



North Carolina Department of Natural and 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

March 14, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Megan Privett
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Follow up to Historic Structures Survey Report for expanded APE, Improvements to US 401, R-2609. Harnett County, ER 11-0210

Thank you for your letter of March 1, 2016, transmitting the revised report for the above –referenced undertaking. We appreciate that your consultant, Coastal Carolina Research, tried to obtain access to the Frank D. Byrd House (HT1223), but was unable to do so. We have therefore, reviewed the revised report, taken the available information into consideration, and concur that the Frank D. Byrd House and Tenant House (HT1223) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for agriculture and C for architecture. We also agree that the proposed boundaries for the historic property appear to be appropriate.

We did not get a cd of the revised report for our records. Please provide one at your earliest convenience.

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.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



PAT MCCRORY
GOVERNOR

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
ACTING SECRETARY

March 1, 2016

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
Historic Preservation Office
Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

ER 11-0210
Claudia - By 3/25 please
eligible -
R2 3/16
2 letters

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

RE: ER 11-0210, TIP # R-2609, Historic Structure Report of expanded APE for Improvements to US 401, Harnett County.

Thank you for your letter of February 2, 2016 commenting upon the above-referenced report. Enclosed is the final, corrected version of the Historic Architectural Resources Report for the avoidance alternatives to the Byrd Rural Historic District (HT1166) in reference to project R-2609 to improve US 401 in Wake, Harnett, and Cumberland Counties.

Coastal Carolina Research, the consulting firm for this project, attempted to access the interior of the Frank D. Byrd House and Tenant House (HT1223) during the survey and attempted to contact the property owner but was unsuccessful.

Please let us know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6061 or by email at mnprivett@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Megan Privett
Architectural Historian
NC Department of Transportation

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT
IMPROVE US 401 FROM NORTH OF FAYETTEVILLE TO
NORTH OF FUQUAY-VARINA
BYRD RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT AVOIDANCE ALTERNATIVES
HARNETT COUNTY
FINAL IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION**

**TIP Project R-2609
WBS No. 38818.1.1
Federal Aid No. STP-0401(164)**

**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-0720

DECEMBER 2015

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT
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**Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.
*Architectural Historian***

NCR-0720

DECEMBER 2015

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

**12-17-2015
Date**

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

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve US 401 from north of Fayetteville to north of Fuquay-Varina, in Cumberland, Harnett, and Wake Counties. This project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number R-2609 and is federally funded. In 2012-2013, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian surveyed the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in Cumberland and Harnett Counties and identified 610 properties greater than fifty years of age, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. A survey report further documented and evaluated thirty-one (31) properties, which included 152 resources in four historic districts; the remaining 533 resources were determined to be not eligible and not worthy of further consideration. The thirty-one (31) evaluated resources included four historic districts, containing dwellings and commercial buildings, four churches, eight additional dwellings, two government office buildings, a fire lookout tower, a post office, two stores, a former county home, brick kilns, a roadside attraction, a bunkhouse, and two schools. Of the four historic districts, the Byrd Rural Historic District was recommended eligible for the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP).

In 2015, NCDOT established two study areas to seek avoidance alternatives for the Byrd Rural Historic District, for which CCR determined the APE and conducted an intensive-level architectural survey in February 2015. Fifty-three (53) resources were identified and reviewed with NCDOT and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) architectural historians. Additional evaluation studies were requested of five individual properties including three houses (Nos. 6, 41, and 42), one store (No. 17), and one district encompassing seven houses (Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, and 28) and a school (No. 26).

This report represents documentation of historic architectural properties located within the APE for the Byrd Rural Historic District Avoidance Alternatives in Harnett County, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The study areas forming the basis of the APE are located to the east and west of the Byrd Rural Historic District, and US 401, extending from just south of the Cumberland-Harnett County line to approximately 1.5 miles north of Bunnlevel.

For the preparation of this evaluation report, the CCR architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluations of the requested properties in the two study areas. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Harnett County Public Library (Lillington) and the Harnett County Register of Deeds (Lillington), 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 the Frank D. Byrd House (# 041) is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and that the Byrd Tenant House (# 042) is a contributing resource to the property.

PROPERTY NAME	TEMPORARY SURVEY SITE NUMBER	HPO SSN	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	CRITERIA
Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House	006	HT1189	Not Eligible	None
(Former) Byrd Store & Office	017	HT1199	Not Eligible	None
Bunnlevel Historic District	021 through 028	HT1203 through HT1210	Not Eligible	None
Frank D. Byrd House	041	HT1223	Eligible	A & C
Byrd Tenant House	042	HT1223	Contributing Resource to the Frank D. Byrd House	A & C

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INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve US 401 from north of Fayetteville to north of Fuquay-Varina, in Cumberland, Harnett, and Wake Counties. This project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number R-2609 and is federally funded. In 2012-2013, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian surveyed the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in Cumberland and Harnett Counties and identified 610 properties greater than fifty years of age, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. A survey report further documented and evaluated thirty-one (31) properties, which included 152 resources in four historic districts; the remaining 533 resources were determined to be not eligible and not worthy of further consideration. The thirty-one (31) evaluated resources included four historic districts, containing dwellings and commercial buildings, four churches, eight additional dwellings, two government office buildings, a fire lookout tower, a post office, two stores, a former county home, brick kilns, a roadside attraction, a bunkhouse, and two schools. Of the four historic districts, the Byrd Rural Historic District was recommended eligible for the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP) (Figure 1).

In 2015, NCDOT established two study areas to seek avoidance alternatives for the Byrd Rural Historic District, for which CCR determined the APE and conducted an intensive-level architectural survey in February 2015. The study areas are located to the east and west of the Byrd Rural Historic District, and US 401, extending from just south of the Cumberland-Harnett County line to approximately 1.5 miles north of Bunnlevel (Figures 2a through 2c). Fifty-three (53) resources were identified and reviewed with NCDOT and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) architectural historians. Additional evaluation studies were requested of five individual properties including three houses (Nos. 6, 41, and 42), one store (No. 17), and one district encompassing seven houses (Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, and 28) and a school (No. 26). The remaining resources were determined not eligible for the National Register in consultation with the HPO (Appendices A through D).

Methodology

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 locations of the study areas and the surveyed resources are shown in Figures 2a through 2c.

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;

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

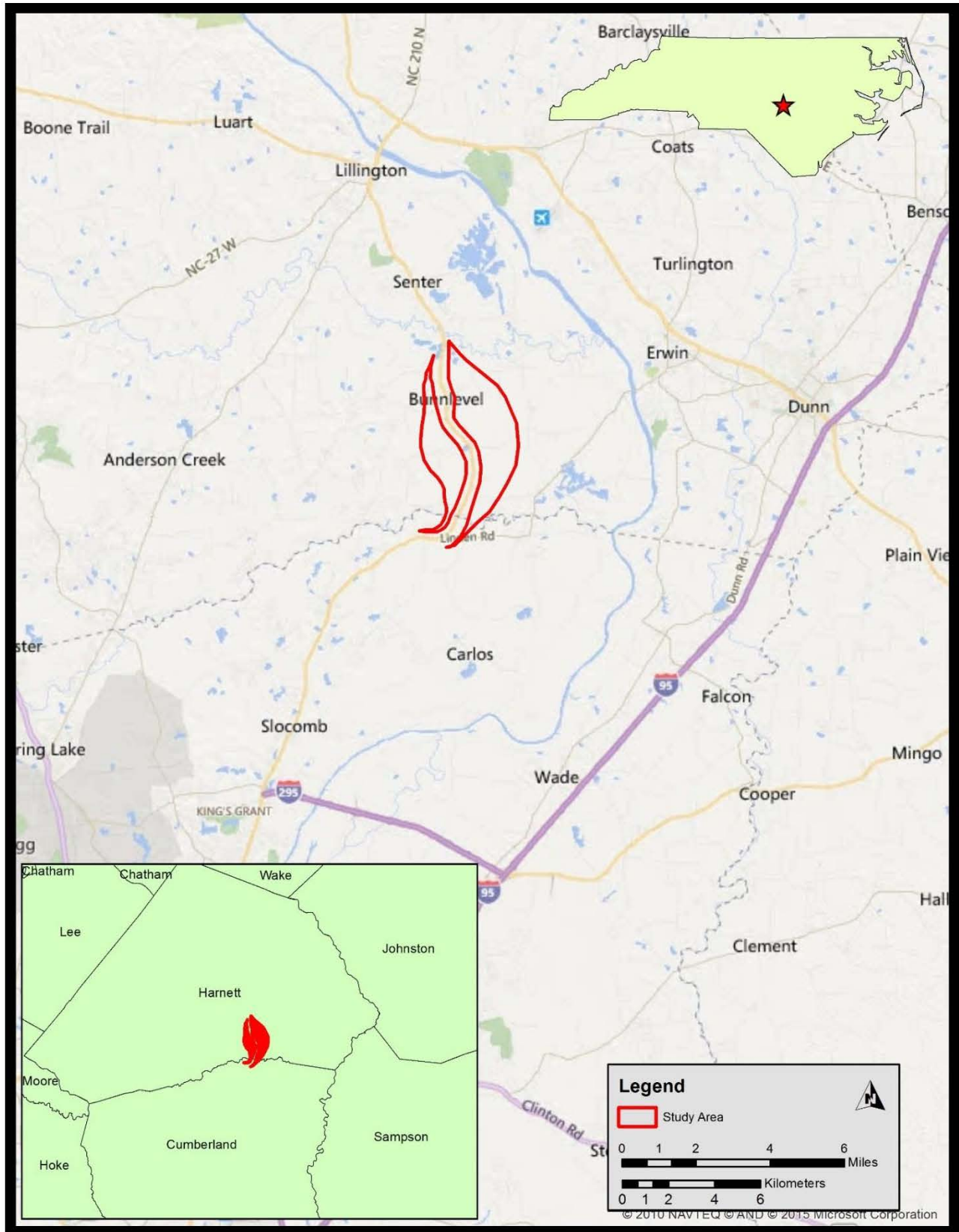


Figure 1: General Location of Study Areas for Byrd Rural Historic District Avoidance Alternatives (R-2609).

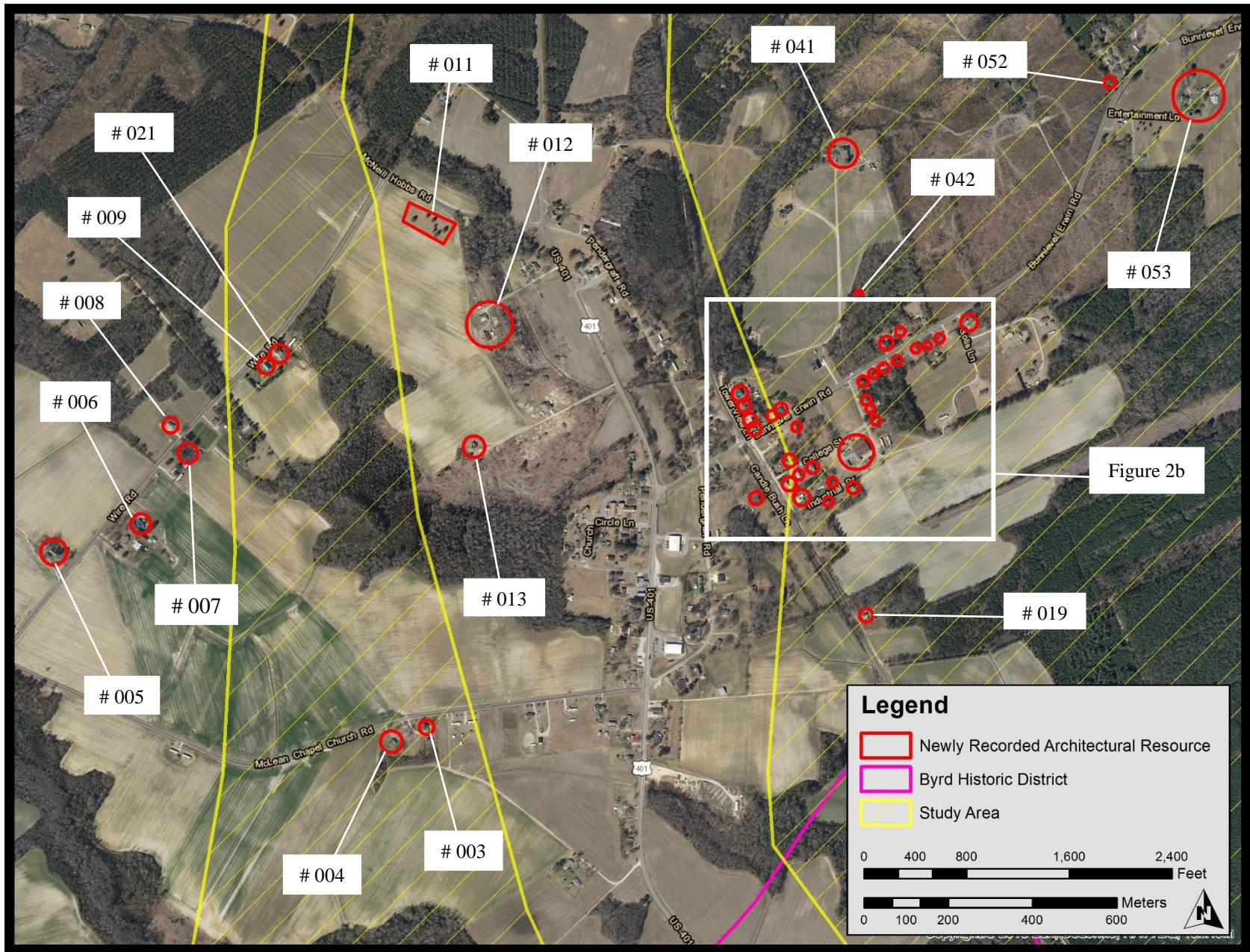


Figure 2a: Historic Architectural Resources, Shown on Aerial (R-2609) (ArcGIS Image Service 2015a)

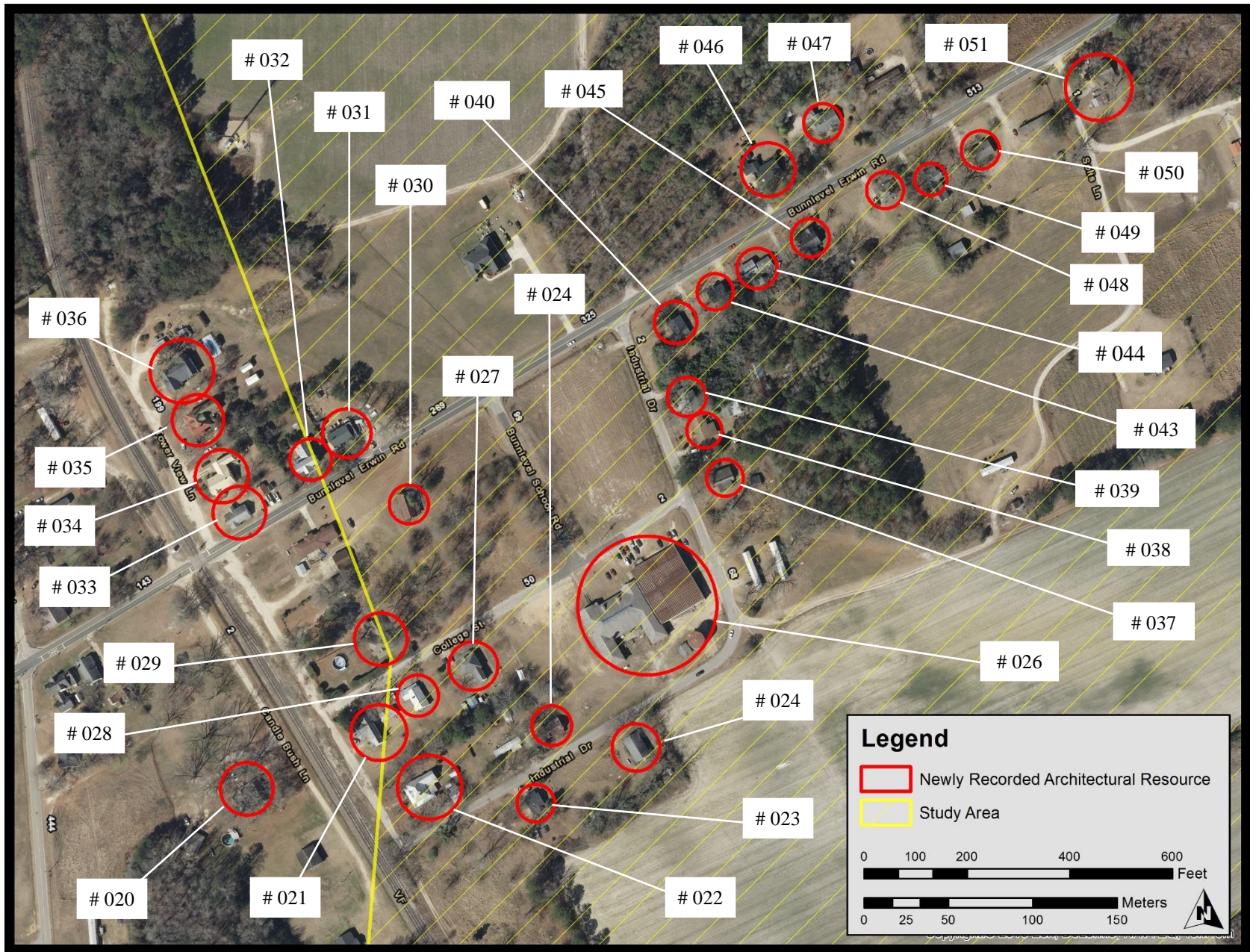


Figure 2b: Historic Architectural Resources, Shown on Aerial (R-2609) (ArcGIS Image Service 2015a)

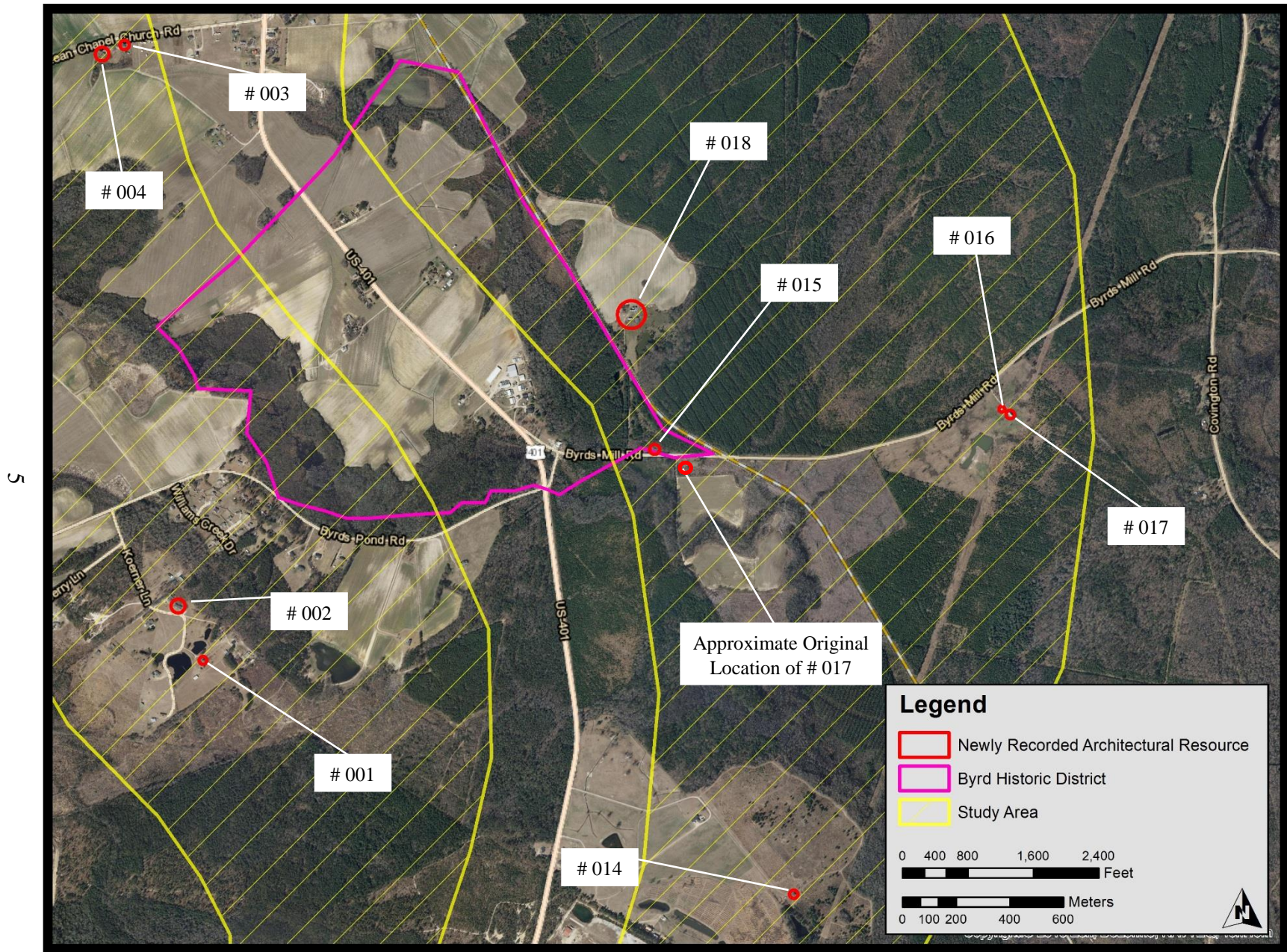


Figure 2c: Historic Architectural Resources, Shown on Aerial (R-2609) (ArcGIS Image Service 2015a)

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

For the in-depth evaluation of the requested resources, the CCR architectural historian conducted fieldwork in October 2015. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Harnett County Public Library (Lillington) and the Harnett County Register of Deeds (Lillington), 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 five intensive-level investigations involved three dwellings, a store, and a historic district: House (No. 6), Store (No. 17), Historic District (Nos. 21 through 28), House (No. 41), and House (No. 42). Based on the information obtained during the evaluation, one of the resources, the Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Physical Environment

The study areas are predominantly rural and include large wooded areas interspersed with agricultural fields. The eastern study area intersects with the unincorporated community of Bunnlevel near the northern tip. The individually evaluated properties retain a rural setting in an area that has seen little development other than the construction of individual houses. Bunnlevel is reflective of a small early twentieth century community that was established around a railroad depot; however, the community did not develop along the plan that was drawn up around 1900, it has lost all of its commercial buildings associated with its heyday and has seen some infill, and most of its buildings lack sufficient integrity and significance.

² Ibid.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	006
HPO Survey Site Number:	HT1189
Location:	621 Wire Road, Harnett County
Parcel ID:	120566 0160 02
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1899
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 3: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Looking South.

Setting

The Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House is located on the southeast side of Wire Road (SR 2031), approximately 0.29 miles northeast of the intersection with McLean Chapel Church Road (SR 2030). The house sits approximately 150 feet back from the road and is surrounded by a lawn with several mature trees and shrubs. A modern dwelling is located to the southwest of the house, and agricultural fields extend to the northeast and northwest beyond the house yard (Figures 3 and 4).

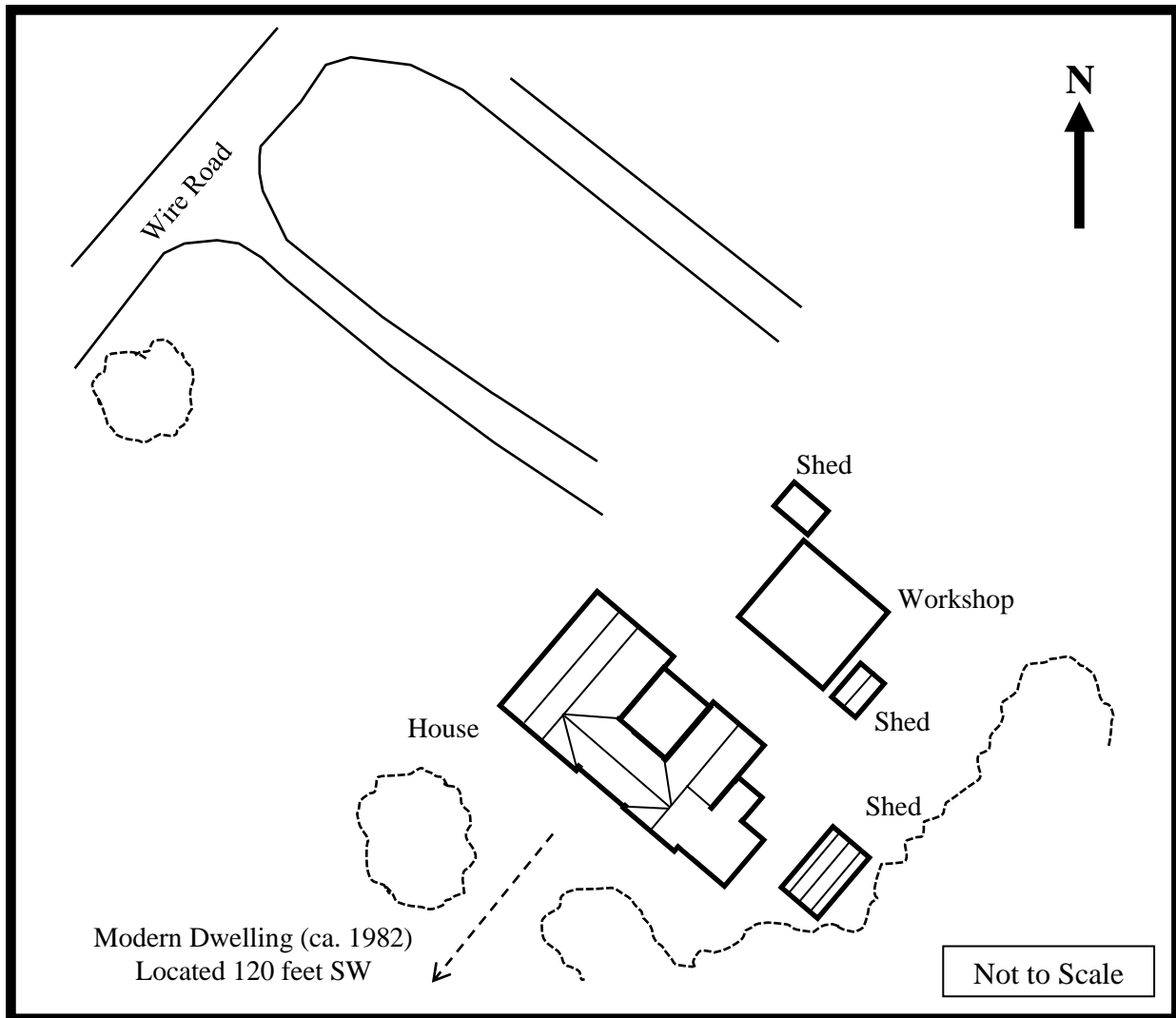


Figure 4: Sketch Map of the Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006).

Property Description

Exterior

Built around 1899, the Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House is a typical small one-story, side-gabled frame vernacular dwelling that was built across much of North Carolina during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A shed-roofed porch, supported by square columns clad in aluminum siding, shelters the three bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling, with double windows flanking a replacement door. A one-story gable-roofed wing extends off the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block, which gave the original dwelling an L-shaped footprint. In the early twentieth century a small wing with cutaway corners was constructed against the northeast corner of the rear wing giving the building a U-shaped footprint. A porch located in the space between the addition and the main block, has since been expanded and enclosed. A small shed-roofed section extends off the rear elevation of the addition, and a shed-roofed screened-in porch

is located against the rear gable end of the rear wing. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill, and has vinyl siding and six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows (Figures 5 through 7).

Interior

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

Outbuildings

Located around the building are four modern ancillary structures. Directly behind the house to the southeast is a modern gambrel-roofed garden shed clad in vertical composition-board siding. Located to the northeast is a front-gabled storage shed, clad in metal siding, a shed-roofed workshop clad in metal siding, and a shed-roofed storage shed clad in vinyl siding (Figures 8 through 11).



Figure 5: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Looking South.



Figure 6: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Looking Northeast.



Figure 7: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Looking West.



Figure 8: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Garden Shed Looking South.



Figure 9: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Storage Shed Looking North.



Figure 10: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Workshop Looking East.



Figure 11: Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House (# 006), Storage Shed Looking East.

Historical Background

The tract of land on which the house sits can be traced back to Lemuel Daniel Byrd Sr., who obtained a 690-acre tract in Harnett County in 1874.³ Byrd was born in nearby Johnston County in 1839, but according to the 1880 census he was living in Stewart's Creek [Township], Harnett County, with his (first) wife Martha J. Draughorn and their seven children, including Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr., who was three years old at the time.⁴ Byrd's profession is listed as a farmer. His first wife died in 1883, and he remarried the same year. According to the 1900 census Lemuel D. Byrd Sr. and his second wife, Hepsey Leanna Poole, were still living in Stewart's Creek Township with his daughter from his first marriage and five children from his second marriage.⁵ The 1900 census also shows that his son, Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr., was living in an adjacent dwelling, with his wife Lillie Mae Bethune, which we can assume is the house at 621 Wire Road (# 006). Lemuel Byrd Jr. and Lillie had been married on November 9, 1899, and it is likely that he built a new house (# 006) shortly before to raise his family. Lemuel Jr.'s profession is also listed as farmer at this time. The first property transactions for L. D. Byrd Jr. occurred in 1905 when he obtained two tracts of land from his father totaling 60 acres.⁶ Over the next three decades L. D. Byrd Jr. acquired several more tracts of land in Harnett County. By 1910, Lemuel Byrd Jr. and his wife had three children, two sons and a daughter, and the census lists him as a farmer and owner of his own farm.⁷ At this point the census recorded three other dwellings between L. D. Byrd Jr. and his father. Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. passed away in 1939. In his will he left his house and a 107 acres of land to his wife, Lillie.⁸ To his oldest son, Festus Odell Byrd, he left a 25-acre tract of land, and to his second son, Hubert Daniel Byrd, 32 acres. His two daughters received a 50-acre tract of land. In 1948, F. O. Byrd conveyed his 25-acre parcel to his brother.⁹ Hubert D. Byrd, and his wife, had been living with his parents according to the 1930 census.¹⁰ By 1940, Hubert is listed as the head of the household, and his mother is living with his family.¹¹ We can assume that they remained living in the family home place. Hubert Daniel Byrd passed away in 1979 and his wife conveyed a 57.73-acre tract of land to Richard Morgan Byrd in 1995.¹² The approximate one-acre parcel on which the Lemuel D. Byrd Jr. House sits was eventually split from this parcel in 2002, when it was conveyed to Brian Duke by Richard Morgan Byrd.¹³ The dwelling is located approximately 1.7 miles northwest of the J. C. Byrd Farm (HT0151), which is one of the core contributing buildings to the Byrd Rural Historic District (HT1166), which is based on properties closely related to the agricultural and business partnership of the brothers James Caleb Byrd and Samuel Miller Byrd. Genealogical research revealed that Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. (1877-1939) was James Caleb Byrd's (1880-1943) paternal cousin. There is, however, no information to connect the business activities of James Caleb Byrd (and his brother Samuel Miller Byrd) with those of Lemuel D. Byrd Jr.

³ Harnett County Deed Book, 186, page 227, 1874 (filed 1917)

⁴ Ancestry.com 2015a

⁵ Ancestry.com 2015b

⁶ Harnett County Deed Book, 167 pages 162 and 163.

⁷ Ancestry.com 2015c

⁸ Harnett County Will Book, 4, page 421

⁹ Harnett County Deed Book, 305, page 624

¹⁰ Ancestry.com 2015d

¹¹ Ancestry.com 2015e

¹² Harnett County Deed Book, 1096, page 181

¹³ Harnett County Deed Book, 1603, page 256

Like so many families in Harnett County the Byrds were farmers, and the census lists both Lemuel Jr. and his father as well as consecutive generations as farmers. According to the 1917 Soil Survey report for Harnett County the early crops consisted of corn, wheat, peas, potatoes, apples, and grapes all grown for home consumption.¹⁴ Cotton was grown on a small scale but also for home use. It was not until after the Civil War that cotton was cultivated on a commercial scale. The production of turpentine and lumber also played an important role in the economy of the county. Lemuel Daniel Byrd Sr. and Jr., were listed as (general) farmers in the census, and according to the 1940 census Hubert Daniel Byrd was a cloth inspector and a cotton mill, as was his wife Lucille. From 1880 to 1910, corn was the most extensively grown crop in the county, followed by cotton, with tobacco coming in last. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the majority of the farmers still relied on one-horse/mule implements, such as turning plows, cultivators, and spike-tooth harrows. Farm help was scarce and both white and African American laborers were employed. Monthly wages ranged between \$15 and \$20 without board and approximately \$5 less with board. Cotton pickers received between 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds. Farms ranged in size between 20 and 900 acres, with the average size in 1910 being 90.8 acres. By 1910, there were 2,710 farms in the county, 65 percent of which were operated by owners, 34.8 percent by tenants, and 0.2 percent by managers.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. House 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. Little more than one acre surrounds the house of the approximately 214-acre tract L. D. Byrd Jr. had accumulated by the time of his death in 1939. The design of the dwelling is typical of mid-to-late nineteenth and early-twentieth century architectural styles and practices; however, the use of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows, as well as the removal of the original chimneys and enclosing of the side porch 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. The loss of outbuildings affects the integrity of the house's 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 late-nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, but due to its loss of integrity can no longer convey this.

Criterion A

The Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. 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

¹⁴ Robert C. Journey, *Soil Survey of Harnett County, North Carolina*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1917, pp. 9-12.

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 Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. House is associated with the types of agricultural practices in Harnett County that are discussed above, for the period from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Lemuel Byrd Jr. was the owner of his own farm and had amassed over 225 acres of land. He is listed as a general farmer, and it can be assumed that he may have grown a variety of crops and kept some farm animals. The historic background suggests that his farm was not part of the greater operations of the brothers James Caleb Byrd and Samuel Miller Byrd of the Byrd Rural Historic District (HT1166). Due to the loss of the original outbuildings the house can no longer convey the farming association and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. 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 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

The Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. 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 Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. House represents a common type of architecture built across much of North Carolina during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A review of similar properties surveyed in Harnett County in the HPOWEB database revealed several other examples including the nearby Richard E. Byrd House (II) (HT0617), which retains a much higher level of integrity and is a contributing resource to the Byrd Rural Historic District (HT1166) (Figure 12). The Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. House 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

The Lemuel Daniel Byrd Jr. 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.



Figure 12: Richard E. Byrd House (II) (HT0617), Looking Northeast.

Resource Name:	(Former) Byrd Store & Office
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	017
HPO Survey Site Number:	HT1199
Location:	1150 Byrds Mill Road, Harnett County
Parcel ID:	120576 0020
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1910
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 13: (Former) Byrd Store (# 017), Looking Southeast.

Setting

The (former) Byrd Store & Office are located on the southeast side of Byrds Mill Road (SR 2026) approximately 1.1 miles east of the intersection with US 401. The buildings sit approximately 310 feet back from the road and are surrounded by agricultural fields and woodlands (Figures 13 and 14). The buildings were moved to this location around 2000.

Property Description

Exterior

Built around 1910, the (former) Byrd Store is a large front-gabled commercial building with a gabled roof and a stepped parapet northwest (front) elevation. A shed-roofed porch, supported

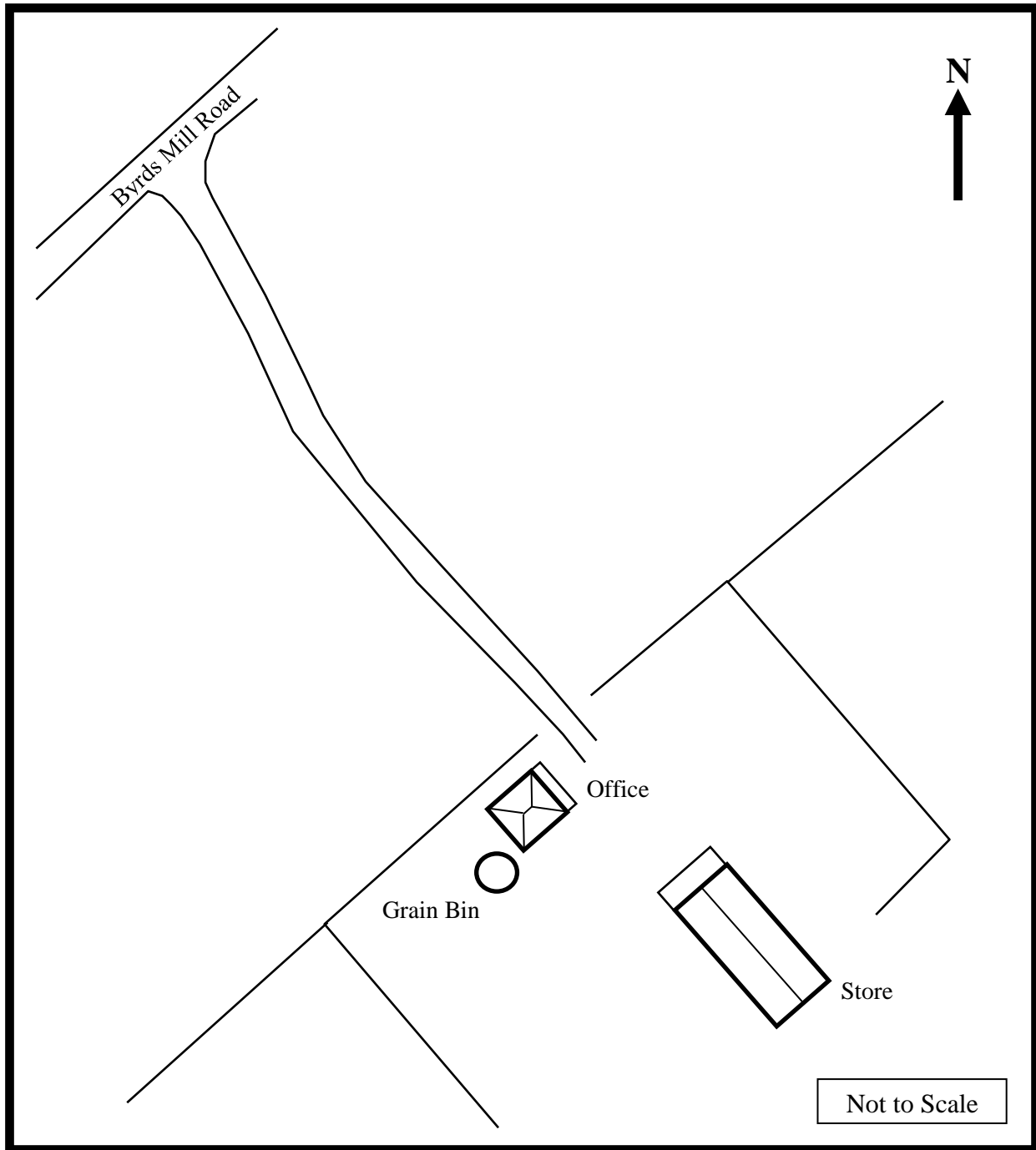


Figure 14: Sketch Map of the (former) Byrd Store & Office (# 017).

by plain studs, shelters the store front, which consists of large eight-light display windows and large slanted four-light windows on a paneled base that flank both the glazed double entry doors and a double transom light. A small loading dock with a sliding door and a cantilevered shed roof is located on the southwest (side) elevation of the store. Located to the northwest of the store is a small hip-roofed office building that was originally connected to the northeast (side)

elevation of the store via a short hyphen or breezeway.¹⁵ A shed-roofed porch, supported by plain studs, shelters the two door bays on the northeast (front) elevation of the building. Both buildings sit on new, continuous, concrete-block foundations and are clad in corrugated metal. The office building has four-over-four wooden sash windows. (Figures 15 through 18)

Interior

Part of the interior of the store has been removed, such as the counters, but the original shelving units along the exterior walls survive. A partition wall, about two-thirds to the back of the building, separates the store from the storage area. Located against the northeast wall of the storage area is an additional shelving unit. A band of high windows in the southeast (rear) gable end provides natural light for the storage area and the “ventilated” partition wall allows the light to penetrate to the back of the store section, functioning as secondary light source. The office building is divided into three spaces: two small ones at the front and a bigger one at the back. The walls and ceiling of the two front rooms are clad in narrow beaded boards, and the walls in the rear section are plastered. A brick flue was originally located at the center of the building. (Figures 19 through 21)



Figure 15: (former) Byrd Store (# 017), Looking South.

¹⁵ Personal communication Roy H. Byrd Jr. October 2015.



Figure 16: (Former) Byrd Store (# 017), Detail of Storefront Looking South.



Figure 17: (Former) Byrd Store (# 017), Looking Northwest.



Figure 18: (Former) Byrd Store Office (# 017), Looking Northwest.



Figure 19: (Former) Byrd Store (# 017), Interior of Store Looking Northwest.



Figure 20: (Former) Byrd Store (# 017), Interior of Storage Room Looking North.



Figure 21: (Former) Byrd Store Office (# 017), Interior Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

The Byrd Store & Office was originally located approximately 0.75 miles west of its current location, and was part of a small community known as Fonville (Figure 22).¹⁶ It was just outside the boundary of the Byrd Rural Historic District (see Figure 2c), and had it still been in its original location it would have been a contributing resource to the district. Fonville developed around a siding of the Norfolk and Southern Railway and was part of the commercial operations of the brothers J. C. and S. M. Byrd, whose lives and accomplishments are closely linked to the history of the Byrd Rural Historic District.¹⁷ James Caleb and Samuel Miller Byrd formed a corporation known as “J. C. Byrd & Brother” in 1897. They were not only farmers, but also dealt in real estate and lumber. In Fonville they operated a planing mill, a dry kiln, a sawmill, and a cotton gin, as well as a farmer’s supply store (Figure 23). They also built housing for the workers at the mills and the clerks and bookkeepers of the store. The Byrd Store & Office were part of this assemblage. The community ceased to exist during the second part of the twentieth century and the buildings fell into disrepair.

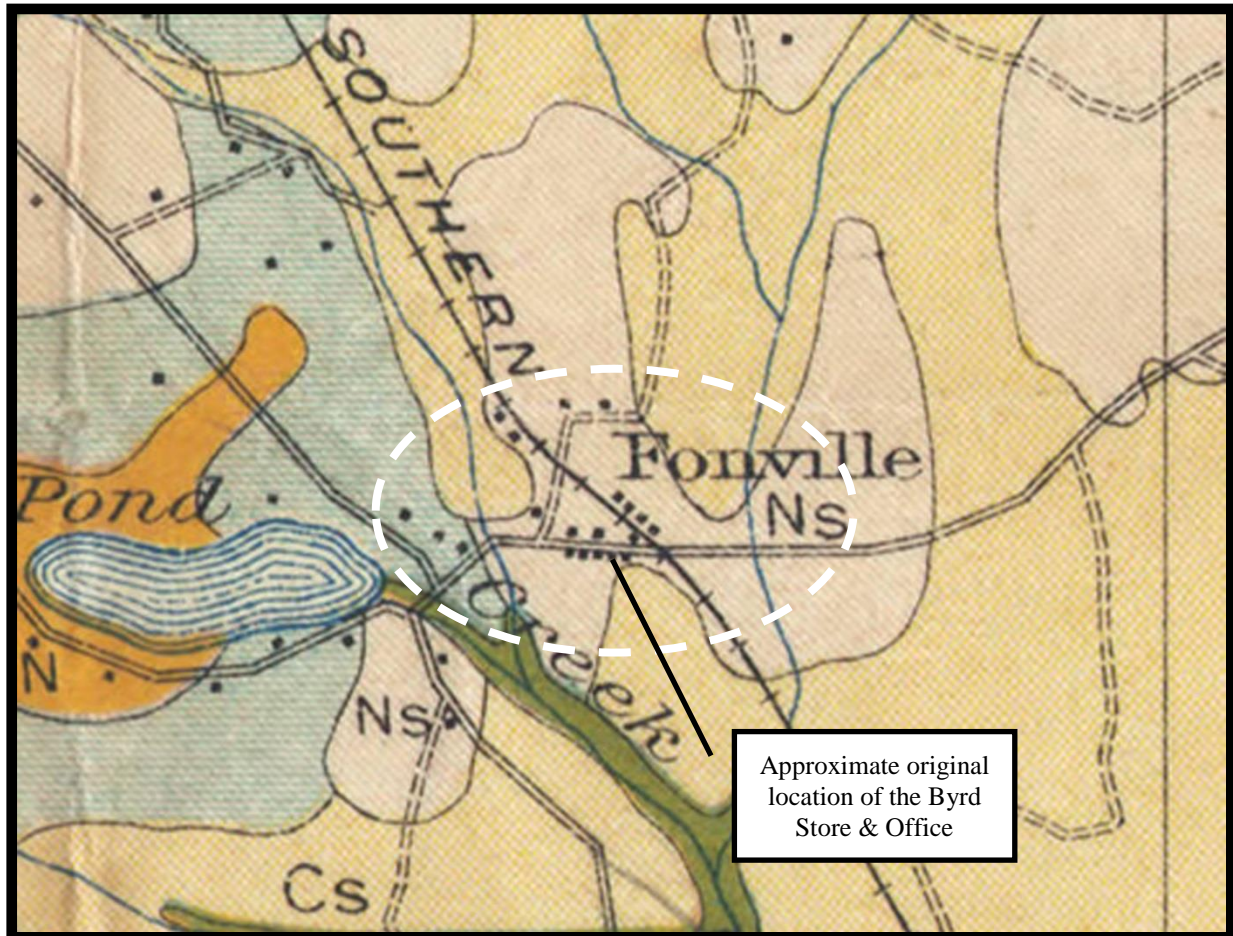


Figure 22: Detail of 1916 Soil Map, North Carolina, Harnett County Sheet, Showing Fonville (United States Department of Agriculture 1916).

¹⁶ Personal communication Roy H. Byrd Jr. October 2015.

¹⁷ Van den Hurk, et al. “Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report. Improve US 401 from Multi-Lanes North of Fayetteville to North of Fuquay-Varina, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wake Counties. Final Identification & Evaluation,” 2013, pp. 50-92.



Figure 23: Historic Photograph Showing J. C. and S. M. Byrd and Their Workers in Front of Their Dry Kiln and Planing Mill in Fonville (DigitalNC 1920).

The Byrd Store & Office were sold and moved to their current location around 2000.¹⁸ None of the other commercial buildings or houses have survived.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Byrd Store & Office are not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Byrd Store & Office were moved from their original location, and they have lost their original setting as they were originally part of a commercial area at Fonville. The design of the store is typical of commercial buildings built in rural areas around the turn of the twentieth century in North Carolina and across much of the United States; however, the use of corrugated metal siding, the loss of much of the interior of the store, and the separation of the office building from the store has affected the materials and the workmanship. Because the store and office were moved they can no longer convey the feeling and association they once possessed when they were part of the Fonville commercial area.

¹⁸ Personal communication Roy H. Byrd Jr. October 2015.

Criterion A

The Byrd Store & Office are 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 buildings are associated with the commercial development of rural areas in North Carolina during the turn of the twentieth century. However, the buildings have not only lost integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, but also of materials and are therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Byrd Store & Office are 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.

Despite the association with members of the Byrd Family, especially J. C. Byrd, who was not only a prominent farmer but also active on various county, local, and state boards, there is insufficient information to determine whether any of his activities or contributions, or that of his family members, were historically important and the buildings are therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Byrd Store & Office are 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 Byrd Store & Office are representative of commercial buildings built in rural areas around the turn of the twentieth century across much of North Carolina. The Byrd Store & Office retain a fair level of integrity despite the use of corrugated metal siding; however, a crucial part of their interiors no longer survive and the set was moved from its original location and split into two separate buildings diminishing the setting, feeling, and association. The property is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Byrd Store & Office are 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.

Criteria Consideration B

The Byrd Store & Office are not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration B (moved properties). A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

Due to the exterior and interior alterations to the Byrd Store & Office and the fact that the buildings were moved to a different location the property has lost its architectural value. Furthermore, it is not associated with an important historic event or person and therefore not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria Consideration B.

Resource Name:	Bunnlevel Historic District
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	021 through 028
HPO Survey Site Number:	HT1203 through HT1210
Location:	South side of College Street and north and south side of Industrial Drive, Harnett County
Parcel ID:	120566 0030, 120566 0031, 120566 0035, 120566 0036, 120566 0046, 120566 0018, 120566 0051, and 120566 0052
Dates(s) of Construction:	c.. 1900 to c. 1962
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 24: Resources in the Bunnlevel Historic District.

Setting

Bunnlevel is a small unincorporated community located at the intersection of US401 and Bunnlevel Erwin Road (SR1779), formerly known as Duke Road. The oldest section of the community is situated around the intersections of Bunnlevel Erwin Road with the former Raleigh & Southport Railroad as well as Pendergraft Road, formerly known as Fayetteville Street. The area to the east of the railroad attempts to follow a gridiron plan as laid out around 1900, whereas the area to the west developed more naturally following historic and modern roads. The building stock reflects the period growth of the community during the first three decades of the twentieth century, as well as subsequent post World War II infill and developments related to the construction of US401.

The Bunnlevel Historic District is comprised of the block bounded by College Street to the northwest, Industrial Drive to the southeast and northeast, and an unnamed road, originally identified as East Avenue, to the southwest that runs parallel to the railroad, and resources located within the block and along the south side of Industrial Drive (Figure 24).

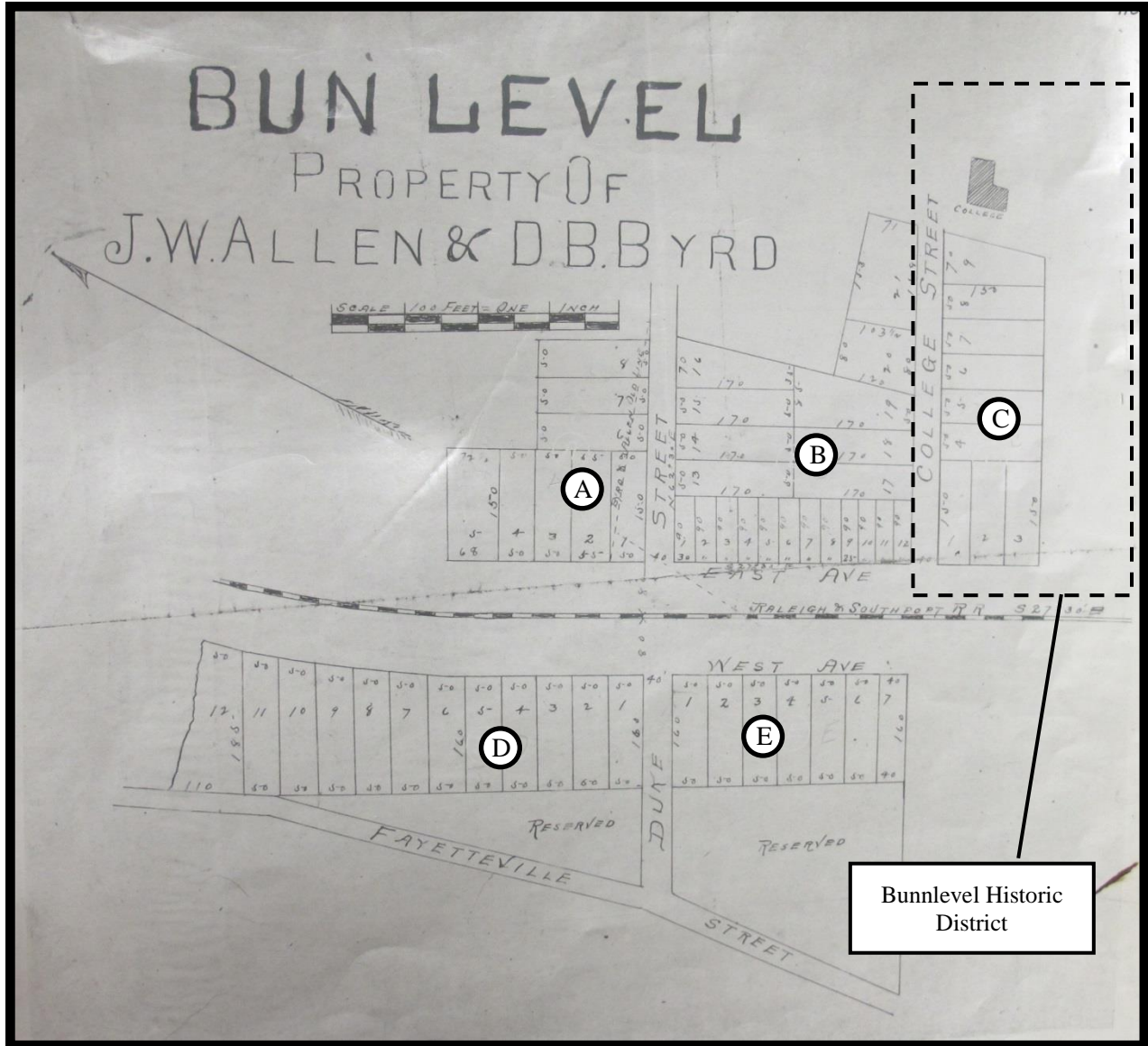


Figure 25: Plat Showing the Division of Property in Bunnlevel in 1900 (Harnett County Register of Deeds, Map Book 2, Page 110). Note Location of Block C and the Bunnlevel Historic District.

A 1900 map of Bunnlevel, identified the land as the property of J. W. Allen and D. B. Byrd and shows the neat subdivision of the land in several blocks and regular parcels flanking the Raleigh & Southport Railroad to the east and west (Figure 25). Block “C” in Figure 25, comprises a large section of the northern half of the current historic district. Figure 26 shows an aerial of the resources surveyed for the Bunnlevel Historic District.

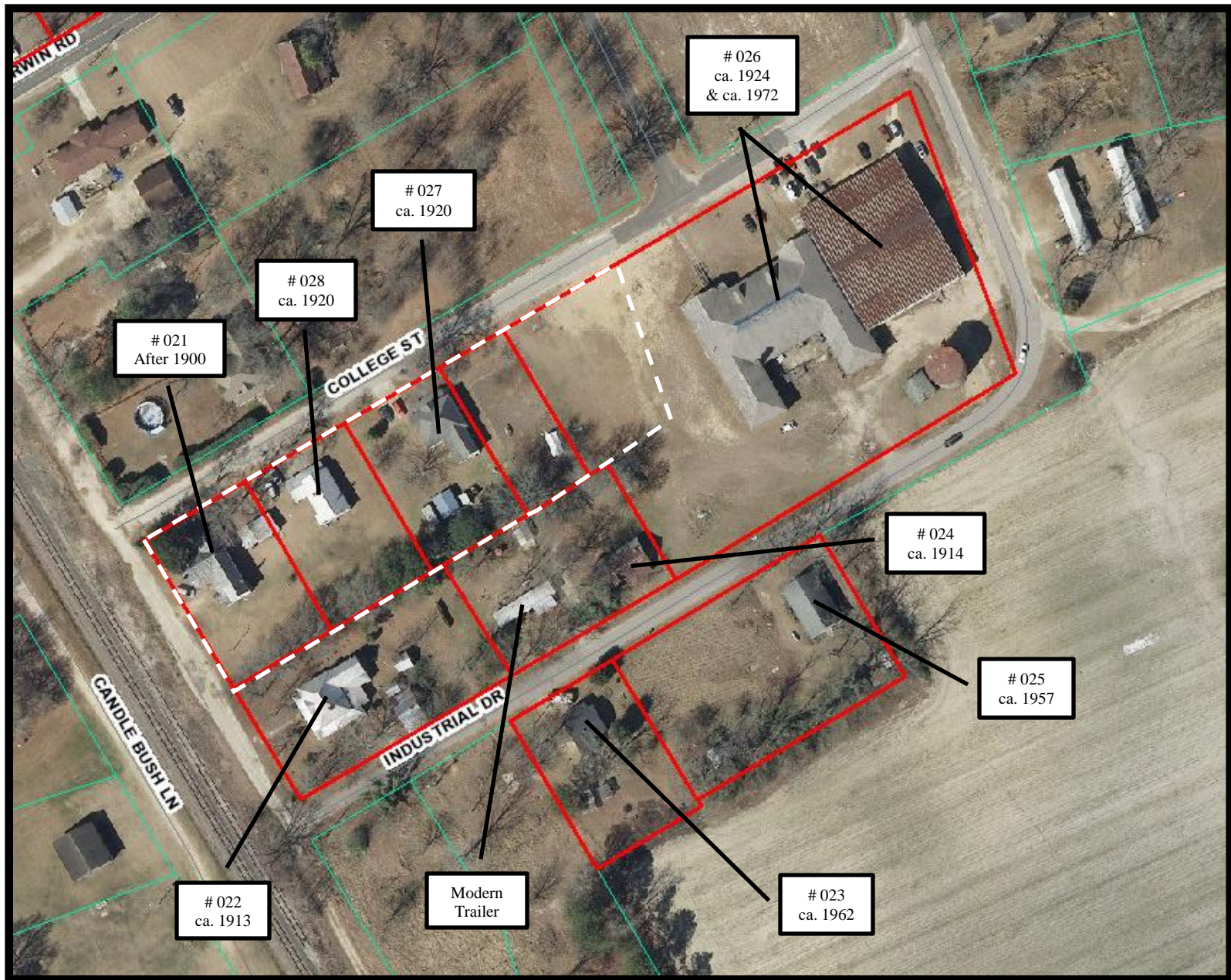


Figure 26: Detail of Harnett County Aerial Showing Division of Tax Parcels in Bunnlevel (Harnett County North Carolina GIS OnLINE 2015). Note: white-dashed outline shows extent of Block C according to the 1900 map. See also Figures 78 and 79.

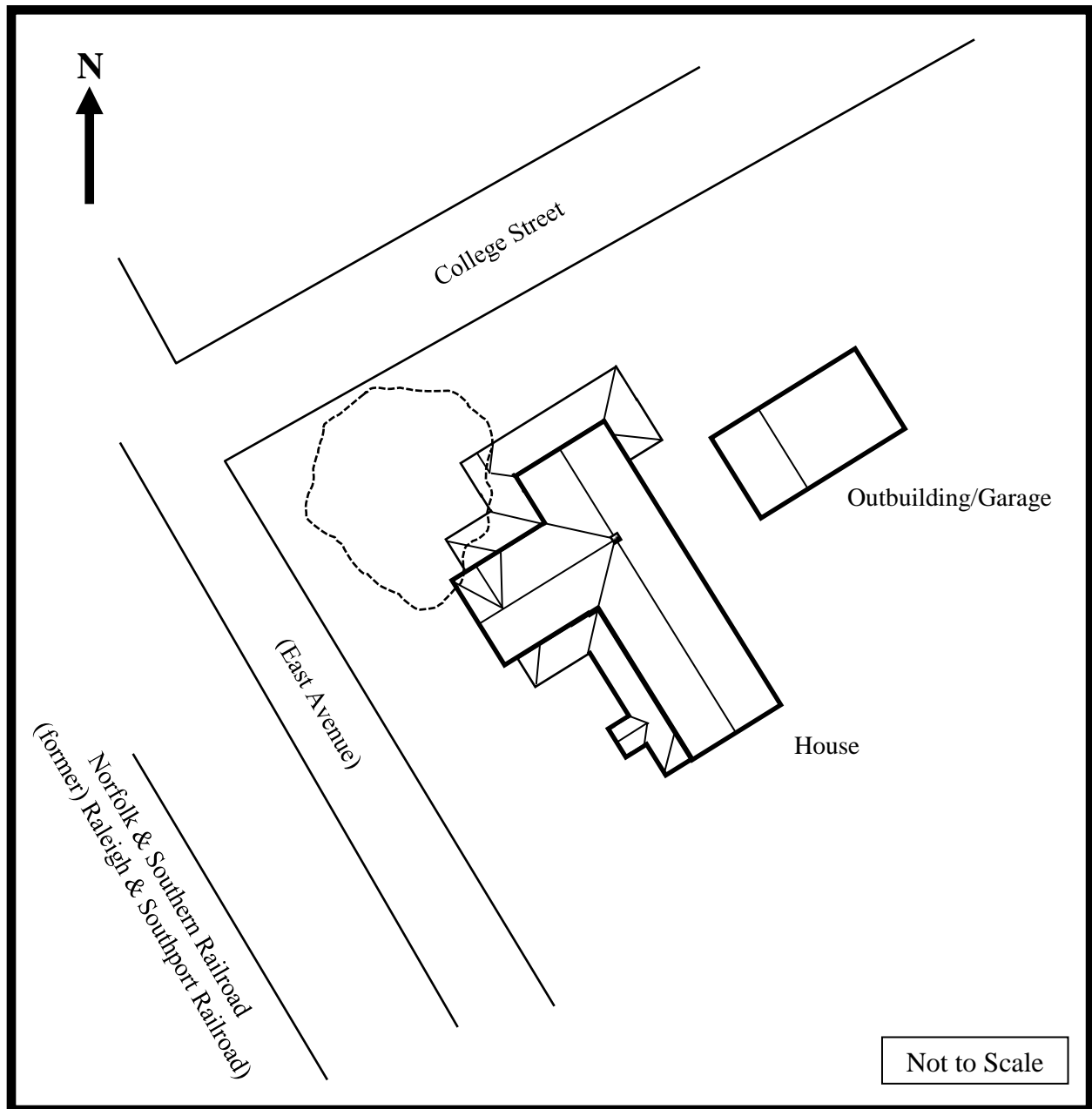


Figure 27: Sketch Map of House (# 021).

Property Description

House (# 021), ca. 1900-1925

143 College Street (Figure 27)

Exterior

Built after 1900, this modest one-story frame Queen Anne-style dwelling has a gable-and-wing footprint with cutaway corners on the gable section and a decorative cross gable on the wing section. A hip-roofed porch, supported by slender classical columns, extends across the northwest (front) elevation of the wing section and wraps around the gable section. A small pedimented section on the porch marks the location of the main entrance. A long gable-roofed wing extends off the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block. A small shed roof supported by simple braces shelters a blocked door on the northeast (side) elevation near the southeast (rear) gable end of the wing. Located against the southwest (side) elevation is a partially

enclosed hip-roofed porch with a pantry shed, which extends along the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block. A small enclosed well extends off the side porch. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill, is clad in plain weatherboard siding with simple corner boards and diamond-shaped attic vents in the gable peaks on the front elevation, and has a 5V-crimp metal roof. Vinyl siding covers the enclosed section of the rear porch, and the dwelling has two-over-two wooden sash windows. An interior corbelled brick chimney pierces the roof where the ridge of the main roof intersects with the roof of the rear wing, and exterior brick flues are located against the southwest gable end of the main block and the northeast (side) elevation of the rear wing (Figures 28 through 30).

Interior

The house is unoccupied, and the surveyor did not obtain full access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey. It appears some of the original interior features survive, such as the original mantelpiece(s), the narrow beaded-board wainscot and the five-panel doors typical for the early twentieth century (Figures 31 and 32).

Outbuildings

Located to the northeast of the dwelling is a front-gabled one-car frame garage with a shed-roofed wing of its northeast (side) elevation. The building is clad in composition siding and has a corrugated metal roof (Figure 33).



Figure 28: House (# 021), Looking South.



Figure 29: House (# 021), Looking Northwest.



Figure 30: House (# 021), Looking Northeast.



Figure 31: House (# 021), Interior of Front Room in Gable Section.



Figure 32: House (# 021), View of Enclosed Porch.



Figure 33: House (# 021), Outbuilding/Garage Looking Southeast.

Historical Background

A 1900 map of Bunnlevel, identified as the property of J. W. Allen and D. B. Byrd, shows the division of parcels to the east and west of the Raleigh & Southern Railroad, including a block along the south side of College Street (Figure 32).¹⁹ The most recent deed describes the parcel, upon which the house (# 021) is located, as being the “Western portion of Lots 1, 2, and 3, of Map of Bunnlevel.”²⁰ An earlier deed specified that the parcel was located in block “C”, which is the block on the south side of College Street.²¹ J. C. Atkinson conveyed Lot Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to J.C. Byrd & Brothers in 1912.²² J. C. Atkinson bought the property one year before from J. B. Allen.²³ The earliest deed references for J. B. Allen date back to 1879 and 1880 and involve transactions between J B. Allen and L. D. Byrd and J. B. Allen and Wm. H. Allen for 100 and 50 acres respectively.²⁴ A search for land transactions by J. W. Allen or D. B. Byrd was unsuccessful, so we can perhaps assume that the initials were misspelled on the map. The position of the house perpendicular to, and across three lots suggests that it was built after 1900. None of the deeds refer to a dwelling, but it is possible that the house was built by J.C. Byrd & Bro. who owned the property from 1912 until 1935.²⁵

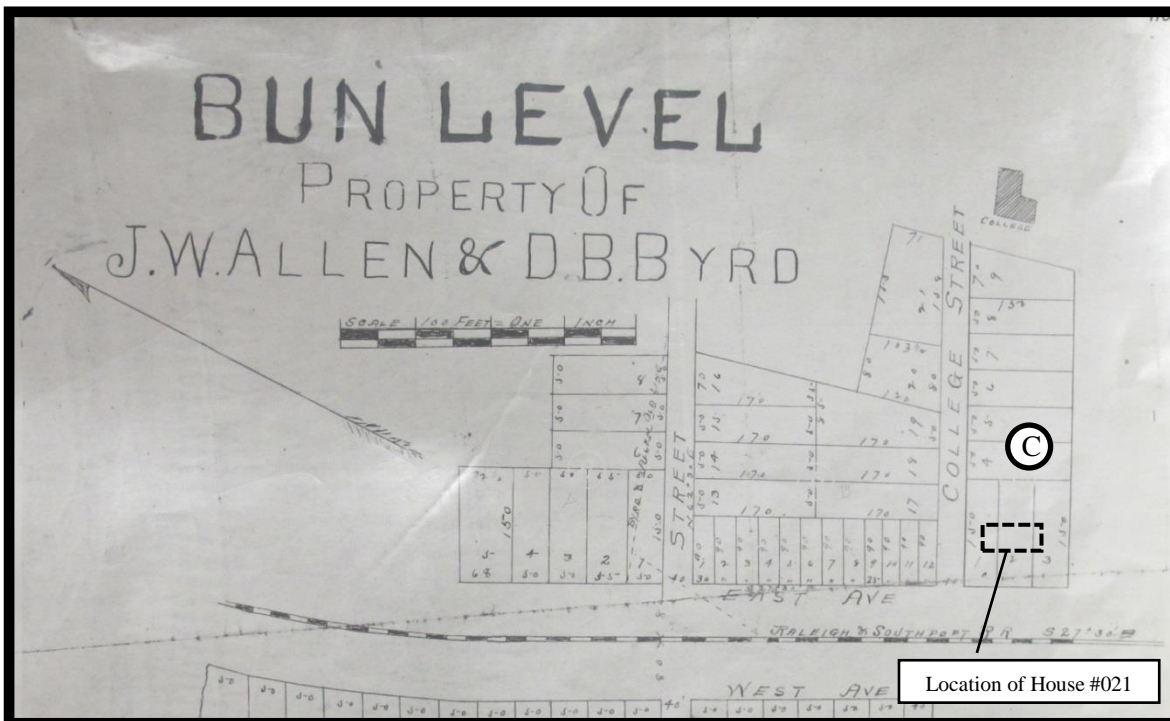


Figure 34: Section of Plat Showing the Division of Property in Bunnlevel in 1900 and Block C (Harnett County Register of Deeds, Map Book 2, Page 110).

¹⁹ Harnett County Map Book 2, page 110 and 125.

²⁰ Harnett County Deed Book 3298, page 518.

²¹ Harnett County Deed Book 291, page 163.

²² Harnett County Deed Book 179, page 330.

²³ Harnett County Deed Book 175, page 270.

²⁴ Harnett County Deed Book T(1), page 282 and 295.

²⁵ In 1935, J.C. Byrd sold his share in Block C to his brother S.M. Byrd thereby dissolving the joint ownership. S.M. Byrd's descendants eventually convey the property to Gertrude T. Byrd in 1946. Harnett County Deed Book 266, page 457, and Book 291, page 163.

Integrity

The dwelling remains in its original location and retains much of its semi-urban setting as the original street pattern survives and it is surrounded by dwellings that roughly date to the same period. The design of the dwelling is typical of the modest Queen Anne style that was popular from the late-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century. The house retains a relatively high level of materials and workmanship, with the survival of the original siding, windows, and interior. The only exceptions are the enclosed side porch with vinyl siding and the blocked side entrance on the rear wing. Because of the integrity of materials and workmanship the property can still convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with the evolution of small rural crossroads communities that coincided with the arrival of the railroad during the last part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century.

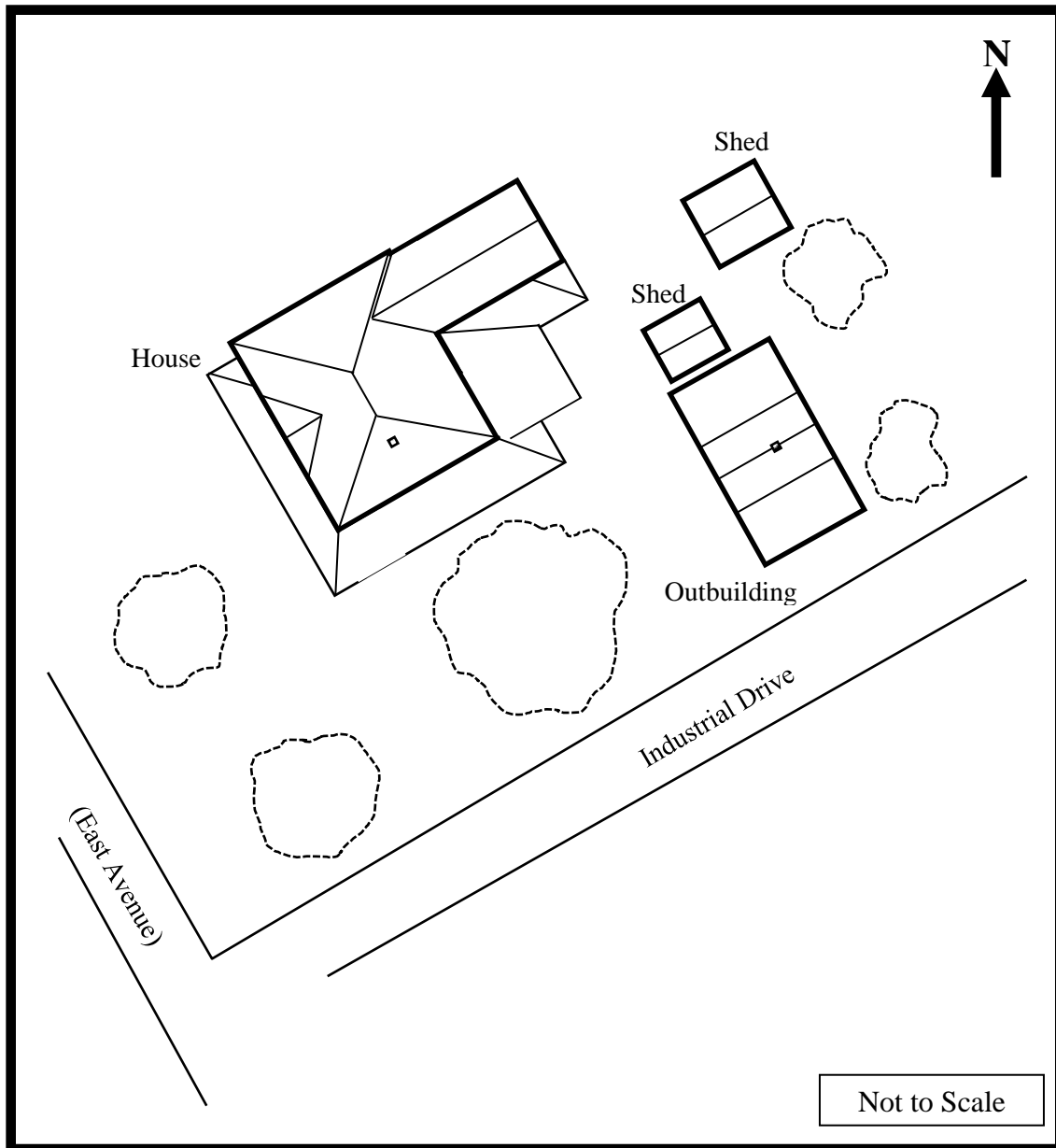


Figure 35: Sketch Map of House (# 22).

Property Description

House (# 022), ca. 1913

250 Industrial Drive (Figure 35)

Exterior

Built around 1913, this modest one-story frame, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling has a decorative cross gable on the southwest (front) elevation and a short gable-roofed wing extending off the northeast (rear) elevation of the main block. A hip-roofed porch, supported by battered-box replacement columns on brick pedestals, shelters the three bays on the front elevation of the building. The porch wraps around the southeast (side) elevation and continues along the rear elevation of the main block and the southeast (side) elevation of the rear wing. Sections of the porch were enclosed at a later date and a shed-roofed addition extends off the rear

elevation of the main block. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill that was subsequently stuccoed. The walls are clad in plain weatherboard with simple rounded corner boards and have a diamond-shaped attic vent in the front gable peak and a round attic vent in the gable peak of the rear wing. A small section of the enclosed porch is covered with vinyl siding, and the windows are a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six wooden sash on the main section of the house, the rear wing, and the enclosed sections of the porch. A few horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows are located on the rear wing (Figures 36 through 39).

Interior

The house is unoccupied, and the surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey. It appears that some of the original interior features survive, such as the original mantelpiece(s), and the narrow beaded-board wainscot typical for the early twentieth century (Figure 40)

Outbuildings

Located behind the dwelling are three ancillary structures. The smallest is a front-gabled frame shed clad in plain weatherboard siding. Located to its north is a slightly larger front-gabled concrete-block outbuilding. The largest outbuilding is a one-and-a-half-story front-gabled frame structure clad in plain weatherboard siding with two shed-roofed wings, one of which functioned as a garage or machine shed. The central section has an interior chimney (Figures 41 through 44)



Figure 36: House (# 022), Looking Southwest.



Figure 37: House (# 022), Looking Northwest.



Figure 38: House (# 022), Looking Northeast.



Figure 39: House (# 022), Interior of Front Room.



Figure 40: House (# 022), View of Frame Shed Looking East.



Figure 41: House (# 022), View of Concrete-Block Outbuilding Looking East.



Figure 42: House (# 022), View of Outbuilding Looking Northeast.



Figure 43: House (# 022), Interior of Central Section of Outbuilding Looking East.

Historical Background

The parcel on which the house sits is not identified on the 1900 map of Bunnlevel as it is located just to the south of Block C (see Figure 25). The oldest deed can be traced back to 1913 when J. W. Parker conveyed the property to W. W. Allen.²⁶ A search for land transactions by J. W. Parker were unsuccessful. W. W. Allen sold the property in 1934, so it is possible that he had the house built and perhaps also lived in it.²⁷

Integrity

The dwelling remains in its original location and retains much of its small-town setting as the original street pattern survives and it is surrounded by dwellings that roughly date to the same period. The design of the dwelling is typical of the modest Queen Anne style that was popular from the late-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century. The house retains a fair level of materials and workmanship, with the survival of the original siding, windows, and interior features. The exceptions are the later Craftsman-style porch supports detract from the original Queen Anne-style appearance and the enclosed sections of the porch and the shed-roofed addition off the rear elevation. Because of the integrity of materials and workmanship the property can still convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with the evolution of small rural crossroads communities that coincided with the arrival of the railroad during the last part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century.

²⁶ Harnett County Deed Book 188, page 9.

²⁷ Harnett County Deed Book 244, page 394.

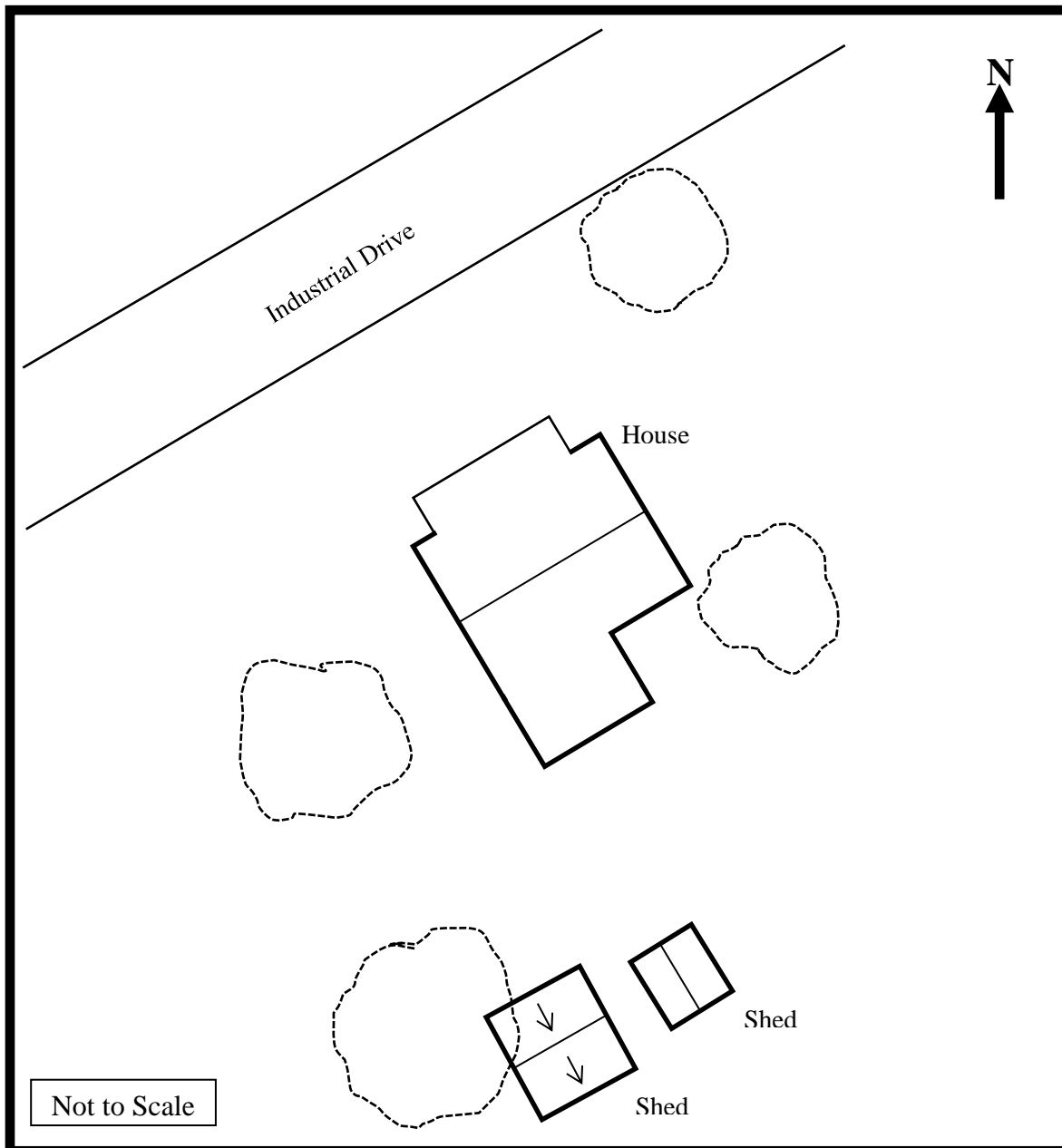


Figure 44: Sketch Map of the Stella S. Williams House (# 023).

Property Description

House (# 023), ca. 1962

217 Industrial Drive (Figure 44)

Exterior

Built around 1962, according to the Harnett County tax record, this one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling was originally built as military housing at Fort Bragg and was moved to this location by “Dunc” Byrd.²⁸ A screened-in, shed-roofed porch shelters the three bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling, and a small shed-roofed addition extends off the southeast (rear)

²⁸ Personal communication with the grandson of Stella S. Williams, October 2015.

elevation of the main block. The original section of the dwelling is clad in plain weatherboard siding, and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. The addition is clad in beaded composition-board siding, and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Both sections sit on a concrete-block pier foundation with concrete-block infill. A stuccoed flue pierces the rear slope of the roof on the main section of the dwelling (Figures 45 and 46).

Interior

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

Outbuildings

Located behind the house are two small outbuildings. A makeshift frame shed, with an open shed-roofed addition against the rear elevation, and a modern front-gabled garden shed clad in vertical composition-board siding (Figures 47 and 48).



Figure 45: Stella S. Williams House (# 023), Looking South.



Figure 46: Stella S. Williams House (# 023), Looking Northwest.



Figure 47: Stella S. Williams House (# 023), Outbuilding Looking South.



Figure 48: Stella S. Williams House (# 023), Outbuilding Looking Southeast.

Historical Background

It is not clear how and when the property came into the possession of Stella S. Williams. The most recent deed refers to a conveyance between Gertrude T. Byrd and Wilton Murphy Byrd in 1959.²⁹ W. M. Byrd conveyed the parcel to Duncan Wesley Byrd in 1963.³⁰ According to the grandson of Stella S. Williams it was “Dunc” Byrd who had the building moved up from Fort Bragg, after which his grandmother purchased the property.

Integrity

The Stella S. Williams House no longer remains in its original location and has lost its historic setting. The design of the dwelling is typical of the Minimal Traditional style that was popular from the late 1930s to the early 1960s. However, the addition has affected its materials and workmanship. Because of its loss of integrity of location, materials, and setting the property can no longer convey its historic character and feeling. The dwelling is associated with military housing during the twentieth century, but due to the fact that it was moved from its original location it can no longer convey this.

²⁹ Harnett County Deed Book 389, page 458.

³⁰ Harnett County Deed Book 427, page 286.

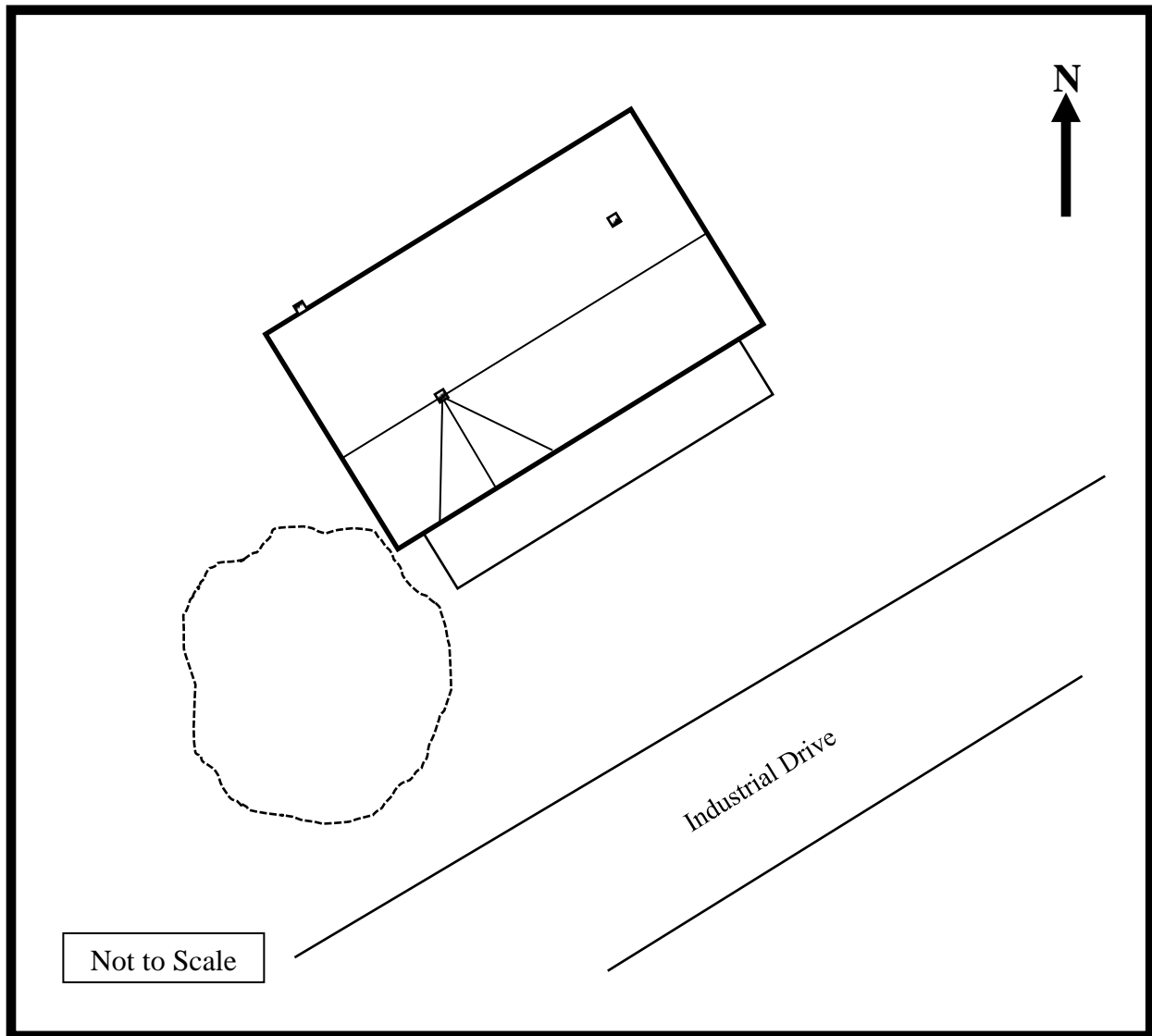


Figure 49: Sketch Map of House (# 24).

Property Description

House (# 024), ca. 1914

217 Industrial Drive (Figure 49)

Exterior

Built around 1914, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, which shelters the six bays on the southeast (front) elevation and has a decorative cross gable on the front slope of the roof. A shed-roofed wing, consisting of narrow rooms flanking a small integral screened-in porch, extends across the northwest (rear) elevation of the main block. The building sits on a brick-pier foundation, is clad in German, or drop, siding, and has four-over-four wooden sash windows. At some point the siding was covered with asphalt siding. The dwelling has two interior and one exterior brick flue (Figures 50 through 52).

Interior

The main block is one room deep and three rooms wide, and each room has its own door leading onto the front porch. The walls are clad in lath and plaster with a simple baseboard and plain door and window surrounds, and the ceiling is covered with narrow beaded boards (Figure 53 and 54)



Figure 50: House (# 024), Looking North.



Figure 51: House (# 024), Looking Southeast.



Figure 52: House (# 024), Detail of Southeast (Front) Elevation Looking Northeast.



Figure 53: House (# 024), Interior Southwest Room Looking South.



Figure 54: House (# 024), Interior Middle Room Looking Southeast.

Historical Background

The parcel on which the house sits is not identified on the 1900 map of Bunnlevel as it is located just to the south of Block C (see Figure 25). J. B. Allen sold the property to Nancy Bethea in 1914, when the parcel was identified as beginning at a stake in South Street.³¹ The earliest deed references for J. B. Allen date back to 1879 and 1880 and involve transactions between J. B. Allen and L. D. Byrd and J. B. Allen and Wm. H. Allen for 100 and 50 acres respectively.³² Nancy Bethea conveyed the parcel to M. L. Bethune in 1944.³³ The house could have been built by J. B. Allen or Nancy Bethea.

Integrity

The house remains in its original location and retains much of its semi-urban setting as the original street pattern survives. The design of the dwelling is typical of small vernacular dwellings from the late-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century. The house retains a fair level of materials and workmanship; however, the building is abandoned and deteriorating. Because of the integrity of materials and workmanship the property can still convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with the evolution of small rural crossroads communities that coincided with the arrival of the railroad during the last part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century.

³¹ Harnett County Deed Book 185, page 176.

³² Harnett County Deed Book T(1), page 282 and 295.

³³ Harnett County Deed Book 289, page 131.

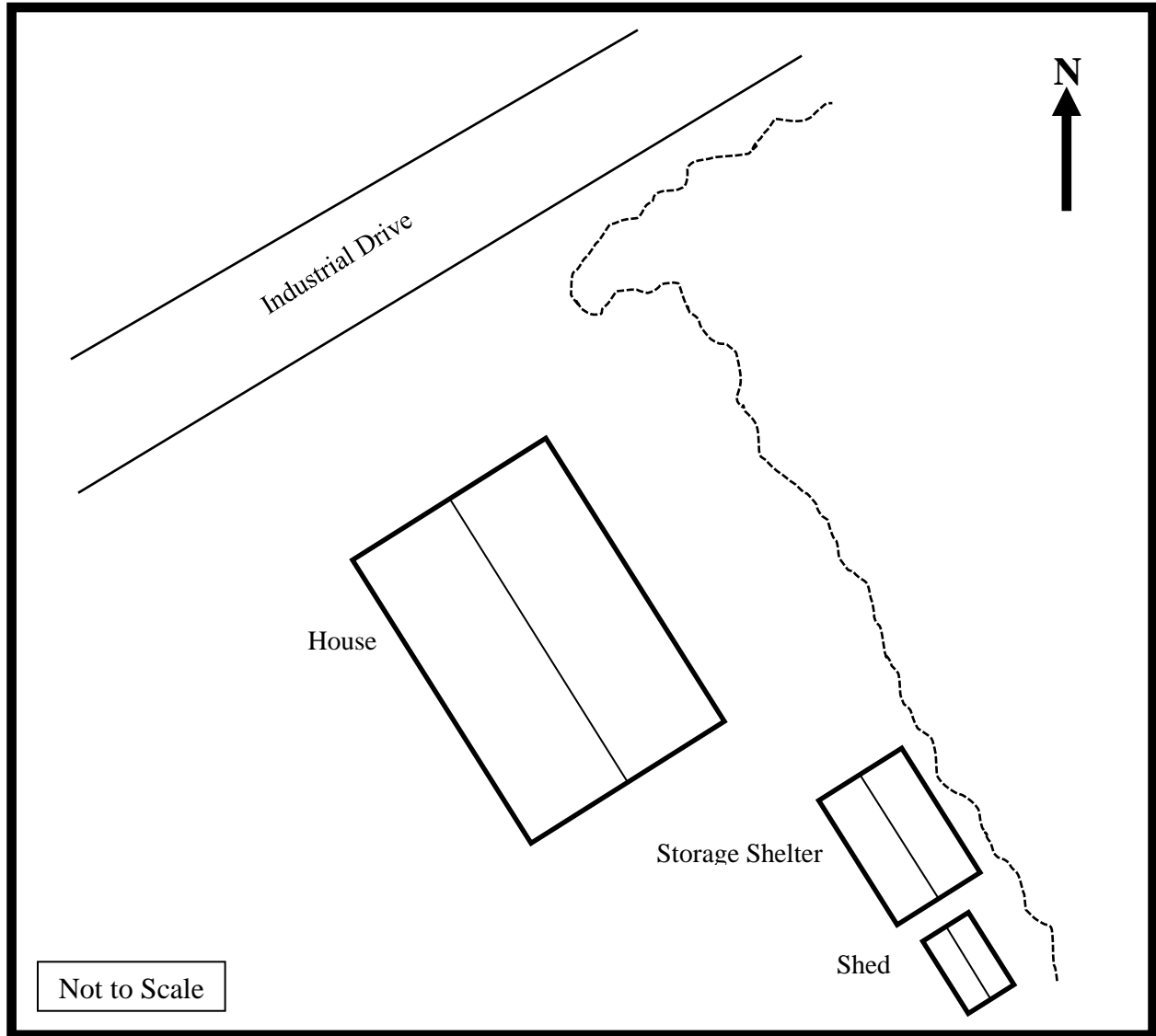


Figure 55: Sketch Map of the James A. Smart House (# 25).

Property Description

James A. Smart House (# 025), ca. 1957

175 Industrial Drive (Figure 55)

Exterior

Built around 1957, according to the Harnett County tax record, the James A. Smart House is a one-story, front-gabled dwelling that has a corrugated-metal hood sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) gable end. The building sits on a poured-concrete foundation, is clad on composition weatherboard siding, and has one-over-one wooden sash windows (Figures 56 and 57).

Interior

The building is unoccupied and the surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.

Outbuildings

Located behind the house are a small corrugated-metal garden shed and a frame storage shelter (Figures 58 through 59).



Figure 56: James A. Smart House (# 025), Looking Southeast.



Figure 57: James A. Smart House (# 025), Looking Northwest.



Figure 58: James A. Smart House (# 025), Garden Shed Looking Northeast.



Figure 59: James A. Smart House (# 025), Storage Shelter Looking Southeast.

Historical Background

J. T. Byrd sold the land on which the house stands to James A. Smart in 1940.³⁴ It was identified as being located on the south side of the street that runs to the school house and to the south to the edge of the cotton field. In 1984, a granddaughter of James A. Smart deeded the property to Kathleen Smart.³⁵ The property is currently owned by Ronald Lee Cockman, but it is unclear how he obtained it.

Integrity

The James A. Smart House remains in its original location and retains much of its semi-urban setting. To the north is the street plan as laid out in the 1900 map of Bunnlevel with the dwellings built during the first decades of the twentieth century. The farmland to the south is currently being developed into a solar farm. The design of the dwelling is reflective of mid-twentieth century architectural practices and styles. The materials and workmanship appear to retain a high level of integrity and the composition weatherboard siding may be original to the house. Due to the level of integrity of setting and materials the property still conveys its historic character and feeling. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource,

³⁴ Harnett County Deed Book 273, page 247.

³⁵ Harnett County Deed Book 762, page 79.

because it postdates the main construction period of the majority of the resources in the historic district.

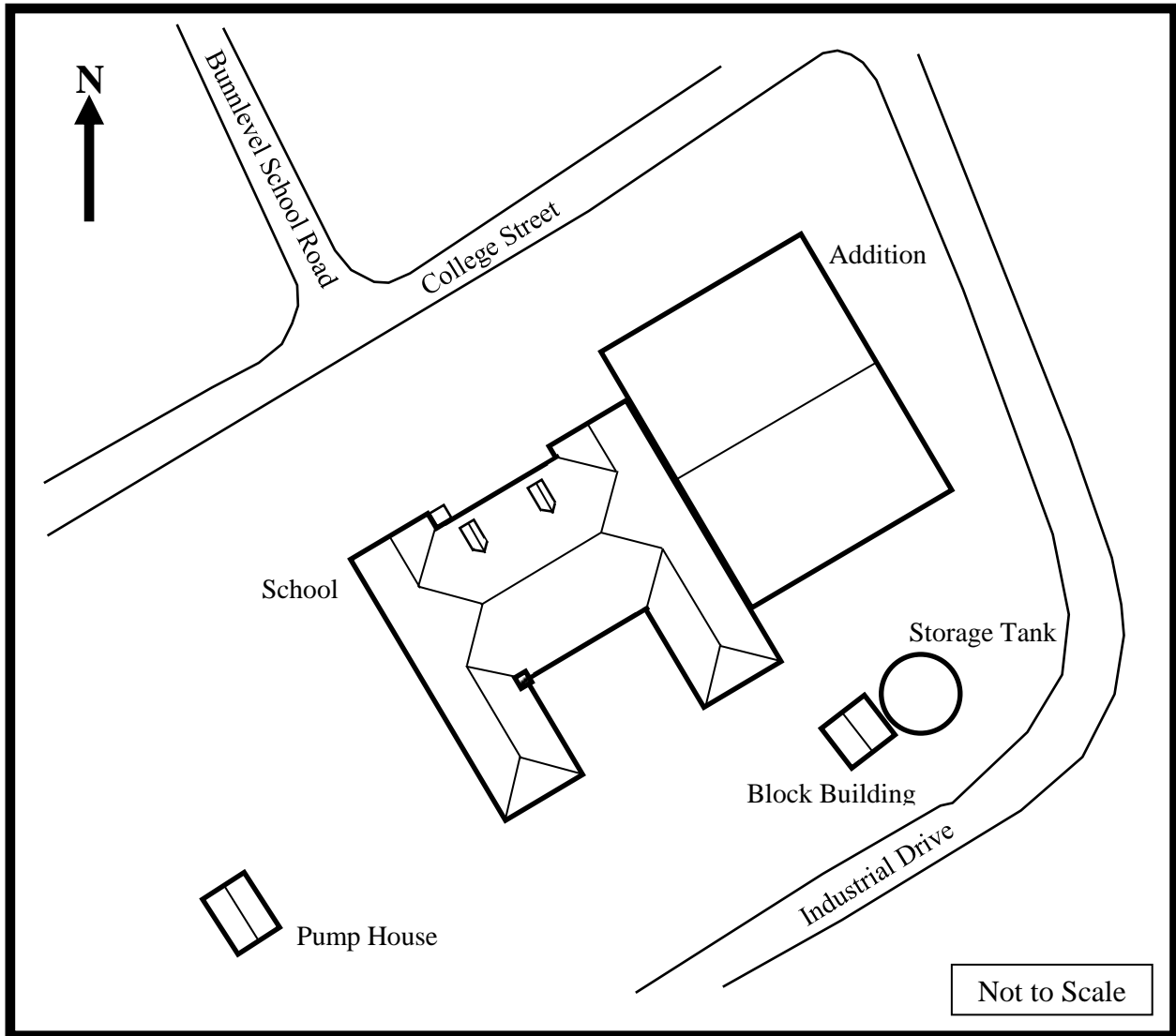


Figure 60: Sketch Map of (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026).

Property Description

(Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), ca. 1924

35 Industrial Drive (Figure 60)

Exterior

Built around 1924, the (former) Bunnlevel Elementary School is a typical early twentieth-century brick school building. The one-story hip-roofed building has a U-shaped footprint with slightly projecting front-gabled bays with parapet walls on the northwest (front) side of the building (see Figure 24). The projecting bays have recessed entries and brick arches with keystones on the interior corners and blind arched openings on the exterior corners. Two ventilated dormers sit on the northwest (front) slope of the central block, and a large square chimney indicates the location of the boiler room at the intersection of the main block and the southwest wing. The school sits on a raised basement with a soldier-course water table marking the location of the floor level. The large six-over-six wooden sash windows, which lit the classrooms have been blocked, but a tripartite pattern remains visible. The school was converted

for industrial use around 1970, and a large steel clad addition on a raised brick-covered foundation was constructed against the northeast classroom wing of the school around 1972 (Figures 61 through 64).

Interior

The building is condemned and unsafe to enter, and the surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.

Ancillary Structures

Located to the west of the school is the original brick gable-roofed pump house. To the southeast of the school are a front-gabled concrete-block outbuilding and a large storage tank associated with the industrial life of the property (Figures 65 through 67).



Figure 61: (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), Detail of Entrance Looking Southwest.



Figure 62: (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), Looking Northwest.



Figure 63: (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), Detail of Partially Collapsed Wall.



Figure 64: (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), Pump House Looking Northwest.



Figure 65: (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), Addition Looking Northwest.



Figure 66: (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), Outbuilding Looking Northeast.



Figure 67: (Former) Bunnlevel Elementary School (# 026), Storage Tank Looking Northeast.

Historical Background

The first school in Bunnlevel was located near the original location of the Friendship Baptist Church. It was replaced by a larger wooden structure at the site of the (former) Bunnlevel Elementary School. By 1901, the Bunnlevel school district was serving 505 students from all over Stewart's Creek Township. The need for a new school building may have been necessitated due to increased enrollment caused by the 1919 legislation requiring compulsory school attendance.³⁶ In May of 1924, a contract was signed for the new brick school in Bunnlevel, which would cost an estimated \$30,000. The school housed nine grades and 191 students in eight classrooms.³⁷ The building was typical of other schools built during the same period such as the Ruth Elementary School (RF0438) in Rutherford County, the Graham Elementary School (CL0528) in Cleveland County, and the Edward Best Elementary School (FK0804) in Franklin County, all one-story brick buildings on a raised basement with an H- or U-shaped footprint and Classical Revival detailing. The school at Bunnlevel may even have been influenced by the guidance provided by the Department of Public Instruction's Division of Schoolhouse Planning regarding educational building construction, and many schools of that time were as a result more fireproof masonry buildings with Classical Revival or Gothic Revival detailing.³⁸ The school in Bunnlevel closed in 1968 due to decreased enrollment, and the students were bused to schools in nearby Lillington.³⁹ In 1970, the Harnett County Board of Education put the building up for sale.⁴⁰ It was ultimately sold to the Bunnlevel Industrial Development Corporation in 1971, which converted the old school into a women's lingerie plant and subsequently leased the building to the Terre-Hill Manufacturing Company.⁴¹ The Terre-Hill Manufacturing Company employed ninety people, and the Bunnlevel Industrial Development Corporation intended to expand the building to potentially accommodate an additional 200 employees.⁴² The Harnett County Board of Education had obtained the land on which the wooden school was built in 1910 from J. B. Allen.⁴³ It bought two additional parcels in 1924 to have sufficient room to build the new brick elementary school.⁴⁴

Integrity

The (former) Bunnlevel Elementary School remains in its original location, but has lost much of its original setting due to the modern addition that almost doubled the footprint of the building and the additional ancillary structures associated with its later industrial function. The design of the school is reflective of early-twentieth century architectural practices and styles seen on educational buildings across North Carolina and the United States. However, the blocking of the windows, the changes required for the repurposing of the building, the later addition, and the

³⁶ Heather Fearnbach, "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report. Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford County Schools, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (US 221) in Rutherford County," 2015, p. 11.

³⁷ Jim Thomas, "Early History of Bunn's Level," in *The Heritage of Harnett County, North Carolina, Volume I*, 1993, Mary Alice Hasty, et al, *The Heritage of Harnett Book Committee*, pages 64-65.

³⁸ Fearnbach, p. 11.

³⁹ Harnett County News, "Bunnlevel School Is Closed By Board," Lillington, North Carolina, Vol. 49, No. 21, May 25, 1967.

⁴⁰ Harnett County News, "School Bid Is \$5,200," Lillington, North Carolina, Vol. 52, No. 39, September 24, 1970.

⁴¹ Harnett County Deed Book 542, page 57. Harnett County News, "Jack Allen Joins Bowles," Lillington, North Carolina, Vol. 54, No. 15, April 6, 1972.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Harnett County Deed Book 174, page 102.

⁴⁴ Harnett County Deed Book 212, pages 88 and 89.

structural damage has affected the materials and workmanship. Because of the loss of integrity of materials and workmanship the property can no longer convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with Harnett County's education history representing the county's efforts to expand and modernize its public school facilities in both urban and rural areas, and it is also associated with the evolution of small rural crossroads communities that coincided with the arrival of the railroad during the last part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century.

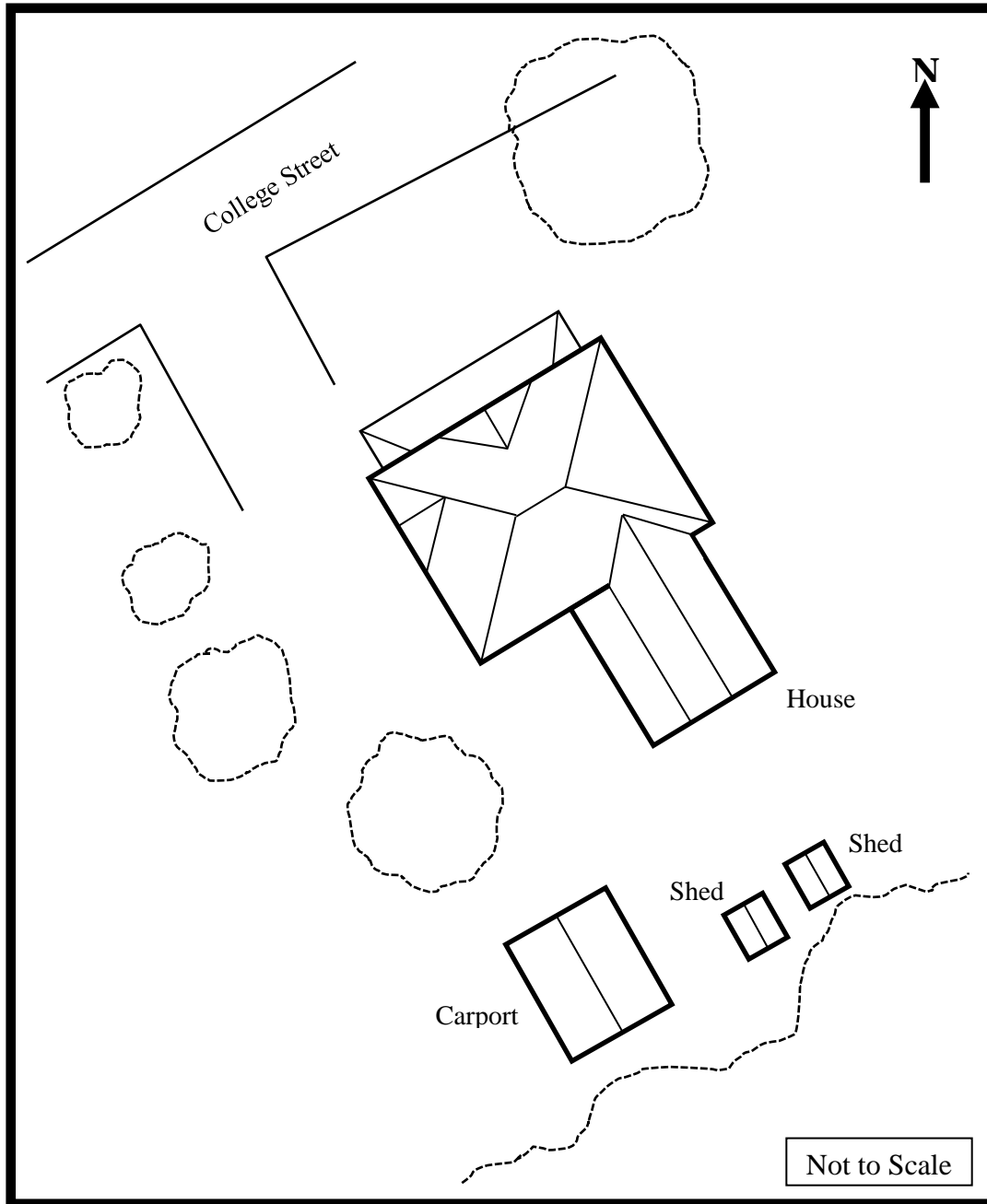


Figure 68: Sketch Map of House (# 027).

Property Description

House (# 027), ca. 1920

99 College Street (Figure 68)

Exterior

Built around 1920, according to the Harnett County tax record, this modest one-story frame, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling has decorative cross gables on the northwest (front) and southwest (side) elevations and a short gable-roofed wing extending off the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block (see Figure 24). A hip-roofed porch, supported by classical columns,

shelters the three bays on the front elevation, and an enclosed hip-roofed porch runs along the southwest (side) elevation of the rear wing. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill that was subsequently stuccoed. The walls are clad in plain weatherboard with simple corner boards, and pointed-arch attic vents are located in the decorative gable peaks. The dwelling has six-over-six wooden sash windows on the front and side elevations of the main block, and four-over-four wooden sash windows on the rear elevation of the main block and the rear wing (Figures 69 and 70).

Interior

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

Outbuildings

Located behind the dwelling are three modern outbuildings, which include an enclosed carport clad in metal siding, and two small, front-gabled garden sheds (Figures 71 and 72).



Figure 69: House (# 027), Looking Northeast.



Figure 70: House (# 027), Looking Northwest.



Figure 71: House (# 027), Enclosed Carport Looking Southeast.

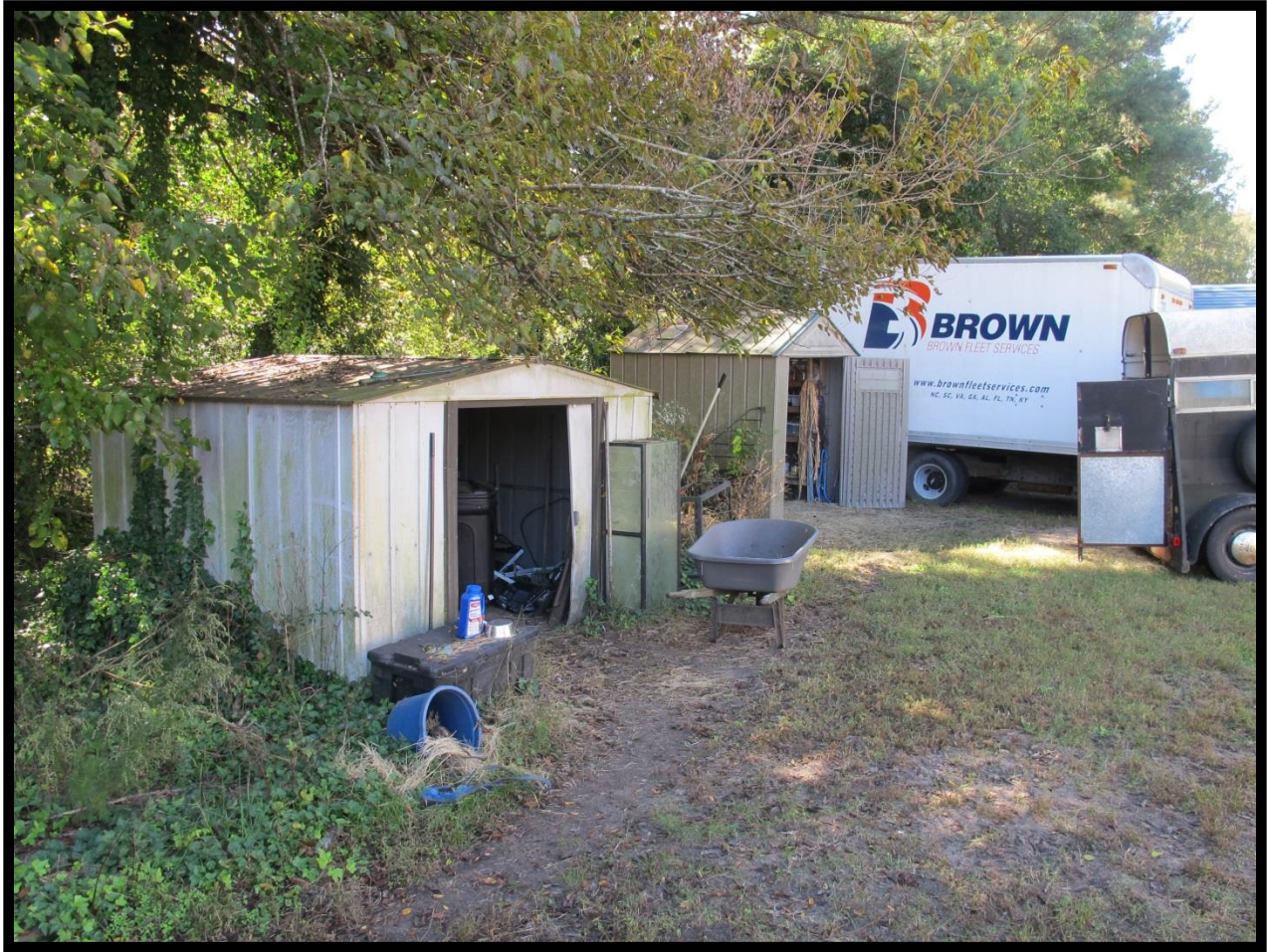


Figure 72: House (# 027), Garden Sheds Looking Southwest.

Historical Background

Initial ownership of the property can be traced back to J. B. Allen, and the parcel is identified as Lots Nos. 5 and 6 of Block C as seen on the map of Bunnlevel (see Figure 25). J. B. Allen conveyed Lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of Block C to J. C. Byrd & Bro. in 1910.⁴⁵ In 1946, Gertrude T. Byrd obtained two tracts of land from the descendants of S. M. Byrd, one of which contained Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Block C.⁴⁶ Gertrude Byrd sold Lots Nos. 4 and 5 to Odis Thomas Temple in 1978, who in turn conveyed them to his son, Lanny Odis Temple, in 1985.⁴⁷ The current owner obtained the parcel – Lots Nos. 5 and 6 – from Lanny Odis Temple in 2006.⁴⁸ The chain of title does not make it clear how Odis Thomas Temple obtained Lot No. 6. None of the deeds refer to a dwelling, but it is possible that the house was built by J.C. Byrd & Bro. who owned the property from 1910 until 1935.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ Harnett County Deed Book 175, page 271.

⁴⁶ Harnett County Deed Book 291, page 163.

⁴⁷ Harnett County Deed Book 678, page 766, and Deed Book 783, page 493.

⁴⁸ Harnett County Deed Book 2254, page 582.

⁴⁹ In 1935, J.C. Byrd sold his share in Block C to his brother S.M. Byrd thereby dissolving the joint ownership. S.M. Byrd's descendants eventually convey the property to Gertrude T. Byrd in 1946. Harnett County Deed Book 266, page 457, and Book 291, page 163.

Integrity

The dwelling remains in its original location and retains much of its semi-urban setting as the original street pattern survives and it is surrounded by dwellings that roughly date to the same period. The design of the dwelling is typical of the modest Queen Anne style that was popular from the late-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century but lacks the wrap-around porch as seen on nearby #s 021 and 022. The house retains a high level of materials and workmanship, with the survival of the original siding, windows, and interior. The only exception is the enclosed side porch with the modern tripartite picture window. Because of the integrity of materials and workmanship the property can still convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with the evolution of small rural crossroads communities that coincided with the arrival of the railroad during the last part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century.

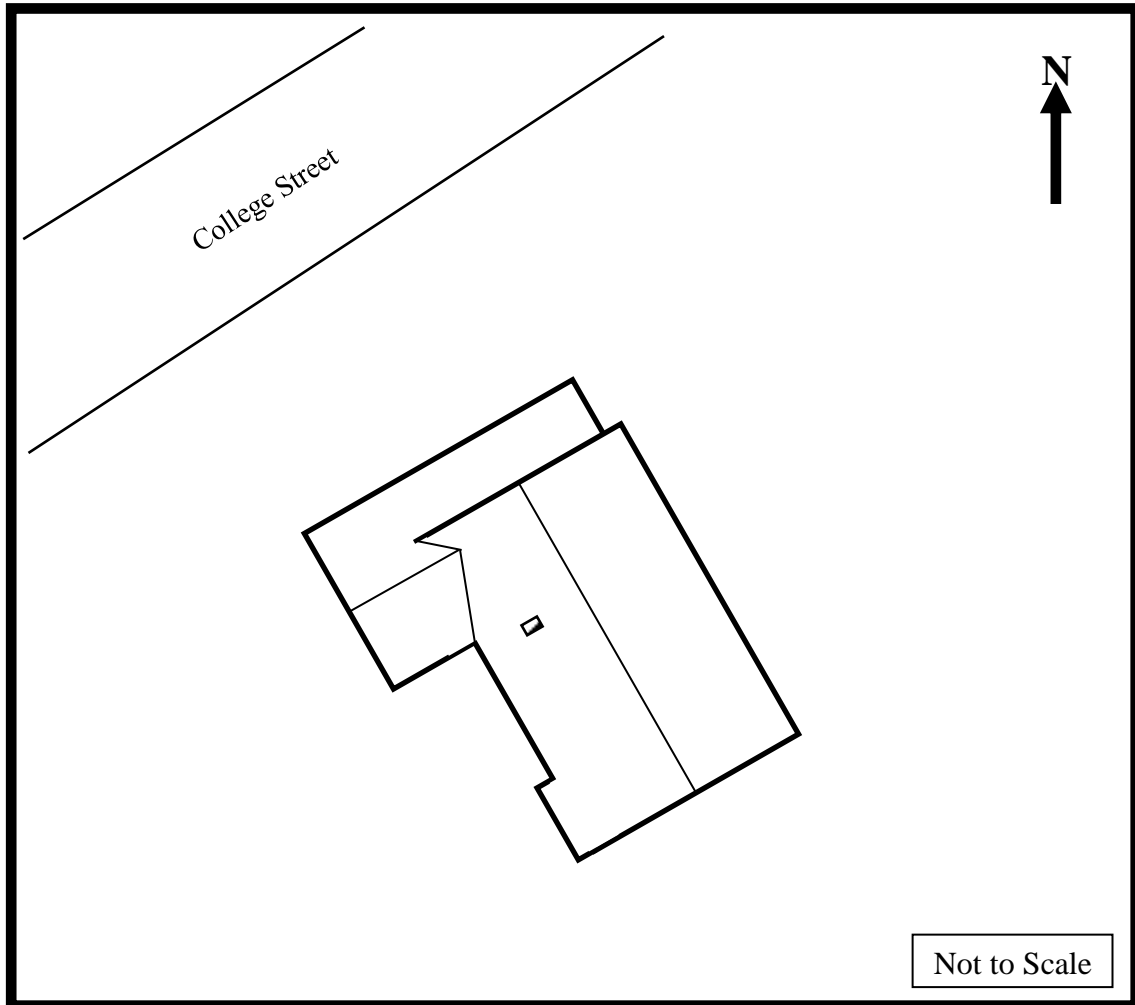


Figure 73: Sketch Map of House (# 028).

Property Description

House (# 028), ca. 1920

121 College Street (Figure 73)

Exterior

Built around 1920, according to the Harnett County tax record, this modest one-story frame, front-gabled Craftsman-style dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals, which shelters the three bays on the northwest (front) gable end (see Figure 24). The porch continues past the southwest (side) elevation where it forms a gable-roofed porte-cochere. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill that was subsequently stuccoed. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the dwelling has typical four-over-one wooden sash Craftsman-style windows. Interior brick chimneys pierce the northeast and southwest slopes of the roof (Figures 74 and 75).

Interior

The building is unoccupied and the surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.



Figure 74: House (# 028), Looking Northeast.



Figure 75: House (# 028), Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

The parcel is identified as all of Lot 4 and the eastern portion of Lots 1, 2, and 3 as shown on the map of Bunnlevel (see Figure 25).⁵⁰ J. B. Allen had conveyed Lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of Block C to J. C. Byrd & Bro. in 1910, and in 1912, J. C. Atkinson conveyed Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to J.C. Byrd & Bro.⁵¹ J. C. Atkinson bought the three lots one year before from J. B. Allen.⁵² In 1946, Gertrude T. Byrd obtained two tracts of land from the descendants of S. M. Byrd one of which contained Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Block C.⁵³ Gertrude Byrd sold Lots Nos. 4 and 5 and a portion of Lots Nos 1, 2, and 3.⁵⁴ The current owner obtained the tract from Lanny Odis Temple in 2015 as part of a larger transaction that included four tracts and much of what had been Block C.⁵⁵ None of the deeds refer to a dwelling but it is possible that the house was built by J.C. Byrd & Bro. who owned the property from 1910 until 1935.

Integrity

The dwelling remains in its original location and retains much of its semi-urban setting as the original street pattern survives and it is surrounded by dwellings that roughly date to the same period. The design of the dwelling is an example of a modest Craftsman-style dwelling. The Craftsman style was popular across North Carolina and the United States during the first three or four decades of the twentieth century. The house retains a moderate level of materials and workmanship, due to the replacement of the original siding and lack of some of the other distinct Craftsman features such as the exposed rafter tails and large dormers. Despite the replacement of the siding the property can still convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with the evolution of small rural crossroads communities that coincided with the arrival of the railroad during the last part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century.

⁵⁰ Harnett County Deed Book 3298, page 518.

⁵¹ Harnett County Deed Book 175, page 271, and Deed Book 179, page 330.

⁵² Harnett County Deed Book 175, page 270.

⁵³ In 1935, J.C. Byrd sold his share in Block C to his brother S.M. Byrd thereby dissolving the joint ownership. S.M. Byrd's descendants eventually convey the property to Gertrude T. Byrd in 1946. Harnett County Deed Book 266, page 457 and Book 291, page 163..

⁵⁴ Harnett County Deed Book 678, page 766.

⁵⁵ Harnett County Deed Book 3298, page 518.

DISCUSSION OF BUNNLEVEL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historical Background

The history of Bunnlevel dates back to the nineteenth century. The community was named after its first settler, Joseph Bunn, who settled on a flat section of land just south of Upper Little River on the state road between Raleigh and Fayetteville. During the nineteenth century it was known as Bunn's Level, and it shows up on A. W. Shaffer's township map of North Carolina of 1886 (Figure 76). Friendship Baptist Church was organized in 1832, and the first church was built just northwest of Bunnlevel near the cemetery on the north side of McNeill-Hobbs Road (SR 2072). In 1846, Joseph Bunn was appointed postmaster, and the first post office was located in his house. By the turn of the twentieth century Bunn's Level became a stop on the Raleigh & Southport Railroad, which ran between Raleigh and Fayetteville. As with so many small towns in North Carolina the town prospered with the arrival of the railroad and several stores were established around the depot, and subsequently several cotton gins, a sawmill, and general merchandise stores were also built (Figure 77). In 1921, Bunn's Level was incorporated as Bunnlevel. Like so many small communities, Bunnlevel saw a decline during the depression, which was worsened by the effects of the boll weevil, leading to a crash in the agricultural economy of the town and increasing unemployment.⁵⁶

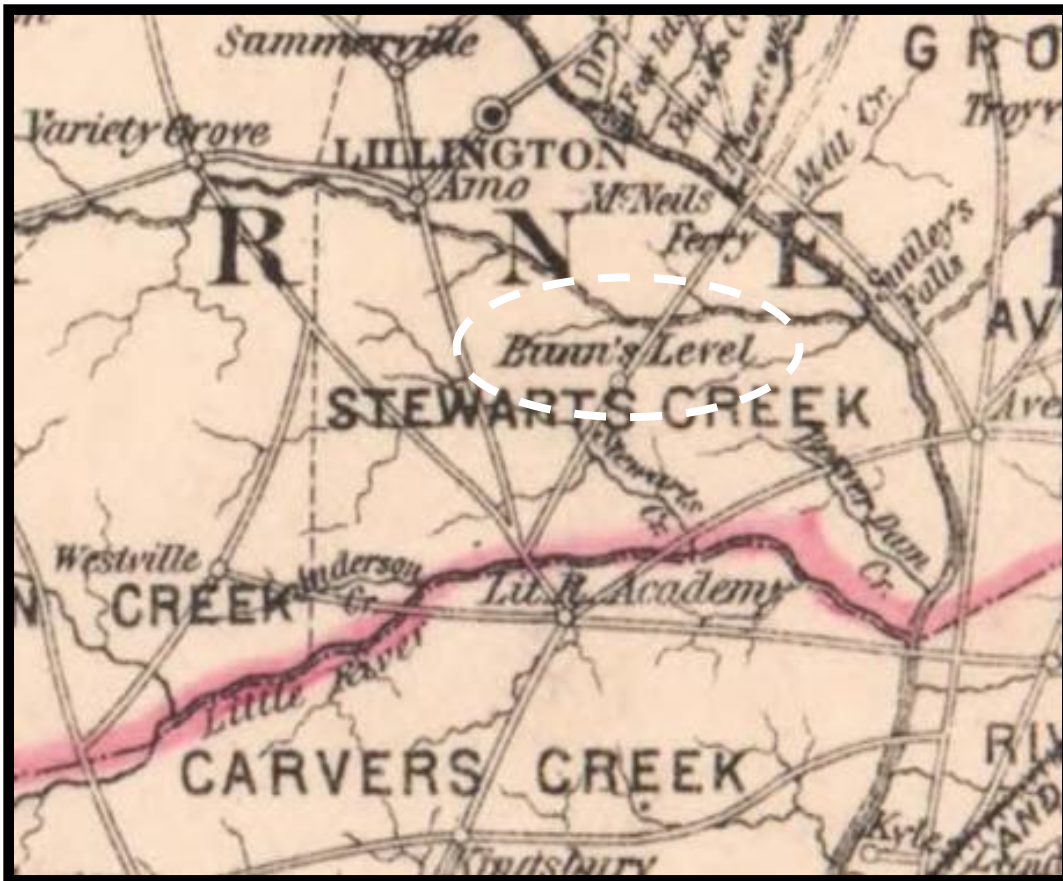


Figure 76: Detail of Shaffer's 1886 Township Map of North Carolina, Showing Bunn's Level (Shaffer, 1886).

⁵⁶ Thomas, 64-65.

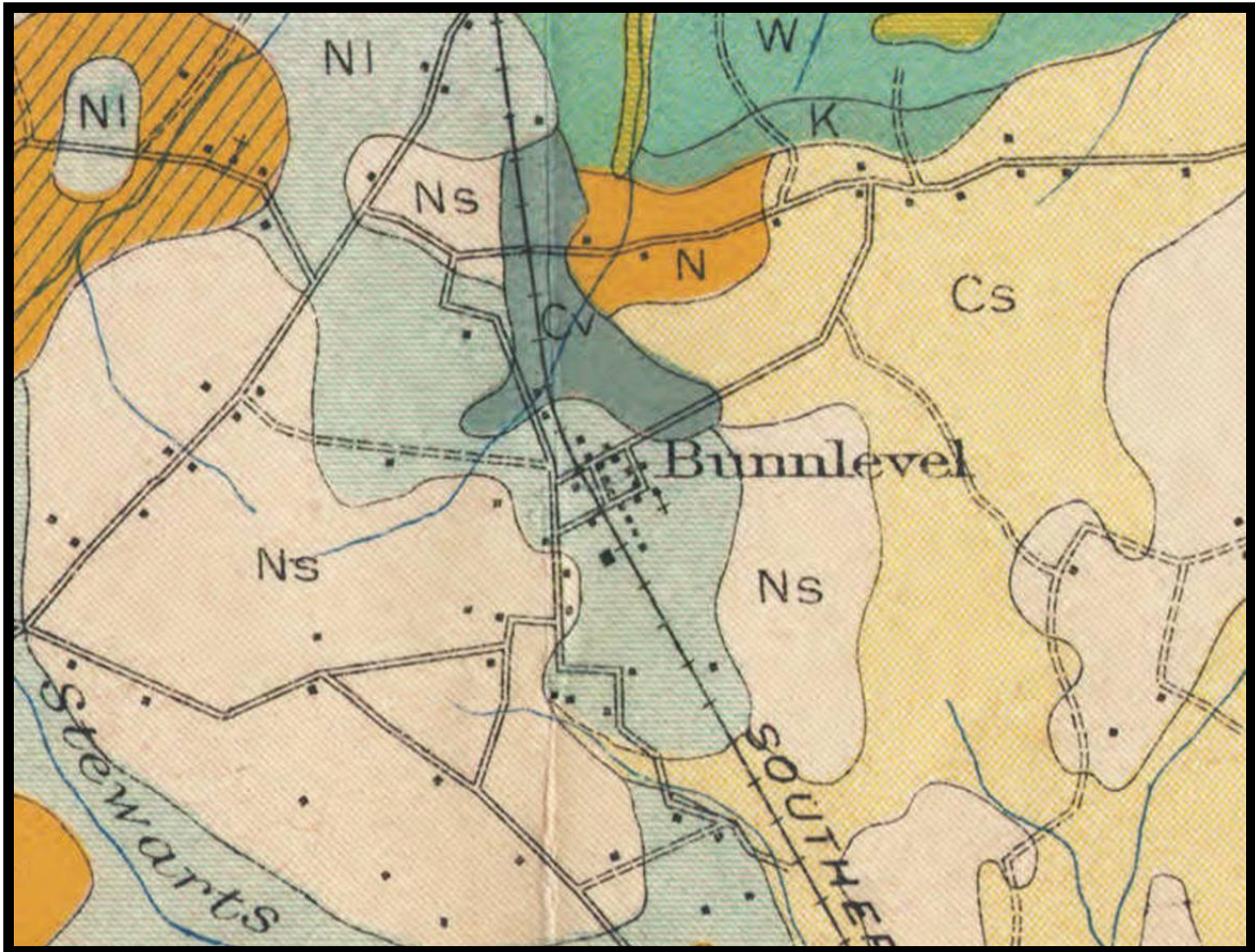


Figure 77: Detail of 1916 Soil Map, North Carolina, Harnett County Sheet, Showing Bunnlevel (United States Department of Agriculture 1916).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Bunnlevel Historic District is not recommended eligible for the NRHP, and none of the individual resources are recommended eligible for the NRHP either.

Integrity

The Bunnlevel Historic District does not possess a significant concentration of original buildings and structures with sufficient integrity to constitute a historic district reflective of its period of significance that coincided with the arrival of the railroad at the turn on the twentieth century and ended with its demise during the Depression. The plat of the division of the property of J. W. Allen and D. B. Byrd from around 1900 shows an attempt to lay out a well-organized community by creating uniform parcels where the main transportation arteries intersect [i.e., the road between Fayetteville and Raleigh (Fayetteville Street), the road to Erwin (Duke Street) and the railroad] (see Figure 25). There are, however, no written records to support the intentions of J.

W. Allen and D. B. Byrd and whereas the deed information shows that some of the parcels were sold in groups, the current tax parcel map indicates that most of those parcels were re-divided and an organized community never developed (Figures 78 and 79). As the importance of the automobile increased the commercial center of Bunnlevel shifted west towards US 401, which became a main thoroughfare between Fayetteville and Raleigh. It appears that Bunnlevel never fully developed as was intended by the division of parcels on the property of J. W. Allen and D. B. Byrd. The evaluated resources (#s 021-028) include several early twentieth-century resources with moderate to high levels of integrity that fall within the period of significance. However, the addition of two post-World War II buildings and the alterations to the school have affected the overall integrity of the historic district, as well as the changes to resources in its immediate vicinity and subsequent infill. Bunnlevel no longer contains a cohesive collection of buildings to distinguish it as a late nineteenth to early twentieth century community as it developed after the arrival of the railroad. It is therefore recommended that a historic district meeting the criteria of eligibility for the National Register is not present in the surveyed area of Bunnlevel.

Criterion A

The Bunnlevel Historic District 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.

A review of the HPOWEB database revealed that nine historic districts were surveyed in Harnett County, seven of which were determined eligible; however, none of the eligible districts can be used as a comparison due to their disparate nature. The two comparable small communities of Chalybeate Springs (HT1167) and Kipling (HT1168) were not considered eligible due to the lack of a significant concentration of original buildings with sufficient integrity to constitute a historic district. A broader view of small historic districts in the Piedmont and Eastern North Carolina regions that have been placed on the Study List (SL), were Determined Eligible (DOE), or are listed in the National Register (NR) reveals better comparisons. These include the Carpenter Historic District (WA0787, NR 2000); Hopkins Crossroads Historic District (WA1878, SL 1991); and Littlefield Historic District (PT1718, SL 1989). Similar to Bunnlevel, Carpenter Historic District had an agricultural and a rail connection with a period of significance from the late-nineteenth century to the depression, and is eligible under A and C. Whereas both communities fell into decline during and after the depression the Carpenter Historic District retains a much larger number of commercial buildings associated with the heyday of the community.⁵⁷ Despite being associated with the evolution of small rural crossroads communities that coincided with the arrival of the railroad, the surveyed section of Bunnlevel and the area as a whole does not retain sufficient integrity to reflect this and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

⁵⁷ Molloy and Little, Carpenter Historic District, National Register Nomination, 12-1-1999.

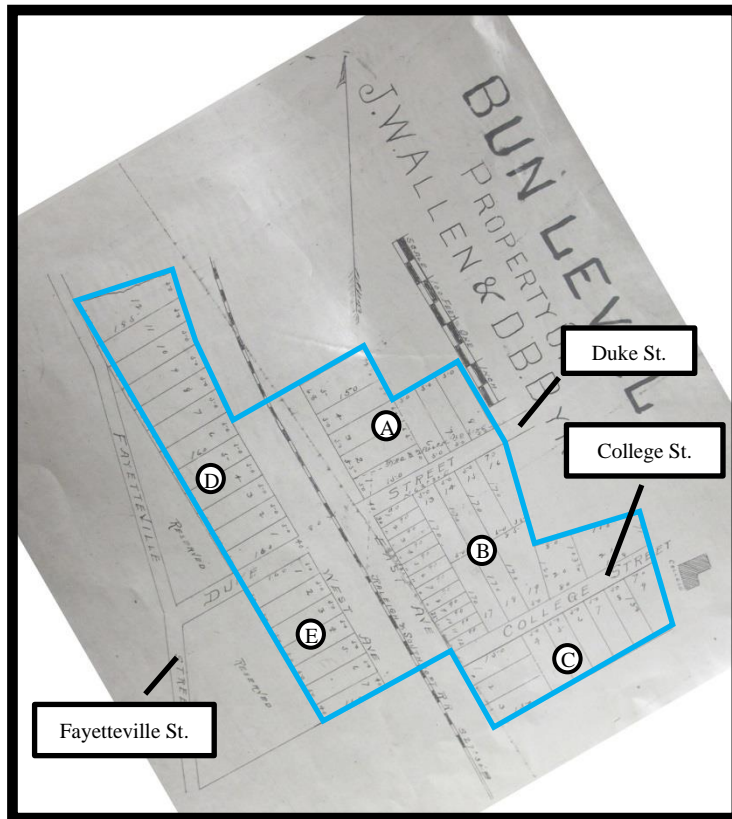


Figure 78: Plat Showing the Division of Property in Bunnlevel around 1900, and Blocks A-E (Harnett County Register of Deeds, Map Book 2, Page 110). Note map rotated to show north at the top.

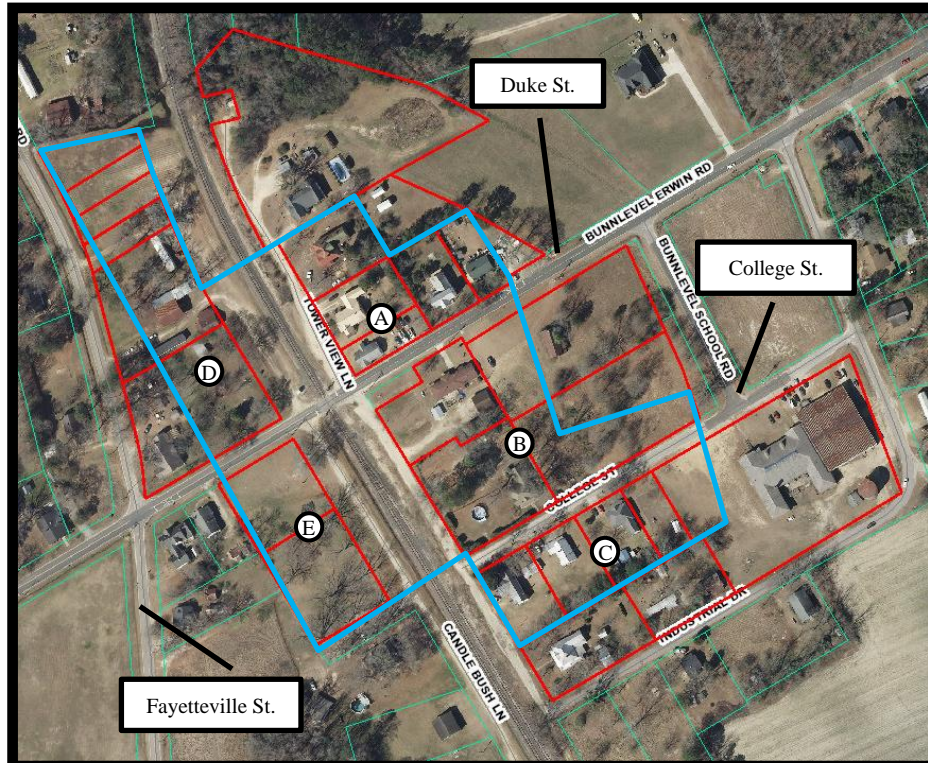


Figure 79: Detail of Harnett County Aerial Showing Division of Tax Parcels in Bunnlevel (Harnett County North Carolina GIS OnLINE 2015). Note outline of 1900 parcel map.

Criterion B

The Bunnlevel Historic District 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.

Despite the tangential association with members of the Byrd Family, particularly J. C. Byrd, who was not only a prominent farmer but also active on various county, local, and state boards, there is insufficient information to determine whether any of his activities or contributions, or that of his family members, were historically important and the district is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Bunnlevel Historic District 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.

Bunnlevel is one of approximately twenty-two unincorporated communities in Harnett County. Most of these communities display a similar combination of residential, commercial, and religious buildings with a similar date range from the turn of the twentieth century to the 1960s. The majority of the buildings in the surveyed area of Bunnlevel does not retain the integrity to embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, and therefore the district is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Bunnlevel Historic District 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 district 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.

Resource Name:	Frank D. Byrd House & Byrd Tenant House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	041 & 042
HPO Survey Site Number:	HT1223
Location:	316 Meadowbranch Lane, Harnett County
Parcel ID:	120566 0017 & 120566 0017 02
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1912 & ca. 1920
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register, Criteria A & C



Figure 80: Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), Looking Southwest, and Byrd Tenant House (#042), Looking East.

Setting

The Frank D. Byrd House and Byrd Tenant House are located on Meadowbranch Lane, an unpaved farm lane, on the north side of Bunnlevel Erwin Road (SR 1779), approximately 0.3 miles northeast of its intersection with US 401 (Figure 80). The primary dwelling is situated at the end of the lane, approximately 0.3 miles back from the road and faces north. It is surrounded by grass with several mature trees and shrubs as well as a wooded area to the north and

agricultural fields to the south. Visible from the house is a cell tower, erected around 2010, located approximately 1,600 feet southwest, as well as a modern dwelling, built around 1998, located approximately 650 feet to the southwest. The parcel itself also includes a mobile home located approximately 170 feet to the southeast. The Byrd Tenant House is located on the east side of Meadowbranch Lane. The house faces west and sits approximately 130 feet back from the road in a small clearing in a wooded area that borders a large agricultural field (Figure 81).

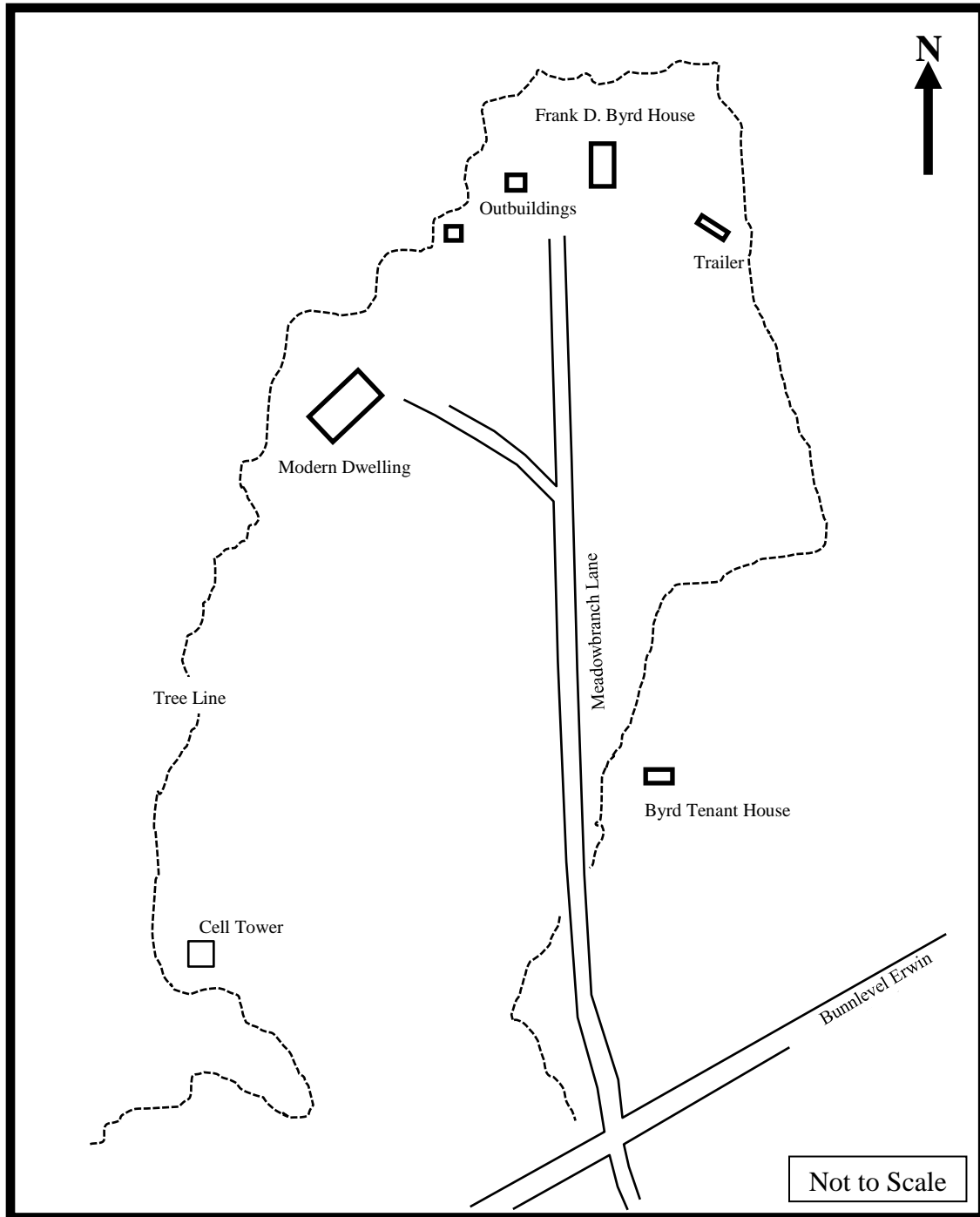


Figure 81: Sketch Map of Frank D. Byrd House (# 041) & Byrd Tenant House (# 042).

Property Description

Exterior of Frank D. Byrd House

Built around 1912, according to the Harnett County tax record, the Frank D. Byrd House is a modest one-story, frame, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style dwelling has a slightly projecting front-gabled bay with cutaway corners on the north (front) elevation of the dwelling and decorative cross gables on the east and west (side) elevations of the main block. A hip-roofed porch, supported by classical columns, shelters the five bays on the front elevation of the building. The porch covers the entire front elevation of the dwelling and wraps around the side elevations. A long gable-roofed wing extends off the south (rear) elevation of the main block. It has a decorative cross gable on the west slope of the roof and a partially screened-in and partially enclosed porch with a gable-roofed well section running along its west (side) elevation. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with some concrete-block infill, is clad in plain weatherboard siding with simple corner boards and diamond-shaped attic vents in the gable peaks, and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Corbelled chimneys pierce the east and west slope of the roof on the main block, and one pierces the ridge of the rear wing (Figures 82 and 83).

Interior of Frank D. Byrd House

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

Outbuildings and Tenant House

Located to the west of the dwelling are several outbuildings. They include two dilapidated frame shed-roofed structures, a front-gabled two-story ancillary structure with two shed-roofed wings, and a frame tobacco barn on a brick foundation and with an open shed-roofed addition (Figures 84 through 87). Situated approximately 1000 feet to the south of the main house is a small front-gabled frame tenant house, built around 1920, which has a simple shed-roofed porch, supported by plain studs, that shelters the single entry-door bay on the west (front) gable end. A shed-roofed wing covers two-thirds of the south (side) elevation of the main block. The building sits on a brick pier foundation, is clad in German, or drop, siding and has four-over-four wooden sash windows. A brick flue pierces the ridge of the roof on the main block, and a second brick flue is located against the exterior east (rear) wall of the shed wing (Figures 87 and 88). The house is unoccupied, and the surveyor did not obtain full access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey. The dwelling has a simple three-room plan, and the interior finishes consist of flush-board walls and ceilings, with plain window and door surrounds (Figures 90 and 91).



Figure 82: Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), Looking Northeast.



Figure 83: Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), Looking Northwest.



Figure 84: Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), Dilapidated Sheds Looking Northwest.



Figure 85: Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), Outbuilding Looking Southwest.



Figure 86: Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), Tobacco Barn Looking Northwest.



Figure 87: Frank D. Byrd House (# 041), Interior Tobacco Barn Looking Northeast.



Figure 88: Byrd Tenant House (# 042), Looking Northeast.



Figure 89: Byrd Tenant House (# 042), Looking Southwest.



Figure 90: Byrd Tenant House (# 042), Interior Rear Room Looking Southwest.



Figure 91: Byrd Tenant House (# 042), Interior Rear Room Looking Northwest.

Historical Background

The land on which the main dwelling and tenant house site can be traced back to 1912 when Franklin Douglas Byrd bought a 46-acre tract of land from Lemuel D. Byrd Sr.⁵⁸ Frank D. Byrd conveyed the property to his wife Kate (Catherine) McNeill Byrd in 1914.⁵⁹ It was not until 2009 that a member of the Byrd family sold a 10.10-acre section of the property, with the main house on it, to the current owner.⁶⁰ A member of the Byrd family sold a 29.09-acre section of the property, with the tenant house on it, to the current owner in 2010.⁶¹ According to the 1900 Census Frank Byrd was 21 and still living with his parents. He was the oldest son of George Edward and Janett Byrd. His father's profession was listed as farmer, but Frank was a school teacher.⁶² There does not appear to be any census information for Frank D. Byrd for 1910 in Stewart's Creek Township. The 1920 census; however, lists Frank and his wife Kate living in Stewart's Creek Township with their six children, his father-in-law, and an aunt. The 1920-1940 censuses have his profession listed as general farmer.⁶³

According to the 1917 Soil Survey report for Harnett County the early crops consisted of corn, wheat, peas, potatoes, apples, and grapes all grown for home consumption.⁶⁴ Cotton was grown on a small scale but also for home use. It was not until after the Civil War that cotton was cultivated on a commercial scale. The production of turpentine and lumber also played an important role in the economy of the county. From 1880 to 1910, corn was the most extensively grown crop, followed by cotton, with tobacco coming in last. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the majority of the farmers still relied on one-horse/mule implements, such as turning plows, cultivators, and spike-tooth harrows. Farm help was scarce and both white and African American laborers were employed. Monthly wages ranged between \$15 and \$20 without board and approximately \$5 less with board. Cotton pickers received between 50 to 75 cents per hundred pounds. Farms ranged in size between 20 and 900 acres, with the average size in 1910 being 90.8 acres. By 1910, there were 2,710 farms in the county, 65 percent of which were operated by owners, 34.8 percent by tenants, and 0.2 percent by managers. The dwelling is located approximately 1.7 miles north of the J. C. Byrd Farm (HT0151), which is one of the core contributing buildings to the Byrd Rural Historic District (HT1166), which is based on properties closely related to the agricultural and business partnership of the brothers James Caleb Byrd and Samuel Miller Byrd. Genealogical research has not revealed a connection between Franklin Douglas Byrd (1878-1966) and James Caleb Byrd (1880-1943), and there is no information to connect the business activities of James Caleb Byrd (and his brother Samuel Miller Byrd) with those of Frank D. Byrd.

⁵⁸ Harnett County Deed Book 178, page 432. The fact that the primary dwelling and tenant house were located on the same 46-acre parcel is the basis for calling the secondary dwelling a tenant house, although its actual use cannot be established based on the current research. The historic context does establish, though, that nearly 35% of the farms in Harnett County were operated by tenant farmers.

⁵⁹ Harnett County Deed Book 185, page 264.

⁶⁰ Harnett County Deed Book 2655, page 818.

⁶¹ Harnett County Deed Book 2778, page 238.

⁶² Ancestry.com 2015b.

⁶³ Ancestry.com 2015d, e, & f.

⁶⁴ Robert C. Journey, *Soil Survey of Harnett County, North Carolina*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1917, pp. 9-12.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Frank D. Byrd House and Byrd Tenant House are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C

Integrity

The Frank D. Byrd House and Byrd Tenant House are bordered by agricultural fields and woodlands. They remain in their original location and retain much of their natural setting with their surroundings still being predominantly rural. A modern house, a cell tower, and a trailer home were built on the original 46-acre tract. The primary dwelling sits on a 10.10-acre parcel and the tenant house on a 29.09-acre parcel, both of which were part of the original 46-acre tract of land purchased by F. D. Byrd in 1912. The design of the main dwelling is a modest example of the Queen Anne style that was popular from the late-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century, and it retains a high level of integrity of materials and workmanship. The design of the tenant house is typical of small vernacular houses built in rural areas of North Carolina during the nineteenth century and the early-twentieth century, and it also retains a high level of integrity of materials and workmanship. The combination of the dwelling and the tenant house, together with the few historic outbuildings that survive give an indication of the occupational setting and the feeling of agricultural life in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Because of the integrity of materials and workmanship and the presence of a few ancillary structures, the property can still convey some of its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with farming practices in the region during the turn of the late-nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

Criterion A

The Frank D. Byrd House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event) with the & Byrd Tenant House as a contributing element. 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 Frank D. Byrd House & Byrd Tenant House are associated with the types of agricultural practices in Harnett County that are discussed above. The complex is one of the few surviving examples of a general farming operation and exemplifies Harnett County's agrarian economy from the mid-nineteenth through to the mid-twentieth century, when farm families and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. The property retains a similar overall level of integrity as the nearby Hobbs Farm (HT0383), which was placed on the Study List in 2004 and determined eligible in 2013. The Frank D. Byrd House is thus of local significance and therefore is recommended eligible under Criterion A, with the Byrd Tenant House as a contributing element.

Criterion B

The Frank D. Byrd House & Byrd Tenant House are 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 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

The Frank D. Byrd House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction) with the Byrd Tenant House as a contributing resource. 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 Frank D. Byrd House is a well-preserved example of a modest Queen Anne-style cottage built across much of North Carolina during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and is similar in design and integrity to the nearby Hobbs Farm (HT0383), which is located almost 0.44 miles due west on the other side of the railroad tracks, and which was placed on the Study List in 2004 and was determined eligible in 2013 (Figure 92). Whereas the Frank D. Byrd House retains fewer historic outbuildings than the Hobbs Farm, the presence of the Byrd Tenant House, which also retains a high level of integrity, adds to its eligibility as a historic farm complex. Few small tenant houses such as the Byrd Tenant House appear to have survived in Harnett County, where no other individual tenant houses have been surveyed. A small dwelling in the nearby Byrd Rural Historic District may be a tenant house (Figure 93). Across North Carolina 420 properties were recorded with the term "tenant" in the description; nine of which are on the Study List (DH2271, DH2272, DH2273, GA0338, JT1289, MK2293, SK0259, UN0164, WA4822) and three of which were determined eligible (ED0624, MR1544, and OR1250).⁶⁵ Two of these appear to be no longer extant, but the ones that survive are either part of a more intact overall built environment including a number of contributing primary and secondary resources, or they are representative of an identifiable architectural style. A review of tenant houses in the counties directly surrounding Harnett County did not reveal any examples comparable in size, finishes, and gable orientation to the Byrd Tenant House. Due to the small

⁶⁵ For the counties surrounding Harnett County the list does not include any properties labelled as a tenant house in Cumberland and Sampson Counties, one in Moore County, seven in Johnston and Lee Counties, and twenty in Wake County. Of these 35 properties one tenant house in Wake County was placed on the Study List (WA4822), but it appears to be no longer extant, and one property in Moore County was determined eligible (MR1544). The latter appears to be part of a larger complex that includes a main dwelling (MR1542) and a summer kitchen (MR1543).



Figure 92: View of Hobbs House (HT0383) Looking Northeast.



Figure 93: View of 89 Paulfield Lane, Looking North. Note the building is a contributing resource to the Byrd Rural Historic District (HT1166) and is potentially a tenant house.

size of some of them, such as the Byrd Tenant House, and changing domestic sensibilities, few could be adapted to meet modern needs and have fallen into disrepair or have been demolished.⁶⁶ Because the Frank D. Byrd House & Byrd Tenant House retain a high level of integrity and embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, and method of construction they form a property recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Frank D. Byrd House & Byrd Tenant House are 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.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Frank D. Byrd House & Byrd Tenant House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the dwelling and tenant house and the surviving outbuildings, as well as part of the surrounding landscape that constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 94). The boundary contains approximately 21.53 acres. The National Register boundary is identified as part of a parcels 0567-60-4154.000 and 0566-68-4984.000 (Harnett County PIN).

⁶⁶ Little has been published on the architecture of tenant houses, but Mark Reinberger's essay, "The Architecture of Sharecropping," gives a brief insight into the variety and function of tenant houses in the Georgia Piedmont in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, stressing that they are very diverse in form and finish. See Mark Reinberger, "The Architecture of Sharecropping. Extended Farms of the Georgia Piedmont," in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture IX, Constructing Image, Identity, and Place*, Alison K. Hoagland and Kenneth A. Breisch, eds, Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press, 2003, pp. 116-134.

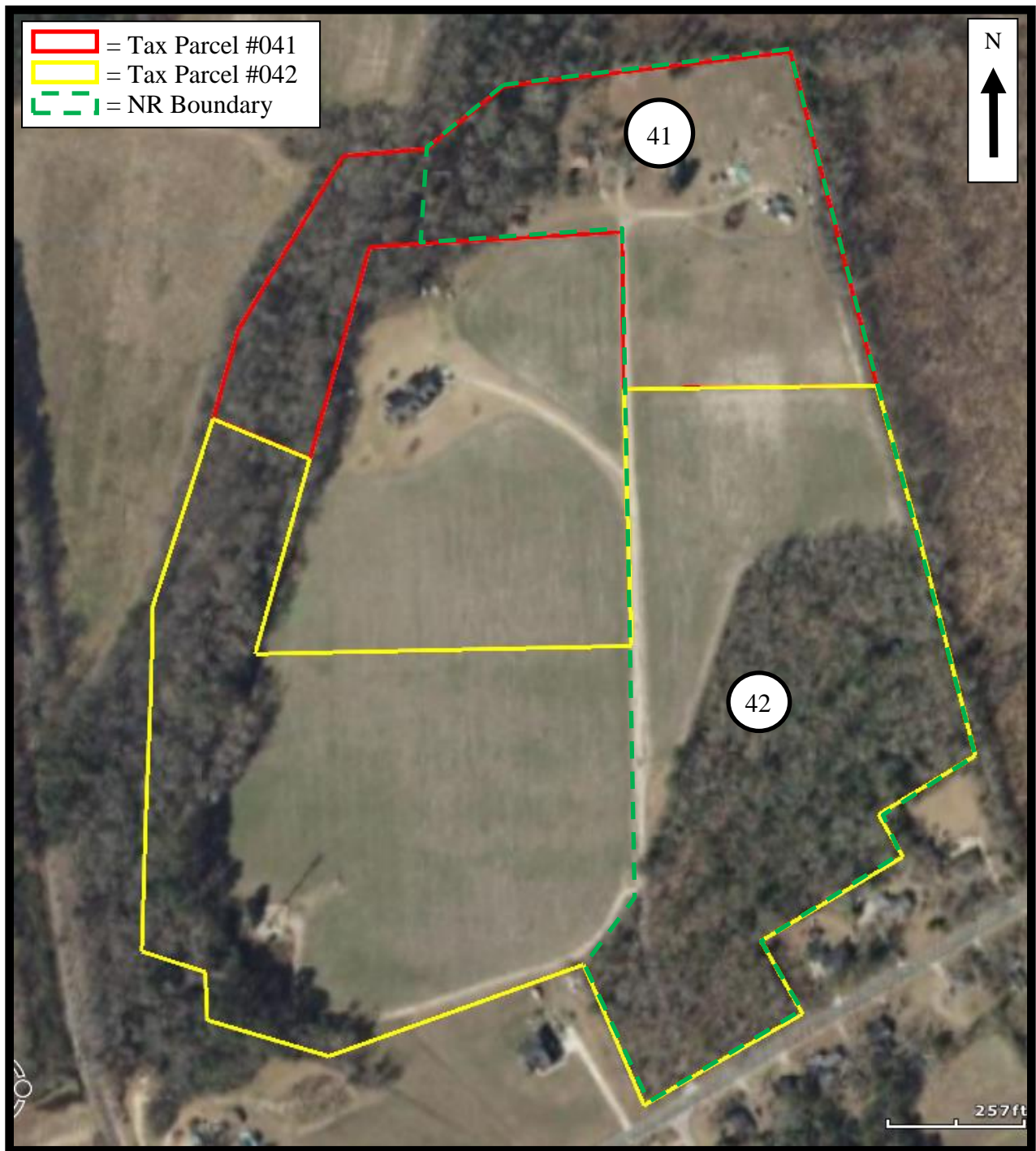


Figure 94: Aerial Map of Frank D. Byrd House (#041) & Byrd Tenant House (#042), Showing the Tax Parcels and NRHP Boundary.

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Evaluation. Document on file at NC SHPO/NC DOT, Raleigh.

APPENDIX A

CONCURRENCE FORM

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

Project Description: Improve US 401 from existing multi-lanes in Cumberland County to SR 1010 (Ten-Ten Rd) in Wake County (to include Cumberland, Harnett, and Wake Counties). The project includes thirty-five different study corridors and extends roughly 39 miles total.

On August March 10, 2015, representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 001-005, 007-016, 018-020, 029-040, 043-053 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 006, 017, 021-028, 041, 042.

Signed:

Meg Pruiett
Representative, NCDOT

3/10/15
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Renee Hedrick-Easley
Representative, HPO

3-10-15
Date

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

R-2609 Addendum
(WBS 38818.1.1)
Byrd Rural Historic District Avoidance Alternatives

Resource Number	HPO SSN	Resource Name	County & County Pin	Address	Date	Eligibility or Recommendation	Comments
001	HT 1184	House	0565-48-1273.000	395 KOERNER LANE	ca. 1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
002	HT 1185	House	0565-48-1810.000	275 KOERNER LANE	ca. 1957	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
003	HT 1186	House	0566-35-3688.000	321 MCLEAN CHAPEL CHURCH RD	ca. 1930	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
004	HT 1187	House	0566-24-4613.000	369 MCLEAN CHAPEL CHURCH RD	ca. 1900	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
005	HT 1188	House	0566-07-5035.000	734 WIRE ROAD	ca. 1934	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
006	HT 1189	House	0566-17-1381.000	621 WIRE ROAD	ca. 1899	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
007	HT 1190	House	0566-17-5843.000	499 WIRE ROAD	ca. 1953	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
008	HT 1191	House	0566-18-4023.000	486 WIRE ROAD	ca. 1940	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
009	HT 1192	House	0566-28-1435.000	327 WIRE ROAD	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
010	HT 1193	House	0566-28-2598.000	299 WIRE ROAD	ca. 1946	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
011	HT 1194	Cemetery	0566-39-4642.000	4582 MCNEILL HOBBS ROAD	1834-2012	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
012	HT 1195	Outbuildings	0566-38-9074.000	6394 US 401	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
013	HT 1196	Outbuildings	0566-38-9074.000	6582 US 401	ca. 1900	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
014	HT 1197	Outbuilding	0575-15-6229.000	9057 US 401	ca. 1900	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
015	HT 1198	Mill	0575-19-1782.000	331 BYRDS MILL ROAD	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Destroyed
016	HT 1199	Office	0575-49-6708.000	1150 BYRDS MILL ROAD	ca. 1910	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
017	HT 1199	Store	0575-49-6708.000	1150 BYRDS MILL ROAD	ca. 1910	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
018	HT 1200	Barn	0576-02-7809.000	309 BYRDS MILL ROAD	ca. 1910	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
019	HT 1201	House	0566-66-9598.000	158 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1928	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
020	HT 1202	House	0566-57-8314.000	80 CANDLE BUSH LANE	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
021	HT 1203	House	0566-67-2548.000	143 COLLEGE STREET	ca. 1900-1925	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
022	HT 1204	House	0566-67-3580.000	250 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1913	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
023	HT 1205	House	0566-67-5461.000	217 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1962	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
024	HT 1206	House	0566-67-5662.000	198 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1914	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
025	HT 1207	House	0566-67-6580.000	175 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1957	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
026	HT 1208	School	0566-67-6852.000	35 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1924	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
027	HT 1209	House	0566-67-4617.000	99 COLLEGE STREET	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
028	HT 1210	House	0566-67-3622.000	121 COLLEGE STREET	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
029	HT 1211	House	0566-67-1787.000	122 COLLEGE STREET	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
030	HT 1212	House	0566-67-3925.000	228 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1900	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
031	HT 1213	House	0566-68-1169.000	219 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1942	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
032	HT 1214	House	0566-68-0183.000	203 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1910	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
033	HT 1215	House	0566-58-9093.000	169 BUNNELEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
034	HT 1216	House	0566-58-9068.000	22 TOWER VIEW LANE	ca. 1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
035	HT 1217	House	0566-58-9263.000	44 TOWER VIEW LANE	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
036	HT 1218	House	0566-58-8472.000	62 TOWER VIEW LANE	ca. 1936	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
037	HT 1219	House	0566-68-9037.000	65 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1940	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
038	HT 1220	House	0566-68-8250.000	47 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
039	HT 1221	House	0566-68-8250.000	35 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE	ca. 1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
040	HT 1222	House	0566-68-8316.000	344 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1948	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
041	HT 1223	House	0567-60-4154.000	316 MEADOWBRANCH LANE	ca. 1912	Recommended Eligible	Criterion C
042	HT 1223	House	0566-68-4984.000	MEADOWBRANCH LANE	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
043	HT 1224	House	0566-68-9401.000	362 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1955	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
044	HT 1225	House	0566-78-0406.000	380 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1942	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
045	HT 1226	House	0566-78-1534.000	402 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1949	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
046	HT 1227	House	0566-68-9780.000	401 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1945	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
047	HT 1228	House	0566-78-0796.000	427 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
048	HT 1229	House	0566-78-2630.000	436 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
049	HT 1230	House	0566-78-3642.000	452 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1925	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
050	HT 1231	House	0566-78-4710.000	472 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1959	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
051	HT 1232	House	0566-78-6843.000	524 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1954	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
052	HT 1233	House	0567-80-6870.000	12 KINGDOM COURT	ca. 1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
053	HT 1234	House	0567-90-3430.000	1050 BUNNLEVEL ERWIN ROAD	ca. 1875	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity

APPENDIX C

RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

APPENDIX C: INVENTORY LIST
Properties Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP and Not Included in the In-depth Evaluations

No. 1 House (HT1184)

Built around 1950, this one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled dwelling has a hip-roofed porch sheltering three bays on the northwest (front) elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed wing runs along the northeast side elevation and a one-story gable-roofed wing extends off the southwest elevation. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 2 House (HT1185)

Built around 1957, this one-story, six-bay, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a small front-gabled porch sheltering the entry door and a double window on the southwest (front) elevation. A small hip-roofed wing with an integral porch extends off the southeast elevation of the main block. The building is clad in vinyl weatherboard siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 3 House (HT1186)

Built around 1930, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled porch sheltering the three bays on the north (front) elevation of the dwelling. A wide one-story gable-roofed wing extends off the south (rear) elevation giving the house a T-shaped footprint. The building is clad in aluminum siding and has two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 4 House (HT1187)

Built around 1900, this one-story vernacular-style dwelling has a triple-A roof, and a screened-in hip-roofed porch shelters the three bays on the northeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. A one-story gable-roofed wing extends off the southwest (rear) elevation of the main block, giving the building an L-shaped footprint. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has a combination of six-over-six wooden and vinyl sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 5 House (HT1188)

Built around 1934, this one-story, front-gabled, brick Craftsman-style dwelling has a small jerkinhead on the southeast (front) gable end of the dwelling. An integral porch, supported by three brick arches extends into a porte-cochere off the southwest side of the building. The walls are laid in stretcher-bond brick, and double three-over-one, Craftsman-style wooden sash windows flank the central door on the front gable end. Located behind the house are a number of small outbuildings. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 6 House (HT1189)

Built around 1899, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch supported by square columns sheltering the entire northwest (front) elevation of the house. The building has a U-shaped footprint, with the space between the two longer wings filled with an enclosed porch. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house are a number of small outbuildings. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 7 House (HT1190)

Built around 1953, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has two projecting bays with tripartite picture windows flanking the central section on the northwest (front) elevation of the house. A larger tripartite picture window flanks the entry door to the left on the central section. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick with coursed stone veneer on the central section and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 8 House (HT1191)

Built around 1940, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling is placed perpendicular to the road, and a small front-gabled porch shelters the entry door on the southwest (front) elevation. A small recessed porch is located at the south corner of the building. The building is clad in aluminum siding with a band of permastone along the lower edge of the southeast gable end and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 9 House (HT1192)

Built around 1920, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals sheltering the three bays on the northwest (front) gable end of the building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 10 House (HT1193)

Built around 1946, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal-Traditional-style dwelling has a small front-gabled porch, supported by decorative metal posts, sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house are two small gable-roofed outbuildings. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 11 Cemetery (HT1194)

This cemetery is identified as the Bunlevel [sic] Cemetery on the 1956 Bunnlevel topographical map. The cemetery contains approximately 381 graves and is located on the south side of McNeil Hobbs Road (SR 2072). The oldest stone dates to 1834 and the most recent to 2012. The graves are marked by traditional nineteenth- and twentieth-century headstones. The cemetery lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 12 Outbuildings (HT1195)

There are a number of outbuildings located on this site, the oldest of which probably dates back to around 1920. It is a two-story, side-gabled building, with an open one-story addition that wraps around all four sides of the building. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. Two the south of this building are two side-gabled buildings and one front-gabled building, all clad in metal siding. To the north stands a gable-roofed concrete-block building with horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows and a small front-gabled frame building with an open addition that extends along the south (side) elevation and wraps around the west gable end. The buildings lack the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 13 Outbuildings (HT1196)

Four outbuildings dating to around 1900 remain where a traditional Vernacular dwelling was recently demolished. One is a small, two-story side-gabled barn with a one-story shed section off the of the southwest gable end. The barn is clad in plain weatherboard siding, which is partially covered with brick-patterned asphalt paper. Located to the south is a one-and-a-half-story front-gabled pack house with a one-story shed addition along the northeast side (side) elevation and the southwest (rear) gable end. Located to the west of these two outbuildings are two small gable-roofed tobacco barns clad in 5V-crimp metal siding. The buildings lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 14 Outbuilding (HT1197)

Built around 1900, this two-story, gable-roofed outbuilding has a one-and-a-half-story shed-roofed section running along three sides of the building. The structure is clad in vertical siding and has a 5V-crimp metal roof. The building is in a ruinous state and lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 15 Mill (HT1198)

Built around 1920, these are the remnants of one of the mills (planning, saw, or cotton) operated by the Byrd Brothers in what was known as Fonville. Concrete slabs surround the building, and located at the east end of the site is an approximately four-foot high, square poured-concrete structure with the date 8/27/1948 inscribed on the side. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 16 Office (HT1199)

Built around 1910, this one-story hip-roofed building has an almost square footprint. The northeast (front) slope of the roof extends beyond the front elevation of the building sheltering two entry doors. The roof and walls of the building are clad in corrugated metal, it has four-over-four wooden sash windows, and it sits on a continuous concrete-block foundation. A large corrugated metal grain bin sits behind the house. The building was moved lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 17 Store (HT1199)

Built around 1910, this one-story front-gabled store has a stepped-parapet wall on the northwest (front) elevation of the building. This building maybe the farmer's supply store operated by the Byrd Brothers in what was known as Fonville. A shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts,

shelters two large store windows and the recessed double entry doors. The building was moved and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 18 Barn (HT1200)

Built around 1910, this one-and-a-half-story front-gabled barn is all that remains of the original farm site as the house was recently demolished. Double sliding doors on the north (front) gable end give access to the drive-through of the barn. The barn is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has square window openings. Located around the barn are nine corrugated metal grain bins, the most modern of which occupies the former house site. The barn lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 19 House (HT1201)

Built around 1928, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch supported by plain posts, which shelters two door bays and two window bays on the southwest (front) gable end of the building. A partially enclosed, shed-roofed carport extends off the southeast (side) elevation of the house. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 20 House (HT1202)

Built around 1920, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a triple-A roof and an L-shaped footprint. A one-story, shed-roofed porch, supported by turned posts, extends along the northeast (front) elevation of the building and wraps around the northwest (side) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 21 House (HT1203)

Built after 1900, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling is a modest vernacular example of the Queen Anne style. The northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling has a projecting bay with cutaway corners and a mirrored decorative front gable. A one-story hip-roofed porch, supported by Tuscan columns, shelters the front elevation of the dwelling and wraps around the projecting bay. A one-story gable-roofed wing, with a partially enclosed hip-roofed porch, extends off the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block, giving the house an L-shaped footprint. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 22 House (HT1204)

Built around 1900, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has a decorative front gable on the southwest (front) elevation of the building. A partially enclosed hip-roofed porch, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals, shelters the three bays on the front elevation and wraps around the southeast (side) elevation. A one-story gable-roofed wing with an enclosed shed-roofed porch extends off the northeast (rear) elevation of the main block, giving the dwelling an L-shaped footprint. The building is clad in a combination of plain weatherboard siding and vinyl siding, and has two-over-two wooden sash windows and six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house are two small historic front-gabled outbuildings. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 23 House (HT1205)

Built around 1962, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a screened-in, shed-roofed porch sheltering the three bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the house. A small shed-roofed section runs along part of the southeast (rear) elevation of the house. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 24 House (HT1206)

Built around 1900, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small decorative cross gable on the southeast (front) elevation of the building. A shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, shelters three door bays and three window bays on the front elevation of the house. Brick patterned asphalt covers the original plain weatherboard siding. The building is abandoned and lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 25 House (HT1207)

Built around 1957, this one-story front-gabled building has double windows flanking the entry door on the northwest (front) gable end. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 26 School (HT1208)

Built around 1924, the former Bunnlevel Elementary School has an U-shaped footprint, with a one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed hyphen connecting the one-story front-gabled wings. Two arched openings on the projecting northwest (front) gable ends of the wings gave access to recessed entries. Large tripartite windows lit the classrooms on the front and side elevations and are currently blocked. The walls are clad in stretcher-bond brick with a brick water table. After 1971 the school was used for industrial purposes, and a large gable-roofed addition was built against the northeast wing of the school. Located behind the industrial section of the building is a concrete-block garage/shed and a large storage tank. The building is condemned and lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 27 House (HT1209)

Built around 1920, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has small decorative gables on the northwest (front) elevation and southwest (side) elevation. A hip-roofed porch, supported by classical columns, shelters the three bays on the front elevation, and a short gable-roofed wing extends off the southeast (rear) elevation. The building is clad in weatherboard siding with plain corner boards and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 28 House (HT1210)

Built around 1920, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling is a modest example of the Craftsman style. A shed-roofed porch, supported by battered box columns on brick piers, shelters the three bays on the northwest (front) gable end of the building and extends into a porte cochere off the southwest side. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has four-over-one wooden sash Craftsman-style windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 29 House (HT1211)

Built around 1920, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has small decorative gables on the southeast (front) elevation and southwest (side) elevation. A hip-roofed porch, supported by plain studs, shelters the three bays on the front elevation, and a short gable-roofed wing extends off the northwest (rear) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl weatherboard siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 30 House (HT1212)

Built around 1900, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, which extends across the entire west (front) elevation of the building. The porch shelters two door and window openings as well as a small enclosed section. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and had six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house is abandoned and lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 31 House (HT1213)

Built around 1942, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal-Traditional style dwelling has a small front-gabled portico, supported by square columns, sheltering the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. Double windows flank the door to the left and right, and a one-story flat-roofed sunroom clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding is located against the northeast gable end. The main block is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 32 House (HT1214)

Built around 1910, this two-story, three-bay side-gabled dwelling has a central two-story front-gabled portico supported by fluted classical pillars on brick pedestals. The portico shelters both a balcony on the second floor and the entry door on the first floor. The entry door has a transom and sidelights. A one-story gable-roofed wing extends off the northwest (rear) elevation of the main block giving the house an L-shaped footprint. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 33 House (HT1215)

Built around 1950, this one-story front-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled porch, supported by plain posts, sheltering the entry door on the southwest (front) gable end. A tripartite picture window flanks the entry to the right and extends into a small front-gabled bay off the southeast (side) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled frame garage. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 34 House (HT1216)

Built around 1950, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a small projecting front-gabled bay with a polygonal bay window on the southwest (front) gable end of the dwelling. A small one-story gable-roofed wing, with an entry door in the southwest elevation, extends off the southeast

(side) elevation of the main block. A larger gable-roofed wing extends off the northwest (side) elevation. This has a gable-roofed section off its northeast (rear) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 35 House (HT1217)

Built around 1920, this one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style cottage has a slightly projecting front-gabled bay with cutaway corners on the southwest (front) elevation of the building. A hip-roofed porch, supported by classical columns, extends along the front elevation and wraps around the southeast (side) elevation. A one-story, gable-roofed wing extends off the northeast (rear) elevation of the main block, and large gable-roofed dormers sit on the front and rear slopes of the roof. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 36 House (HT1218)

Built around 1936, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a triple-A roof. A screened-in porch, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals, shelters the three bays on the southwest (front) elevation of the building. A one-story gable-roofed wing, with a cross-gabled section at the northeast (rear) gable end, extends off the northeast (rear) elevation of the main block. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has four-over-four and six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 37 House (HT1219)

Built around 1940, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled screened-in porch sheltering the entire southwest (front) gable end of the building. One-story, shed-roofed wings run along the northwest and southeast side elevations of the house. The building is clad in beaded composition-board siding and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 38 House (HT1220)

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled building has a small front-gabled porch, supported by brick columns, sheltering the entry door on the southwest (front) elevation of the building. A short gable-roofed wing, with a shed-roofed porch on its southwest (front) elevation, extends off the northwest (side) gable of the main block. The walls of the house are laid in concrete block with a section of brick veneer along the lower edge of the front elevation, and it has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 39 House (HT1221)

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled, screened-in porch sheltering the entry door on the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. A double window flanks the porch to the left, and a single window flanks it to the right. A second entry door on the front elevation is located in a small gable-roofed wing that extends off the northwest

gable end of the main block. A hood shelters the door. The house is clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 40 House (HT1222)

Built around 1948, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has an off-center front-gabled porch, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals, which shelters two of the three bays on the northwest (front) gable end of the dwelling. A small gable-roofed wing extends off the southwest (side) elevation of the main block and is flush with the rear gable end. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has six-over-one wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a small front-gabled frame garage with two shed-roofed wings. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 41 House (HT1223)

Built around 1912, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has decorative gables on the north (front), east (side), and west (side) elevations. A hip-roofed porch runs along the front elevation of the dwelling and wraps around the side elevations. A one-story gable-roofed wing with a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch running along its west (side) elevation extends off the south (rear) elevation of the main block, giving the house an L-shaped footprint. Located west of the house are a two-story, gable-roofed pack house with a shed-roofed wing off the south (side) elevation and a gable-roofed tobacco barn with an open shed section running along the east (front) gable end and north (side) elevation.

No. 42 House (HT1223)

Built around 1920, this one-story front-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, sheltering the entry door on the west (front) gable end. A small shed-roofed wing extends off the south (side) elevation. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding, and the windows are boarded up. The house is abandoned and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 43 House (HT1224)

Built around 1955, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal-Traditional-style dwelling has a small portico, supported by slender classical columns, sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) elevation of the building. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and eight-over-eight wooden sash windows flank the door on the front elevation. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 44 House (HT1225)

Built around 1942, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, sheltering the three bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. A multi-pane picture window and a six-over-six sash window flank the entry. A slightly recessed gable-roofed wing extends off the northeast (side) gable end of the main block. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled one-car frame garage with a partially open shed wing along the northeast (side) elevation. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 45 House (HT1226)

Built around 1949, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled bay on the northwest (front) elevation. This is flanked to the right by an integral shed-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal posts, which shelters the entry door and a forty-two-pane picture window. A short, gable-roofed wing extends off the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block. The house is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled frame garage with a shed-roofed wing against the southwest (side) elevation. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 46 House (HT1227)

Built around 1945, this one-story, four-bay, side-gabled dwelling has a tripartite picture window to the right of the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation and a polygonal bay with a small gable roof to the door's left. A small recessed gable-roofed wing, with an exterior brick chimney, extends off the southwest (side) gable end of the main block. Connected to the rear of the small wing is a one-story L-shaped addition with a gable roof and a sunroom at the southwest corner. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 47 House (HT1228)

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small integral shed-roofed porch sheltering the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation. A tripartite picture window flanks the entry door to the left, and a slightly projecting front-gabled bay flanks it to the right. A small gable-roofed wing extends off the southwest (side) gable end of the main block. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a small front-gabled one-car garage. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 48 House (HT1229)

Built around 1950, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has an almost square footprint and small corrugated metal hoods shelter the entry doors on the northwest (front) elevation and southwest (side) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 49 House (HT1230)

Built around 1925, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a triple-A roof and a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, sheltering the three bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the house. A one-story, gable-roofed wing extends off the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block giving the house an L-shaped footprint. The building is clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 50 House (HT1231)

Built around 1959, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal-Traditional-style dwelling has a small integral shed roof, supported by diagonal braces, sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) elevation of the house. A tripartite picture window flanks the entry door to the left, and a double window flanks it to the right. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 51 House (HT1232)

Built around 1954, this one-story, four-bay side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain studs, sheltering the entire northwest (front) elevation of the building. A smaller front-gabled porch shelters an entry door on the southwest (side) gable end. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a one-car, shed-roofed frame garage. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 52 House (HT1233)

Built around 1920, this one-story, three-bay front-gabled dwelling is clad in German, or drop, siding and had six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house is abandoned and lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 53 House (HT1234)

Built around 1875, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a one-story gable-roofed wing placed perpendicular against the west (side) gable end giving the building a T-shaped footprint. A shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, shelters the north (front) elevation of the main block and extends along the east (side) elevation of the wing. Both the cross gable on the main block and the gable-peak on the wing have diagonal siding. The remainder of the building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located north of the building is a two-story, three-bay front-gabled building clad in vinyl siding and with six-over-six wooden sash windows. Located to the east is a gable-roofed outbuilding with additions on all for elevations. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

APPENDIX D

RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS



001/HT1184 – 395 Koerner Lane – ca. 1950



002/HT1185 – 275 Koerner Lane – ca. 1957



003/HT1186 – 321 Mclean Chapel Church Rd – ca.
1930



004/HT1187 – 369 Mclean Chapel Church Rd – ca.
1900



005/HT1188 – 734 Wire Road – ca. 1934



006/HT1189 – 621 Wire Road – ca. 1899



007/HT1190 – 499 Wire Road – ca. 1953



008/HT1191 – 486 Wire Road – ca. 1940



009/HT1192 – 327 Wire Road – ca. 1920



010/HT1193 – 229 Wire Road – ca. 1946



011/HT1194 – 4582 McNeill Hobbs Road – 1834-
2012



012/HT1195 – 6394 US 401 – ca. 1920



013/HT1196 – 6582 US 401 – ca. 1900



014/HT1197 – 9057 US 401 – ca. 1900



015/HT1198 – 331 Byrds Mill Road – ca. 1920



016/HT1199 – 1150 Byrds Mill Road – ca. 1910



017/HT1199 – 1150 Byrds Mill Road – ca. 1910



018/HT1200 – 309 Byrds Mill Road – ca. 1910



019/HT1201 – 158 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1920



020/HT1202 – 80 Candle Bush Lane – ca. 1920



021/HT1203 – 143 College Street – after 1900



022/HT1204 – 250 Industrial Drive – ca. 1900



023/HT1205 – 217 Industrial Drive – ca. 1962



024/HT1206 – 198 Industrial Drive – ca. 1900



025/HT1207 – 175 Industrial Drive – ca. 1957



026/HT1208 – 35 Industrial Drive – ca. 1924



027/HT1209 – 99 College Street – ca. 1920



028/HT1210 – 121 College Street – ca. 1920



029/HT1211 – 122 College Street – ca. 1920



030/HT1212 – 228 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca. 1900



031/HT1213 – 219 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca. 1942



032/HT1214 – 203 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca. 1910



033/HT1215 – 169 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1950



034/HT1216 – 22 Tower View Lane – ca. 1950



035/HT1217 – 44 Tower View Lane – ca. 1920



036/HT1218 – 62 Tower View Lane – ca. 1936



037/HT1219 – 65 Industrial Drive – ca. 1940



038/HT1220 – 47 Industrial Drive – ca. 1950



039/HT1221 – 35 Industrial Drive – ca. 1950



040/HT1222 – 344 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1948



041/HT1223 – 316 Meadowbranch Lane – ca. 1912



042/HT1223 – Meadowbranch Lane – ca. 1920



043/HT1224 – 362 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1955



044/HT1225 – 380 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1942



045/HT1226 – 402 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1949



046/HT1227 – 401 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1945



047/HT1228 – 427 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1950



048/HT1229 – 436 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1950



049/HT1230 – 452 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1925



050/HT1231 – 472 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1959



051/HT1232 – 524 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1954



052/HT1233 – 12 Kingdom Court – ca. 1920



053/HT1234 – 1050 Bunnlevel Erwin Road – ca.
1875

APPENDIX E

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

Member Vernacular Architecture Forum

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.