



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 1, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge 57 over Quioccosin Swamp on US 13, PA-15-03-0026, Bertie County,
ER 09-1323

Thank you for your memorandum of July 31, 2015, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and **concur that neither the Overflow Farm (BR0764) nor Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (BR0765) is eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov

**Historic Architectural Resources Evaluation Report
Replacement of Bridge No. 57 on
US 13 over Quioccosin Swamp in Bertie County
Final Identification & Evaluation**

**TIP No. B-4916
WBS No. 40089.1.2**

**Prepared for:
The North Carolina Department of Transportation
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch
Century Center
1020 Birch Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27610**

**Prepared by:
Coastal Carolina Research
A wholly owned subsidiary of
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.
P.O. BOX 1198
201 W. Wilson Street
Tarboro, North Carolina 27886**

**Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0711

JULY 2015

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NCR-0711

JULY 2015

**Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D., Principal Investigator
Coastal Carolina Research**

7-28-2015

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace bridge number 57 on US 13 in Bertie County. The B-4916 project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying two resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation. Both resources are included in the state architectural survey. In addition to these resources Bertie County Bridge No. 57 is not addressed in this report. Built in 1939, the structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

This report represents documentation of historic architectural properties located within the APE for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This project is included in the current North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) as Project Number B-4916 and has state funds and federal permits. The APE extends approximately 700 feet to either end of the existing bridge (NE-SW) and 50 feet to either side of the US 13 centerline (NW-SE) to encompass planned construction activities.

For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations of the identified properties along US 13. The CCR architectural historian inspected resources located along US 13, Bertie County, in June 2015. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Bertie County Public Library (Windsor), the Windsor-Bertie County Chamber of Commerce (Windsor), and the Bertie County Register of Deeds (Windsor), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources. This report recommends that none of the resources are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

PROPERTY NAME	NCHPO SURVEY SITE NUMBER	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	CRITERIA
Overflow Farm	BR0764	Not Eligible	None
Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House	BR0765	Not Eligible	None

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Appendix A. Qualifications

INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace bridge number 57 on US 13 in Bertie County (Figure 1). This project is included in the current North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) as Project Number B-4916 and has state funds and federal permits. This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of historic properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The investigations comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

The B-4916 project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007). NCDOT architectural historians established an APE for the project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying two resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation. Both resources are included in the state architectural survey. In addition to these resources Bertie County Bridge No. 57 is not addressed in this report. Built in 1939, the structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The APE extends approximately 700 feet to either end of the existing bridge (NE-SW) and 50 feet to either side of the US 13 centerline (NW-SE) to encompass planned construction activities (Figure 2).

Methodology

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) prepared this historic architectural resources evaluation report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*¹ and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*. This report meets NCDOT and National Park Service guidelines. Resources are evaluated according to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The location of the APE boundary and those historic properties that were intensively surveyed for this evaluation effort are shown in Figure 2.

The NRHP criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
 - B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
 - C. 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;
- or

¹ National Park Service, 2014. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60

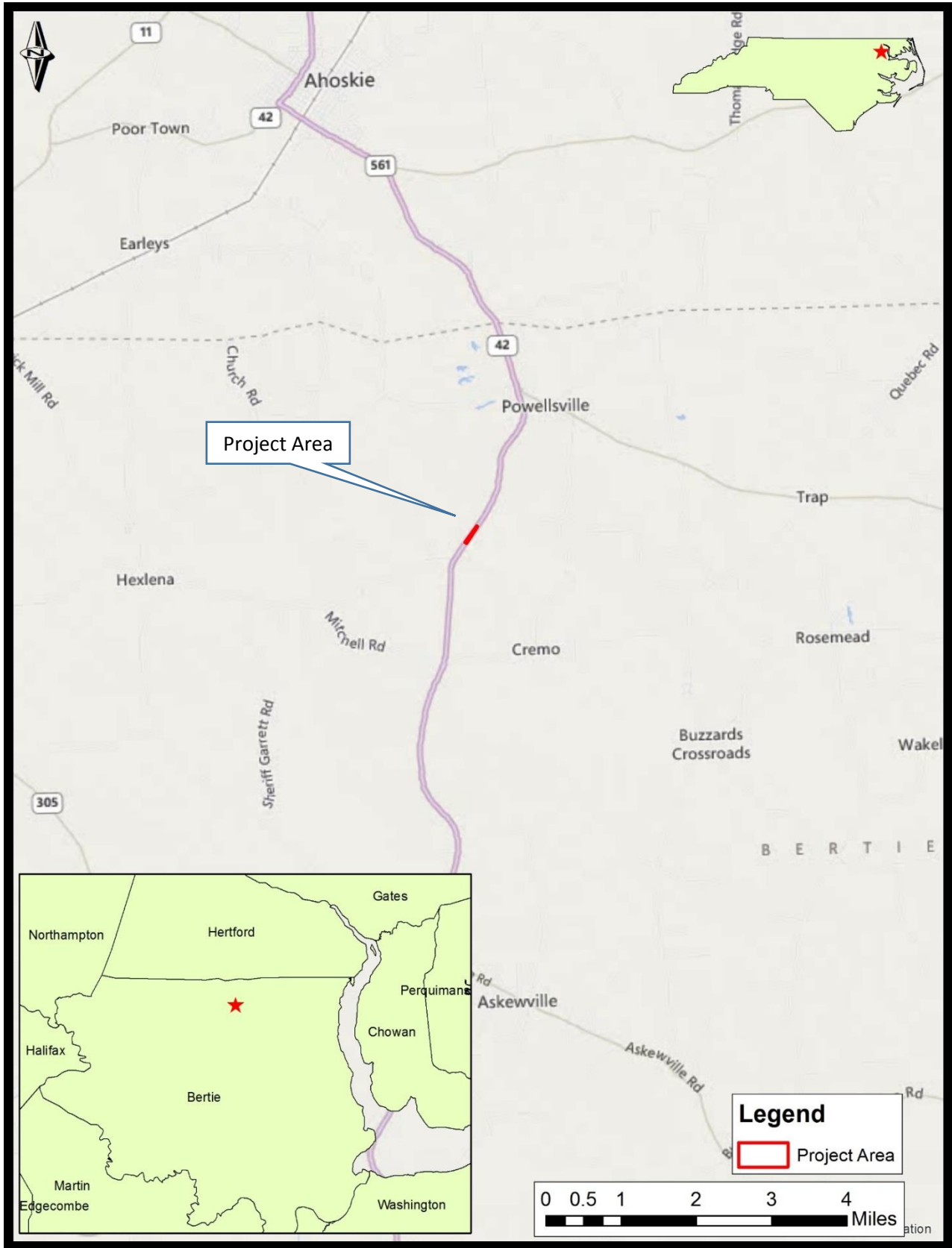


Figure 1: General Location of Bridge Number 57 on US 13 (B-4916).

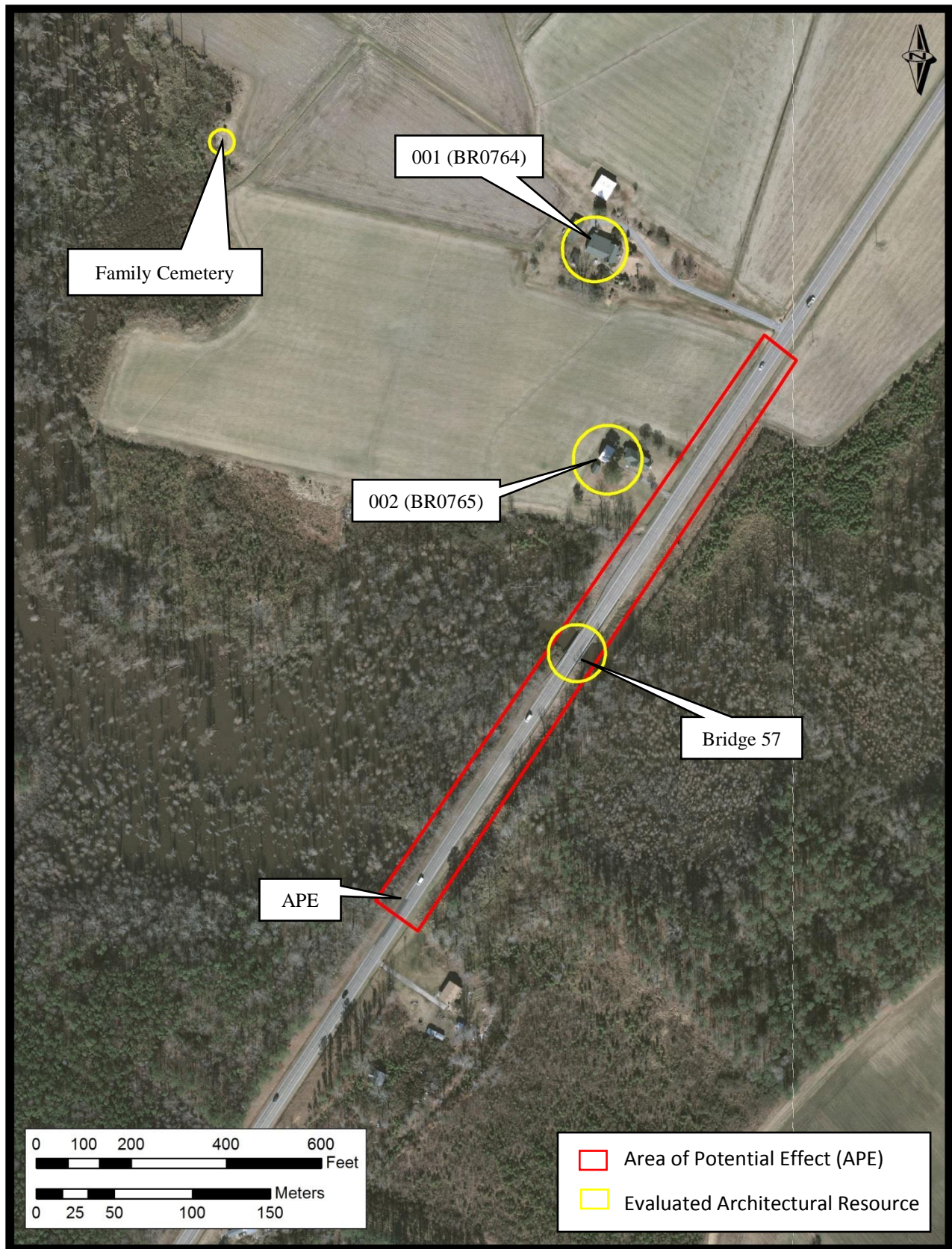


Figure 2: Historic Architectural Resources, Shown on Aerial (B-4916) (ArcGIS Image Service 2015a).

D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.²

For the preparation of this evaluation report the CCR architectural historian inspected resources located along US 13, Bertie County in June 2015. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Bertie County Public Library (Windsor), the Windsor-Bertie County Chamber of Commerce (Windsor), and the Bertie County Register of Deeds (Windsor), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources.

Summary of Results

The two intensive-level investigations involved dwellings: the Overflow Farm (No. 1) and the Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (No. 2). Based on the information obtained during the evaluation, neither of the resources is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Physical Environment

The project area is predominantly rural and includes large wooded areas interspersed with agricultural fields and wetlands associated with Quioccosion Swamp. Both evaluated properties retain a rural setting approximately two miles southwest of Powelsville in an area that has seen little development other than individual houses.

² Ibid.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Overflow Farm
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	1
HPO Survey Site Number:	BR0764
Location:	2949 US 13 N, Bertie County
Parcel ID:	6809494375
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1873
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 3: Overflow Farm (# 1), Looking North.

Setting

The Overflow Farm is located on the northwest side of US 13 N, less than 800 feet northeast of its crossing of Quioccosin Swamp. The house sits approximately 380 feet back from the road and is surrounded by several mature trees and shrubs as well as agricultural fields in all directions beyond the house yard (Figures 3 and 4).

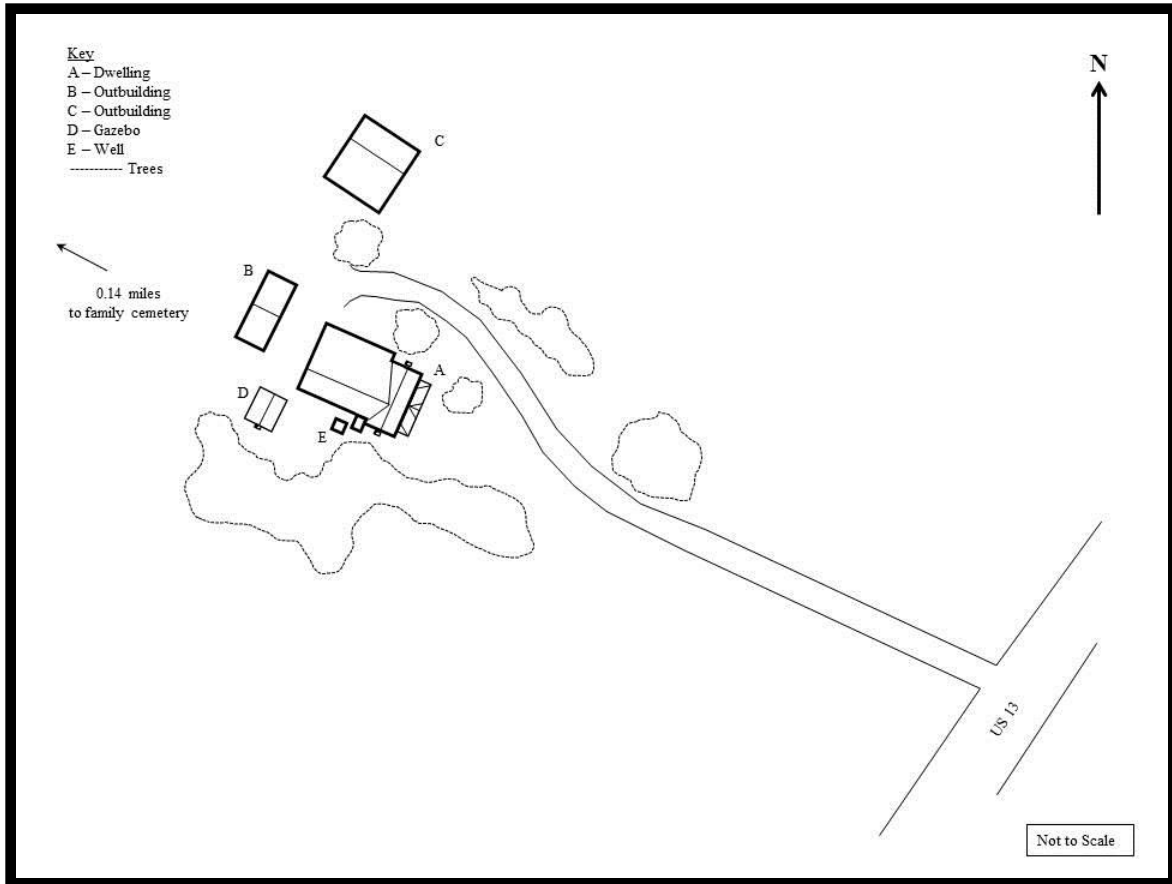


Figure 4: Sketch Map of Overflow Farm (# 1).

Property Description

Exterior

Begun around 1873, Overflow Farm is a one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling. A hip-roofed porch, supported by battered box columns on brick piers and with a small decorative cross gable, shelters the three bays the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. A gable-roofed wing extends off the entire width of the northwest (rear) elevation of the main block. The single-shouldered brick chimneys, laid in stretcher bond, located against the northeast and southwest gable ends of the main block appear to be original. The building is clad in aluminum siding, has an asphalt shingle roof, has wooden sash windows on the front section of the house and vinyl replacement sash windows on the rear wing, and sits on a continuous brick foundation (Figures 5 and 6).

Interior

The dwelling originally had a center-passage, single-pile plan, with a dining room and kitchen extending off the rear elevation, giving the building an L-shaped footprint. The rear section of the house was gradually expanded during the 1950s and 60s, with the final addition occurring in the 1990s, giving the house more of a rectangular footprint (the rear wing extends several feet past the northeast gable end of the front section of the house). During one of the earlier



Figure 5: Overflow Farm (# 1), Looking West.



Figure 6: Overflow Farm (# 1), Looking East.

twentieth-century additions, the partition wall between the center-passage and the northeast room was removed creating a more open layout in the front of the house, and the stair leading up to the attic was enclosed. The ceilings in the front section of the house are board-and-batten, but each in a slightly different style. The battens in the center-passage are plain, those in the northeast room have a rectangular molding, and those in the southwest room are chamfered. The entry door has six raised panels with a central laurel wreath below an etched window depicting a woman in Empire-style dress descending a flight of stairs, and it probably dates to the late-nineteenth century. The scene is flanked by two torches and topped by an eagle on a laurel wreath (Figures 7 through 10).

Outbuildings

None of the original outbuildings survive, which included a summer kitchen and a smokehouse. Currently located near the dwelling are a concrete-block well with a metal cap, a small front-gabled outbuilding clad in board-and-batten siding with two open shed wings that function as a garage, a front-gabled gazebo with an outdoor fireplace, and a larger front-gabled outbuilding clad in metal siding, with an open shed-roofed section off the southwest (side) elevation (Figures 11 through 14).

Cemetery

Located approximately 0.14 miles northwest of the dwelling, at the edge of the fields, is a small family cemetery, where Nathan Myers (1838-1922) and his wife Sallie Ann Askew (1835-1913) are buried as well as their daughter and son-in-law, Ella Myers (1873-1969) and T. W. Hollomon³ (1866-1936) and grandson Cecil S. Hollomon (1911-1993) and his wife Rosalie (1907-1992) (Figures 15 and 16).

³ In the official records the name is spelled Holloman with an “a” instead of Hollomon with an “o.”



Figure 7: Overflow Farm (# 1), Interior, Center Passage, Looking West.



Figure 8: Overflow Farm (# 1), Interior, Northeast Room, Looking North.



Figure 9: House (# 12), Overflow Farm (# 1), Interior, Southwest Room, Looking Southwest.



Figure 10: House (# 12), Overflow Farm (# 1), Interior, Front Door (l) and Detail of Etched Glass (r).



Figure 11: Overflow Farm (# 1), Well, Looking South.



Figure 12: Overflow Farm (# 1), Outbuilding, Looking West.



Figure 13: Overflow Farm (# 1), Gazebo, Looking South.



Figure 14: Overflow Farm (# 1), Outbuilding, Looking East.



Figure 15: Overflow Farm (# 1), Graves of Nathan and Sallie A. Myers, Looking Northwest.



Figure 16: Overflow Farm (# 1), Graves of T. W. and Ella M. Hollomon, and Cecil S. and Rosalie L. Hollomon, Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

On March 10, 1869, John O. Askew sold 440 acres of land in Mitchells Township to William J. Freeman.⁴ Freeman, in turn, sold 165 acres of the land to Nathan Myers in 1873, bounded to the north by the land of Ann E. Askew, to the south by the Quioccosin Swamp, to the east by the public road [to Powellsville], and to the west by the land of the Whites (formerly Jenkins).⁵ Myers had married Sallie Ann Askew in 1867, and together with their young son, David Lawrence Myers, they moved into a small log house located on the property (Figure 17).⁶ Myers immediately started clearing timber on his land and by 1877 had completed his new home, the domicile that still stands today.⁷ Myers' grew corn and cotton, but he also operated a small cider press for family and friends.⁸ According to the 1880 census, Nathan and his wife Sallie had four children, David L., Annie I., Laura Louella [Ella], and Benjamin F.⁹ Ella Myers married Thomas Watson [Watt] Hollomon in 1894.¹⁰ By 1900, they had three children, Luther E., David L., and Lillian, and Watt's younger brother Quinton T. Hollomon was also living with them.¹¹ By 1910, they had two more children, Clarence and Lesely [Leslie].¹² Their sixth child, Cecil Sherwood Hollomon was born in 1911. As Nathan Myers' health declined, Watt and Ella Hollomon purchased his farm in 1913, and moved back to the old homestead. Myers sold the farm to Hollomon in November 1913.¹³ Hollomon cleared some more of the woodlands on the 165-acre tract and added tobacco and peanuts to the crop rotation.¹⁴ Watt Hollomon passed away in 1936, and his widow continued to operate the farm with her two youngest sons. Her youngest son, Cecil S. Hollomon married Rosalie Liverman, a teacher in nearby Powellsville, in 1942, and between 1946 and 1956, he bought back the interest in the farm from his mother and siblings.¹⁵ Cecil Hollomon cleared more of the land for crops and added soybeans, but also raised hogs and cattle. Overflow Farm derived its name from a number of artesian wells located on the property, one of which was tapped in 1926, when a new bridge was constructed over the Quioccosin Swamp. The well served as a rest stop for travelers along US 13, and the state maintained a rest area near the well.¹⁶ Overflow farm is currently owner by Cecil S. Hollomon, Jr.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Overflow Farm is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

⁴ Bertie County Deed Book NN, page 434, 1869.

⁵ Bertie County Deed Book PP, page 95, 1873.

⁶ Ancestry.com 2015a, and Cecil Hollomon, Jr., "Overflow Farm," in Bertie County North Carolina Heritage, 1722-2010, pages 48-49.

⁷ Hollomon, 48.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ancestry.com 2015a, and Sally Moore Koestler, "Sally's Family Place – Rayner," electronic document accessed June 25, 2015.

¹⁰ Koestler.

¹¹ Ancestry.com 2015b.

¹² Ancestry.com 2015c.

¹³ Bertie County Deed Book 187, page 208, 1913.

¹⁴ Hollomon, 48.

¹⁵ Ibid., and Bertie County Deed Books 377, page 557 (1946), 449, page 114 (1955), 449, page 537 (1955), 451, page 318 (1956), and 451, page 348 (1956).

¹⁶ Hollomon, 48.



Figure 17: Portraits of Sallie Ann Myers and Nathan Myers (Ancestry.com 2015d).

Integrity

Overflow Farm remains in its original location and retains much of its natural setting with its surroundings still being predominantly rural, as agricultural fields and woodlands border it with Quioccosin Swamp to the south. Approximately 144 acres of the original 165-acre tract survive.¹⁷ The design of the dwelling is reflective of mid-to-late nineteenth-century architectural practices and styles; however, the use of aluminum siding, vinyl replacement windows on much of the dwelling, as well as the additions and the alterations to the finishes on the interior have affected the materials and workmanship. None of the historic outbuildings survive, but it can be assumed that there originally was a wide array of outbuildings associated with the property to meet the needs of its occupants, which affects the integrity of its occupational setting and the feeling of agricultural life in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Because of the loss of integrity of materials and workmanship, and lack of ancillary structures, the property can no longer convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with farming practices in the region during the turn of the twentieth century and the first half of the twentieth century, but due to its loss integrity can no longer convey this.

Criterion A

Overflow Farm is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented

¹⁷ Some of the acreage was lost to right-of-way for improvements to US 13.

to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Early colonial agriculture consisted in the production of wheat and corn and the raising of stock. The manufacture of tar, pitch, and turpentine also provided important sources of income for early farmers. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, corn, wheat, and tobacco were primary cash crops.¹⁸ With the invention of the cotton gin in the late eighteenth century, cotton surpassed tobacco in profitability. From 1880 to 1890, corn was the most extensively grown crop, followed by cotton. In the following two decades peanuts and tobacco took over from cotton as the most dominant cash crop.¹⁹ According to the 1880 census records, the average size of farms in Bertie County was 163 acres, with the largest number of farms being between 100 and 499 acres.²⁰ This number decreased steadily over the next several decades as the number of smaller farms increased. By 1910, the average farm size was 88.7 acres and this included tenant farms.²¹ Of the 3,183 farms recorded in the county in 1910, 53.8 percent were operated by owners, and 45.9 percent by tenants and the remaining 0.3 percent by managers. The number of tenant farms had steadily increased and farms were rented mainly on a share basis. If the landlord provided the work stock and fertilizer the tenant would receive one-third of the crops. On the other hand, if the tenant provided the work stock and half of the fertilizer he would receive half of the crop. Cash rents ranged from \$3 to \$10 an acre, with the average value of an acre of farmland being \$12.36 in 1910.²² Most of the farm laborers were African Americans who could earn between \$30 and \$37.50 a month without board and \$15 to \$20 with board. For 1910, the total expenditure for hired labor was \$147,200.²³ Overflow Farm is associated with the types of agricultural practices in Bertie County that are discussed here, for the period from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century; however, due to the loss of the original outbuildings it can no longer convey this and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Overflow Farm is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

¹⁸ Alan D. Watson, *Bertie County: A Brief History*, Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1982, pp. 52.

¹⁹ W. Edward Hearn, *Soil Survey of Bertie County, North Carolina*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1920, pp. 8-9.

²⁰ Historical Census Browser 2015.

²¹ Hearn, p. 13.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid., 12.

The property is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Overflow Farm is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Overflow Farm represents a common type of architecture built across much of North Carolina during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The rectangular one- or one-and-a-half-story side-gabled form allowed for the application of a variety of styles from Greek Revival to Gothic Revival, the interior or exterior placement of chimneys, the use of hipped- or shed-roofed porches, and use of plain gable roofs or triple-A roofs. A review of similar properties surveyed in Bertie County in the HPOWEB database revealed more than a dozen similar, buildings, two of which have been placed on the Study List: the Wolfenden-Hoggard House (BR0110) and the Ruffin House (BR0769) (Figures 18 and 19). Neither property seems to have retained any of the original outbuildings although they remain in their original location and their setting appears unaltered. The Wolfended-Hoggard House is currently vacant, but both dwellings retain a high level of material integrity, with weatherboard siding and wooden sash windows, which could make them potentially eligible for the National Register. Overflow Farm does not retain the integrity to embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

Overflow Farm is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.



Figure 18: Wolfenden-Hoggard House (BR0110), Looking Southwest.



Figure 19: Ruffin House (BR0769), Looking Northeast.

Resource Name:	Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	2
HPO Survey Site Number:	BR0765
Location:	2925 US 13N, Bertie County
Parcel ID:	6809486532
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1931
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 20: Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (# 2), Looking North.

Setting

The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is located on the northwest side of US 13 N, less than 340 feet northeast of its crossing of Quioccosin Swamp. The house sits approximately 70 feet back from the road and is surrounded by several mature trees and shrubs and agricultural fields to the northwest and northeast of the dwelling (Figures 208 and 21).

Property Description

Exterior

Built around 1931, the Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Craftsman-style dwelling with a large front-gabled porch, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals, which shelters the three bays on the southeast (front) elevation. Typical of the Craftsman style are the gallows brackets, which support the overhang of the roof on the porch,

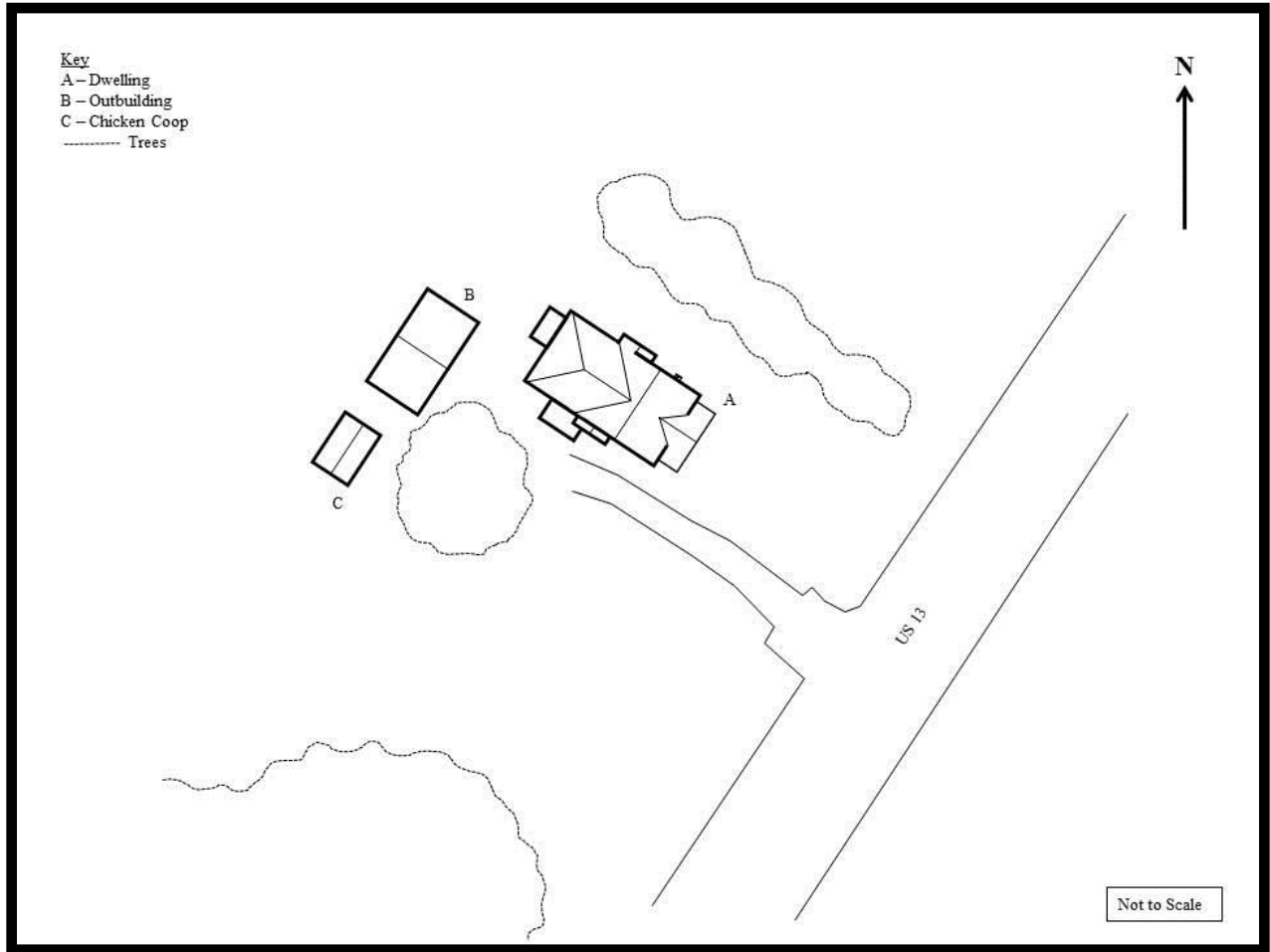


Figure 21: Sketch Map of the Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (# 2).

the exposed rafter tails, and the projecting bays on the gable ends. A hip-roofed wing extends off the northwest (rear) elevation of the main block and has a small shed-roofed section against its own rear elevation. The wing has similar Craftsman-style windows as the main block and exposed rafter tail, suggesting it is contemporary. The building, including the rear wing, sits on a brick-pier foundation with brick infill, is clad in asbestos shingles with an asphalt shingle roof, and has four-over-one wooden sash Craftsman-style windows that appear to be original to the dwelling (Figures 22 and 23).

Interior

The surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.



Figure 22: Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (# 2), Looking West.



Figure 23: Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (# 2), Looking East.

Outbuildings

Located west of the dwelling are two outbuildings which are contemporary to the dwelling or early additions. One is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled frame storage shed with two shed-roofed garage bays. The building sits on brick piers, is clad in vertical-board siding, and has a metal roof. Located to the southwest of the first outbuilding is a small front-gabled brick chicken coop. Its walls are laid in stretcher-bond brick, and it has an asphalt-shingle roof with exposed rafter tails (Figures 24 and 25).



Figure 24: Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (# 2), Outbuilding Looking Northwest.



Figure 25: Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House (# 2), Chicken Coop Looking West.

Historical Background

The property was originally part of the 165 acres Nathan Myers purchased from William J. Freeman in 1873.²⁴ The land eventually passed on to his grandson Cecil Sherwood Hollomon (see above), who sold the parcel, on which the house sits, to his older brother Leslie Gay Hollomon and his wife Evelyn Kiff Hollomon, in 1957.²⁵ Upon the death of Evelyn Hollomon the property passed along to her nephew, Cecil Sherwood Hollomon, Jr.²⁶

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House remains in its original location and retains much of its natural setting with its surroundings still being predominantly rural, as agricultural fields and

²⁴ Bertie County Deed Book PP, page 95, 1873.

²⁵ Bertie County Deed Book 473, page 442, 1957.

²⁶ Bertie County Estate Files O3E/132, 2003

woodlands border it with Quioccosin Swamp to the south. The design of the dwelling is reflective of the Craftsman style, which was popular across much of the North Carolina and the United States from the 1910s to the 1940s; however, the use of asbestos shingles has affected the materials and workmanship. Lelsie Hollomon was a contractor by profession and never actively farmed.²⁷ The feeling of the property with only two small outbuildings, is probably very similar to when he built the house and lived in it. The property is associated with common settlement practices and retains a fair level of integrity although it lacks significance and distinction.

Criterion A

The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The property is not associated with an important event in American prehistory or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

The dwelling is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is representative of the great variety of Craftsman-style dwellings that were built across much of North Carolina during the first four decades of the twentieth centuries. A review of similar properties surveyed in Bertie County in the HPOWEB

²⁷ Cecil Sherwood Hollomon, Jr., personal communication, June 2014.

database revealed 67 other buildings described as Craftsman/Bungalow.²⁸ A majority of them were built in more urban areas, such as the Dr. S.A. Saunders House (BR0980) and Raymond S. Burden House (BR1005) both in Aulander, but close to half a dozen other rural examples exist, such as the Mitchell House III (BR0618) and a house (BR1131) on Early Station Road (SR 1228) (Figures 26 through 29). The examples show some of the variety but also the similarities associated with the Craftsman style. The massing of the Burden House and the Hollomon House are similar, with the side-gabled main block and the large front-gabled porch, but the variety of materials is much greater in the former. The two rural examples are more similar in their modest approach, but the Mitchell House III appears to retain a larger percentage of original materials than the Hollomon House. The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House retains a fair level of integrity despite the use of asbestos siding; however, it lacks significance and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Leslie and Evelyn Hollomon House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

²⁸ Many of these were surveyed during the countywide survey conducted between 2008 and 2010. See Laura Ewen Blokker, *Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Bertie County Final Report*, Elm City, NC, 2010.



Figure 26: Dr. S.A. Saunders House (BR0980), Aulander.



Figure 27: Raymond S. Burden House (BR1005), Aulander.



Figure 28: Mitchell House III (BR0618), Morris Farm Road (SR 1342).



Figure 29: House (BR1131), Early Station Road (SR 1228).

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APPENDIX A

QUALIFICATIONS

Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.

Architectural Historian

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Education

Ph.D., Art History (American Art and
Architectural History),
University of Delaware, 2006

M.A., Architectural History,
Utrecht University, the Netherlands, 1994

Professional Societies

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum
(Board Member)

Member National Trust for Historic
Preservation

Professional Experience

Dr. Van den Hurk received his M.A. in architectural history from Utrecht University in the Netherlands. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 2006 with a Ph.D. in American Art and Architectural History. His dissertation, "Imagining New Netherland: Origins and Survival of Netherlandic Architecture in Old New York," focuses on the architecture of New Netherland, providing an analysis of the historical documents referring to the built environment and the surviving architecture, as well as a comparative study of contemporary seventeenth-century Dutch architecture. He has eighteen years of experience documenting historic buildings, including work in the Netherlands and twelve years in the United States (in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina).

From 2006 to 2007, he was a Limited Term Researcher at the Center for Historic Architecture and Design at the University of Delaware, in charge of project management for the Delaware Agricultural Landscapes Evaluation and a cultural resources survey of Cape May Point, New Jersey, among other tasks.

From 2007 to 2010, he was a Lecturer at the College of Design, Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There he taught both historic preservation and architectural history classes.

As principal architectural historian for CCR, he has completed numerous surveys for transportation projects including VDOT identification surveys for the I-73 Henry County Alternative, the extension of Odd Fellows Road in Lynchburg, the Coalfields Expressway project southwestern Virginia, and the US 501 bridge replacement in Amherst and Bedford Counties. In North Carolina he has completed an NCDOT survey and evaluation for the NC 87 widening project in Bladen and Columbus Counties and a survey for Dare County in connection with proposed pathways for the Outer Banks Scenic Byway, as well as surveys in Cumberland and Harnett Counties for US 401 (R-2609) and Lee County for NC 42 (R-3830). Smaller transportation projects include the Carpenter Fire Station Road realignment project for the Town of Cary; a survey for improvements to Rives Road/US 301 in Petersburg, Virginia; an architectural survey for the widening of Fall Hill Avenue in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and an architectural evaluation for the City of Suffolk's US 58 widening project in Suffolk, Virginia.

Other projects include the 2010 countywide survey of Hertford County in eastern North Carolina, conducted for the North Carolina SHPO.