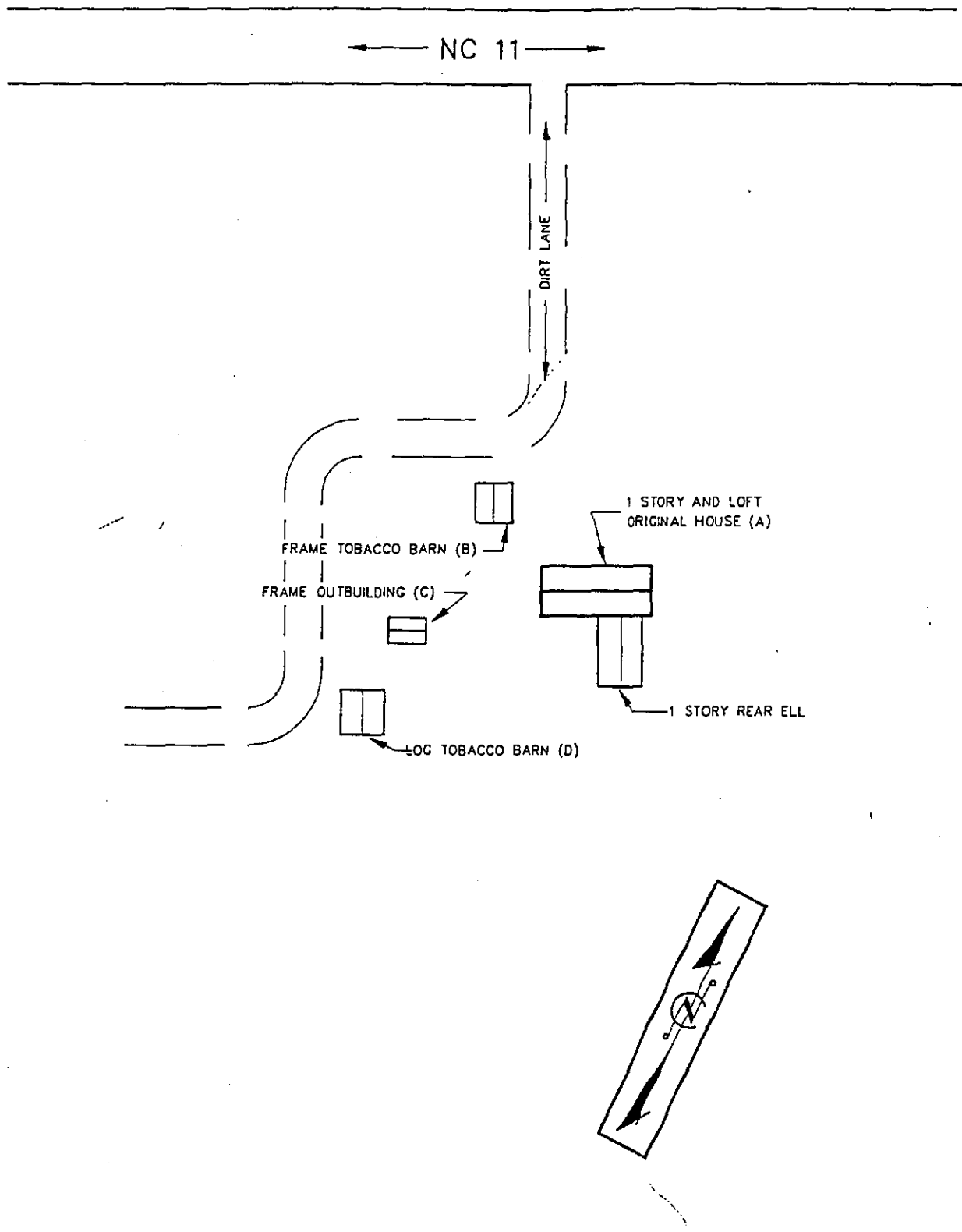


Figure 7: Colonel Stephen Miller House, site plan  
 [frame outbuilding (c) and log tobacco barn (d) are no longer standing]

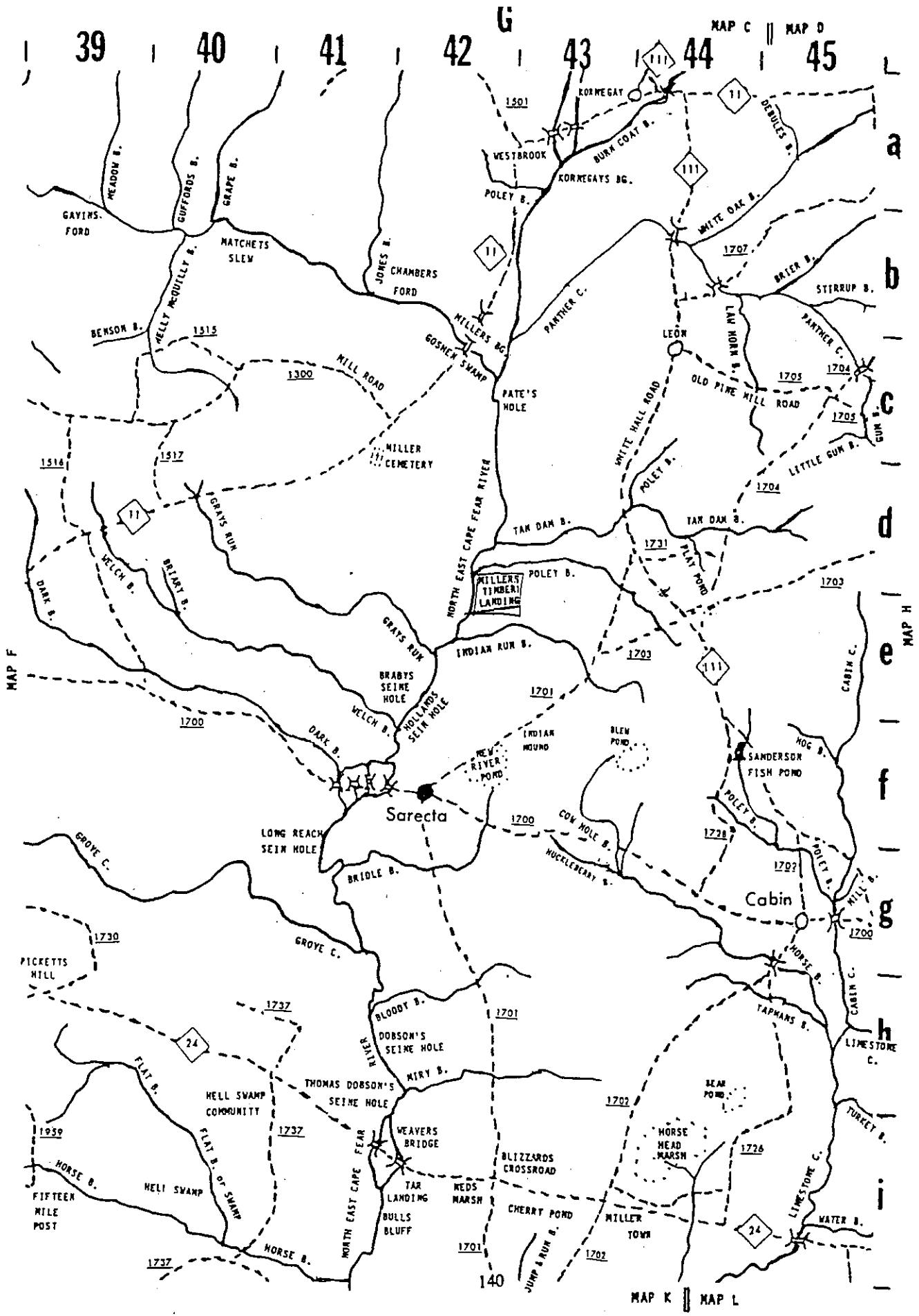


Figure 8: Map of historic roads, bridges, etc.; source: Sikes

## ADDENDUM

Widening NC 11 from NC 24 East of Kenansville  
to North of Pink Hill to Bypass of Pink Hill  
Duplin and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina  
TIP No. R-2204

### Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve NC 11 from NC 24 at Kenansville in Duplin County to north of Pink Hill in Lenoir County (figures 1 and 2). The referenced project will widen NC 11 to four lanes. It further includes several sections of possible alternative alignments, including a potential new corridor northwest of Pink Hill and the potential construction of a new section of NC 11 where it passes through the Goshen Swamp and over the Northeast Cape Fear River in Duplin County.

In August 1993, Greiner, Inc., completed a Phase II survey and submitted their documentation to the Historic Architecture Resources Section (HARS) at NCDOT. Authors, Marvin A. Brown, Suzanne S. Pickens and James R. Snodgrass, determined that property 61 (packhouse) was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Between November 21 and December 19, 1996, NCDOT archaeologists, Deborah Joy, Thomas Beaman, Gary Glover, and Megan O'Connell, conducted Phase II evaluation on the remains of a brick house (Site 31DP192; figure 4)<sup>1</sup> located on the northwest side of NC 11 in front of property 61 across from the Colonel Stephen Miller House. Ms. Joy requested additional architectural information from HARS to supplement her report. In fulfillment of Ms. Joy's request, a site visit was undertaken on February 26, 1997 by several NCDOT staff archaeologists and NCDOT architectural historians. The NCDOT architectural historians decided that property 61 warranted reevaluation with respect to the National Register Criteria.

In further discussions with NCDOT archaeologists and the project engineer, it was determined that the Miller Cemetery, the Colonel Stephen Miller House, Site 31DP192 and property 61 required evaluation as either a possible historic district or as individual resources. HARS was asked to reevaluate the boundaries of the above properties in addition to its reevaluation of property 61.

Field observation and documentary research led NCDOT architectural historians to determine that the Miller Cemetery, the Colonel Stephen Miller House, Site 31DP192, and property 61 should remain separate resources. Documentary research revealed that while the region near Sarecta bounded by the Northeast

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<sup>1</sup> Deborah Joy, "Phase 2 Archaeological Testing Sites 31DP191 and 31DP192 Duplin County TIP R-2204," March 1992.

Cape Fear River, Dark Branch and Goshen Swamp was in the hands of the Miller family during the nineteenth century (Appendix A), the introduction of manufacturing interests and trailer parks in recent years has altered the rural character that would have typified the Miller's period of occupation. This change to the historical environment of the region has strongly impacted the visual connection between the above cited resources. The properties therefore fail to meet the minimum requirements for integrity for a National Register historic district.<sup>2</sup> *As a district*

Although the Colonel Stephen Miller House, the Miller Cemetery, Site 31DP192, and the warehouse were situated on the same twentieth-century tract, the possibility of movement of one or more of these resources during the nineteenth century would question the original relationship among the resources. The possibility that two of the resources, the Colonel Stephen Miller House and property 61, are no longer on their original sites further dissolves the argument that these resources constitute a historic district.

The Colonel Stephen Miller House sits on brick piers that appear to be contemporary with the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century addition to the rear of the house (figures 5 to 7). In its present position, the house faces northwest towards NC 11. Although NC 11 lies roughly on the same location as the eighteenth century Goshen Road, the water route along the Northeast Cape Fear River would have been the prominent transportation route when the dwelling was constructed (figure 8). It is possible that as the importance of river transportation gave way to land routes, the location of the house was changed so that the facade could reflect the family's proximity to the more important transportation route. No one has located a map or plat that illustrates the Colonel Stephen Miller house before 1900.

The movement of property 61 is also a possibility. The physical evidence, in particular the bond of the brick piers, indicates an early or mid-nineteenth century date, whereas the framing system of the structure dates to the turn of the nineteenth century. It is therefore probable that the piers were constructed at the same time as the brick house (Site 31DP192). The early twentieth-century photograph provided by Ms. Joy depicts the warehouse behind the brick house (Site 31DP192). As a result, one can reasonably assume that the warehouse was moved to its present site at a date contemporary with the construction of the brick house.<sup>3</sup> As a result, the warehouse is addressed as an individual property rather than a contributing resource to a larger historic district.

<sup>2</sup> In defining integrity as a consideration for determining National Register boundaries, *National Register Bulletin 21* states: "The majority of the property must retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association to be eligible. The essential qualities that contribute to an eligible property's significance must be preserved." *National Register Bulletin 21*, 2.

<sup>3</sup> For an architectural analysis of the brick house from the twentieth century photograph provided by Deborah Joy, see Appendix B. The Estate Papers of Stephen Miller revealed a sale of his property upon

*As a district,*

The Miller Cemetery, Colonel Stephen Miller House, Site 31DP192 and property 61 do not retain sufficient integrity of location, setting and association due to the intrusion of non-contributing resources. In addition, the possible movement of the Colonel Stephen Miller House and property 61 further argues against the inclusion of the above resources in a historic district. As a result, the boundaries determined in the 1993 Greiner report will stand for the Miller Cemetery and the Colonel Stephen Miller House. The boundaries for Site 31DP192 will be determined in Ms. Joy's report of her findings. Property 61 will be evaluated in this report.

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places  
Warehouse (property 61)

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his death in 1826 that included 7,500 bricks, 3,000 wooden shingles and 144 feet of walnut plank. This indicates that Stephen Miller was in the process of building when he died. It is possible that Stephen Miller began construction on the brick house (Site 31DP192) prior to his time of death.



### **Purpose of Addendum and Methodology**

On February 26, 1997, NCDOT architectural historians visited property 61, Colonel Stephen Miller House and Site 31DP192. After careful investigation, it was determined that property 61 is probably eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This is a reversal of the determination in the 1993 survey report prepared by Greiner, Inc.

This survey was conducted and the addendum prepared in order to evaluate Property 61 located within the area of potential effect (APE) of R-2204 as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA) (February 1996) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) (October 1996). This report was prepared as an addendum to the survey report and as part of the documentation required for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The survey methodology for property 61 consisted of field survey and historical background research. The field survey was conducted on foot on February 26, 1997. The survey covered Property 61, the Colonel Stephen Miller House and the Miller Cemetery. All structures over fifty years of age had previously been surveyed and keyed to a USGS quadrangle map.

Background research of the project area was conducted at the State Archives and State Library in Raleigh and the SHPO. The Colonel Stephen Miller House and the Miller Cemetery have previously been determined eligible in the Phase II Architectural Survey Report for R-2204. There are no National Register or State Study List properties within the revised study area.

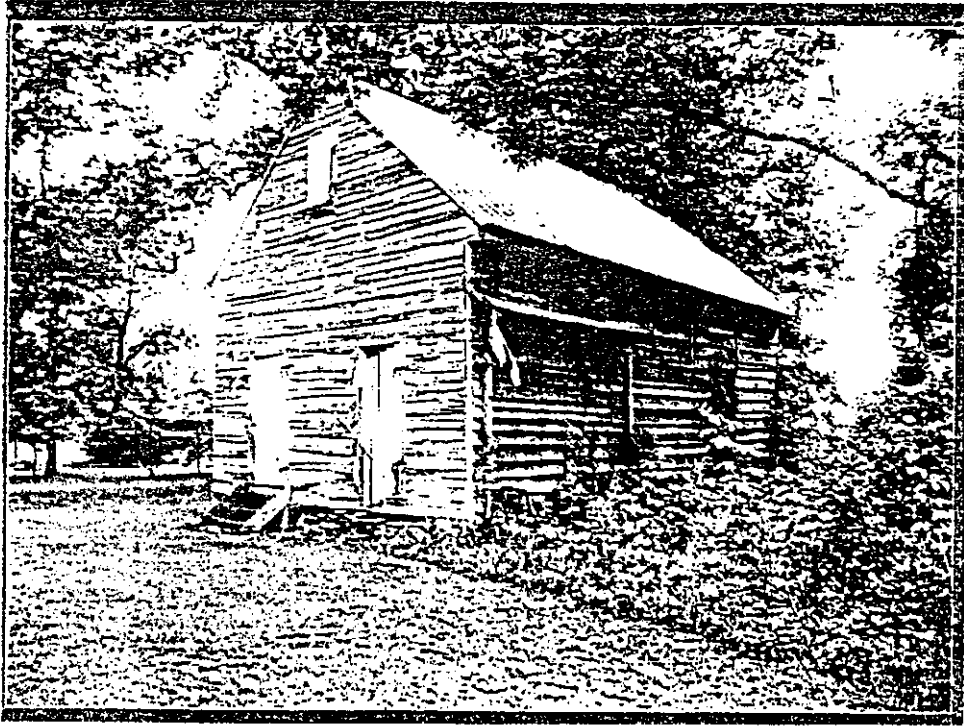


Figure 9: Warehouse (property 61), facade

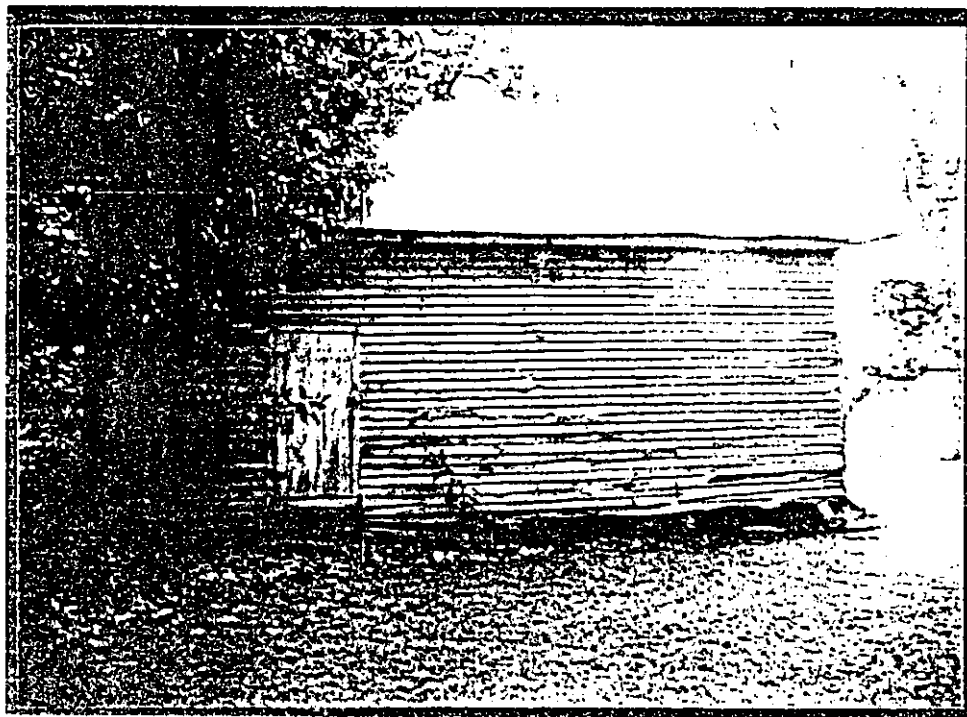


Figure 10: Warehouse (property 61), northwest elevation

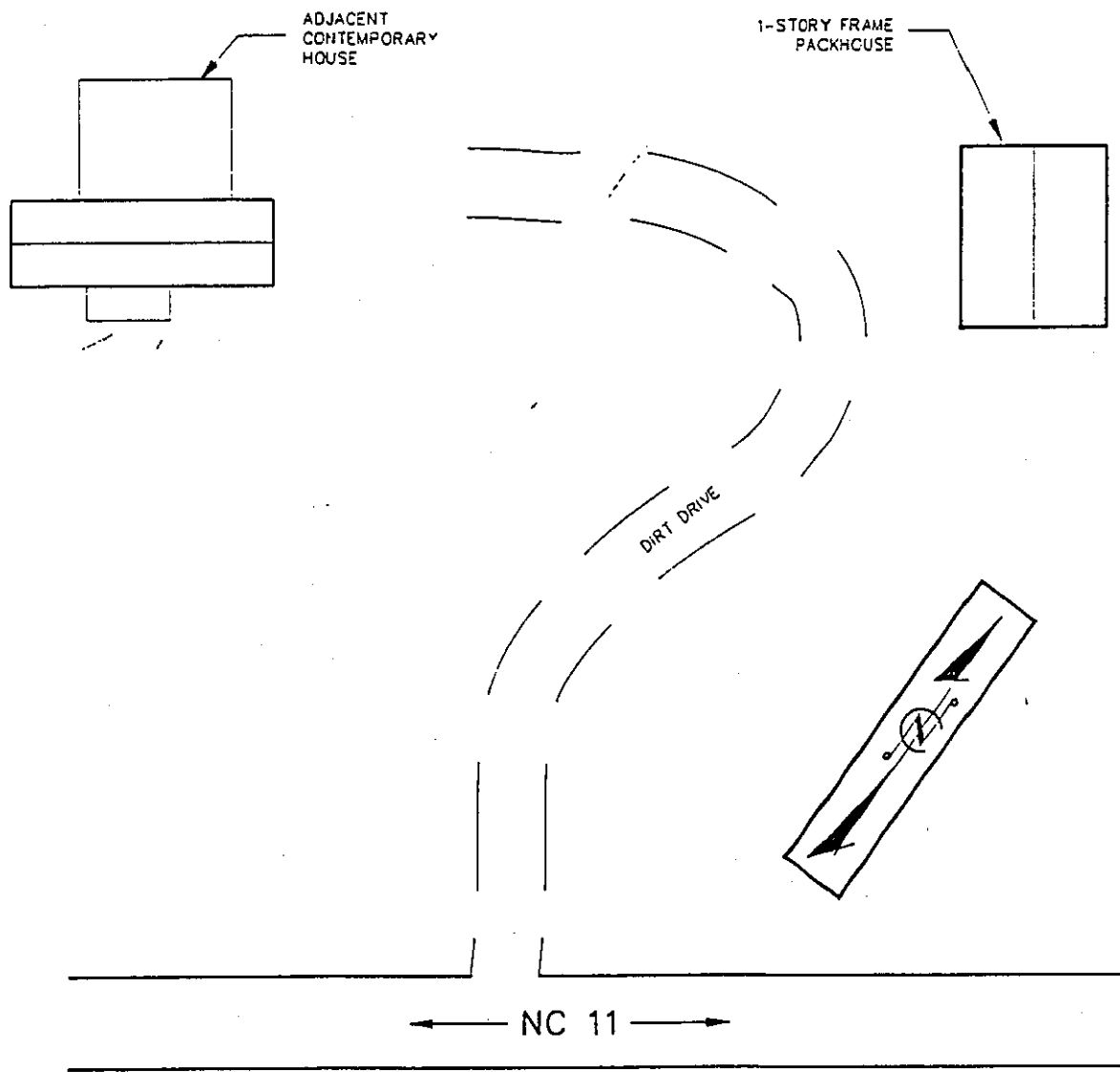


Figure 11: Warehouse (property 61), site plan

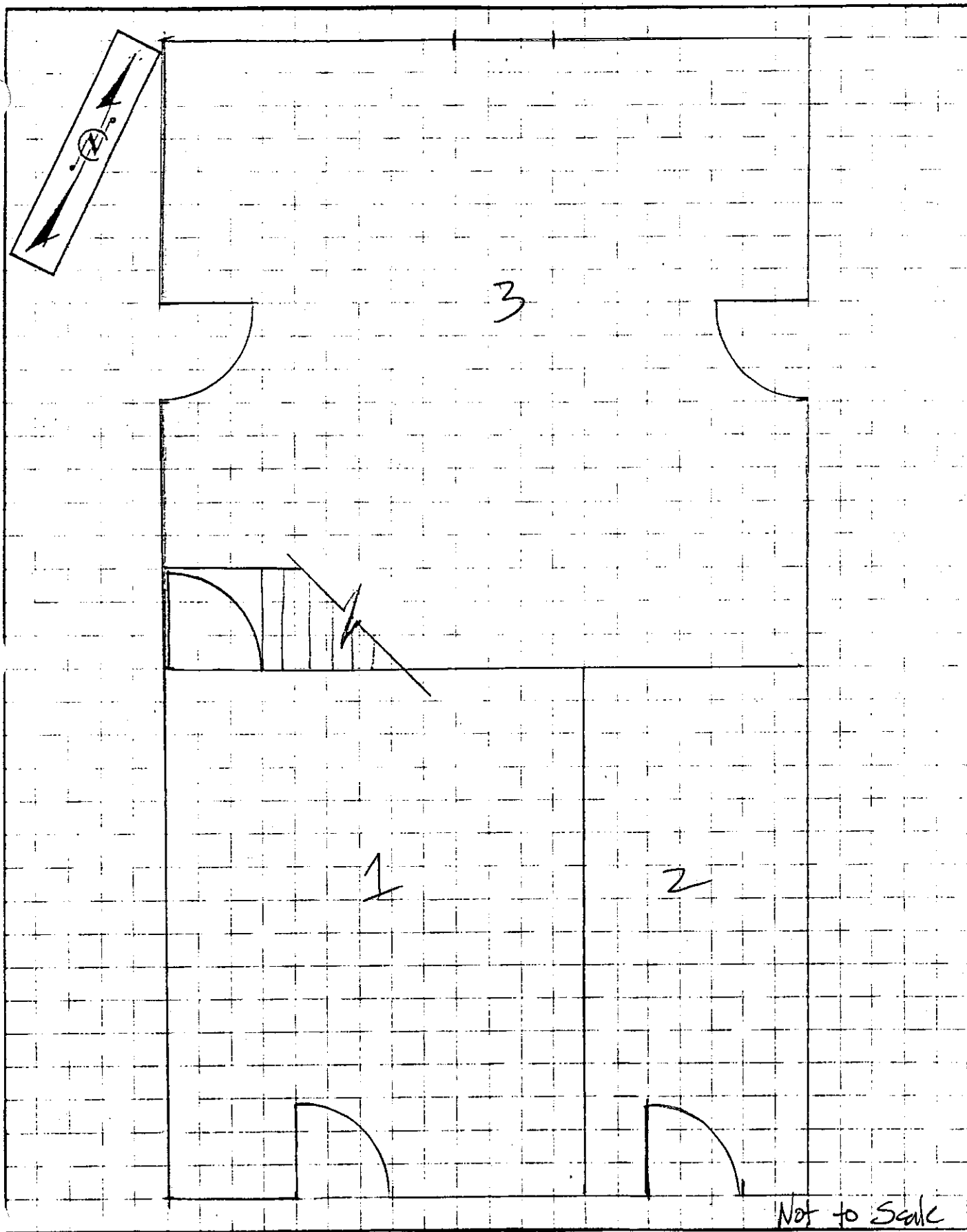


Figure 12: Warehouse (property 61), plan



Figure 13: Warehouse (property 61), northeast door





Figure 14: Warehouse (property 61), room 1, east corner



Figure 15: Warehouse (property 61), room 1, partition wall detail





Figure 16: Warehouse (property 61), room 1, north corner



Figure 17: Warehouse (property 61), room 1, entrance to room 3





Figure 18: Warehouse (property 61), room 3, stair





Figure 19: Warehouse (property 61), room 3, northeast door



Figure 20: Warehouse (property 61), room 3, northeast door detail





Figure 21: Warehouse (property 61), room 2, west wall



Figure 22: Warehouse (property 61), room 2, partition wall detail





Figure 23: Warehouse (property 61), room 2, northeast wall detail



Figure 24: Warehouse (property 61), room 3, down brace





Figure 25: Warehouse (property 61), room 3, down brace detail



Figure 26: Warehouse (property 61), mortise and tenon detail





Figure 27: Warehouse (property 61), attic



Figure 28: Warehouse (property 61), attic, cross brace detail



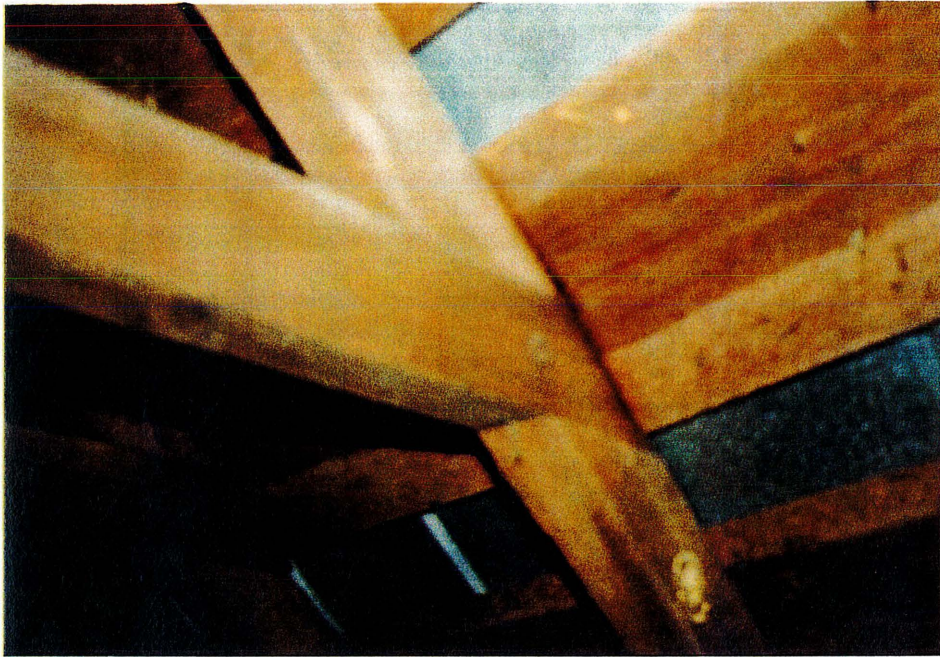


Figure 29: Warehouse (property 61), attic, pegged collar detail



Figure 30: Warehouse (property 61), attic, pegged rafters detail





Figure 31: Warehouse (property 61), attic, window



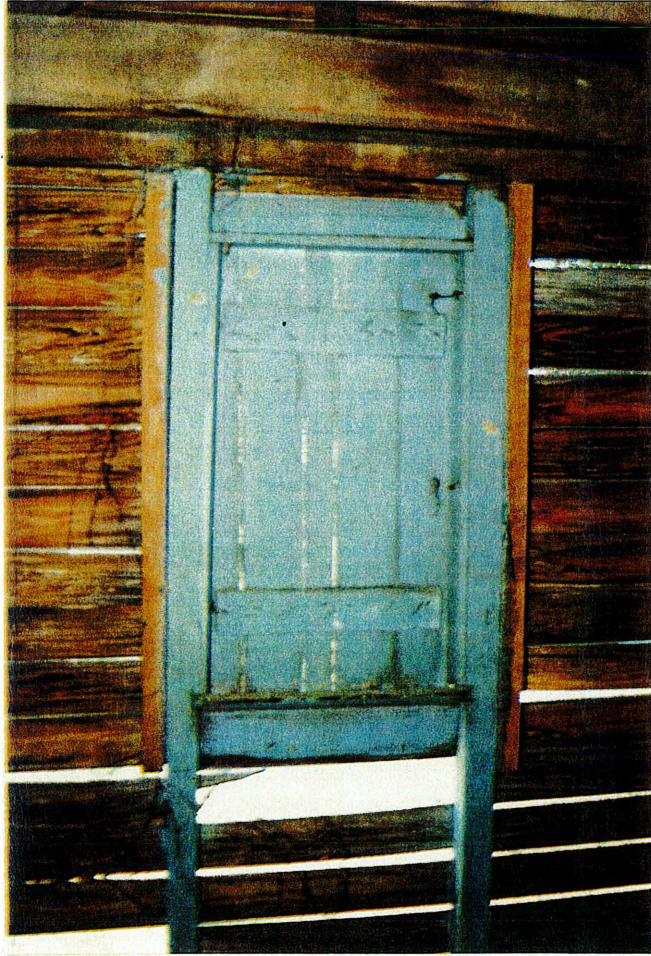


Figure 32: Warehouse (property 61), attic, window

## Property Inventory and Evaluation

### Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

#### Warehouse (Property 61)

Location: North side of NC 11, 0.35 miles West of SR 1300.

Description: The structure is a one-and-a-half story frame building underpinned with brick piers which are possibly a later improvement to the structure (figures 8-10). The footprint of the building is twenty feet ten inches (20' 10") by thirty-six feet three inches (36' 3"). Its roofing and most of its exterior siding have been replaced. Evidence of a shed addition and some of the original siding is on the northeast side of the building. There are four doors: two on the southeast elevation, one on the southwest, and one on the northeast (figure 11). There are three windows: two at attic level on the gable-ends and one in the center of the northwest wall. The interior framing indicates that none of the windows are original (figures 32 and 32).

The interior is heavily framed with half log sleepers. The studs are placed at twenty-five and a half inches (25' 5") on center and are tenoned into the sills and secured with pegs. The partition walls are made of boards attached to studs with wrought iron nails. The interior has no finish. The over-built framing is characteristic of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century building techniques.

The interior is divided into three rooms: a large room spanning the entire width of the building on the north side and two smaller rooms defined by a wall bisecting the southern half of the building. "W. W. Miller Jan. [illegible], 189[illegible]" is inscribed on the partition wall of the southwest room.<sup>4</sup> The dimensions of the larger room are nineteen feet six inches (19' 6") deep by approximately twenty feet wide (20'). The smaller rooms are twelve feet ten inches (12' 10") by approximately twenty-four feet (24'). All four exterior doors are original. The structure has neither fireplaces nor evidence of a stove. The lack of light and heat coupled with the lack of interior finish implies that the building was not intended for human habitation.

Historical Background: In the last decade of the eighteenth century, Stephen Miller began to purchase land in Duplin County lying west of the Northeast Cape Fear River and south of Goshen Swamp. Deed records show that he purchased over 1100 acres in this vicinity between 1788 and 1796.<sup>5</sup> None of the deeds specifically name any structures. Since the characteristics of the Colonel

<sup>4</sup> William W. Miller died on 29 March 1880. It is unknown why his name was later written on the wall.

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix A. *Duplin County Deed Book 3*, 324-327; and *Duplin County Deed Book B*, 174 and 199.



Stephen Miller House date its period of construction to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, it is reasonable to assume that Stephen Miller was the builder of the house on his property during the final decade of the eighteenth century.<sup>6</sup>

In 1826 Stephen Miller died intestate and the county commissioners divided his estate among his heirs-at-law. His wife, Winifred Miller, received 651 acres of the 4292 acre plantation "lying on the North East River and Goshen Swamp." Her tract included "the House, or Mansion, of the said Stephen Miller desc. in which he most generally dwelt ... and all the Outhouses, buildings or improvements thereunto belonging or appertaining."<sup>7</sup> The commissioners divided the remainder of Stephen Miller's property among his eight children. One of the inventories taken upon Stephen Miller's death included 7,500 bricks, 3,000 wooden shingles and 144 feet of walnut plank. It is clear that these building materials were on hand for a project that Stephen Miller was undertaking at the time of his death.<sup>8</sup>

All of the property whereon the Colonel Stephen Miller House, the warehouse, the Miller Cemetery and Site 31DP192 now stand was gradually acquired during the nineteenth century by Stephen Miller's son William W. Miller. At the time of William W. Miller's death in 1880, the property was divided among his children as prescribed in his Last Will and Testament. He bequeathed to his daughter Louisa W. Miller the "old Brick Place."<sup>9</sup> This 465 acre tract included the present day Colonel Stephen Miller House Site, the brick house (Site 31DP192), the Miller Cemetery and the warehouse.

The Miller property was left by Louisa W. Miller's will to her niece Rachel Hatch of Richmond, Virginia in 1918.<sup>10</sup> Upon her death Rachel Hatch deeded the property to the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina to be sold for the "furtherance of charitable purposes."<sup>11</sup> Lannie O. Price and Martha J. Price purchased a forty-six acre tract from the Estate of Rachel Hatch. The tract sits on the north side of NC 11. The tract is further divided in Lannie O. Price's estate and Lot #1, a two acre tract was deeded to Edward and Janie Price in 1986. The warehouse and Site 31DP192 sit on this tract.

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<sup>6</sup> For further information on the Colonel Stephen Miller House consult Marvin A. Brown, Suzanne S. Pickens and James R. Snodgrass. *An Historical Architectural Survey Report for Widening NC 11 from NC 24 East of Kenansville to North of Pink Hill to Four Lanes with a Bypass of Pink Hill, Duplin and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina* (Raleigh: Greiner, Inc., 1993), IX-25--IX-33.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix A. *Duplin County Estate Records*, on file at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh, North Carolina.

<sup>8</sup> The 1826 date of Stephen Miller's death corresponds to the stylistic analysis of the nineteenth century photograph of the brick house (Site 31DP192). See Appendix B.

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix A. *Duplin County Deed Book* 30, 596-602.

<sup>10</sup> See Appendix A. *Duplin County Will Book* 6, 332-334.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

In the earlier survey report, there was a discussion of the function of the building. The building was called a packhouse, although it was suggested that a possible use for the building was either as a church, as a school or as a store. During their site visit, NCDOT architectural historians determined that the building was most likely a warehouse that was possibly moved from the river to its present site after the river was no longer navigable up to Miller's landing. This conclusion is supported by the over-built framing enabling the building to support large loads. The absence of heat, light, and interior finish indicate that the building was never intended for habitation, underscoring the probability that it had a non-domestic use.

Evaluation: The warehouse is evaluated within the context established by Marvin A. Brown in his survey report for R-2204, dated August 1993.<sup>12</sup>

#### *Criterion A*

*National Register Bulletin 15* states: "Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history."<sup>13</sup> The warehouse has significance under Criterion A for commerce. The warehouse's location is near both a major land and a major water route, making it a nucleus for trade in the vicinity. The storage of goods to be sold at market in the warehouse associates it with a pattern of events that supported the economy of the region. This significance holds regardless of the possible movement of the building.

#### *Criterion B*

*National Register Bulletin 15* states: "Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past."<sup>14</sup> The warehouse is not associated with a specific person and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B.

#### *Criterion C*

*National Register Bulletin 15* states: "Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."<sup>15</sup>

In *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape*, Carl Lounsbury defines a warehouse as:

<sup>12</sup> Brown, et al., VII-1--VII-14.

<sup>13</sup> *National Register Bulletin 15*, 12.

<sup>14</sup> *National Register Bulletin 15*, 14.

<sup>15</sup> *National Register Bulletin 15*, 17.



A building or part of a building used for the storage of merchandise. Following the tobacco inspection acts passed in the Chesapeake colonies, a large number of warehouses were erected for the storage of hogsheads of tobacco at public landings. Most of these warehouses were one-story frame buildings measuring from 25 to 80 feet or more in length, with one or two sheds attached to the sides. In the 17th and early 18th centuries, merchants often stored their wares in their dwellings lofts, cellars, or other storerooms. This practice continued through the early 19th century. In the late colonial period, specialized buildings began to be erected in larger southern port towns such as Charleston, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Baltimore. Two- and three-story warehouses, often containing counting rooms or offices, stood along quaysides and wharfs filled with imported goods waiting for sale or redistribution to backcountry storekeepers.<sup>16</sup>

Property 61 fits the above description. Miller's Landing was located nearby and was almost at the northernmost navigable point on the Northeast Cape Fear River.<sup>17</sup> It is highly likely that a storage building would have been used at the landing. At its present site the warehouse is accessible by a foot path to Miller's Landing and fronts NC 11, which was the eighteenth century road to the courthouse at Goshen Swamp (figure 8).

The warehouse illustrates the particular characteristics of late-eighteenth century framing. The use of half-lapped, pinned collars in the roof system, the closed stringer stair, wrought nails on the interior and remaining original weatherboards indicates a late-eighteenth century construction date. The heavy framing, especially the use of half-log sleepers, is also typical of early American building techniques particularly less expensive construction. The warehouse is a rare surviving example of its type. The warehouse embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and method of construction, therefore it is eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

#### *Criterion D*

*National Register Bulletin* 15 states: "Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."<sup>18</sup> The architectural component of this property is not likely

<sup>16</sup> Carl Lounsbury, ed., *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994): 397.

<sup>17</sup> Miller's Landing in approximately one-half mile south of Kornegay's Bridge which was the northernmost navigable point on the Northeast Cape Fear River on an 1889 Army Corps of Engineers Map. Barges and rafts were the most common vessels on the river due to swampy conditions in the vicinity. Presently the river is no longer navigable. Wilson Angley, "An Historical Overview of the Northeast Cape Fear River," typewritten manuscript, 1981.

<sup>18</sup> *National Register Bulletin* 15, 21.



to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Proposed National Register Boundary and Justification: *National Register Bulletin* 15 states: "The term 'structure' is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter."<sup>19</sup> Some examples of building types that meet this description are corncribs, grain elevators and windmills. Although these buildings are occasionally places of human interaction and work, they are more generally storage facilities. The warehouse would function in a similar way and therefore could be considered a structure.

*National Register Bulletin* 21 states: "The boundaries for structures ... may be the land or water occupied by the resources without any surroundings."<sup>20</sup> The proposed boundary for the warehouse should encompass the resource but does not need to incorporate any additional land. The proposed boundary for the warehouse is its footprint.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> *National Register Bulletin* 15, 4.

<sup>20</sup> *National Register Bulletin* 21, 41; also see *National Register Bulletin* 16A, 56.

<sup>21</sup> It should be noted that the present owners of the warehouse have expressed interest in preserving the building on their property. The owners want to move the warehouse in a northwest direction to sit on the land to the rear of their house.

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## Appendix A: Chain of Title

**11 July 1788**

**[Deed B, 199]**

No. 1039

Grantee: Stephen Miller

50 acres

"West of the North East River beginning at a water oak about sixty yards below the bridge John Haik [?] Corner thence his line North 65 West 160 poles to a cypress his corner thence North 61 East 46 poles to a Gum John Matchetts Corner thence Matchett's line so. 84 East 150 poles to the river thence down the river as it meanders to the first station."

**26 November 1790**

**[Deed B, 174]**

No. 1183

Grantee: Stephen Miller

"200 acres of land in Duplin County in the fork of Goshen and the North East -- Beginning at a cypress water oak and gum on the North edge of the main road on a line of a survey Patented by Edward Houston. thence along the main road with William Kornegays Line North 16 E 20 poles thence North 30 East 20 poles. Thence North 20 East 20 poles. Thence North 30 East 75 poles to a cypress North Edge of the road Kornegays corner. Thence along an old line said to be James Herring's line formerly Patented by a certain Samuel Rattiff [?] North 69 West 290 poles to a red oak. Thence South 45 West 100 poles to a stake in Goshen Swamp. Thence joining the lines of a survey Patented by John Green and Edward Houston to the place of the beginning."

**19 May 1796**

**[Deed 3, 324-327]**

Grantor: George Miller, Duplin County, North Carolina

Grantee: Stephen Miller, Duplin County, North Carolina

sundry lands totaling 851 acres

100 pounds current money

The follows tracts of land on the South side of Goshen Swamp and West Side of Northeast River, bounded as follows:

1) 260 acres ...

240 acres formerly granted by deed from George Miller to Edward Houston and by Edward Houston to Stephen Miller, whereon to the said deeds and records may now fully appear, the said patent granted to William McRae[?] 21 September 1741.



2) 86 acres  
60 acres granted to Anthony and George Miller, 18 December 1759

3) 330 acres  
patent to Robert Hew [?]  
26 May 1757

4) 25 acres  
patent to George Miller, 9 November 1784  
West side of Northeast River

5) 150 acres  
patent to Hugh McAlexander  
11 April 1745

The whole of 5 parcels of lands contains 850 acres.

**3 August 1826**  
**[Duplin County Estate Records; CR 035.508.61]**

In [illegible] to Ux annexed

Writ, I James K. Hill Sheriff of the County [Duplin County, North Carolina] aforesaid ... by James Pearsale, Samuel Stanford, Aron Morgan, John Johnson, James S. Herring, William Kornegay, James Dixon, Joseph D. Peariale, Charles Chambers, James Chambers and Harold Best, freeholders ... by me duly summoned, came in proper person to a certain plantation whereof the said Stephen Miller did seized and possessed, mention in the annexed. Writ, lying on the North East River and Goshen Swamp in the County aforesaid, containing 4292 acres, more or less, and the freeholders aforesaid did allot and set off to the said Winifred Miller, one third part of the plantation aforesaid did allot and set off unto her the said Winifred Miller, the part or portion of the aforesaid plantation, included and comprised in the following bounds, viz. Beginning in the backline up Goshen 56 poles from the corner rid oak, and running through the plantation south 38 east 68 poles, thence south 69 east 36 poles, thence south 50 east 40 poles to the road, thence up the road to the corner of the field, thence with the fence south 52 east 28 poles to a red oak, thence north 85 east 66 poles to a White Oak, at the fence not far from the head of the Mill pond, thence south 64 east 234 poles to the North East River, thence down the various courses of the North East River to where a line running from the mouth of a ditch (the corner of which is south 737 east) with thence the River, thence with that line to when the same comes to the mouth of the ditch, then up the ditch ... to

the forks of the roads just above the House ... thence the north [?] course to the mill road, thence with road until it comes opposite to John Chambers corner stake, thence a direct line to Mist Corner (being Chamber's and Miller's corner) and from there along Miller's line to the beginning containing 651 acres, more or less.

... including the House, or Mansion, of the said Stephen Miller desc. in which he most generally dwelt nigh[?] before his decease and all the Outhouses, buildings or improvements thereunto belonging or appertaining. Which being done, I the said Sheriff and freeholders aforesaid, give the said Winifred Miller in possession of the premises.

Partition of Estate to Heirs-at-law  
July/Fall terms 1826

Stephen Miller dies seized and possessed of 5858 1/2 acres; 5643 1/2 acres in Duplin County; 215 acres in New Hanover County  
Valued at \$17,551  
land divided into eight shares valued at \$2,193.875 each

Lot 1: Barbara W. Lane  
[described in Deed 4(b), 10]  
445 acres  
receives for other lots \$253.87 [value: \$1940.00]

Lot 2: Rachel W. Miller, 2 tracts of land  
1) Beginning at a stake near the old grave beyond the house and runs South 39 East 48 poles to a stake in the edge of a gully; thence down the ditch south 46 east 32 poles south 55 east 73 poles; thence north 60 1/2 east 47 poles to a post oak; thence south 73 east 26; thence north 81 east 26 poles; south 64 east tot the river, thence up the run as it meanders to the North East hole, thence crossing the run North 50 east 84 poles to a stake. 521 acres.  
2) 326 1/4 acres adjoining Matchett place  
receives from others \$267 [value: \$1926.87]

Lot 3: William W. Miller  
Beginning a large pine, Chamber's and Miller's old corner ... head of Shop branch ... edge of a pond below the old mill ... thence the various courses of number 2. reversed to the beginning of said No. 2 at a stake near the old graves on the road beyond the house, thence down the road to a little bridge a corner of Lot No. 1 ....  
568 acres  
pays others \$106.00 [value: \$2299.87]

Lot 4: George Miller



667(2) acres [described in Deed 4(b), 13]  
pays others \$406.00 [value \$2599.87]

Lot 5: Sarah Eliza Miller  
923 1/2 acres  
owes others \$106.00 [value: \$2299.87]

Lot 6: John Miller  
999 1/2 acres [described in Deed 11, 11-12]  
pays others \$556.125 [value: \$2750.00]

Lot 7: Stephen Miller  
"to include plantation mills and all the lands whereon he now lives as also  
the privilege of cutting [illegible] off 300 acres adjoining the land of the mill  
pond"  
215 acres in New Hanover County near Wilmington  
containing in all 525 acres  
pays others \$106 [value: \$2299.87]

Lot 8: Richard Miller  
following tracts southeast of the North East River:  
1) 100 acres; conveyed by Daul Glyson, sheriff to Stephen Miller  
2) 26(4)9 acres on poly branch, conveys by Jason Hall, sheriff to Stephen  
Miller  
3) 150 acres adjoining Edwin R. Houston's lands; conveyed by Owen  
Daniel to Stephen Miller  
4) 140 acres; conveyed by Sam Houston to Stephen Miller (Sr.?)  
plus 113 acres west side North East River  
5 lots in Sarecta (Lots # 11, 47, 48, 68, 71)  
from all other receives \$758 [value: \$1435.87]

From Inventory of sales on 20 October 1826

2,000 brick @ \$3 1/4	Stephen Miller	\$6 50
privilege 3,000 more 3 1/4 if any not delivered		
3,000 shingles @ \$250M		\$6 40
144 feet Walnut plank	Richard Miller	\$5 92
2,500 Brick [illegible]	Nicholas	\$8 12 1/2
Not delivered		

**1 Sept. 1828**

**[Deed 4(b), 10]**

Grantor: Barbara Lane, Duplin County, North Carolina

Grantee: William W. Miller, Duplin County, North Carolina

In consideration of \$2000.00; parcel of land lying:  
 On the south side of Goshen Swamp in Duplin County, bounded as follows: beginning at cypress and water oak near Goshen bridge, thence S 65 W 632 poles to a gum, thence S 20 W 126 poles to a cypress on the south bank of Goshen, thence down the run as it meanders to a cypress stump chambers corner, S 63 W 23 poles to a small red oak, thence S 67 W 62 poles to a sweet gum, thence S 20 W 27 poles to a sweet gum, thence S 35 E 26 poles to a red oak, thence S 50 W 56 poles to a hickory on the backline, thence with the dower line S 38 E 68 poles thence S 69 E 36 poles, thence down a branch on the south side S 50 W 40 poles to a little bridge on the main road thence with the road to the beginning; containing by estimation 445 acres, more or less.

**13 January 1830**

**[Deed 4(B), 13]**

Grantor: George Miller, Duplin County, North Carolina  
 Grantee: Richard Miller, Duplin County, North Carolina  
 \$2000.00

"...and lying on the West side of the North East Branch of the Cape Fear River bounded as follows--beginning at Chamber's line thence ... to a junction of East and West prongs of Said branch..."  
 662 acres.

**13 February 1837**

**[Deed 11, 11-12]**

Grantor: John Miller, Duplin Co., North Carolina  
 Grantee: William W. Miller, Duplin Co., North Carolina  
 for consideration of \$2000.00

"... parcel of land lying and being on the west side of the Northeast River and in the aforesaid state and county bounded as follows--  
 Begining [sic] at a pine in the edge of Smith branch thence with Best's line No. 86 W 19 poles to a hickory thence W 64 poles to a pine thence So. 5 West 38 poles to a pine, Best other corner, thence with Best other line west 59 poles to a stake said best corner thence So. 35 E 53 poles to a poplar in Dark branch, thence down the branch as it meanders about 98 poles follow the field where Hannah's house stands to an ash on said run on the publick [sic] road thence with said road to Sarecta Bridge thence in the the [sic] river as it meanders to where the Swain is generally hollow at white oak corner of 113 acres allotted to Richard Miller thence with said line as follows No. 59 W 5 poles thence So. 32 W 15 poles thence So. 53 W 4 poles to a pointer oak thence No. 66 W 52 poles to a crest oak thence No. 13 W 120 poles to a persimmon thence No. 32 E 20 poles to



an oak corner of Lot No. 5 thence with different lanes that divides Lot Nos. 5 and 6 to the beginning.”  
Containing 999 1/4 acres.

**28 February 1841**

**[Deed 24, 5]**

Grantor: Richard E. Miller, Duplin County, North Carolina  
Grantee: William W. Miller, Duplin County, North Carolina  
for \$3000.00 U.S. currency.

division and partition of the land of the late Richard Miller of Duplin County, North Carolina.

“... beginning on the River Bank William W. Miller’s corner and runs with his line No 64 W to the mouth of the ditch in the edge of the low grounds. thence his line No. 73 W 46 poles thence So. 67 W 42 poles thence his line N 11 W 2 1/2 poles thence with his line No. 67 W 17 poles thence his line No. 55 W 20 poles to a bend in the ditch thence his line S 42 W 50 poles to a stake at a ditch thence his line So. 22 W 28 poles to a pine at the edge of a pond below the old Mill thence his line No. 78 W 44 poles to a pine thence No. 33 W 30 poles to a small pine at a ditch thence his line No. 76 W 35 poles to a Water Oak on Shop Branch thence up said branch as it meanders to a stake at the road thence with the road So. 50 W 32 poles thence with the road So. 79 w 23 poles to a stake thence No. 101 W 32 poles to a Black Gum thence So. 53 E 42 poles to a Pine thence So. 60 E 54 poles to a Persimmon tree thence So. 40 E 172 poles to a lightwood tree in the field near the fence thence So. 12 E 77 poles to a pine on the lagoon path near a pond thence So. 50 E to the River thence up the River as it meanders to the beginning. 411 acres, more or less...

“Together with all and singular the tenements, [illegible], and appurtenances thereon belonging or in anywise appertaining and the mansion and river seeng [?], remainder and secondary rents, issues and profits thereof. And also all the estate right, title, interest ...”

**15 April 1880**

**William W. Miller estate partition**

**[Deed 30, 596-602]**

Last Will and Testament of William W. Miller (died 29 March 1880)

- 1) pay debts
- 2) sons, George Miller and William W. Miller, divide equally all property in Florida
- 3) daughters, Eliza M. Hicks, Winifred M. Herring, Louisa W. Miller and Rachel M. Murphy divide all of the real estate in North Carolina



Eliza M. Hicks--to receive Oaky Hill Place and lot at Faison known as the Georgia Hicks place

Louisa W. Miller--old Brick House Place

4) all other property (except wardrobes) to be divided equally among six children.

5) Eliza M. Hicks land to remain in administered trust

6) All farm equipment, furniture, etc. in North Carolina to be divided among daughters

7) George Miller and William W. Miller, Jr., appointed executors

Written: 19 September 1878

#### Partition of Property--

Barbara Lane, or Oaky Hill Tract, ~445 acres

Richard L. Miller, ~400 acres [Richard E. Miller; Deed 24, 5]

The Matchett place, 999 1/4 acres [John Miller; Deed 11, 11-12]

House and Lot in Faison bought by wife Georgia Hicks

#### Conveyances--15 April 1880

From Heirs to Eliza M. Hicks, land on Goshen Swamp: described, to wit:

Beginning at a water oak at or near Miller's bridge across Goshen and runs N 65 W 432 poles to a gum, thence S 20 W 124 poles to a cypress on the little run of Goshen, thence down said run and meanders to a corner on said run or stream, thence S 40 W 23 poles thence S 67 W 62 poles, S 20 W 37 poles, S 35 E 24 poles, S 50 W 76 poles to a stake opposite the Northeast corner of J. W. Chambers house, thence S 51 1/2 40 poles to the Goshen Road thence down said road to the beginning containing 460 acres, more or less.

Also, house and lot in Faison [Georgia Hicks House; Deed 1870]

To Winifred M. Herring:

beginning at J W S[?] Miller's corner on Goshen Road and runs with said road W 80 E24 poles to a curve in the road, thence with the road W 52 S 82 1/4 poles to a stake, thence down the lane S 40 S48 poles to a point on said lane opposite a large Cedar tree, thence S 46 1/2 E 360 poles to a pine on the North East River just below the old landing, thence with the River as it meanders to J. W. A. Miller's Corner thence his line or fence to the beginning. 500 acres

To Louisa W. Miller:

tract known as the Home Place, beginning at a stake on the Goshen Road the corner of the land allotted to Eliza M. Hicks and runs thence W 51 1/2 W 140 poles to a stake opposite the northeast corner of J. W. Chambers dwelling house thence S 50 W 232 poles to a stake, thence S

63 W about 40 poles to J. W. S. Miller's line, thence with said line to the Goshen Road, thence W 52 with said road to a stake at the lane, thence down the lane S 40 S48 poles to a point opposite a large cedar, thence S 46 1/2 E 360 poles to a pine on the North East River just below the landing, thence up said River to Rachel McIver Hicks corner, thence her line or lines to the Goshen road, thence with the road to the beginning.  
465 acres.

To Rachel M. Murphy; 444 1/2 acres

**29 April 1918**

**Last Will and Testament of Louisa W. Miller**

**(exhibited for probate by executor, Rachel E. Hatch)**

**[Will Book 6, 332-334]**

- 1) \$500.00 set aside to pay for personal burial; to build enclosure to 'Home Cemetery'; to erect monument of Italian marble, like mother's, surmounted by a cross with inscription
  - 2) \$500.00 to build belfry and porch at the front entrance of Protestant Episcopal Church in Faison
  - 3) Remainder of property to niece, Rachel Hatch (daughter of Sister, Rachel M. Hatch, dec.)
  - 4) appoints Rachel Hatch executor.
- written: 27 Feb. 1906

**2 Sept. 1966**

**Last Will and Testament of Rachel E. Hatch of Richmond, Virginia**

**[Will Book 15, 189]**

- 1) Pay debts
- 2) "I give all my estate of every kind and description to the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina to be used in the furtherance of charitable purposes."
- 3) granting of fiduciary powers
- 4) nomination of executor: First & Merchants National Bank, main office in Richmond, Virginia. Requests no appraisal of estate.

**29 December 1967**

**[Deed Book 640, 389]**

Grantor: Estate of Rachel E. Hatch  
 Grantee: Lannie O. Price and Martha J. Price  
 46 acres  
 (for map see Deed Book 961, 411)

**23 April 1986**

**[Deed Book 961, 410]**

Grantor: Martha J. Price, widow of Lannie O. Price

Grantee: Edward and Janie Price  
2 acres--lot #1 of the Lannie O. Price estate



## Appendix B: Description of Photograph of Brick House<sup>22</sup>

While conducting archeological field research for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Deborah Joy located an early-twentieth century photograph of a dwelling house that once stood near Kenansville in Duplin County. She requested additional information about the house in the photograph from the Historic Architecture Resources Section. The house burned in the early twentieth century and its remains were pushed into the cellar. The purpose of this analysis is to provide Ms. Joy with an approximate date for the house based on stylistic and documentary evidence which she can incorporate with her archaeological findings.

The photograph shows a two-story, brick house with a partial cellar and interior gable-end chimneys. The end elevations and facade were laid in 1:3 common bond.<sup>23</sup> A wood covered entrance on the side elevation denotes at least a partial cellar. There is no water table. On the rear of the house is a weatherboard ell. It is impossible to determine, from the photograph, when the ell was added; therefore it will not be addressed.<sup>24</sup>

The facade has three, evenly spaced bays with a central doorway. The ground floor window openings on the facade are nine-over-six, double hung sash. Rubbed brick jack arches define the windows and doors. The upper story has six-over-six, double hung sash and a center door. The side elevation has two bays with the same window sash as the facade. Two windows flank the chimney stack at attic level. These are two-over-two, double hung sash with rubbed brick arches. A doorway is in the corner closest to the facade. However, instead of rubbed bricks a course of headers sits above this door.

There is evidence for alterations to the facade window closest to the viewer and the door on the side elevation. A change to the facade is illustrated by a lighter colored brick and mortar below the facade windows. The brickwork below the threshold level of the facade door and that between the bottom of the window and the threshold are different colors. This leads one to surmise that the window opening was originally a door. The appearance of headers above the door on the end elevation strongly suggests the addition of that door during a remodeling campaign.<sup>25</sup> To further support its alteration, the door is not on center with the

<sup>22</sup> Given to Deborah Joy as a memo attachment on 17 February 1997.

<sup>23</sup> 1:3 bond, or American bond, is an modification of English bond. American bond alternates a row of headers with three, five, or seven courses of headers. Lounsbury, 38.

<sup>24</sup>The possibility of the ell being a kitchen is speculative. Domestic architecture tends to have many exceptions to its numerous rules.

<sup>25</sup> Although speculative, one could reason the door was added at the same time the windows were altered. There is also the possibility that a doorway could have always been at that particular spot; this would point to the possibility of the house having a "Quaker plan." The "Quaker plan" is also known as a three-room plan in the Delaware river valley. This would support the possibility of the builder having known of

window above. This is inconsistent with all other openings on the building. A possible scenario of the changes to the house is that a door might have been on the front facade to allow access to an interior room for a group who was denied access to other parts of the house, for example, clients visiting an office. The door could have been moved when this functional need was no longer necessary. Furthermore, a second door was often added to improve access to an exterior kitchen. A new kitchen could have been built, or a need for greater access could have arisen. Whatever the case, the door was moved to accommodate a household change.

On the facade, a course of bricks separates the ground and upper stories. The bricks are laid in a pattern of header and stretcher placed on end creating a reverse-dentil pattern. There are several possibilities as to the origin of this brickwork. The most likely one is that the bricks are flashing for a porch removed before the photograph was taken. The upper level door suggests the existence of a porch because of the necessity of a landing for the door. There are faint ghost marks parallel to the window arches and at the edges of the facade. This evidence coupled with the different colored brick below the threshold level indicates the presence of a porch running along the entire length of the facade. The existence of a porch is consistent with other examples of eighteenth and nineteenth domestic architecture in the state.

Paneled elements provide clues about the date of the house. The jamb on the facade has three panels that probably correspond to a six panel door, which is typical of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Unfortunately, one cannot discern any molding profiles from the photograph, but the shadow lines of the panel fields indicate a depth that is consistent with earlier work rather than the Greek Revival style of the 1830s and 1840s.<sup>26</sup>

The brickwork suggests a nineteenth-century date. The use of 1:3 common bond on the building places the construction of the building after 1780.<sup>27</sup> Common bond illustrates a general influence of the Germanic forms of the Delaware River valley on American colonial and Federal architecture.<sup>28</sup> The interior end chimneys also indicate a nineteenth-century date. Builders favored this form because it enabled them to heat two rooms with a single chimney stack

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Germanic architectural forms. For an illustration of the three-room plan see Bernard L. Herman, *Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware, 1700-1900* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987), 23-24.

<sup>26</sup> Raised paneling is typical of the late eighteenth century. As the Greek Revival style became more popular during the nineteenth century a flatter field was adopted in panel design. This gives panels the look of a recessed panel with raised rails and stiles. Lounsbury, 257-258.

<sup>27</sup> Calder Loth, "Notes on the Evolution of Virginia Brickwork from the Seventeenth Century to the Late Nineteenth Century," *Association for Preservation Technology* (1974), 106 and Lounsbury, 37-39.

<sup>28</sup> Lounsbury, 38-39.



with corner fireplaces. The form had a resurgence in popularity in the early nineteenth century when double pile plans increased in popularity.

All of these clues point to an early nineteenth-century date. The only inconsistency are the paneled doors and jambs. Rural North Carolina, however, is noted for its *retarditaire* designs. This results from the state's isolation and the subordinate role of fashion to land ownership. This attitude differs from the highly fashion conscious port cities of the East coast. Therefore, although the paneling alone could signal an earlier date, in combination with the other datable elements and the location of the building it seems most likely that the building was constructed during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Documentary evidence can further narrow down the date of construction. A letter addressing the architecture of Duplin county written in 1810, by William Dickson stated:

The County being Remote from Navigation there is no trade in it, the general and Individual Wealth in it Rises from the Production of their lands and labour of their Negroes, none are very Rich .... The first Inhabitants ... built and lived in log Cabbins, and as they become more Wealthy, some of them Built framed Clapboard Houses with Clay Chimneys, at Present there are many good Houses, well Constructed, with Brick Chimneys, and Glass lights, there are no Stone or Brick walled Houses, nor any that can be called Edifices in the County. ---The greatest Number of the Citizens yet build in the old Stile.<sup>29</sup>

The house site is off an historic road, NC 11, and is near Kornegay's Bridge, which was the northernmost navigable point on the Northeast Cape Fear River.<sup>30</sup> Both of these transportation routes were prominent in early county history. If a brick house had been standing on the site, Dickson would have seen it. Therefore, one can safely conclude that the house was constructed after 1810.

In 1816, Duplin County wanted to expand the county seat at Kenansville and erect a new courthouse. A frame one was constructed in 1818. Typically, the courthouse was the most important and most expensive building in the county. The fact that the Duplin County courthouse was built of frame suggests that the

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<sup>29</sup> William Dickson, letter of November 24, 1810, as quoted in Catherine W. Bishir, "Proper Good Nice and Workmanlike Manner: A Century of Traditional Building Practice, 1730-1830," in Catherine W. Bishir, Charlotte V. Brown, Carl R. Lounsbury, and Ernest H. Wood III, *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 48.

<sup>30</sup> Leon H. Sikes, *Duplin County Places: Past and Present: A Guide to Duplin County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, Co., 1971), 82, 92.



county government could not afford to construct in brick. In addition, there were no known brick masons in the county before 1820.<sup>31</sup>

Analysis of the historical evidence and the stylistic characteristics of the house, leads one surmise that the house was constructed between 1810 and the dawn of the Civil War. This time frame can be further narrowed, arguing that because of the lack of active masons in the county before 1820 the house could not have been constructed before that date. Stylistic evidence can be used to shorten the time frame in which the building could have been constructed. The Greek Revival was firmly established in North Carolina during the 1840s. House construction after 1850 would make the house old-fashioned as opposed to *retarditaire* in its design, which for a house of that cost would be unthinkable. Therefore, an appropriate date for the dwelling house would be between 1820 and 1850.

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<sup>31</sup> A search of the Museum of Southern Decorative Arts database on craftsmen in Duplin county revealed that no brickmakers or masons were present in the county before 1820. One of the constraints of this database is that it only lists artisans who were active before 1820. There was a master builder, Andrew McIntire, who was active by 1817. Since this date coincides with the construction of the courthouse, it seems plausible that he was hired for that project. The 1818 courthouse was frame, which calls into question McIntire's abilities as a mason.