



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

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Pat McCrory, Governor
Susan W. Kluttz, Secretary
Kevin Cherry, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

March 27, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos

SUBJECT: Architectural Survey for Improvements to US 158, from East of NC 34 at Belcross to NC 168, R-2574, Currituck and Camden Counties, ER 11-1152

Thank you for your submittal of March 13, 2013, transmitting the above report prepared by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited, and that the proposed boundaries appear appropriate:

- **Creekmore Store and Gas Station** (CM 0009): Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture;
- **Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex** (CM 0085): Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture; and,
- **Cooper House** (CK 0331): Criterion C for Architecture.

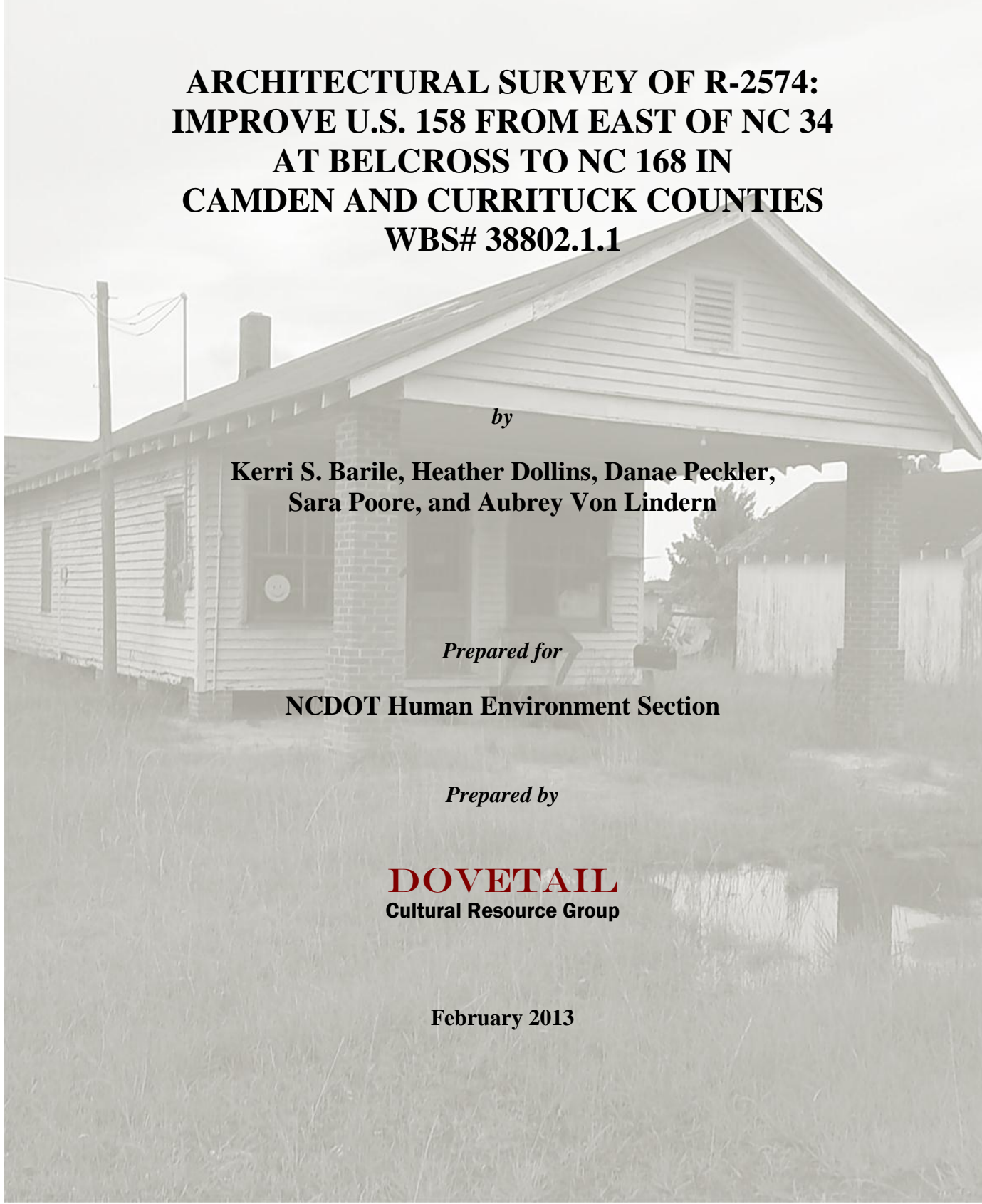
We also concur that, barring additional information to the contrary, the following properties are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register at this time:

- **Village of Belcross Historic District** (CM 0095);
- **Run Swamp Canal** (CM 0091);
- **Don Roberts House** (CK 0375);
- **John Humphries House** (CK 0052);
- **Lindsey House** (CK 0179);
- **Forbes House** (CK 0414);
- **Jones House** (CK 0329); and,
- **Boswood Mathias House** (CK 0432).

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NC DOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov
Dr. Kerri Barile, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, kbarile@dovetailcrg.com



**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF R-2574:
IMPROVE U.S. 158 FROM EAST OF NC 34
AT BELCROSS TO NC 168 IN
CAMDEN AND CURRITUCK COUNTIES
WBS# 38802.1.1**

by

**Kerri S. Barile, Heather Dollins, Danae Peckler,
Sara Poore, and Aubrey Von Lindern**

Prepared for

NCDOT Human Environment Section

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
Cultural Resource Group

February 2013

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IMPROVE US 158 FROM EAST OF NC 34
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WBS# 38802.1.1

Prepared for

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section**
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Dovetail Job #11-027 & #12-042

February 2013

Principal Investigator
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I, Inc.

Date

Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group. (Dovetail) conducted a historic architectural survey on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in preparation for the widening of U.S. Highway 158 from Belcross, Camden County, North Carolina to Barco, Currituck County, North Carolina. The project also includes road improvements just north and south of Barco where U.S. Highway 158 intersects with U.S. Highway 168 (Caratoke Highway). The North Carolina Project TIP Number is R-2574 and the Federal Aid Number is WBS# 38802.1.1. This project is state funded and requires permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The current investigation included a building inventory, conducted in June 2012, which identified 96 properties over 50 years of age within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). Ten individual resources and one district out of the 96 recorded resources were selected for further study following a review of inventoried properties by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on August 21, 2012. At the request of NCDOT, an intensive-level survey of the 11 selected properties was conducted in September 2012 to gather additional data and assess the eligibility of these resources for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Of the 11 historic resources selected for intensive survey, one resource, the Creekmore Store/Gas Station (CM0009), was previously determined eligible for the NRHP by the HPO. Four of the 11 resources were previously surveyed, but not formally evaluated for the NRHP: the John Humphries House (CK0052), the Lindsey House (CK0179), the Jones House (CK0329), and the Cooper House (CK0331). The remaining six resources were newly recorded with the HPO as a result of this undertaking: the Village of Belcross District (CM0095), Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex (CM0085), the Run Swamp Canal (CM0091), the Don Roberts/Bessie Roberts House (CK0375), the Forbes House (CK0414), and the Boswood/Mathias House (CK0423).

Based on additional field and archival research, Dovetail recommends that the Creekmore Store/Gas Station remains eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex is recommended eligible under Criteria A and C and the Cooper House is recommended eligible under Criterion C. Dovetail recommends that the following resources are not eligible for the NRHP: the Village of Belcross District, the Run Swamp Canal, the Don Roberts House, the John Humphries, the Lindsey House, the Forbes House, the Jones House, and the Boswood/Mathias House (Table 1).

Table 1: Eligibility Recommendations.

Property	HPO #	Eligibility Recommendations
Creekmore Store/Gas Station	CM0009	Remains Eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C
Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex	CM0085	Recommended Eligible under Criteria A and C
Cooper House	CK0331	Recommended Eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C
Village of Belcross District	CM0095	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D
Run Swamp Canal	CM0091	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D
Don Roberts	CK0375	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D
John Humphries House	CK0052	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D
Lindsey House	CK0179	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D
Forbes House	CK0414	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D
Jones House	CK0329	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D
Boswood/Mathias House	CK0423	Recommended Not Eligible under Criteria A–D

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group conducted a historic architectural survey on behalf of the NCDOT in preparation for the widening of U.S. Highway 158 from Belcross, Camden County, North Carolina to Barco, Currituck County, North Carolina. The project also includes road improvements just north and south of Barco where U.S. Highway 158 intersects with U.S. Highway 168 (Caratoke Highway). The North Carolina Project TIP Number is R-2574 and the Federal Aid Number is WBS# 38802.1.1. This project is state funded and requires permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The project APE begins in Camden County at Belcross and continues eastward along U.S. Highway 158, also known as Shortcut Road, crosses into Currituck County, and continues east until reaching Barco (Figure 1). The project also includes road improvements just north and south of Barco where U.S. Highway 158 intersects with U.S. Highway 168 (Caratoke Highway). The APE for this project includes the project footprint and all areas where an alteration to an historic resource's setting and feeling could occur (Figure 2).

Dovetail staff Aubrey Von Lindern, Danae Peckler, Heather Dollins, and Dr. Kerri Barile conducted the work for this undertaking, with Dr. Barile serving as Principal Investigator. All four individuals meet or exceed the standards established for both Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). Work on this project was conducted between June 2012 and October 2012 in accordance with relevant state and federal guidelines as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36CFR800).

This investigation included a building inventory of 96 properties located in the project APE, and an intensive-level survey of 10 properties and one district that merited additional study prior to an evaluation of eligibility for listing on the NRHP. The results of the intensive-level survey are presented in the body of this report, while the initial building inventory of 96 properties is detailed in Appendix A. The report appendix includes the building inventory table and corresponding maps, as well as brief descriptions, photographs, and evaluations of all historic resources identified as a result of this undertaking. The report meets the standards set forth by the Historic Preservation Office's Architectural Survey Manual, *Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*, as well as those outlined by NCDOT in *Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines*.

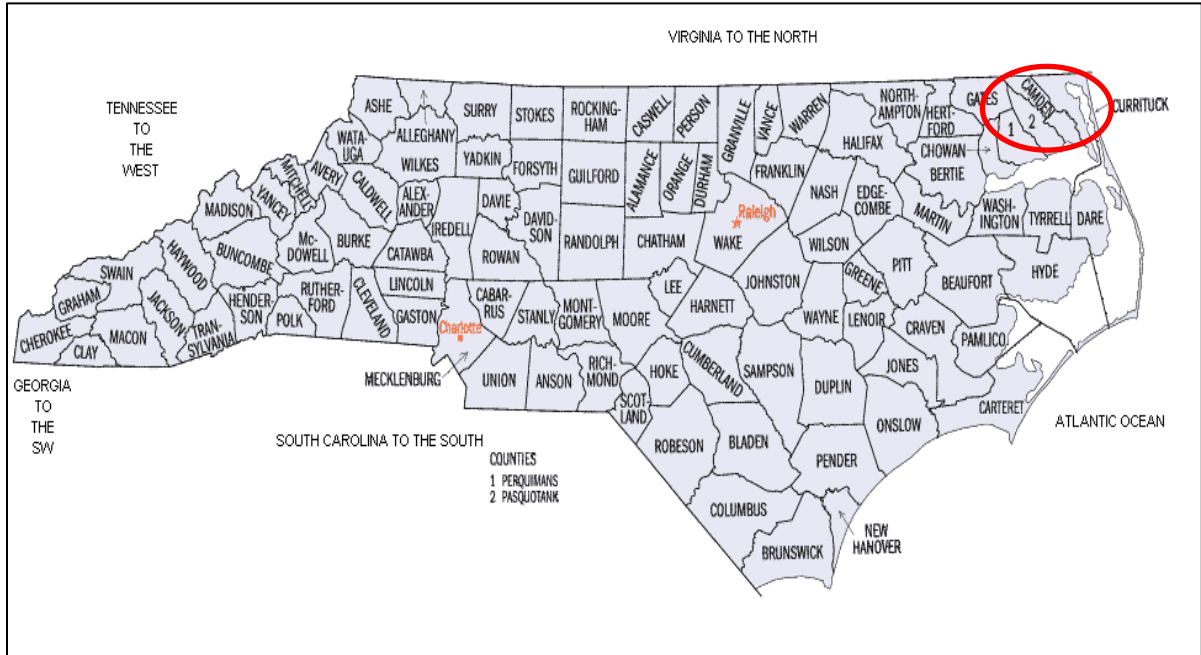


Figure 1: Map of the State of North Carolina. Camden and Currituck Counties circled in red (Census Finder 2012).

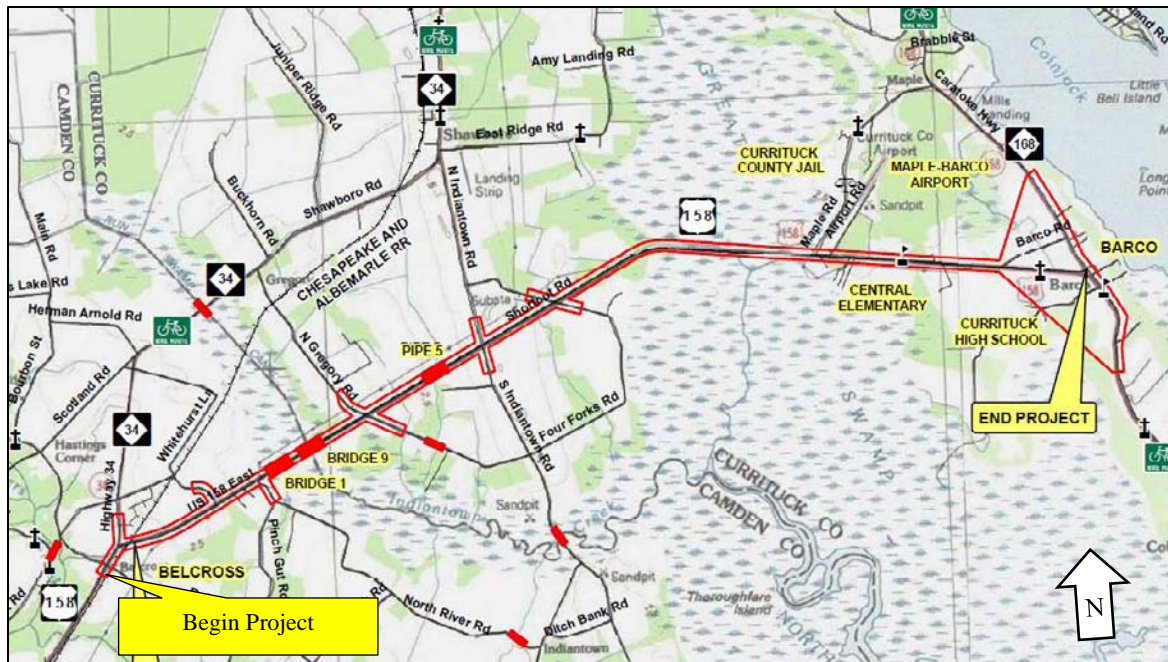


Figure 2: Map, General Overview of Project Vicinity (NCDOT 2012).

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

This project complied with Section 106 standards for the identification of historic properties. The goals of the survey were first to identify architectural resources over 50 years in age within the APE—as well as more recently constructed resources of exceptional significance and second to document the historic properties through field notes and digital photography. Following this initial documentation and fieldwork, the third goal of the survey was to evaluate each property within the NRHP framework, assessing both historic significance and integrity. The fourth and final goal used the significance and integrity assessments to inform recommendations on the NRHP eligibility of each property and present these findings to officials at NCDOT and the HPO at a building inventory review meeting. Following a review of HPO records, Dovetail conducted a reconnaissance survey of the project corridor in June 2012.

During the survey, Dovetail staff visibly inspected the APE and recorded 100 percent of the existing historic resources. Once identified, each historic resource was documented through photographs, written field notes, and GIS mapping. Digital photographs were taken of each surveyed property's general setting, primary elevation, oblique angles, and notable architectural details. Inventoried resources were assigned a number corresponding to the building inventory and keyed to a map of the project APE. The building inventory, corresponding maps, brief descriptions, and photographs of the 96 historic properties are presented in Appendix A.

On August 21, 2012, NCDOT and HPO staff reviewed the building inventory, requesting that 10 historic resources and one district be subjected to further review and evaluation. This list included one property for which a “determination of eligibility” (DOE) had been made in 1994: the Creekmore Store/Gas Station (CM0009). Goals of the intensive survey were first to gather additional historic and physical data for select historic properties to document architectural details, construction methodology, and chronology of each resource. The second goal of the intensive survey was to examine the history of each property within the appropriate context. Third, Dovetail sought to make recommendations regarding eligibility under established criteria for the NRHP and reach the fourth goal of the survey, which was to propose NRHP boundaries for any property that is recommended eligible for listing.

In September 2012, Dovetail visited several repositories in Currituck and Camden Counties and the City of Raleigh to examine records regarding the area's historical development and gather specific information on the history of each selected resource. These repositories included the Currituck County Library, the Pasquotank-Camden Library, the Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina (UNC), the Outer Banks History Center, State Library of North Carolina, State Archives, more specifically the Government and History Research Room and Genealogy Research Room. Primary sources like city directories, local newspapers, photographs and historic maps were examined. Numerous secondary sources detailing the history of both Camden and Currituck Counties were also consulted, and relevant records at the HPO's Survey and National Register Branch, the Office of State Archaeology were reviewed. Additional sources were retrieved online including deeds, plats, and various maps from government sources like the Camden County Register of Deeds, the

Currituck County Register of Deeds, North Carolina Maps Collection, Library of Congress (LOC), and National Park Service (NPS) websites.

Once archival research was completed, Dovetail conducted an intensive-level architectural survey of the selected properties. Each property was visually inspected, recording exterior and interior spaces, if permitted, through written notes and digital photographs. Site plans of each property showing the location of all buildings and landscape elements were created, as well as interior plan drawings wherever possible. The historic development, architecture, and cultural significance of each resource were then assessed and evaluated within their respective contexts according to the Criteria established for the NRHP. The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluation are presented in following chapters of this report.

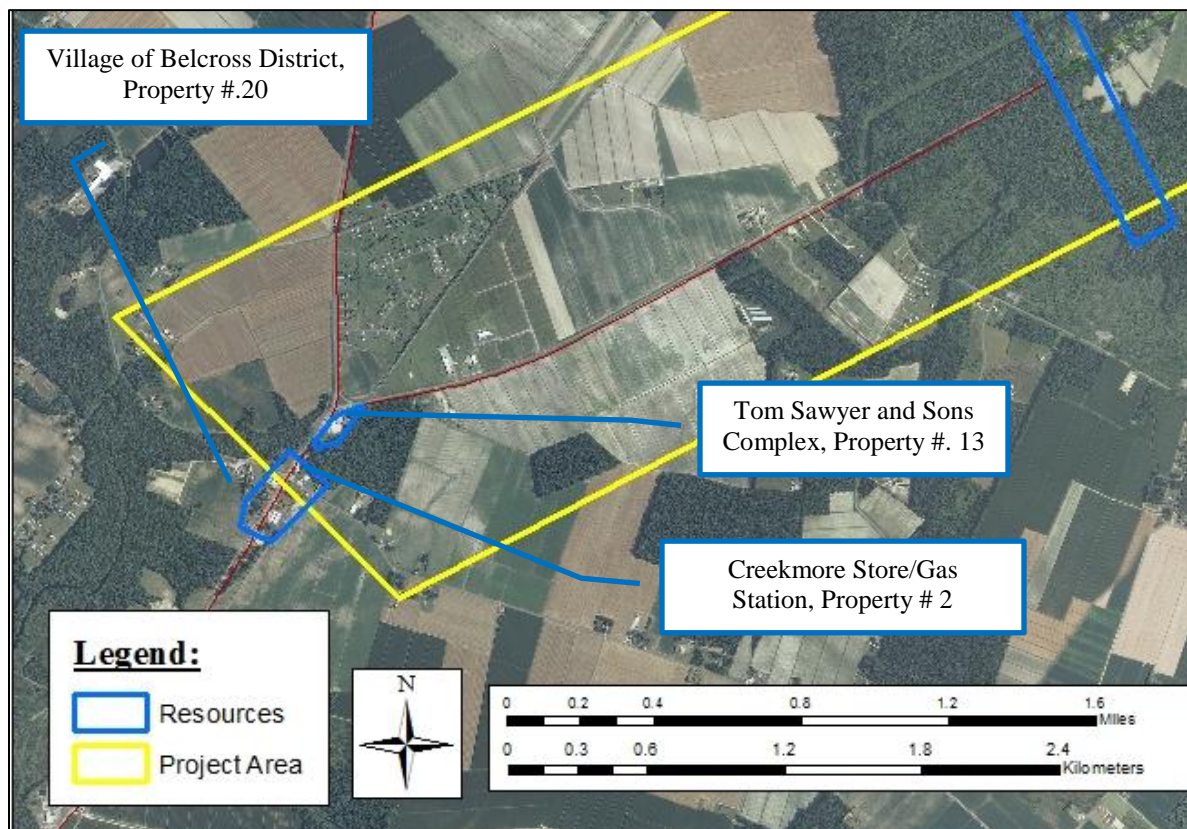


Figure 3: Historic Resources Selected for Further Study Within Camden County, Map 1 of 3.

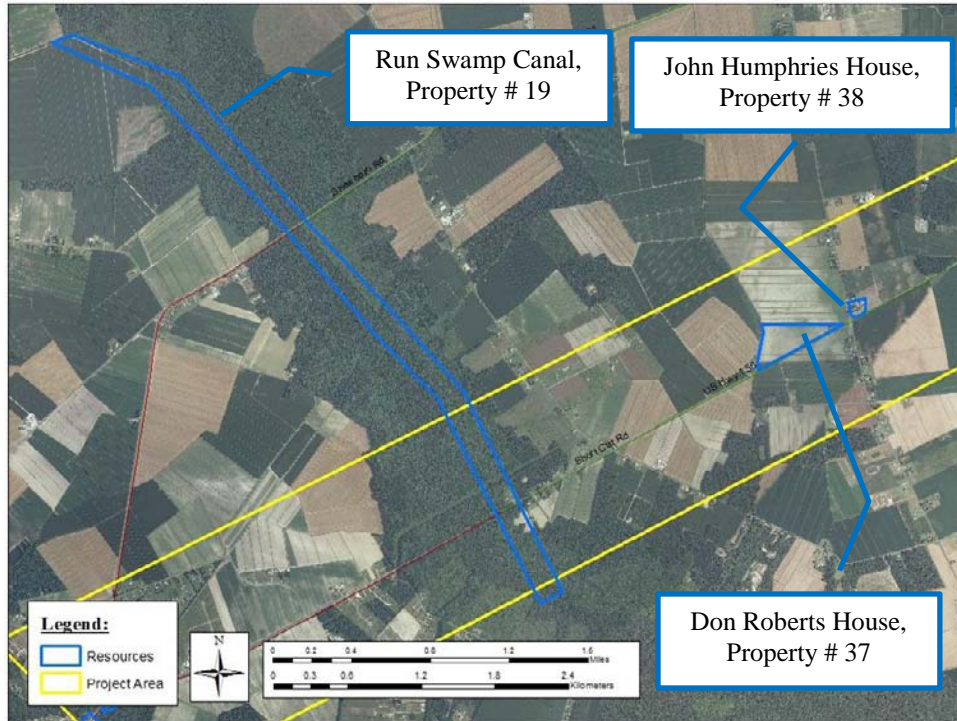


Figure 4: Historic Resources Selected for Further Study Within Currituck County, Map 2 of 3.

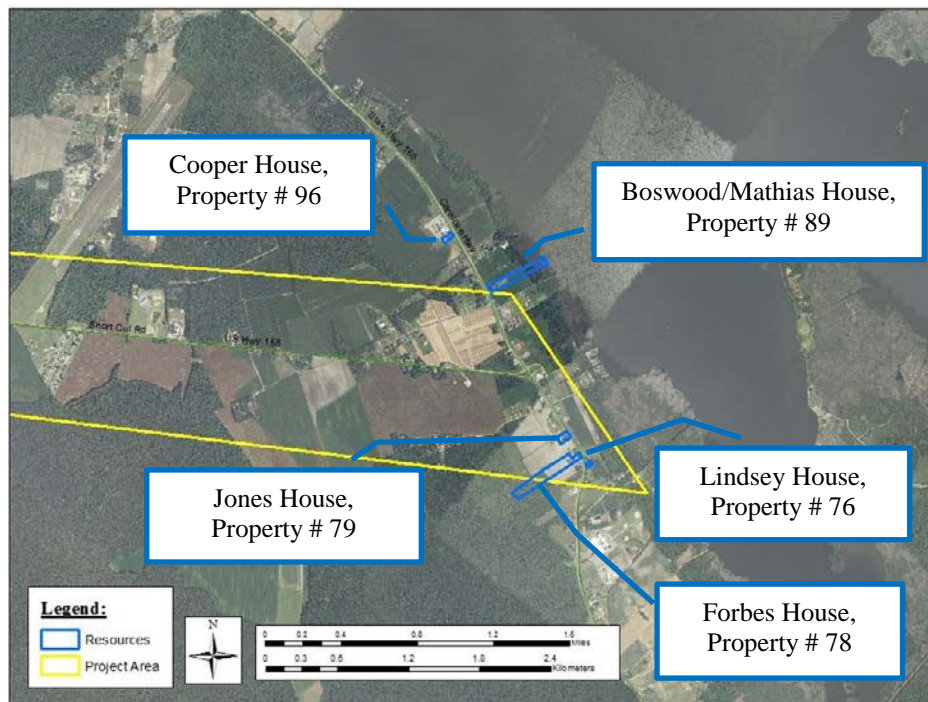


Figure 5: Historic Resources Selected for Further Study Within Currituck County, Map 3 of 3.

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RESULTS OF ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATION

The majority of the historic architectural resources identified during the reconnaissance survey were mid-twentieth century residential properties. The resources chosen for intensive-level survey include six residential properties/farmsteads that were constructed prior to 1900, one residential property constructed in 1933, one drainage canal, one commercial agricultural complex, and one district. The district includes both residential and commercial properties constructed after 1900. One additional resource, the Creekmore Store/Gas Station (CM0009) was reevaluated as both an individual property and as part of the Village of Belcross District (CM0095).

Resources Previously Determined Eligible for the NRHP

Property #2 : Creekmore Store/Gas Station (CM0009)

259 East U.S. Highway 158
Belcross, North Carolina
PIN: 028935027658860000



Previous Evaluations

Constructed in 1931 for Bruce Creekmore, the Creekmore Store/Gas Station was previously determined eligible by the HPO in 1994 by NCDOT. The resource was found eligible under Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture. At the time of the survey, NCDOT Principle Investigator, Clay Griffith, described the architectural and historic significance of the Creekmore Store/Gas Station as follows:

The Creekmore Store is a remarkably intact example of early twentieth-century roadside commercial architecture directly related to transportation improvements in Camden County during the 1920s and 30s. These significant improvements were made under aegis of the “Good Roads Movement” in North Carolina, a program initiated in response to the demand generated by an increasing number of automobiles on the road. The development of statewide network of improved highways was the most important contributor to North Carolina’s economic and social progress in the 20th Century (Lefler and Newsome 1953:530).

Architecturally, Mr. Griffith described the resource and how it has retained historic integrity on both the interior and exterior of the building:

The Creekmore Store is a narrow, one-story, gable-front, frame building with its gable extended forward and supported on brick piers to form a canopy. A concrete island situated between the piers was formerly occupied by two gas pumps. The store is sheathed with plain weatherboard siding and features exposed rafter ends and a louvered gable vent. The single-leaf glazed front door is flanked by paired three-over-one, vertical-muntin window sash. Window located on the sides and rear of the building are individual three-over-one, vertical muntin sash.

One of the most remarkable features of the Creekmore Store is its largely intact interior. The open, rectangular space is interrupted by a single brick pier located in the center of the space which houses the flue for the potbelly stove used to heat the store. Upon entering the store, two sales counters faced with vertical beaded boards stand to either side of the space. The interior walls and ceiling throughout the store are finished with beaded boards and the original shelves and wood floors remain intact. The store is still in operation and is stocked with a variety of goods (Griffith 1994).

The only change to the building since 1994 is its relocation slightly southeast from the original location in order to avoid demolition for the upcoming road project. Despite the move, the abandoned building is still a good example of the “house-with-canopy” style gas station that became popular during this era of rising automobile popularity. Locally, the building continues to illustrate trends in roadside architecture resulting from the expansion of the transportation network in Camden County during the early-twentieth century.

NRHP Assessment and Boundaries

During the current survey, it was found that the Creekmore Store/Gas Station retains the same architectural features and historical significance detailed in the 1994 investigation of the property. The 1994 survey did not assign a period of significance for this resource; however, it should date from 1931, the year of the store’s construction, to 1950, about the time when new types and styles of gas stations were growing in popularity. This time period would encompass the significant architectural features and historic events detailed in the previous investigation where the resource was determined eligible for the NRHP.

Based on the extant historic fabric from this time period, the building continues to display a high level of historic integrity in its location, workmanship, feeling and association, and a relatively moderate level in its setting, design, and materials (Photo 1). Architecturally, it continues to be a good example of a house-with-canopy style gas station, representative of a growing trend of providing consumer services for automobile drivers in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Therefore, it is recommended that this resource remains eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C and under Criterion Consideration B as a moved property.



Photo 1: Detail of the Primary (Northwest) Elevation, Creekmore Store/Gas Station.

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2012). Bruce Creekmore is not known to have been a particularly significant individual or proprietor of gas stations in this period. Therefore the Creekmore Store/Gas Station is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant (NPS 2012). The Creekmore Store/Gas Station is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Creekmore Store/Gas Station is **recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration B and is not eligible under Criteria B and D.**

Table 2: Creekmore Store/Gas Station (CM0009) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>Moderate</i>	This resource has been moved back slightly from its original location, but remained on the same parcel of land.
Design	<i>High</i>	The building has maintained its general form, massing, and exterior architectural features.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The gas pumps and island are no longer extant; however, the building is still situated close to the road.
Materials	<i>High</i>	The building retains original windows, doors, and cladding.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Workmanship	<i>High</i>	Original architectural details of the building remain.
Feeling	<i>High</i>	The scale and architectural features of the store/gas station continue to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>High</i>	The scale and architectural features of the building remain to convey its association with roadside architecture of the period.

The NRHP boundaries established for the Creekmore Store/Gas Station during previous investigations conform to the existing tax parcel (Figure 6). These boundaries extend roughly from the NCDOT right of way adjacent to U.S. Highway 158 to the north, bounded by a modern commercial property to the west, extending back towards the Creekmore House and the railroad to the south and by the railroad and the Harris property to the east.



Figure 6: NRHP Boundaries for Location of the Creekmore Store/Gas Station After its Relocation (Camden County Geographic Information System/GIS 2012).

Resources Recommended Eligible for the NRHP

As a result of this investigation, two historic properties are recommended eligible for the NRHP as individual resources: the Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex (CM0085) and the Cooper House (CK0331).

Property # 13: Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex (CM0085)

291 East U.S. Highway 158
Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: 02893502873976000



Physical Description

Located at the southeast corner of the intersection of U.S. Highway 158 and State Route 34 in Camden County, the buildings now occupied by the Pet Selling and Delivery Powerhouse and Mr. Mart convenience store were historically associated with Tom Sawyer and Sons, Inc., a farm supply company and Ralston-Purina feed distributor. The property contains a complex of four buildings and two structures on a 2.81-acre parcel that is surrounded by transportation corridors (Camden County Geographic Information System/WebGIS 2012). The resource at the intersection of U.S. Highway 158 with State Route 34 and Shortcut Road. Running along the southeast side of the property is the Chesapeake and Albemarle Railroad, formerly the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. Today, a large portion of the complex is abandoned and much of the parcel is filled with dirt, gravel, and concrete parking lots (Figure 7). A plat of the property made in 1949 depicts a railroad spur along the southeast line of the parcel, but this area is now largely engulfed in vegetation (Figure 8).

Warehouse One – Labeled as building number four in the 1949 plat, this warehouse is currently the largest in the complex. The three-bay, two-story warehouse, constructed in 1936, rests on a brick pier foundation with portions in-filled with continuous concrete block (Photo 2). It has a frame structural system sheathed in diagonally placed boards that are further clad in simple-drop weatherboard. The warehouse features a front-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roofline is broken into two segments that visually distinguish the original portion of the building from a smaller two-story addition at the northwest end. The original section of the warehouse is rectilinear in form and contains a single, interior, brick chimney located near the northwest corner. A small, gabled structure, designed to support a grain leg (the conveyer that moved material into the appropriate storage area), rises from the west elevation of the building and is also clad in simple-drop weatherboard. The east and

west elevations of the original warehouse are dotted by eight-light, wood-frame, awning windows, some of which have been covered by plywood.

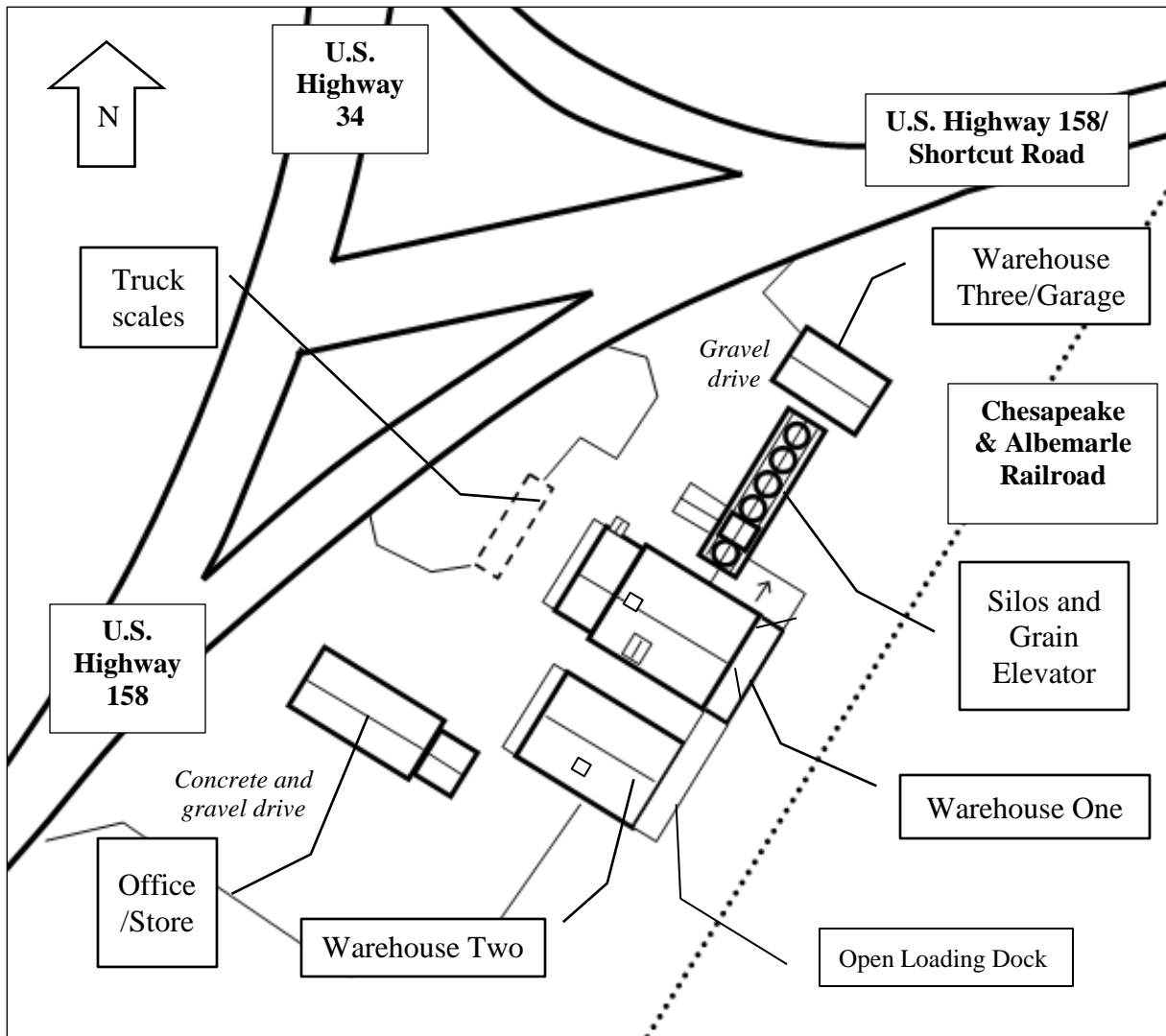


Figure 7: Site Plan for the Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex, Not Drawn to Scale.

The original section of the warehouse extends southeast towards the Chesapeake and Albemarle Railroad and features a covered loading dock at the first floor of the rear, or southeast, elevation. The loading dock is framed and covered by a one-story hipped roof with a wood plank floor that rests on a mix of concrete and brick piers (Photo 3). A large sliding door covers an open bay at the rear of the building. This opening is also seen in the framing that enclosed the loading dock. A smaller, single-leaf entry also marks the rear elevation. How much evidence remains of the railroad spur that lined the loading docks is unknown, but the line has been abandoned. An abundance of vegetation at the time of survey prevented further inspection of the southeast side of the parcel.



Photo 2: View of Warehouse One, Looking East.



Photo 3: View of Loading Dock Looking Northeast, Warehouse One.

The two-story, three-bay frame addition at the northwest elevation was likely made in the early 1950s. This portion of the building has a similar appearance to the remainder of the warehouse, but is slightly smaller in size and currently serves as the building's primary elevation. A metal ridge ventilator caps the ridgeline of this addition and is similar to those found on top of mid-century dairy barns. It rests on a continuous concrete-block foundation and is marked by a number of eight-over-eight, wood-frame, double-hung windows. The first floor features a single, eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl replacement window and a set of single-pane, fixed, metal-frame display windows that flank a centrally located, double-leaf, metal replacement door. The second story contains four six-over-six, original double-hung windows. A full-length porch of recent construction extends across the façade. It is supported by square wood posts and covered by a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. At the north

corner of the addition, a small gabled bay extends from the first floor and contains a single-leaf metal replacement door.

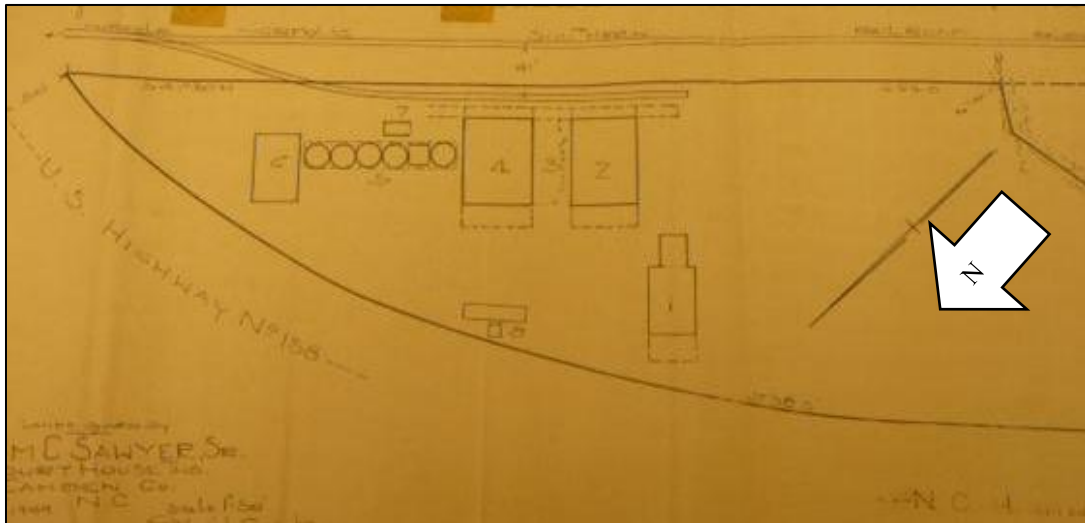


Figure 8: 1949 Plat Detailing the Property of Tom C. Sawyer, Sr.
(Camden County Plat Book [CaCPB] 1949).

Warehouse Two – Labeled as building number two in the 1949 plat, this warehouse was also constructed in 1940 (Camden County Geographic Information System/WebGIS 2012). It is a one-story, three-bay, concrete-block storage building that rest on a continuous foundation (Photo 4). A frame truss system supports the front-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Overhanging eaves and exposed rafters line the east and west elevations. The gable ends of the building are clad in weatherboard. One interior brick flue is centrally located on the west elevation.



Photo 4: Northwest Elevation, Warehouse Two.

The façade is marked by three garage-bay openings, historically covered by sliding doors that are now filled with wood siding. A full-length pent roof extends across the façade and is sheathed in v-crimped sheet metal. A single-leaf, solid metal door is located below an aluminum awning at the northwest corner of the building. It is reached by a set of poured concrete stairs that allow access from two different directions and is topped by a metal pipe railing. Another pedestrian entry appears to have been located at southwest corner of the building, but is now open to the elements. The building is largely void of windows, but a small opening is visible near the northwestern end of both the east and west sides (Photo 5). At the rear or southeast elevation of warehouse two are three garage bay openings filled with overhead aluminum garage doors. Extending across the southeast elevation of the building is a linear, open loading dock that connects the covered loading dock at warehouse one. The loading dock has a concrete-block foundation and is capped with poured concrete (Photo 6).



Photo 5: Southwest Elevation, Warehouse Two.



Photo 6: View of Southeast Elevation and Loading Dock, Warehouse Two.

Office and Store (presently Mr. Mart Convenience Store) – Labeled as building number one, “office and store” in Sawyer’s 1949 plat, this one-story, three-bay commercial building was constructed in 1946 (Bell 2012) (Photo 7). The foundation is not visible and is covered by T-111 siding along with much of the building’s structural system. At the façade, the gabled end is clad in what appears to be original weatherboard. The store is covered by a front-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. No chimneys were present at the time of survey.

The primary (northwest) façade features two fixed, metal-framed display windows that flank a metal-and-glass, double-door entryway—features commonly found in modern convenience stores. Part of the facade is obscured by a large electric sign made of metal and plastic that lines the north end of the façade and turns to run across it, creating something of an awning over the entrance. This showcases the store’s current name, “Mr. Mart.” Paired metal-framed display windows also fill the northwestern end of the store on both the east and west elevations (Photo 8). The rear (southeast) elevation features a small one-story, gabled addition to the building that is also clad in T-111 siding.



Photo 7: North Oblique, Office and Store/Mr. Mart Convenience Store.



Photo 8: Southwest Elevation, Office and Store.

Grain Elevator and Silos – Erected in the latter-half of the 1940s, the most visible feature of the property is a series of five silos connected to a grain elevator which are all united by a metal gambrel roof (Photo 9). This structure was labeled as number five on Sawyer’s 1949 plat. The silos and grain elevator are constructed of glazed hollow-tile blocks. The exoskeleton of the grain elevator differs from the silos as it is square in shape and topped by a side-gabled structure that is clad in corrugated metal. The roof and truss system shelters the augers, chambers, and mechanical equipment used to move grain and seed between the silos. Extending northwest from the grain elevator is a front-gabled loading dock. This steel-framed structure is supported by a concrete-slab foundation and low cinder-block walls, and its roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. This structure was used to shelter the trucks delivering and receiving grain and seed (Photo 10). A one-story, cinder-block addition covered by a shed roof connects the southernmost silo to the northeast corner of warehouse one. An abundance of vegetation prevented closer inspection of this section of the building. However, on the 1949 plat, this area is labeled “drier” and was the area where newly harvested corn was dried before being shelled.

Truck Scales – The truck platform scales, marked on Sawyer’s 1949 plat by the number eight, is a metal framed poured-concrete platform that is level with the ground (Photo 11). Below the platform, a system of scales weighed the trucks delivering material to the mill. It is unknown if these scales are still present below the concrete platform or in use. The 1949 plat of the property shows a small box next to the scales platform, likely a shelter for the scales’ attendant. Today, no additional structures or above-ground elements remain next to the platform.



Photo 9: Northwest Elevation, Grain Elevator, Silos, and Loading Dock.



Photo 10: View of Covered Loading Dock and Grain Elevator, Looking East.



Photo 11: View of Truck Scales, Looking Southwest.

Warehouse Three/Garage – Located at the northeastern end of the complex, this building was labeled as a warehouse in the 1949 plat and identified by the number six; however, it appears to have been converted to a garage in recent decades. It is a one-story, two-bay, cinder-block building that dates around 1940 (Photo 12). The front-gabled roof of the warehouse is sheathed in standing-seam metal and the gable ends of the building are clad in weatherboard, similar to the construction methods and materials seen in the second warehouse. One interior brick chimney is located near the north corner of the northeast elevation. The façade, or northwest elevation, is marked by a large garage bay and a single window opening that has been covered with plywood. This building was largely covered by vegetation at the time of survey.



Photo 12: View of Warehouse Three/Garage, Looking South.

The owner of the complex and parcel was contacted to request entry to these buildings; however, access to the interior was denied.

On the north and northwest side of the complex, much of the parcel is filled with gravel, dirt, and weeds. The east and southeast side of the complex is marked by unchecked vegetation including young trees and brush, likely resulting from the abandonment of much of the property. The area around the store and warehouse two appears to be the most frequently traversed and is filled by graveled and poured-concrete parking lots.

Sawyer's 1949 plat of the property indicates that the extant four buildings and two structures on this property are in the same location and have much of the same forms that are visible on the parcel today. Modifications to warehouses one, two, and three are relatively minor and limited to the façades; on the whole, these buildings retain a high level of integrity. Although the footprint of the store building has not changed since 1949, alterations to the exterior, including the addition of T-111 siding, have diminished its historic integrity and weakened its association with the larger feed and seed mill complex. Though they are no longer in use,

the grain elevator and silos do not appear to have been modified much over time and retain a high level of historic integrity.

History

Currently occupied by the Pet Selling and Delivery Powerhouse and Mr. Mart convenience store, the property was initially developed as a farm merchandise and supply store in 1936 by Tom Sawyer, Sr., and later became incorporated as Tom Sawyer and Sons, Inc. (The Sunday Advance 1968). Situated at the intersection of U.S. Highway 158, State Route 34, and the Norfolk Southern Railroad, this location maximized the use of existing road and rail transportation corridors in Camden County. Located in a region known as the Albemarle Sound, land in this county is low and flat with an abundance of swamp, marshland, and creeks. Agriculture, along with fishing and hunting, has played a dominant role in Camden County's economy and cultural development since its creation in 1777. Most early settlements in the area grew from trading posts into small villages, and to the present day, no large towns exist in the county (An Historical Sketch of Camden County nd). The Sawyer Family has been a part of Camden County history since the late 1700s. They were large landowners in and around Belcross and continue to maintain farms in the area today.

Agrarians in Camden County have traditionally produced a diverse array of produce and livestock for regional markets and largely shipped these goods by boat or ferry, as road networks and bridges in this area were relatively slow to develop. Construction of the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad in 1881, known as the Norfolk Southern Railroad by 1883, enabled farmers and other manufacturers greater access to Norfolk and other regional shipping hubs in the area (Peterson et al. 2001:Appendix). The railroad also helped to create the community of Belcross, adjacent to the Tom Sawyer and Sons property, when a depot was erected at what was then called "Bells Crossroad" (Griffith 1994).

Agriculture in Camden County during the early-twentieth century remained diverse with a higher value of market gardens than surrounding counties (Historical Census Browser 1910–1930). In addition to regionally marketable produce and orchard fruits, a September 1935 article in the *News and Observer* (N&O) entitled "Camden," and authored by Eunice B. Willis, noted that area farmers also grew principal crops of "cotton, potatoes, peas, and peanuts" much of which did not leave a lasting impact on the landscape in terms of buildings or structures.

The Sawyer family, led by Tom Sawyer, began construction of this complex in the mid 1930s. The architecture of warehouse one suggests that this resource is the oldest on the parcel as it is the only building on site with a brick-pier foundation and simple-drop weatherboard. Furthermore, the building has a small grain leg extending from the roof, indicating that the upper floor was likely used to store grains and feed prior to construction of the larger tile-block silos just east of the building. The two other warehouses are constructed of similar materials and likely date close to 1940, with the store built shortly after, in 1946, and the grain elevator and silos in the later part of the decade (Bell 2012; Camden County Deed Book [CaCDB] 79:16).

Very little written history was found regarding Sawyer's feed mill; however, local residents recall it being a place for grinding their grains, drying corn, obtaining seed and livestock supplements, and purchasing other farms goods and supplies. At the time that Tom Sawyer Sr., his son, Tom Jr., and his son-in-law, Eddie C. Bell, founded the business in 1936, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 was still offering farmers subsidies for growing particular crops and not plowing a certain percentage of their land (North Carolina History Project 2012). Sawyers' initial development of this parcel pre-dated the construction of "Shortcut Road"—that segment of U.S. Highway 158 that turns east just after Belcross and terminates in the community of Barco in Currituck County. Historic maps indicate that this roadway was established sometime between 1938 and 1944 (North Carolina Maps 2012).

In an interview conducted at the time of survey, Sawyer's grandson, Michael Bell, observed that the firm became a Ralston-Purina dealer, selling that particular brand of feed to area farmers for their livestock as a profitable way to make use of fallow land. Bell also noted that the store was built around 1946 to serve as a grocery, illustrating the evolution of Sawyers' farm supply and feed business into a diverse commercial hub. Tom Sawyer, Sr. died in 1957, and in 1966, the business was incorporated to include other members of the family, including Jerry W. Sawyer and Tom Sawyer, III. County records show that the company filed for bankruptcy in 1984. Today, this mid-century commercial and agricultural distribution complex is owned by Carolyn Cahoon of Chesapeake, Virginia. Warehouse two and the store are currently leased to the Pet Selling and Delivery Powerhouse and Miller Company's Mr. Mart convenience store, respectively.

In 1994, warehouse one and two were individually surveyed as part of an investigation into the widening of U.S. Highway 158 (Griffith 1994). Warehouse two was identified as resource number 30 (Warehouse/ Pet Dairy) and was recommended not eligible for the NRHP as an individual resource because it did not possess "special historical or architectural significance. Warehouse one, labeled as number 31 and identified as the "Riggs Music Company," was also recommended not eligible as an individual resource for the same reasons as number 30 (Griffith 1994). The grain elevator, store, truck scales, and warehouse three were omitted from this reconnaissance survey.

NRHP Assessment and Boundaries

The Tom Sawyer and Sons farm supply complex at 291 East U.S. Highway 158 was established in 1936 and expanded dramatically into the 1950s as farmers and agriculture in the area prospered following the end of World War II. The property functioned as a farm supply store and general commercial hub in the area until 1984, when Tom Sawyer and Sons, Inc. declared bankruptcy. Until that time, the sons and grandsons of Tom Sawyer, Sr. had continued to run the business. The period of significance for this property dates from 1936 until 1984, when the remaining partners in Tom Sawyer and Sons, Inc., Tom Sawyer III, Jerry W. Sawyer, and Tom Sawyer, Jr., declared bankruptcy.

On the whole, Tom Sawyer and Sons retains a high level of historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling and association, and a moderate level of workmanship. Exterior changes made to the office/store building do not detract from the overall integrity of

the resource. The most visible feature of the property, the grain elevator and silos, retain a high level of historic integrity and are in good condition as hollow-tile-block structures are concerned. This type of construction was often "...too costly for widespread adoption. Also, the blocks were somewhat brittle and an accidental sudden impact would often cause the blocks to crack" (Noble 1984:747). Use of concrete, wood, or metal in the construction of feed mills and silos is more commonly seen across the country.

Though two of these buildings have been previously surveyed and recommended not eligible for the NRHP as individual resources, when examined together as a commercial complex, the four buildings and two structures at the Tom Sawyer and Sons property reflect the early industrialization of agriculture in Camden County in the years following the Great Depression and just prior to World War II. This era was made particularly significant by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and as amended in 1938—widely revered as the most successful programs of the New Deal. These acts introduced measures to encourage soil conservation, curb over-production, and stabilize farm commodity prices. Taken in conjunction with improved technology and widespread mechanization in American agriculture, the Agricultural Adjustment Act led to decades of prosperity for farmers after the end of World War II. In North Carolina, tobacco and cotton production were two principal crops affected by Agricultural Adjustment Act regulations, but other measures addressing environmental issues, such as soil conservation, also impacted the state's agrarians (North Carolina History Project 2012).

According to the National Register Bulletin, "Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes":

Many rural properties contain landscape characteristics related to agricultural land uses and practices. Eligibility for significance in agriculture on a local level depends on several factors. First, the characteristics must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area. Second, the property must have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community. Third, through historic landscape characteristics, the property must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place (McClelland et al. 1989).

The Tom Sawyer and Sons complex is historically significant at the local and regional level in the area of commercial agriculture, manufacturing, and industry. Farm supply stores and feed distributors became popular in the early- and mid-twentieth century as a place where farmers could process their grains and sell their surplus to local and regional markets via train or via roadways, and where they could purchase nationally-marketed products like Ralston-Purina feed supplements and other farm commodities delivered by rail. Tom Sawyer and Sons was strategically located at the convergence of two avenues of transportation, U.S. Highway 158 and the Norfolk Southern Railroad which helped it become economically important to the region. After researching similar complexes in the area, it was found many no longer exist, despite the fact that many of these small complexes at one time characterized

the region. The Tom Sawyer and Son’s facility retains much of its historic character and most of the features that make it recognizable as a feed and seed business. The Tom Sawyer and Son’s Complex is recommended eligible as an individual resource for the NRHP under Criteria A and C as an example of an increasingly rare and vanishing type of manufacturing complex, one that was important to the economy of this region. The resource has no known association with an important individual and as a result is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology in agricultural industry. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, this resource is **recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C and recommended not eligible under Criteria B and D.**

Table 3: Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex (CM0085) Assessment of Historical Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>High</i>	Architectural features remain intact and the design of each resource appears unaltered. Modifications appear to be largely cosmetic.
Setting	<i>High</i>	The original setting of this resource has remained relatively unchanged with the exception of road improvements since its construction.
Materials	<i>High</i>	Most of the buildings associated with this resource appear to retain their original materials.
Workmanship	<i>High</i>	Original architectural details remain intact to exhibit workmanship throughout the complex, but the condition of the some materials minimally diminishes its workmanship.
Feeling	<i>High</i>	The scale and architectural features of the complex continue to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>High</i>	The architecture of the resource continues to invoke historical associations of commercial agriculture, manufacturing, and industry.

The NRHP boundaries established for the Tom Sawyer and Sons complex during the current investigation conform to the existing tax parcel. Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Railroad, this boundary extends west along the ROW of U.S. Highway 158 (Shortcut Road) and follows this ROW as it turns southwest along Highway 158/SR 34 approximately 550 feet to a point on the east side of the highway, then running southeast and east to the ROW of the railroad. The boundary continues northeast along the Albemarle and Chesapeake Railroad ROW to intersection with U.S. Highway 158.

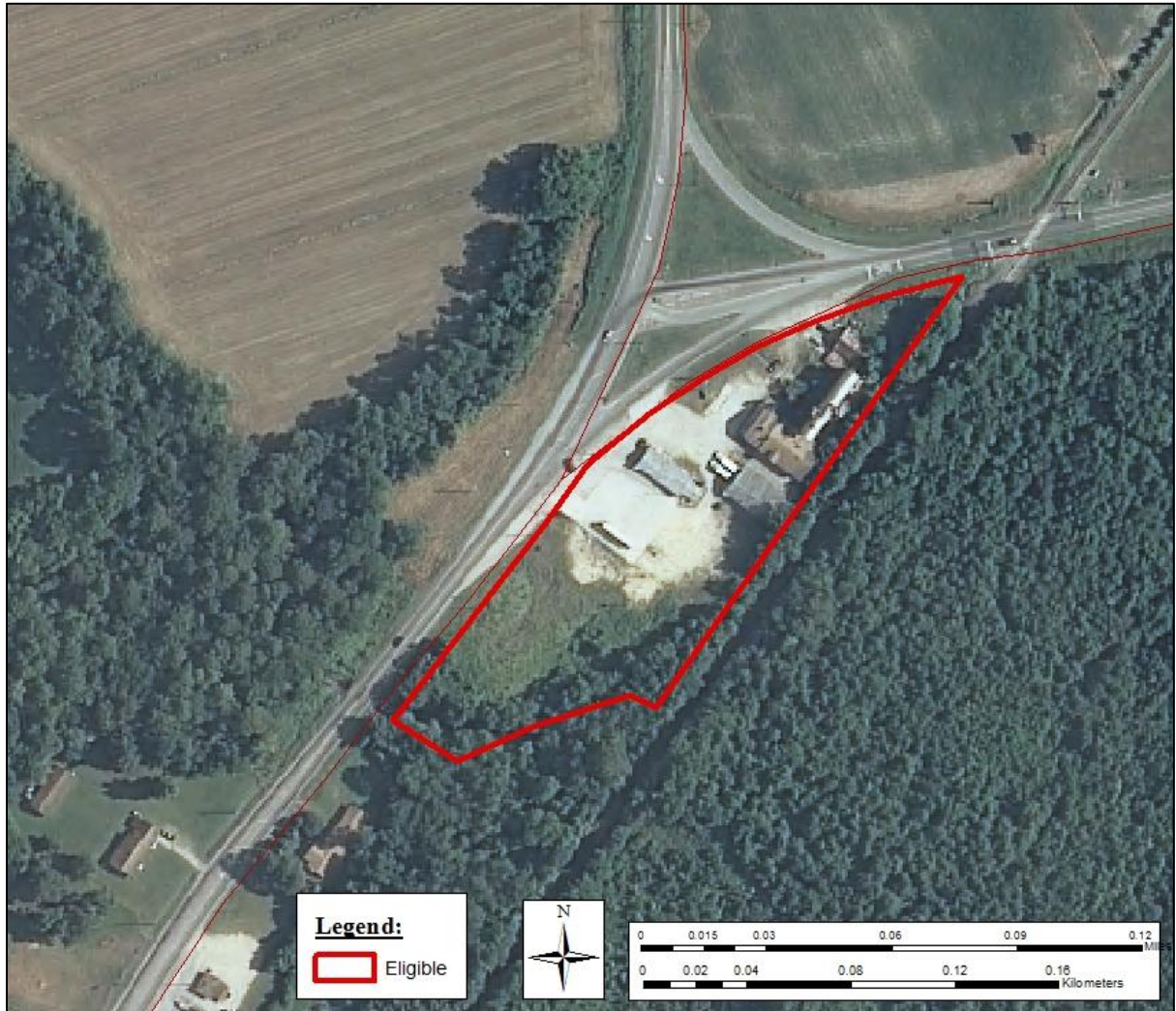


Figure 9: Proposed National Register Boundary of the Tom Sawyer and Sons Complex (Camden County Geographic Information System/WebGIS 2012).

Property # 96: Cooper House (CK0331)

3790 Caratoke Highway
Maple, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 006000000120000



Physical Description

The Cooper House at 3790 Caratoke Highway is situated on a rectangular parcel in Maple, North Carolina (Figure 10). The building faces northeast toward the road. The parcel is covered with a manicured grass lawn and dotted with medium-sized shrubbery and mature trees. The rear half of the lot is enclosed by a metal fence. The Morris Farm Market is adjacent to the dwelling on the north side. A gravel driveway extends southwest from Caratoke Highway on the south side of the house. It wraps around the backside of the building and connects to a large parking lot for the Farm Market

The Cooper House is a two-story, three-bay, double-piled, frame residence built during the third-quarter of the nineteenth century, which features a side-hall plan—unusual in rural locations including this part of Currituck County (Photo 13). Side-hall plans are more commonly found in urban areas such as Halifax (Halifax County), Hertford (Perquimans County), and Elizabeth City (Pasquaotank/Camden Counties). A majority of the nineteenth-century houses around this part of Currituck County have a central-hall plan, such as the Culong House (CK0006) and the Boswood/Mathias House (CK0423).

The building is set on its original brick pier foundation, of which approximately 1 foot is visible above ground. The brick piers have been infilled with continuous cinderblocks. The wood frame was originally clad in weatherboard, which is currently covered in vinyl siding. The Cooper House is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The eaves are lined with an unadorned box cornice and frieze, including gable-end returns, which are also covered in vinyl. The soffit, approximately 8 inches deep, is also covered by vinyl.

The primary entrance, served by a wooden paneled door with a pair of arched, lights at the top, is located on the southernmost bay of the façade. The entry features a modern metal and glass exterior door. The door is flanked by sidelights composed of two lights with a single recessed panel on the bottom and set below a rectangular, four-light transom. A secondary entrance is located on the second story of the northeast elevation and provides access to the top level of the front porch. Window openings contain wood-frame, two-over-two, double-

hung sashes topped by vinyl-clad drip hoods. Each window is flanked by wooden, louvered shutters.

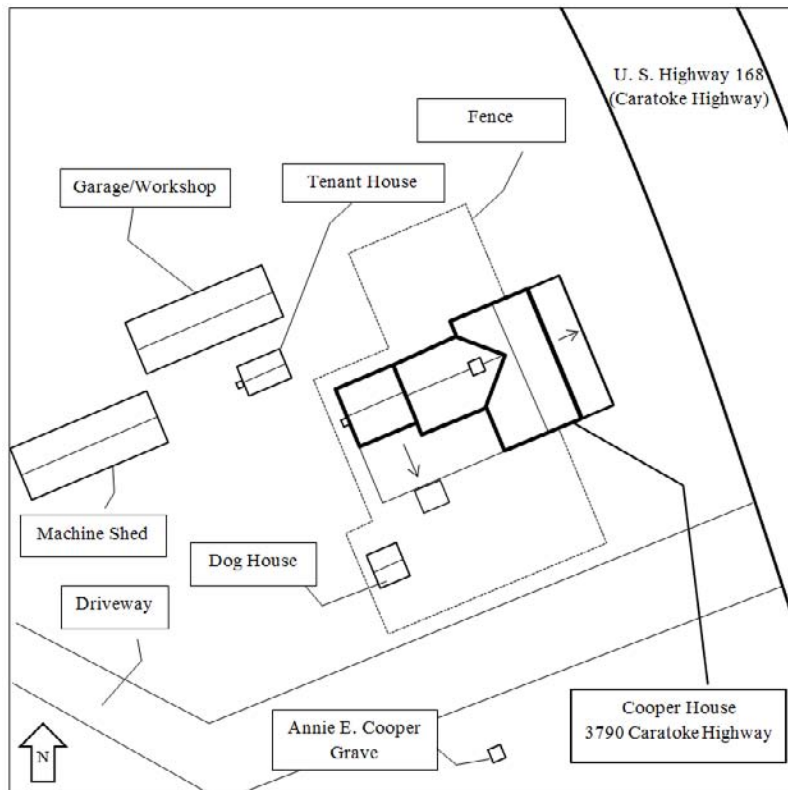


Figure 10: Cooper House Site Plan, Not Drawn to Scale.



Photo 13: Primary (Northeast) Elevation, Cooper House.

A two-story, three-bay, shed-roof porch extends across the northeast elevation (Photo 14). The construction date of the porch is unknown and it could be a later addition. Access to the porch to further investigate the door and second level was denied. The porch is raised on a brick pier foundation with cinderblock infill and roofed with standing-seam metal. The roof and second story floor are supported by slender square columns. The second story is lined with a railing that is composed of turned balusters.



Photo 14: Detail of the Porch Located on the Northeast Elevation, Cooper House.

A rear ell extends off the southwest elevation. It is similar to the main core of the house in its foundation, siding, and roof style. The only original chimney is a central-interior, corbeled cap, brick chimney where the ell meets the main portion of the house. Many of the stylistic features found on the ell are also present in the main house, such as window size and shape, and hood placement. These elements, as well as the double-flue chimney on the interior (discussed on page 5), suggest that the ell is either original to the house or was added shortly after the main section of the house was built.

A one-story kitchen addition is located on the rear (southwest) elevation of the house and, according to the current owner, was likely added during the mid-twentieth century (Photo 15) (Morris 2012). It is set on a raised, cinderblock foundation and clad in vinyl siding. The addition is covered by a gabled roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. An exterior-end, brick chimney is situated on the southwest elevation. Window openings include two-over-two and six-over-six, wood-framed, double-hung sash windows covered by exterior storm windows. On the southeast side of the addition is a one-story porch that is now enclosed (Photo 16). It is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a shed roof. A row of three wood-frame, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows are adjacent to the enclosed porch entry on the southeast elevation. A wooden deck on raised piers extends across this porch entry.



Photo 15: Rear Ell and Kitchen Addition, West Oblique, Cooper House.



Photo 16: View of Kitchen Addition and Enclosed Porch, Looking North.

The current survey revealed that much of the interior remains intact. Upon entering the house by way of the primary entrance, the first area accessed is the side hall which features a staircase (Figure 11). The open-string stairway features wooden risers and treads and an unadorned carriage. The stairs are lined with a balustrade that is composed of paired, turned posts that terminates in a robust newel post (Photo 17). Adjacent to the entry hall is the current living room. The hall and living room have the original heart pine floors; the ceilings and the walls are plastered. Because of the location of the fireplace within the house, there are two openings: one in the living room and one in the adjoining dining room that is located in the rear ell. The fireplace in the living room has a wooden surround with a round-edge mantelshelf. A bull's eye is centered on the vertical side panels and also the horizontal panel just below the mantelshelf.



Figure 11: First Floor Plan of the Cooper House, Not Drawn to Scale.

The doorway that leads from the living room into the dining room is a four-paneled door with original hardware set within an unadorned molded wood frame. Above the door is a single-light transom (Photo 18). The original plaster in the dining room, as well as the original floor and ceiling materials, have been replaced. The floor is covered in a cork material, and the walls have been replastered. The ceiling was recently clad in wooden boards. The mantel, which is likely original, features fluted pilasters and brackets that support the mantelshelf.



Photo 17: Entry Hall Staircase (Left) and Living Room and Fireplace (Right).



Photo 18: Looking Southwest into the Dining Room (Rear Ell).

A one-story kitchen addition is located southwest of the dining room. It was constructed in the mid-twentieth century on the southwest side of the rear ell. The walls and ceiling are clad in wooden paneling. South of the dining room is the enclosed porch. Interviews with the current homeowners revealed that this area was remodeled during the 1980s or 1990s. The Morris Family converted the porch and area below the main staircase into a bathroom, laundry room, and sitting area (Morris 2012).

On the second story there are two bedrooms: one above the living room and one above the dining rooms, and a hallway that connects all the rooms. The second level features the original wood flooring, baseboards, and window and door frames (Figure 12). The area above the first story side hall was likely partitioned off from the bedroom to be used as a closet or a breezeway to the porch doorway. Currently it is used as a closet. Other than a glimpse into the space, the current owner denied access to this space. An entry to the attic crawl space is located on the ceiling in the second floor hallway (Photo 19).



Figure 12: Second Floor Plan of the Cooper House, Not Drawn to Scale.



Photo 19: Rear Bedroom on Second Story (Left) and Hallway Between Bedrooms (Right).

There are four outbuildings associated with this resource. A large frame doghouse, built during the 1990s or 2000s, is situated south of the Cooper House within the boundaries of the metal fence (Photo 20). It is raised on wooden piers and clad in board-and-batten siding.



Photo 20: Southeast Oblique of the Dog House.

A one-story, one-bay frame outbuilding is located west of the primary resource. According to an interview with the current owner, it was used as a tenant house as late as the 1940s (Morris 2012). This resource is clad in board-and-batten siding and covered by a front-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles (Photo 21). An exterior-end chimney with a corbeled cap is located on the west elevation. Although originally made of brick, the bottom of the chimney has been replaced with cinderblocks. The building is accessed by a wood door set within a wood frame on the east elevation. The entry is covered by a front-gable pent roof that is supported by slender brackets. A wood-framed, two-over-two, double-hung sash window is located on the north and south elevations. Though used as a dwelling during

the mid-twentieth century, the relatively small size and shape, as well as the original brick chimney and double-hung sash windows, of this early-twentieth century building suggest that it was built for a domestic function, such as a summer kitchen, as opposed to an agriculture purpose, such as a chicken coop or tobacco barn. The research done as part of the project could not deny or confirm the original function of this outbuilding.



Photo 21: Southeast Oblique of the Tenant House.

A one-story, four-bay machine shed is located west of the primary resource. It dates to the last decade of the twentieth century or the first decade of the twenty-first century and is covered by a side-gable roof that is clad in asphalt shingles (Photo 22). A late-twentieth century garage/workshop is also situated west of the house (Photo 23). This one-story, one-bay building is clad in sheets of metal and covered by a front-gabled roof, which is sheathed in corrugated metal.



Photo 22: Southeast Oblique of the Machine Shed.



Photo 23: Southwest Oblique of the Garage/Workshop.

History

The Cooper House property was once part of the estate owned by Annie E. O’Neal Cooper. Annie was born February 10, 1860 to Simmons and Sarah Etheridge O’Neal in Currituck County, North Carolina. Simmons, a Confederate veteran, worked as a farmer near present-day Barco; it appears likely that Simmons lived on, or near, the land presently occupied by the Cooper House (North Carolina State Board of Health [NCSBH] 1925; U.S. Census 1880). Around the age of 21 Annie married George A. Duncan, and together they had one child, Saddle M. Duncan (Cooper 1925; U.S. Census 1900). Simmons O’Neal died around 1900 and his estate was divided among his seven children. Over time Annie acquired much of her father’s land from her siblings, including the Cooper House (Currituck County Deed Book [CCDB] 40:499).

George Duncan passed away during the 1890s, leaving his widow and young daughter alone. In 1899 Annie married Louis C. Brickhouse who died in 1910. Annie married her third and final husband, George Edward Cooper, on January 19, 1911 (Currituck County Marriage Certificates 1911). The two lived together at the Cooper House for the remainder of Annie’s life. She passed away on September 18, 1925 and is buried in a field immediately south of the house (NCSBH 1925). Annie E. Cooper’s obituary states that she died “within a few yards of her birthplace, and the scenes of all the activities of her 65 years” and was buried “in a family plot near the home in which she died” (Cooper 1925).

Although it is not known exactly who owned the land when the Cooper House was built, the house appears to be older than many of those that immediately surround it. The dwelling was constructed in a modest Greek Revival style that was common throughout much of the eastern United States during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century; however, it exhibits an atypical side-hall plan. This house form is a rare venture from the central-hall plan that is so prevalent in this area. The form of the Cooper House suggests that it was built by Simmons O’Neal and likely later inhabited by Annie and her husbands (McAlester and McAlester 2003:179).

George Cooper inherited Annie's real estate of 180 acres and continued to live on the property for several years. Three years after Annie's death, George Cooper married Mollie Harrington Jones (Currituck County Marriage Certificates 1928). By 1936, R. P. Midgett and his wife, Jessie, were the owners of the 125-acre Cooper "Home Tract;" however, George and Mollie Cooper continued to live in the house, likely as renters, for several years until George's death on February 26, 1946 (Figure 13) (CCDB 67:603; Currituck County Tax Scrolls 1935, 1940; NCSBH 1946; U.S. Census 1940).

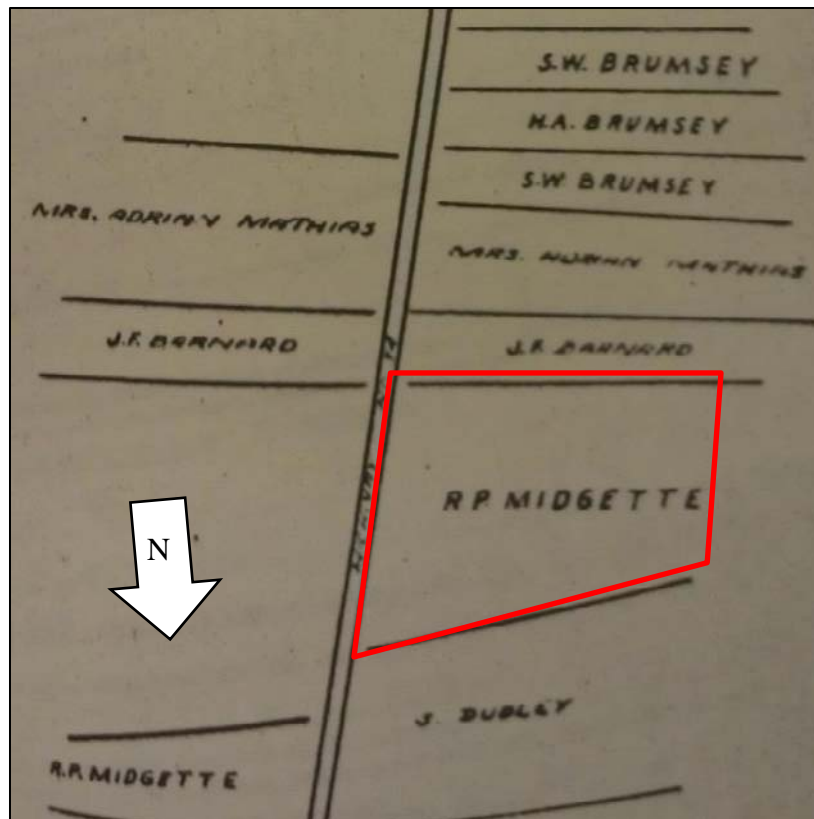


Figure 13: 1936 Survey Plat for the Virginia Electric & Power Company. The Cooper House Tract [then owned by R. P. Midgett, note the misspelling of the name Midgett] highlighted in red (CCDB 68:250).

Midgett owned the property for less than a decade. By 1945, Henry Gregory (H. G.) Dozier acquired the Cooper Tract. Dozier was a successful farmer who owned a lot of land between Currituck and Moyock (Harrell 2009; Morris 2012). In 1954, H. G. Dozier sold five tracts of land to his daughter, Birdye, and her husband, William Walton Meiggs, for \$21,000.00 (CCDB 85:8). Birdye and William W. Meiggs lived in a dwelling located just north of the Cooper House at 3662 Caratoke Highway. William was a farmer, much like H. G. Dozier, and used the land for his crops. The Meiggs family continued to rent out the Cooper House to farm hands throughout the third-quarter of the twentieth century (Albemarle Genealogical Society 1985; Morris 2012).

Beginning in the 1980s, Birdye began to subdivide their land, and on September 28, 1984 she sold the Cooper House tract to her grandson, C. Walton Morris (Figure 14) (CCDB 192:589). C. Walton and his wife, Ginger, started a small farmer's market on the land adjacent to the Cooper House and eventually made the property their permanent residence (Morris 2012). Now known as Morris Farm Market this successful business has grown to encompass several large buildings just north of the Cooper House.

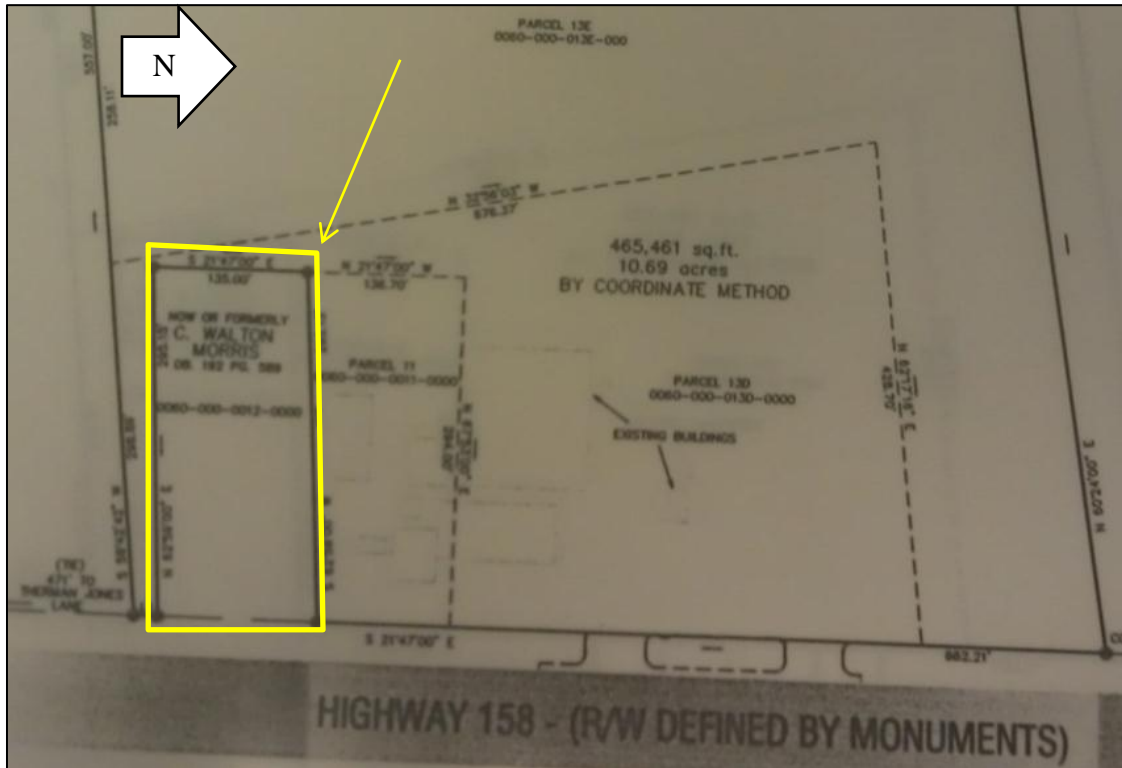


Figure 14: Plat of the Division of Birdye D. Meiggs Land Surrounding the Cooper House. The parcel on which the Cooper House is now situated is noted in yellow (Currituck County Plat Book [CCPB] H: 371).

NRHP Assessment and Boundaries

The Cooper House possesses historic integrity of location and setting because it remains in its original location and is still surrounded by large, agricultural fields. Integrity of materials and workmanship have been somewhat compromised as a result of the addition of vinyl siding and loss of some exterior details; however, it is likely that the original materials are preserved under the vinyl siding and much of the interior fabric on the main core of the house is intact. Despite these changes, it continues to have its original form, massing, and scale, and the building expresses a sense of its history; therefore, it retains integrity of design and feeling. The resource has a moderate level of integrity of association; although it is still related to agriculture, in recent decades the building is increasingly associated with the commercial business, Morris Farm Market (Table 4).

Table 4: Cooper House (CK0331) Assessment of Historical Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>High</i>	Although there have been some alteration to the materials, the form, scale, and plan of the building has been minimally altered over time.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The resource is still surrounded by large fields, as it has been for over a century; however, the Morris Farm Market complex has developed immediately north of the Cooper House.
Materials	<i>Moderate</i>	The exterior of the house has had minimal material replacement including the original siding. Much of the historic fabric of the interior materials and details are intact.
Workmanship	<i>Moderate</i>	Original architectural details remain intact to exhibit workmanship throughout the building.
Feeling	<i>High</i>	The scale and architectural features of the building continue to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	The architectural features continue to invoke historical associations relevant to the period of significance, although the site has been somewhat compromised as the house has become more associated with the Morris Farm Market business as opposed to its original agricultural and farming association.

The Cooper House was built in the mid- to late-nineteenth century and continues to be associated with family farms and the agriculture industry in Currituck County. According to the National Park Service (NPS), for a resource to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, it must have an important association with a significant event or historic trend. On the evaluation of a resource under Criterion A, the NPS states that “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property’s specific association must be considered important as well” (NPS 2012). During the early- and mid-twentieth century this resource was like so many other farmhouses in rural Currituck County; the large parcel contained a farmhouse, surrounding agricultural outbuildings, and a working farm landscape. Other examples of similar farmsteads include the Boswood/Mathias House at 3861 Caratoke Highway (CK0423), the Jones House at 4068 Caratoke Highway (CK0329), the Samuel McHorney House at 4429 Caratoke Highway (CK0014), and Boswood-Morris House at 4379 Caratoke Highway (CK0321). In addition, with the exception of the tenant house/summer kitchen, all historic agricultural outbuildings are no longer extant. The Cooper House does not have an individual important association with historic patterns of agriculture in the area; therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2012). The Cooper family is not known to be particularly significant to the practice of agriculture or their professions and therefore, the Cooper House is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B.

According to NPS standards for applying Criterion C, one way a property may be considered eligible under this facet is “to clearly illustrate, through ‘distinctive characteristics,’” the individuality or variation of features that occurs within a class of resources (NPS 2012). Distinctive characteristics “can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials” (NPS 2012). The Cooper House is a rural dwelling with a side-hall plan. The building retains several of its modest Greek Revival elements such as the return eaves, transom and side lights, and window detail. Many of the surrounding houses have lost their decorative detailing, such as the Jones House at 4068 Caratoke Highway (CK0329), which once had Queen Anne elements.

The resource is also unique in the area because it strays from the central-hall plan, which is a typical house form found in rural Eastern North Carolina. The central-hall plan is prevalent in and around Barco and such examples include, but are not limited to, the Boswood/Mathias House at 3861 Caratoke Highway (CK0329), the Boswood-Morris House at 4379 Caratoke Highway (CK0321), the Baum House at 236 Narrow Shore Road (CK0100), the Lindsey House at 1630 Shortcut Road (CK0372), and the Annie Roberts House at 118 Indiantown Road (CK0376). The side-hall plan is typically found in more densely populated areas, such as towns and cities. Examples of early-Greek Revival side-hall plan dwellings can be found in the nearby, urban setting of the Elizabeth City Historic District (PK0003). Examples include the Hinton Pailin House and the Pool-Kennedy-Lamsden House. There is another example of a rural, side-hall plan dwelling in Barco—the Jones House at 4068 Caratoke Highway (CK0329)—however, it is in a deteriorated state and the interior is in poor condition. Although minor alterations to the exterior have covered some of its architectural features, the plan and form continue to be conveyed. The Cooper House has undergone some common exterior alterations in recent decades, such as the addition of vinyl siding and the enclosure of a side porch for a bathroom and laundry room. The interior of the main core of the resource, however, retains a significant amount of material, workmanship, and design integrity. The Cooper House is a rare and intact example of a rural, Greek Revival house with a side-hall plan with exterior modifications, but a high level of original interior integrity. Therefore, it is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant (NPS 2012). The Cooper House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended as not eligible under Criterion D.

This resource has a period of significance that spans from its construction date in the mid-nineteenth century to 1946, the date of George Cooper’s death and the approximate time when the house became a rental property. The NRHP boundaries established for the Cooper

House during the current investigation conforms to the existing tax parcel, with the exception of the exclusion of the two contemporary outbuildings: the machine shed and the garage/workshop.

Although on the same parcel as the Cooper House, these outbuildings were built as part of the Morris Farm Market located immediately north of the house. Because they are not closely associated with this resource, they were left out of the proposed National Register boundaries for the Cooper House. These boundaries extend in a southwestwardly direction from Caratoke Highway (U.S. Highway 168) approximately 300 feet. The resource's boundaries follow the existing right-of-way along U.S. Highway 168. It is bounded on the north, south, and west by a parcel known as 3784 Caratoke Highway (PIN 0060000011A000).

In sum, this property is **recommend eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and not recommended under Criteria A, B, or D.**



Figure 15: Proposed National Register Boundary for the Cooper House (Currituck County Information Technology Services/GIS [CCITS/GIS] 2012).

Resources Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP

Property # 20: Village of Belcross District (CM0095)

Intersection of U.S. Highway 158, Lambs Road,
and Belcross Road
Belcross, Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: Multiple



Physical Description

The Village of Belcross is a relatively rural, residential and commercial area located less than 2 miles from Camden County Courthouse. The evaluated district contains 14 resources concentrated in a small area along U.S. Highway 158, Lambs Road, and Belcross Road. The district contains commercial, agricultural, and residential buildings with dates of construction ranging from 1910 until 1953, as well as a few buildings constructed during the last 10 years (Figure 16; Photo 24).

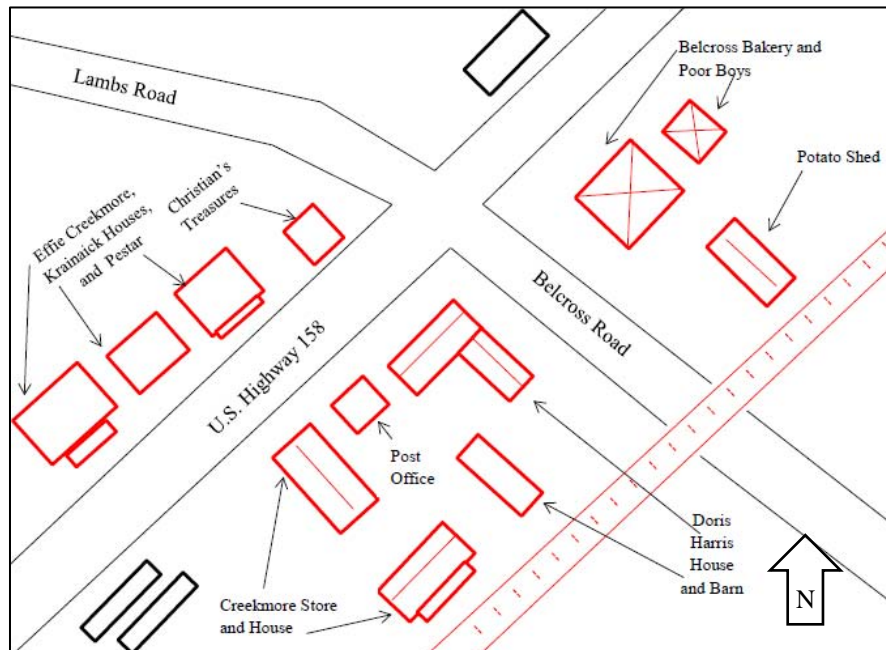


Figure 16: Site Plan for the Village of Belcross, Buildings Outlined in Red are Historic and those Outlined in Black are Non-Historic Buildings.



Photo 24: Overview of Houses Along U.S. Highway 158, Looking Northeast.

There are five residential buildings within the evaluated Village of Belcross District: the Effie Creekmore House (CM0074), Creekmore House (CM0075), Krainiack House (CM0076), Pestar Building (CM0077), and the Doris Harris House (CM0079). Two of the earliest dwellings are the Creekmore House and the Doris Harris House. The Creekmore house was built circa 1900 immediately northwest of the railroad. The two-story, three-bay dwelling has a central-hall plan and is representative of a common type and form found throughout Camden and Currituck Counties. The Doris Harris House is a two-story house with a projecting front gable on the northwest elevation. Both houses are characteristic of rural architectural patterns of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

The remaining three dwellings—the Effie Creekmore House, the Pestar Building, and the Krainiack House—are small bungalows built between 1920 and 1940 (Camden County Geographic Information System/WebGIS 2012). Each building was constructed as a one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling with a frame structural system. The buildings feature typical Craftsman elements such as paired windows and large porches with tapered, square posts set upon brick bases.



Photo 25: The Creekmore House (Left) and the Doris Harris House (Right).



Photo 26: The Effie Creekmore House, Looking Northwest. This is one of three examples of bungalow dwelling in the Village of Belcross.

Commercial and agricultural buildings in Belcross include the Belcross Bakery (CM0082), the Creekmore Store/Gas Station (CM0009), Christian's Treasures (CM0080), "Poor Boys Fresh Vegetables" (CM0083), the Post Office (CM0078) and the Potato Grading Shed (CM0081). The oldest existing commercial building in Belcross is the Creekmore Store/Gas Station, constructed in 1931. It is situated along the south side of U.S. Highway 158, and is located northwest of the Creekmore House (see page 7 for a discussion of this building as an individual resource). Also adjacent to the Creekmore Store/Gas Station is the post office, built circa 1940. Christian's Treasures also built around 1940 sits at the northwest corner of the intersection of U.S Highway 158 and Lambs Road. The post office and Christian's Treasures have no discernible style and feature little architectural detail (Photo 27). The Belcross Bakery sits at the northeast corner of U.S. Highway 158 and Belcross Road next to the "Poor Boys Fresh Vegetables" farmstead. The Bakery building was originally a small store and gas station and has been heavily modified to accommodate a restaurant. The farm stand was built in 1953 and remains relatively unchanged. Just east of the bakery on Belcross Road is the Potato Grading Shed. It is bounded to the north by the Chesapeake and Albemarle Railroad, formerly the Norfolk and Southern Railroad and was historically used to store and grade potatoes for shipment along the railroad.



Photo 27: Post Office (Left) and Christian's Treasures (Right).

The Village of Belcross district is bookended by two non-contributing buildings: a large multi-unit storage facility that sits along U.S. Highway 158 at the west end of the small community, and a 1960s-era Ranch house that is situated at the east of town along U.S. Highway 158. The storage facility consists of three rectangular, metal-clad buildings situation perpendicular to U.S. Highway 158 (Photo 28). These buildings are outlined in black on the site plan map of the Village of Belcross District (see Figure 16).



Photo 28: Belcross Storage Facility, Located at the West End of the Proposed District. This complex is a modern intrusion to the proposed district.

History

The Village of Belcross is located along U.S. Highway 158 at its intersection with Belcross and Lambs Roads in Camden County. The village is situated less than 10 miles from the Camden County seat and about 15 miles from Elizabeth City, the county seat of Pasquotank County. Originally called Gumberry after a nearby swamp, the small community is noted on early-nineteenth century county maps. During this era, the village consisted of a few small family farms and larger plantations. Eventually the village was renamed Bells Crossroads after the Bell Family who were prominent citizens in the immediate vicinity.

In 1881, a branch of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad was constructed from Norfolk, Virginia south to Edenton, North Carolina (Photo 29). Two depots were constructed in Camden County, one in Camden, the county seat, and one in Bells Crossroads. Within a few years the community's name was shortened to Belcross (Pugh 1957). The construction of the railroad through Belcross was an impetus for the village to grow from a rural farming community into a village that could support other business enterprises. During the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century, Belcross had a depot, post office, school, and cotton gin. None of these buildings remain extant. Two houses existed from this era: the circa 1900 Creekmore House (CM0075) and the circa 1910 Harris House (CM0079). All other buildings that exist in Belcross today, both commercial and residential, date from 1925 or later.



Photo 29: View of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, Looking Southeast.

In the 1920s and early 1930s, the automobile era ushered in a new period of growth for Belcross. Bruce and Effie Creekmore constructed the Creekmore Store/Gas Station along what was then the main road heading west towards Camden County Courthouse (Photo 30). The store/gas station, constructed in 1931, is an excellent example of a house-with-canopy style gas station that was popular during this era (Griffith 1994). Many of these new gas automobile-oriented buildings were constructed to attract business from the rising number of drivers touring new and improved roads across the state.



Photo 30: Northeast Elevation, Creekmore Store/Gas Station.

Beginning in the second-quarter of the twentieth century many large landowners subdivided their parcels for their family members to building new residential development, and the size of Belcross increased. Although many of the buildings have been altered in recent decades, surviving architectural examples of this era include the bungalow houses along U.S. Highway 158.

In the 1930s and 1940s Belcross, like many towns across America, experienced stagnated growth because of the Depression. In the late 1930s Belcross became the site of a migrant labor camp. Workers, mainly from the Deep South, came to pick, process, and ship potatoes (Library of Congress [LOC] 1940). The farmland around Belcross was dotted with tenant houses like those surveyed, such as Sawyer's Tenant Houses (CM0094). All four of these buildings are no longer extant. The Creekmore family constructed a larger general store that catered to locals, travelers and migrant workers (Photo 31). The general store in the photograph below is no longer extant; however, the two houses in the background remain. The Potato Grading Shed also reflects this period of Belcross's history (Photo 32).



Photo 31: Migratory Workers Having Supper at the Store in Belcross. Note the Texaco Station sign(upper right corner) associated with the Creekmore Store/Gas Station and the Effie Creekmore House (upper left corner) (LOC 1940).



Photo 32: View of the Potato Grading Shed, Looking Northeast.

Additional buildings constructed in Belcross during the 1940s and 1950s included a post office, some commercial buildings, and a second gas station. This gas station was owned by the Harris Family and now houses the Belcross Bakery. Doris and Adolphus Harris owned the gas station and opened a small farmstand, now called, “Poor Boys Fresh Vegetables” (Photo 33) (Harris 2012). The gas station opened in 1949 and the farm stand was constructed in 1953. Both of these buildings still stand, although the gas station has been modified to adapt to its new use as a bakery (Photo 34).



Photo 33: Northeast Oblique, “Poor Boys Fresh Vegetables” Farmstand.



Photo 34: Northeast Oblique, Former Gas Station, Now Belcross Bakery.

NRHP Assessment

Belcross, before 1881, was a small farming community dotted with both small and large scale farms. There are no buildings left from this era. In order to be considered an eligible district, the majority of the buildings must retain at least partial levels of integrity in feeling, association and setting. Also, a certain amount of continuity must exist for the district to convey its significance. With the loss of the depot, cotton gin, school, tenant houses, and several other commercial buildings that were constructed during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, the community has suffered a loss of historic integrity, affecting its setting, design, feeling, and association. New construction in the district further diminishes its historic character. The Village of Belcross District no longer conveys its sense of history (Table 5).

Table 5: Village of Belcross District (CM0095) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	Most of the resources within Belcross are in their original location.
Design	<i>Moderate/Low</i>	The form, scale, and massing of most of the buildings remain intact.
Setting	<i>Moderate/Low</i>	The setting of the district has changed over time and the introduction of new buildings has detracted from its rural character.
Materials	<i>Low</i>	The district includes several buildings that have retained their original materials; however, most of the buildings have been modified with new windows, vinyl siding and additions.
Workmanship	<i>Moderate/Low</i>	About half of the buildings retain the original design elements that exhibit workmanship while the half have undergone moderate to major modifications changes.
Feeling	<i>Moderate/Low</i>	The loss of significant community and commercial buildings in the district diminishes its sense of history.
Association	<i>Low</i>	The loss of feeling and setting in the district diminishes its connection to historic events.

Additionally, to be considered an eligible historic district, the remaining building stock must retain a certain amount of integrity in materials, workmanship and design. Many of the remaining buildings in Belcross are vacant and in a state of deterioration, while others have undergone renovations with the addition of new windows and vinyl siding. Based on these conclusions, the Village of Belcross is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. The Village of Belcross is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, this resource is **recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, B or C or D.**

Property # 19: Run Swamp Canal (CM0091)

No Address
Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: Multiple



Physical Description

The Run Swamp Canal is a narrow waterway located on the Camden/Currituck County line. The Canal begins northwest of the small community of Gregory and continues 3.75 miles southeast, crossing under State Route 34 and U.S. Highway 158 (Shortcut Road) before draining into Indiantown Creek (Figure 17 and Figure 18; Photo 35). The canal is man-made with many smaller ditches from adjacent farmland draining into it. Closer to the project APE, the canal is buffered by wooded swampland. There are no walls or locks visible along the Run Sawn Canal within the APE. Furthermore, dense vegetation suggests that it currently functions as a drainage corridor rather than transportation channel (Photo 36).

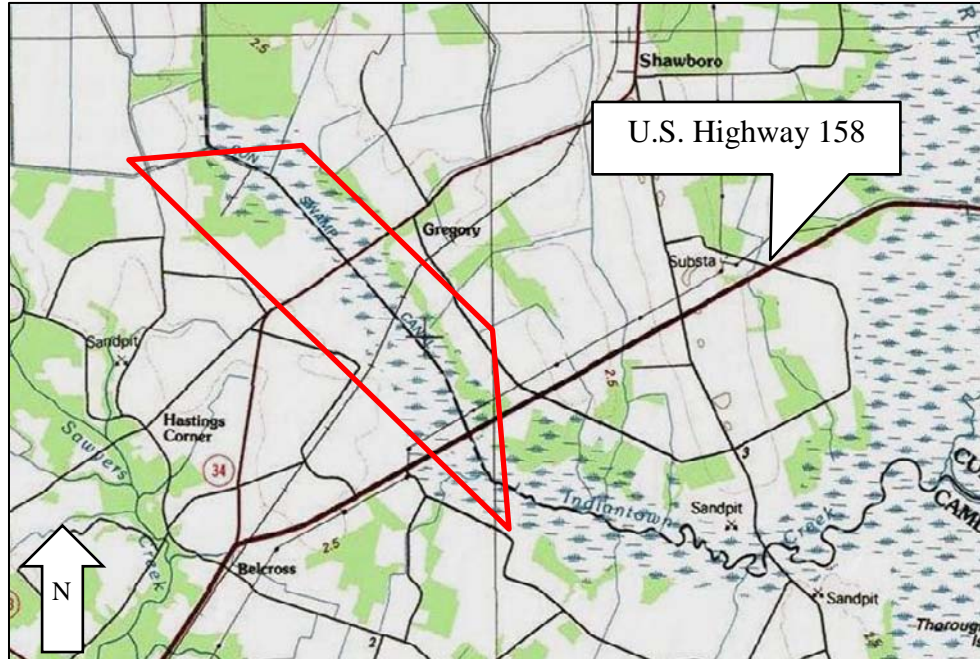


Figure 17: USGS Topographic Map Showing the Location of Run Swamp Canal Flowing Into Indiantown Creek (North Carolina One Map Data Explorer 2012).

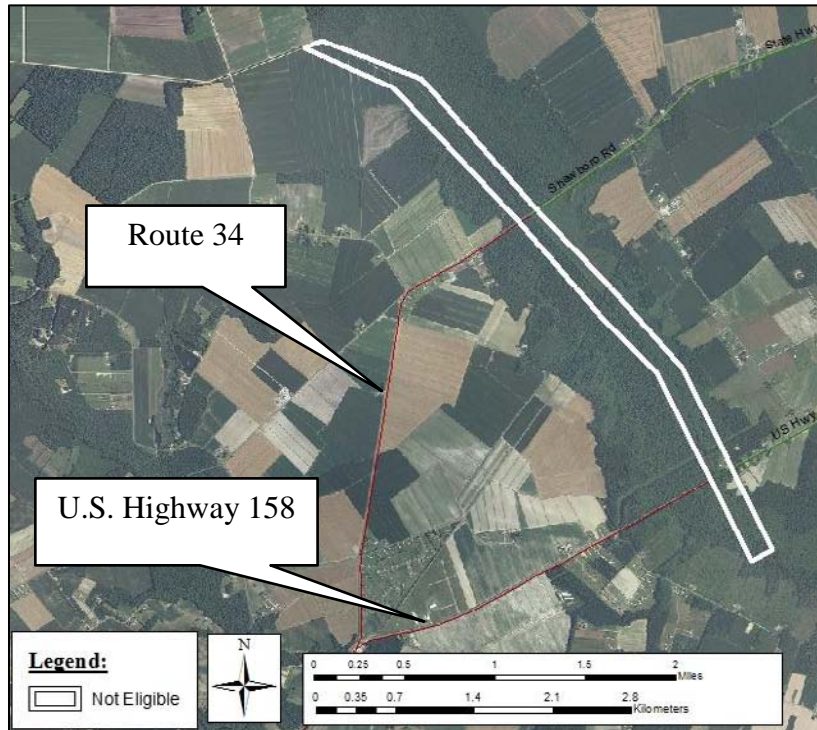


Figure 18: Map of Run Swamp Canal (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2012).



Photo 35: View of the Run Swamp Canal From U.S. Highway 158, Looking Northwest.



Photo 36: View of Run Swamp Canal, Taken from U.S. Highway 158 (Shortcut Road),
Looking North.

History

Canals in Currituck, Camden, and other coastal North Carolina counties were an important part of the region's history and have provided a variety of functions throughout the early settlement period until the early-twentieth century. Beyond transportation, canals were dug for drainage and utilized for agricultural development, land development and disease control.

The earliest canal in this region was the Dismal Swamp Canal, which was constructed in the late 1700s and finished in 1805. The canal was built to open up a reliable transportation link to Norfolk, Virginia. In northern Currituck County, the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal was completed in 1859, and added a transportation link between the Albemarle Sound and the Chesapeake Bay region of Virginia. Other small transportation canals were constructed as links to the various waterways located throughout this region. However, no evidence was found that suggested Run Swamp Canal was built for transportations purposes.

It seems more likely that the Run Swamp Canal was constructed for agricultural reasons. As early as the second-quarter of the twentieth century, the ditch drainage system that is still "widely used in eastern North Carolina today" was described as early as 1836 (Evans et al. nd). Drainage ditches improved crops and, according to a 1923 publication "where enough drainage ditches have been dug, corn, soy beans, and potatoes are grown with satisfactory results" (Perkins 1923:25).

After construction of the Dismal Swamp Canal, areas to the east became drier, opening more land to agricultural development. Drainage canals or ditches therefore became imperative for the region’s economic viability and a functioning road network. Based on information derived from land records and plat maps of property surrounding Run Swamp Canal, this resource was most likely used as a canal for drainage and agricultural purposes (see Figure 17). The earliest record of the canal was found in the U. S. Department of Agriculture’s Bureau of Soils published report entitled “Soil Survey of Camden and Currituck Counties,” dated 1923, which mentioned Run Swamp Canal and classified it as a “principal drainage way” (Perkins 1923:26–27).

NRHP Assessment

Run Swamp Drainage Canal is one of the many small interconnected drainage canals in this region constructed for agricultural purposes. This resource is not known to be an outstanding example of this particular type of drainage canal, nor is it directly associated with an important event or individual, and therefore, it is recommended not eligible as an individual resource for the NRHP under Criteria A–C.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of canal design or technology. Therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D (Table 6).

In sum, this resource is **recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

Table 6: Run Swamp Canal (CM0091) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>High</i>	The man made structure retains the integrity of its original design.
Setting	<i>High</i>	The original setting of this resource remains intact.
Materials	<i>Moderate</i>	This resource retains much of its original materials (moved earth)
Workmanship	<i>High</i>	This resource retains its workmanship elements as a purposefully built canal
Feeling	<i>Moderate</i>	The physical characteristics of the canal remain mostly intact to convey its purpose and history.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	Despite retaining integrity of design, location and setting, it does not sufficiently convey a sense of historic environment or connection to an important historic event or person.

Property # 37: Don Roberts House (CK0375)

1476 Shortcut Road (U.S. Highway 158)
Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 003500000260000



Physical Description

The Don Roberts House is located on the north side of U.S. Highway 158 (Shortcut Road), near the highway's intersection with North and South Indiantown Roads (State Route 1147). The resource is located in a rural section of Currituck County characterized by open farmland and small crossroad communities. The small house is accessed via a short gravel and grass driveway immediately to its east (Figure 19). The property is devoid of any trees or landscaping, and there are no outbuildings located on the 29.6-acre parcel (CCITS/GIS 2012).

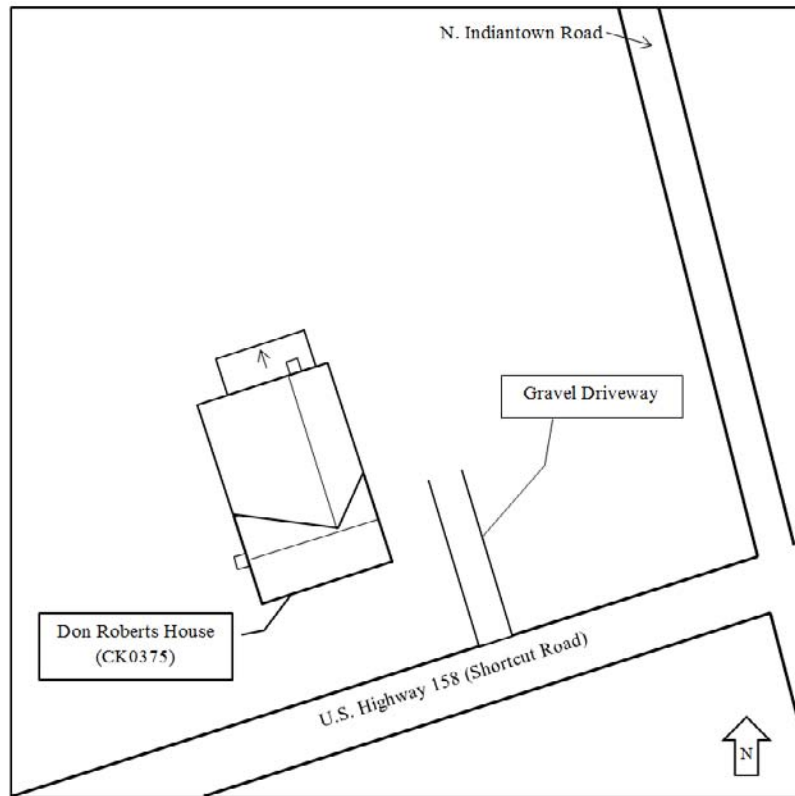


Figure 19: Site Plan of the Don Roberts House, Not Drawn to Scale.

The Don Roberts House at 1476 Shortcut Road is a one-story, three-bay building. This single-family dwelling was constructed around 1933 (CCITS/GIS 2012). The building is set on concrete-block piers and frame structural system is clad in wood shingles nailed over the original weatherboard siding (Photo 37). The house is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Below the eaves on the south and north elevations is an unadorned, wooden, box cornice. An exterior-end brick chimney is centrally located on the west elevation (Photo 38).



Photo 37: South (Main) and West Elevations, Don Roberts House.



Photo 38: View of the West Elevation, Looking East, Don Roberts House.

The primary entrance is centered on the south elevation. It is a paneled, wood door covered by an exterior, metal storm door. Other fenestrations include wood frame, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. A one-story, full-width porch extends off the south elevation. It is raised on cinderblock piers and is accessed by a centered set of cinderblock stairs. The porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by slender, square, wood posts. It is lined with wooden lattice work and entirely screened in.

An asymmetrical one-story rear ell projects from the north elevation, creating a T-plan (Photo 39). It rests on cinderblock piers parged with concrete and is clad in wood shingles. It is covered by a gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior-end, cinderblock chimney is located on the north elevation. This ell features two-over-two (horizontal muntins), double-hung sash windows set within wooden frames.

A one-story addition extends off the north elevation of the rear ell (Photo 39). It is set on a continuous foundation made of cinderblock with a frame structural system, like the main core of the house, and is clad in wood shingles. It is covered by a shed roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The addition is accessed by a paneled, wood door with a metal storm door on the west elevation. Other fenestrations include four-over-four, double-hung sash windows set within a wooden frame.

Several attempts were made to contact the owner of the property to discuss changes to the house, and document the interior, but no contact was ever established.



Photo 39: North (Rear) and West Elevation, Don Roberts House.

History

The Don Roberts House, built in 1933, sits on 29.6 acres of land that was originally part of a 47.81-acre parcel owned by Annie and George L. Roberts (Figure 20) (CCDB 67:491). George was a farmer in this region of Currituck County (Family Search 2012; U.S. Census 1910, 1940). An additional dwelling, the Annie Roberts House (CK0376), built circa 1900,

was also located on the original property. (The Annie Roberts House was documented during a June 2012 reconnaissance survey, but was not selected for further study).

In 1935, Annie and George passed a portion of their estate to their heirs, including their son, Celeus Fearing Roberts (CCDB 67:491). Celeus was born on September 6, 1906 and, like his father, worked as a farmer. During the early-1930s Celeus married Bessie Breeden and the two continued to live at the house until his death in 1981 (NCSBH 1981; U.S. Census 1940). Deed research could not determine the exact date the property was sold to Don Roberts during the last quarter of the twentieth century. It is possible that he is the son or close relative of Celeus and Bessie Roberts (CCITS/GIS 2012). Don Roberts, currently a resident of Virginia Beach, Virginia, now owns the property.

The pattern of development behind the creation of this house is related to a regional and rural tradition of family farming. As illustrated in numerous farm properties along the project corridor and elsewhere in the county, it was common for farms to be maintained and managed by multiple generations of the same family working together on the land. Sometime between 1938 and 1944 Shortcut Road was constructed, which cut the Roberts Farm in half (North Carolina Maps 2012). Today, the dwelling appears vacant, although the farmland associated with this property is still in use.

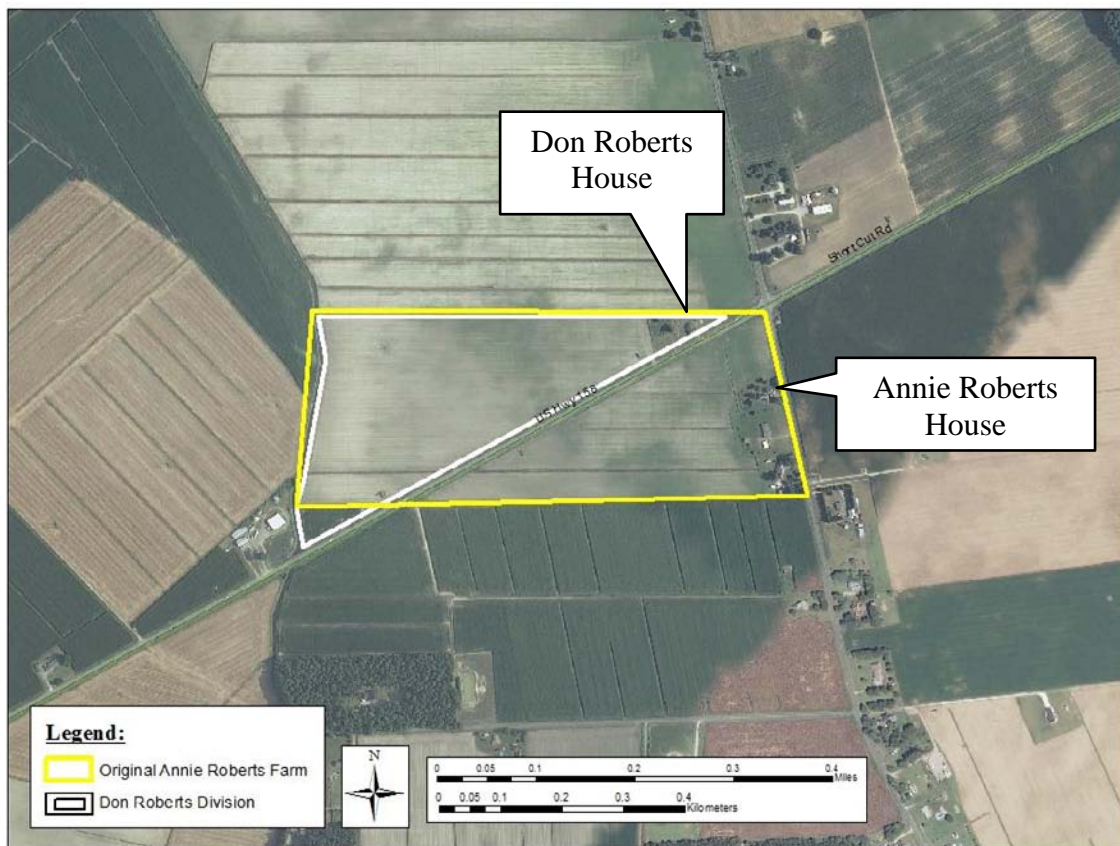


Figure 20: Tax Parcel of the Don Roberts House. The parcel outlined in white is the current parcel boundary; the yellow is the outline of the original Annie Roberts Farm.

NRHP Assessment

The Don Roberts House is associated with a modest early-twentieth century farm owned by the Roberts Family and is one of many family farms in Currituck County. The house and acreage was part of a larger farmstead that was subdivided during the mid-twentieth century into smaller parcels. The Don Roberts House possesses moderate levels of historic integrity in setting, design, materials, and workmanship. Because the resource remains in its original location and continues to be surrounded by agricultural field it retains a high level of location and setting.

Table 7: Don Roberts House (CK0375) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>Moderate</i>	Architectural features remain intact but some alterations have impacted the north and west elevations.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The original setting of this resource has been impacted by the construction of U.S. Highway 158, but the general character remains rural.
Materials	<i>Moderate</i>	This resource appears to retain most of its original materials, but they are in fair to poor condition and deteriorating.
Workmanship	<i>Moderate</i>	Some original architectural details remain intact to exhibit workmanship in the house, but the poor condition of some these materials has diminished their integrity.
Feeling	<i>Moderate</i>	The scale and architectural features of the resource continue to express a sense of its history; however, it no longer conveys significance as a farm property.
Association	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	The architecture invokes some historic association with its environment, but no outbuildings remain to associate it with family farming in the early-twentieth century.

The house, once part of a larger property, now sits on a parcel that was divided by the construction of U.S. Highway 158 and no longer conveys its history as a farmstead of its association with the Roberts Family farm. Additionally, the Don Roberts House is not known to have any direct involvement in important historic events or activities, locally or regionally, that have had significant impacts on area agriculture. According to the National Register Bulletin, “Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes”:

Many rural properties contain landscape characteristics related to agricultural land uses and practices. Eligibility for significance in agriculture on a local level depends on several factors. First, the characteristics must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area.

Second, the property must have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community. Third, through historic landscape characteristics, the property must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place (McClelland et al. 1989).

The Don Roberts House is not associated with an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development. The property also has a loss of farm-related outbuildings that would exemplify its association with agriculture. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

The house was constructed in 1933 and soon thereafter sold to Celeus Roberts and his wife, Bessie. There is no indication that either one of these individuals made significant contributions to the history of this region. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Although the Don Roberts House still retains some of its integrity, the house is a common example of small rural dwellings typically constructed in the early- to mid-twentieth century. A similar resource, the Ellie and Blanton Saunders House (CK0099), was surveyed for another NCDOT project and documented in the *Historic Architectural Resources Report, Mid-Currituck Bridge Project* in 2009 (Foley 2008). This property was evaluated and determined eligible under Criterion A for its association with a prominent family of artists. The resource was not considered eligible under Criterion C for architecture. At the time of this survey the Saunders House retained a higher level of integrity of materials, design and workmanship than the Don Roberts property but was not considered an outstanding example of area architecture under Criterion C.

Another example of a small rural dwelling similar to the Don Roberts House is the Daniel Saunders House (CK0101). Also located in Currituck County, this resource was characterized as a “simple, early twentieth century vernacular house” (Foley 2008). This resource was determined eligible for inclusion in the NHRP under Criterion C for architecture. The Saunders House, noteworthy for its “distinctive sawn-work” and “Craftsman Style elements” surpasses the Don Roberts House in integrity and distinguishing features, making it a better example of this form of architecture (Foley 2008). The Don Roberts House does not embody distinctive characteristics from a particular style, period, or method of construction nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value; therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, this resource is **recommended not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

Property # 38: John Humphries House (CK0052)

501 N. Indiantown Road
Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 0035000001C0000



Physical Description

The John Humphries House is situated northeast of the intersection of U.S. Highway 158 (Shortcut Road) and N. Indiantown Road, approximately 1 mile south of Shawboro. This parcel is 4.15 acres and is surrounded by farmland. The lot is covered by a manicured lawn and dotted with medium-sized bushes and deciduous trees. A gravel driveway extends westward from N. Indiantown Road on the south side of the house. There are six outbuildings associated with the John Humphries House: a smokehouse, well, farmer's market building, work shed, and two carports (Figure 22).



Figure 21: Location and Tax Parcel Boundary of the John Humphries House.

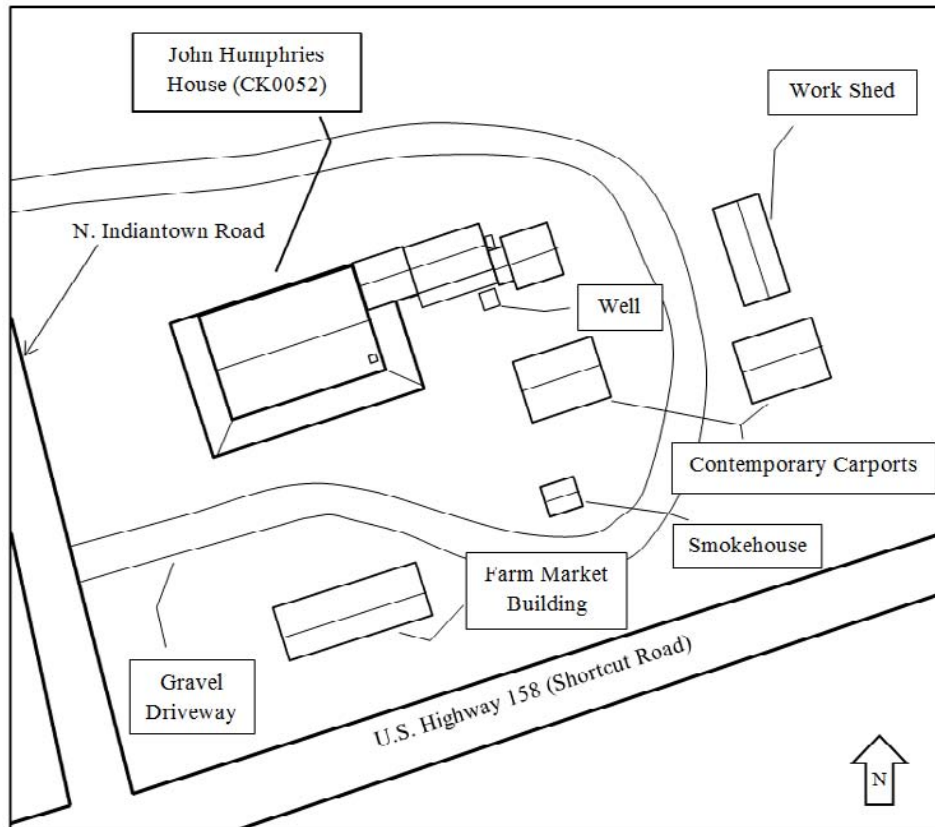


Figure 22: Site Plan of the John Humphries House, Not Drawn to Scale.

The John Humphries House is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay building (Photo 40). This single-family dwelling was constructed around 1820 in the Federal style. The building is set on a continuous brick foundation that is laid in an American bond. According to the current owner, the building originally sat on brick piers but the building was later lowered and the current foundation was laid (Roberts 2012) The frame structural system is clad in aluminum siding. The house is covered by a moderately pitched, front-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior-end, brick chimney laid in a stretcher bond pierces the roof near the southeast corner.

The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation. It is a six-panel, wood door with a contemporary exterior storm door. A secondary entrance is located near the southwest corner of the south elevation. Other fenestrations on the original core of the house include wood frame, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows that are flanked by wooden, louvered shutters. A single, six-over-six, double-hung sash fills the gable end on the west elevation.

A one-story porch wraps around the west, south, and east elevations (Photo 41). It is raised on brick piers that are covered by wood lattice work. The porch is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and supported by square posts clad in aluminum. The porch is accessed by poured concrete steps and the edge is lined with an unadorned balustrade.



Photo 40: West Elevation of the John Humphries House.



Photo 41: Southwest Oblique of the John Humphries House.

Attached to the east side of the house is a two-story kitchen. Originally constructed as a separate building, the kitchen was connected to the main dwelling by a one-story hyphen during the early-twentieth century (Photo 42 and Photo 43) (Ancestry.com 2012; Roberts 2012). The kitchen is set on a brick foundation and clad in aluminum siding. The building is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior-end, double-flue, brick chimney is located on the east elevation. This chimney also features a double-shoulder stack. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends off the south elevation of the kitchen. This was constructed in the early-twentieth century as a porch and later enclosed to act as a foyer for this part of the house. Currently the kitchen is accessed by a storm door on the addition. Window openings on this kitchen are composed of wood-

frame, two-over-two (vertical muntins) units and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement sash windows.

A one-story building is attached to the east elevation of the kitchen and enclosed porch (Photo 42). Like the remainder of the house, it is clad in aluminum siding and covered by a gabled roof. The size of this addition and chimney suggest it was likely added during the third-quarter of the twentieth century. This section of the house has one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows.

Interviews with the homeowner occurred during the reconnaissance survey in June 2012. During the intensive-level investigation permission to document the interior of the house was denied.



Photo 42: South Elevation of the John Humphries House.



Photo 43: Roberts Family Reunion, Date Unknown. Note: The Humphries House in the background with the kitchen attached and an open porch (Ancestry.com 2012).

A one-story, one-bay smokehouse that dates to the 1820s is situated southeast of the house (Photo 44). The building rests on a foundation of continuous brick and the frame structural system is clad in circular-sawn, board-and-batten siding. It is covered by a front-gable roof that is sheathed in cedar shingles. The entrance, a wooden plank door, is centered on the west elevation and attached using two metal hinges. Immediately south of the attached kitchen is a well that was likely constructed around same time as the house. The above-ground portion of this structure is square and constructed with hand-made bricks. Currently it is covered by a piece of pressed board (Photo 45).



Photo 44: Smokehouse, Southwest Oblique.



Photo 45: Brick Well, Southwest Oblique.

A late-twentieth century work shed is located east of the John Humphries House. It is raised on piers and the structural system is clad in T-111 siding (Photo 46). The building is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gable roof that is sheathed in v-crimp metal. There are two

doors located on the east elevation and the window openings are filled by four-over-four, double-hung sash windows.

There are three outbuilding associated with the John Humphries House that date to the fourth quarter of the twentieth century. There are two aluminum carports: one is located south of the house and once is east of it (Photo 46 and Photo 47). Each is covered by a front-gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal, which is supported by metal posts. A wood-frame farm market stand is located south of the John Humphries House. The open-air structure is covered by a gable roof.



Photo 46: Work Shed (Left) and First Carport (Right), Southwest Oblique.



Photo 47: Second Carport, Southwest Oblique.

History

The John Humphries House is situated on land that was originally owned by William Ferebee, a Currituck County native born on April 13, 1722. He and his wife, Elizabeth Cooper Ferebee, resided in an area known as Indian Ridge, North Carolina—a place historically located along N. Indiantown Road between Shortcut Road and Shawboro Road (Hometown Locator 2013; World Family Tree 1997). One of their children, Thomas Cooper Ferebee (born August 6, 1771), built Culong (CK0006), a house located approximately 1

mile south of the John Humphries House. Culong and the John Humphries House are nearly identical to each other. In the 1979 NRHP Nomination for Culong, it is stated that six houses were constructed in the region by the Ferebee Family, all with “almost identical plans” (Roberts 1979; Roberts 2012). In 1979, only four were left standing; however, the names and location were not provided. As a result of its identical shape, form, and overall appearance, it is extremely likely that the John Humphries House is one of the six dwellings constructed by the Ferebee family in the early-nineteenth century (Photo 48 and Photo 49). The house is an example of a restrained Federal-style dwelling adapted for the rural farmland of coastal North Carolina (Roberts 1979).



Photo 48: Photograph of Culong, Listed on the NRHP in 1979 (LOC 1940).



Photo 49: Primary Elevation of the John Humphries House; Similar in Form and Massing to Culong.

Although extensive deed research could not confirm the exact date, the owner stated that William Ferebee sold the land and house to John Humphries of Currituck County (Roberts 2012). In 1800, John was an established landowner in the area; he and his wife had several children and owned 17 slaves (U.S. Census 1800). The Humphries family resided in the house throughout the nineteenth century. His daughter, Margaret Dozier Humphries Baxter, and her husband, Burwell M. Baxter, lived there in the late-nineteenth century. Margaret Baxter died in 1901 without a will and after a court battle, the “Humphries Tract” containing 258 acres and valued at \$3,223.00, was awarded to her daughter Mary A. Bell (NCGenWeb 2012a). Mary and her husband J.E.C Bell lived there only a short time before their deaths. J.E.C died in 1906 and Mary died in 1907. Throughout the Humphries and Bell ownership the land surrounding the house was used for agricultural purposes, growing cotton, corn, and soy beans.

In 1911, James Monroe Roberts and his wife, Ida, purchased the property. During the mid- to late-twentieth century the land and house was devised to their son Wilbert Perkins Roberts and his wife, Frances Cartwright Roberts (CCDB 52:14). Frances continues to live in the house as a widow. Throughout the Roberts’ ownership, the property has continued to be used for agricultural purposes.

NRHP Assessment

The John Humphries House has undergone some alteration and expansion since its construction circa 1820. According to the current owner the foundation was lowered and altered along with the front porch (Roberts 2012). Over time the detached kitchen was connected to the main house, the side porch enclosed, and the rear ell added, altering the original form and massing of the resource. The house has been clad in aluminum siding and original wood shutters removed. These modifications have diminished the resource’s historic integrity of workmanship, design and materials. Additionally, the resource has a diminished integrity of feeling, setting and association since the house and the land surrounding was originally attributed to farming (Table 8). Today the house tract is less than 2 acres, with only one outbuilding dating to its early history.

According to the National Register Bulletin, “Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes”:

Many rural properties contain landscape characteristics related to agricultural land uses and practices. Eligibility for significance in agriculture on a local level depends on several factors. First, the characteristics must have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area. Second, the property must have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community. Third, through historic landscape characteristics, the property must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place (McClelland et al. 1989).

The John Humphries House is not associated with an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development. The property also has a loss of many of its original farm-related outbuildings that would exemplify its association with agriculture. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2012). The Humphries Family is not known to be particularly significant to the practice of agriculture or their professions and therefore, the John Humphries House is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B.

The John Humphries house is one of several Federal style dwellings constructed in this region; however, because of modifications to its exterior, its design and its setting, the integrity of this resource has been severely impacted. As discussed in the history section of this evaluation, the resource known as Culong remains a better example of this style and type of house for this region as it has managed to retain all or most of the aspects of integrity. Based on this evaluation, the John Humphries House is not recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. The John Humphries House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, this resource is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

Table 8: John Humphries House (CK0052) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	Some architectural features remain intact; however, moderate modification and additions over time have diminished the original design.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The original setting of this resource has been somewhat diminished by U.S. Highway 158 and neighboring new development.
Materials	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	This resource appears to retain some original materials; however, moderate modification including the aluminum siding, porch reconfiguration, and some replacement windows.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Workmanship	<i>Moderate</i>	Some original architectural details remain intact to exhibit workmanship throughout the building.
Feeling	<i>Moderate</i>	The scale and architectural features of the house continue to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	The architecture of the house continues to invoke historical associations; however, modifications to the resource's design and materials have diminished this association.

Property # 76: Lindsey House (CK0179)

4109 Caratoke Hwy
Barco, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 8997-10-8551



Physical Description

The house at 4109 Caratoke Highway, or the Lindsey House, is located in the vicinity of Barco, in Currituck County. The house is situated less than 40 east of U.S. Highway 158 (Caratoke Highway) (Figure 23). The parcel is covered by overgrown vegetation and lined with a dense wooded area on the north and west sides. A driveway extends westward from Caratoke Highway on the south side of the house toward the garage.

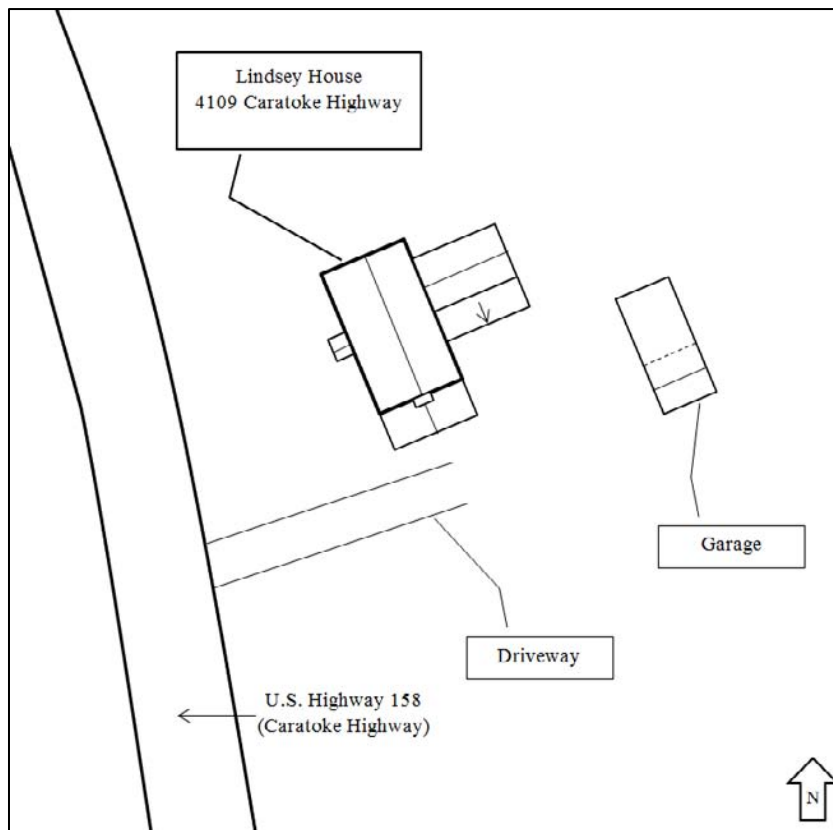


Figure 23: Site Plan for the Lindsey House, Not Drawn to Scale

The Lindsey House is a two-story, three-bay house with Colonial Revival attributes. There is conflicting information regarding the date of construction; local tax records indicate the house was built in 1900, while other research has determined the house was built in 1830. From the research done as part of this survey, the form and plan of the house, as well as its features, such as the size of the chimney and windows, suggest that it was built around 1900. Surrounding early-twentieth century dwellings such as the Forbes House (CK0414) and the Jones House (CK0329) share many of characteristics exhibited by the Lindsey House (Photo 50). The Lindsey House foundation was not visible, but its frame structural system is clad in asbestos shingles. The dwelling has a central-hall plan which is common throughout Currituck County. The resource is covered by a side-gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Each gable end features overhanging eaves and cornice returns. An exterior-end, brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

The primary entrance, a paneled, wood door, is centered on the façade or west elevation. Other fenestrations include single and paired, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows set within wood frames. Some windows are flanked by decorative wooden shutters. A small, six-light fixed sash is centered on the second story of the west elevation (Photo 51). A poured-concrete foundation supports the one-story, one-bay porch that is centrally located on the west elevation. The porch is covered by a front-gabled roof supported by wood posts.



Photo 50: Southwest Oblique, Lindsey House.



Photo 51: West Elevation, Second Story.

A one-story addition extends from the south elevation. It is clad in asbestos siding and is covered by a low-pitched, gable roof (Photo 52). The addition was originally constructed as a screened side porch and was enclosed during the third-quarter of the twentieth century (Photo 53). The addition features six-over-six, double-hung sash windows.

A one-story addition is located on the east elevation. It is similar to the main core of the house in siding and roof style. A one-story, lean-to porch supported by slender, metal posts is located on the south elevation.



Photo 52: South Elevation.



Photo 53: Lindsey House During the 1960s Under the Ownership of Kenneth Lindsey
(Albemarle Genealogical Society 1985; NCGenWeb 2012b).

Several attempts to contact the current owner were made by Dovetail staff; however, they could not be reached. Therefore, the interior of the house was not accessed.

A one-story garage/workshop is located east of primary resource. This outbuilding has a cinderblock structural system that is covered by a shed roof. An addition extends off the north elevation; it is clad in asbestos siding and covered by a side-gable roof. Vehicular and pedestrian entrances are located on the west elevation. As a result of dense vegetation surrounding the garage, a photo of the whole building could not be obtained.

History

The Lindsey House is situated on the east side of U.S. Highway 168 and set back slightly from the road. After interviewing Mrs. Mary Louise Lindsey Kight, who grew up in the dwelling, it was determined that the house was moved to its current location sometime in the 1970s, although the reason for the relocation is unknown (Kight 2012). According to Ms. Kight, the house used to sit back further from the road, northeast of its current location (Figure 24).

The first recorded owner of the house was William H. Lindsey, who was born in Currituck County in 1871. Archival evidence of how William obtained the land was not found; however, it was likely gifted to him from his mother and father, both of whom had families which owned large tracts of land along Coinjock Bay. The land where the house sits now, and where it was built originally, is included in what was referred to as the Walker Tract, a large parcel of land owned and farmed by the Walker Family (Bess 2012; CCDB 60:250; Kight 2012). It is also situated near a tract known as the Daniel Lindsey Homestead Tract.

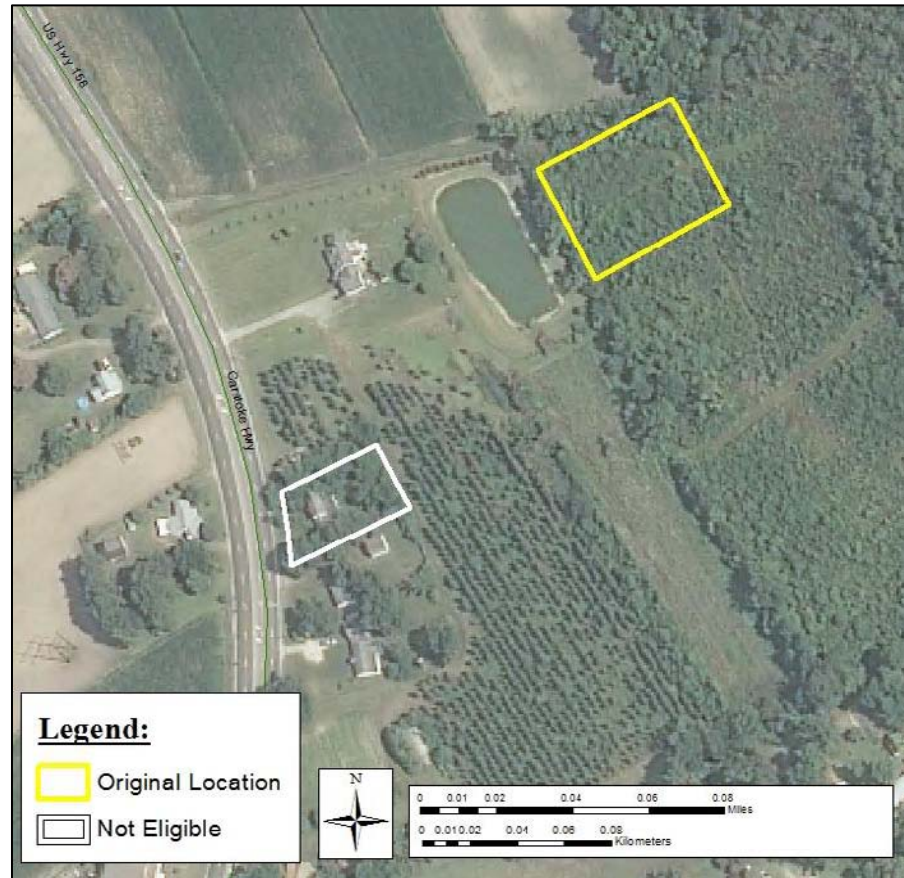


Figure 24: Current and Original Locations of the Lindsey House. The current parcel is outlined in white and the approximate original location, based on information obtained from Glenda Bess, is outlined in yellow (Bess 2012).

William H. Lindsey married Cassandra “Cassie” Simmons in 1900 and the couple raised their family in this house (U.S. Census 1900, 1910). Mr. Lindsey grew corn, sweet potatoes, and cotton on acreage formerly associated with the resource.

Upon the deaths of Cassie and William Lindsey (1952 and 1956, respectively), the house and land were left to their son Nathan (CCDB 83:283; NCSBH 1952, 1956). Nathan Walker Lindsey, born in 1901, married Edna Walker and was as an avid farmer. During his spare time he drove a bus for the local school (Kight 2012). Nathan and Edna had several children, one of which is the interviewee, Mary Lindsey Kight. Upon Nathan’s death, the property and the house were left to Kenneth Lindsey, Nathan and Edna’s eldest son. Kenneth is responsible for moving the building from its original location in the 1970s. During the early- and mid-twentieth century the Lindsey House looked considerably different than it does now. The house was clad in weatherboard and had none of the embellishment seen today (Bess 2012). Under the ownership of Kenneth and his wife, Carrie, the dwelling was renovated with asbestos shingles and shutters. It was during this time that the front and side porches were added as well as the rear addition (see Photo 53).

Upon Kenneth and Carrie's death, the building was sold out of the family and later abandoned. The house is vacant and has been neglected for some time and is deteriorating rapidly.

NRHP Assessment

The massing, architectural features, such as the size of the chimney and windows, and plan of the Lindsey House, suggest that it was built around 1900. Research indicates that this resource was likely constructed as a farmhouse for the Lindsey family and its original parcel was much larger and surrounded by farmland and associated outbuildings. The style and form of the single-family dwelling were common throughout the county; similar two-story, three-bay farmhouses with a central hall plan that date to the turn of the twentieth century are present on the Barco and Maple landscapes today. Surrounding examples of two-story, three-bay houses with a central-hall plan include the Boswood/Mathias House (CK0423), the Boswood-Morris House (CK0321), and the Forbes House (CK0414).

The Lindsey House no longer conveys any associations with Currituck County agriculture. The house retains a moderate level of historic integrity of design and feeling. However, as a result of relocation and modifications after the move, the building has a low level of integrity of location, materials, setting, association, and workmanship (Table 9).

Table 9: Lindsey House (CK0179) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>Low</i>	This resource has been moved from its original location.
Design	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	Massing, form, and architectural features have been modified since original construction.
Setting	<i>Low</i>	The building has been moved and the original farm setting of this resource is lost.
Materials	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	This resource appears to retain some original materials, but they are in fair to poor condition. Some material replacements were noted.
Workmanship	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	Some original architectural details remain to exhibit workmanship, but these are in poor condition.
Feeling	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	The scale and architectural features of the building continue to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>Low</i>	The architecture and setting of the house no longer convey a sense of its history.

The Lindsey family and residents of the house are not known to have made any significant contributions to local or regional history and the building has no known association with an important event; therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. This resource has been moved from its original location, extensively renovated and has lost a significant amount of integrity; therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or Criterion Consideration B, which pertains to moved properties.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. The Lindsey House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, this resource is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

Property # 78: The Forbes House (CK0414)

4096 Caratoke Highway
Barco, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 0070000065A0000



Physical Description

The Forbes House (4096 Caratoke Highway) is located on the west side of U.S. Highway 158 just south of Barco (Figure 25). It is situated near the road on a narrow, linear lot that extends westward. Much of the parcel is devoted to farmland; however, the eastern part of the lot where the house is located is covered by a manicured lawn dotted with trees and small- to medium-sized shrubbery and the westernmost section of the lot is a dense forest. The northeast corner of the lot was made into a separate parcel for the construction of a late-twentieth century house (Figure 26).

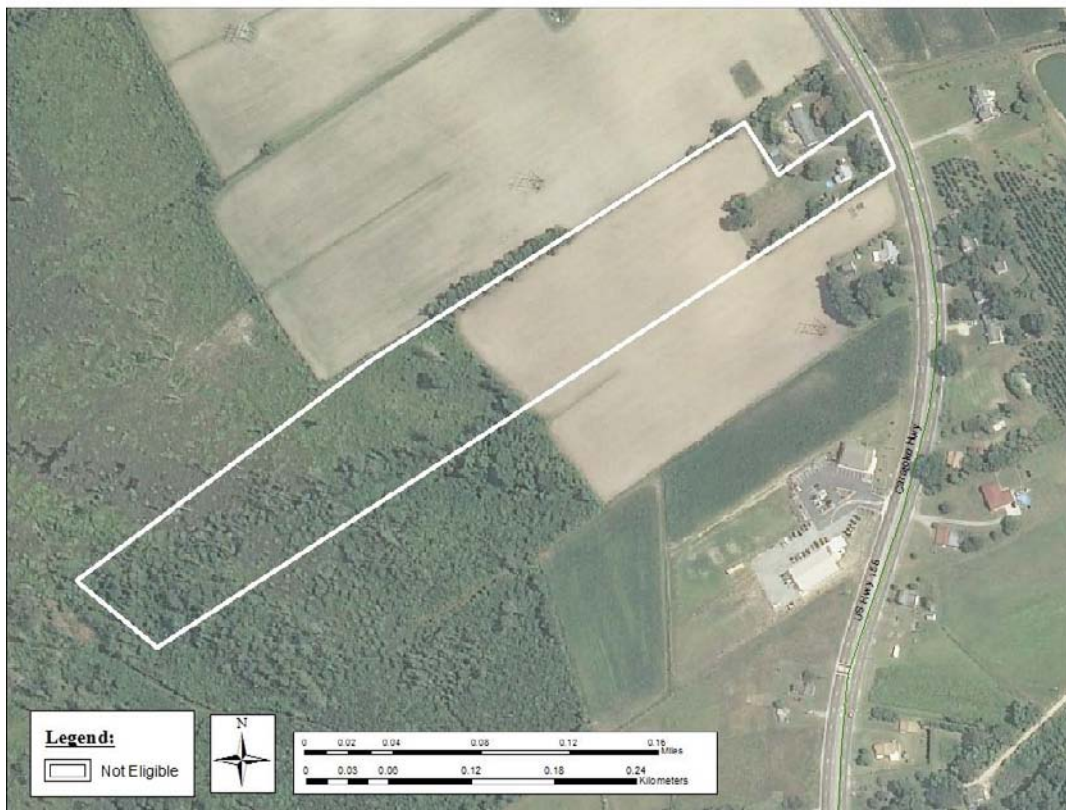


Figure 25: Location and Tax Parcel Boundary of the Forbes House.

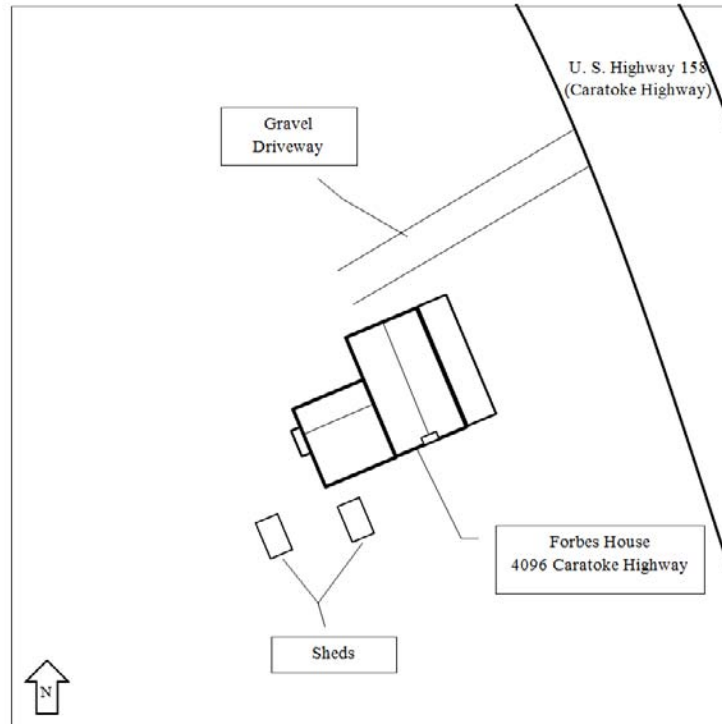


Figure 26: Site Plan of the Forbes House, Not Drawn to Scale.

The Forbes House is a two-story, three-bay, center-hall plan likely built around the turn of the twentieth century for Pattie Wilkins Forbes (Photo 54) (CCITS/GIS 2012). Within the last decade, the house was moved 88 feet west and placed on a cinderblock foundation (Bess 2012). The house was originally located adjacent to the highway. It is likely that this house was once clad in weatherboard but has since been covered in asbestos siding and is now clad in vinyl siding.



Photo 54: Southeast Oblique of the Forbes House.

The dwelling is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The eaves of the roof extend approximately 8 inches from the edge of the building. An interior-end, brick chimney with a two-step, corbeled cap is located at the south elevation of the house.

The main entrance is centered on the east (primary) elevation. The four-panel, two-light door is set within a wooden frame and features an exterior storm door. Other fenestrations include original two-over-two (vertical muntins), double-hung sash windows within a wood frame covered by an aluminum one-over-one, double-hung sash storm window.

A one-story, three-bay porch is located on the east elevation (Photo 55). It is set on a newly replaced cinderblock foundation and is accessed by an old set of pre-cast concrete steps—likely original to the resource and moved when the house was relocated—with a wooden hand rail on the south side. The porch has a wood floor and is covered by a shed roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal and supported by square, wood posts. The porch appears to have been built when the house was moved.



Photo 55: East Elevation of the Forbes House.

Extending off the west elevation is a one-story rear ell (Photo 56). It is likely this was built after the initial construction of the house; however, the work done as part of the current survey did not yield enough information to determine exactly when this ell was added. Like the original core of the house, the addition is set on a raised, cinderblock foundation and the structural system is clad in vinyl. The ell is covered by a gable roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. What was once a full-length porch on the south elevation has now been partially enclosed. Currently there is just a one-story, one-bay porch at the southwest corner of the ell. A cinderblock cistern is located on the west elevation of the ell (Photo 57).



Photo 56: North Elevation of the Forbes House.



Photo 57: Southwest Oblique with a Detail of the Rear-Ell Addition.

Much of the interior of the main section of the dwelling remains unaltered. The original core of the Forbes House has a central-hall plan with plastered walls that feature baseboards and crown molding (Figure 27). The doors and windows have unadorned wooden surrounds. A small closet space is located below the stairwell and accessed from the southernmost room (living room), which is also the larger of the two downstairs rooms. Surrounding the fireplace is a wood mantle, likely original to the building. The narrow, open string staircase is lined with a balustrade that is made up of paired, turned balusters. One inch brackets are located on the side of each step (Photo 58).

Most of the interior alterations have been made to the rear ell. Currently used as the kitchen, the floor is made of wood boards and the walls are clad in plaster (Photo 59). The ceilings are covered in wood boards. The walls of the kitchen are lined with cabinetry and appliances; it is probable that none are original to this part of the house. During the third quarter of the twentieth century part of the side porch was enclosed and converted into a bathroom.

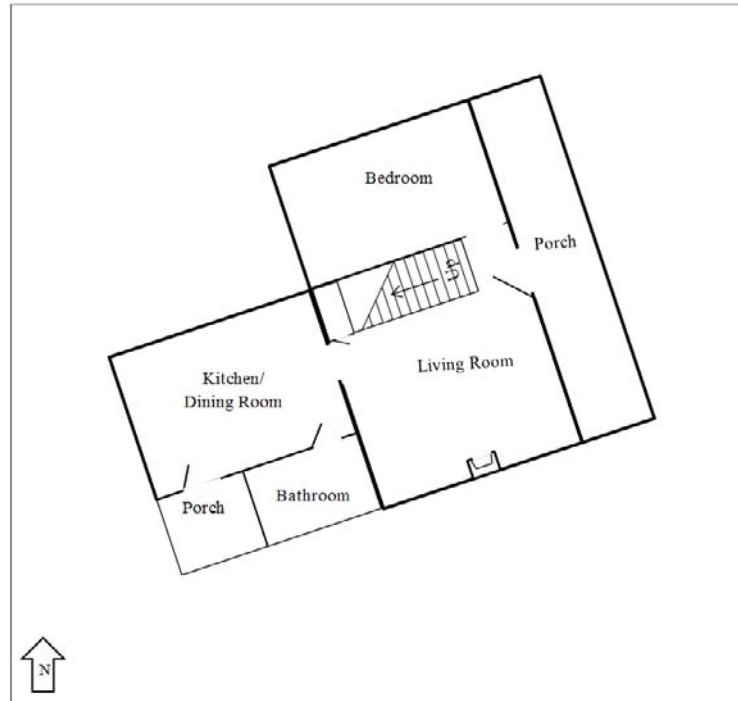


Figure 27: First Floor Plan of the Forbes House, Not Drawn To Scale.

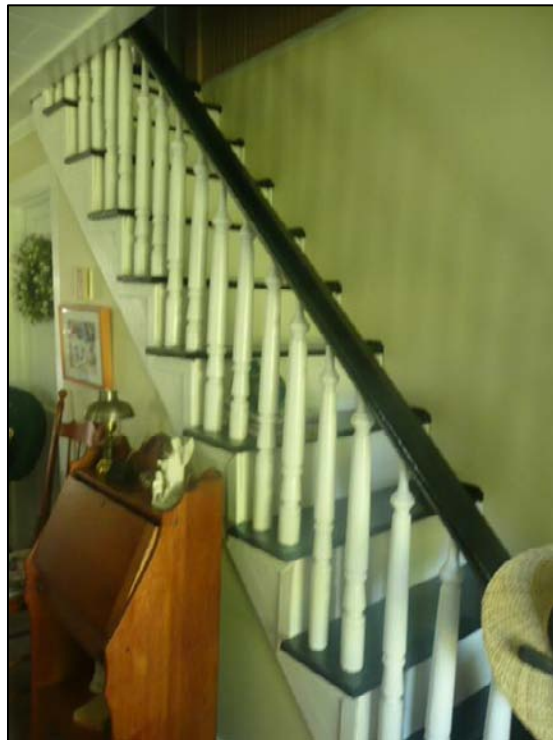


Photo 58: Staircase on the First Floor of the Forbes House.



Photo 59: View of Kitchen in the Forbes House, Looking Southwest.

Upstairs there are three rooms: two larger rooms on either side of the staircase and a very narrow closet adjacent to the steps on the south side (Figure 28). The wood floorboards range in size from approximately 2 inches wide to 3 inches wide. The walls are clad in wood, vertical boards and an unadorned baseboard lines the bottom of all the walls. Each door and window has an unadorned wood surround. The ceilings upstairs are approximately 7 feet tall and are covered in plywood (Photo 60). The wood doors throughout the house feature nineteenth century metal hardware.

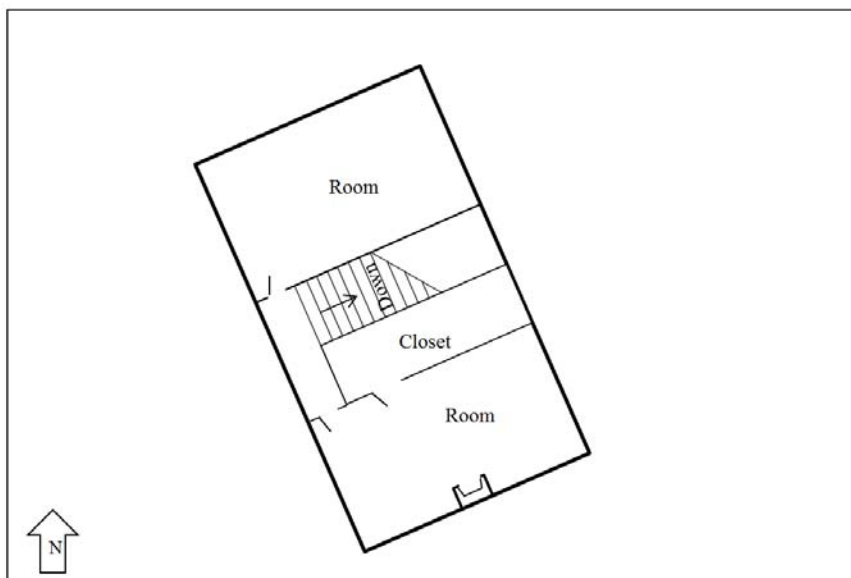


Figure 28: Second Floor Plan of the Forbes House, Not Drawn to Scale.

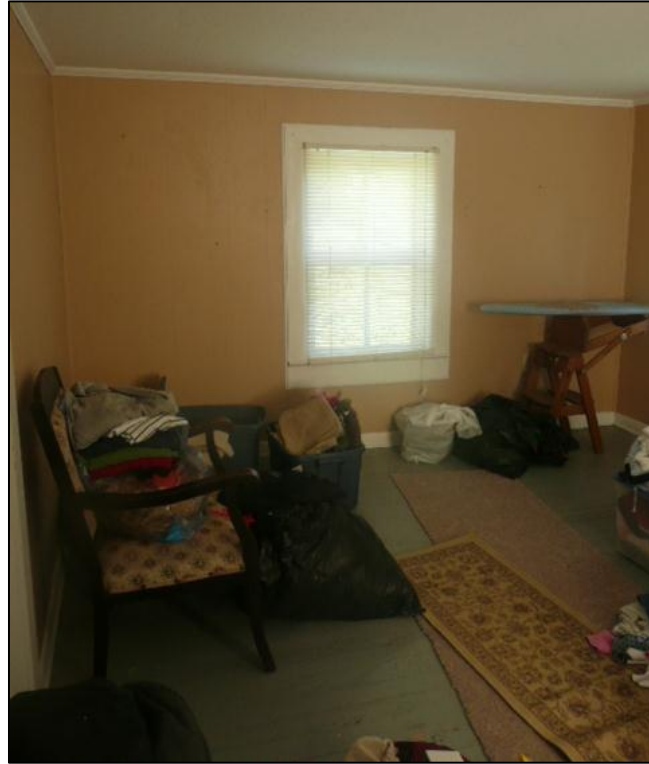


Photo 60: Southernmost Room on the Second Story of the Forbes House.

There are two outbuildings associated with the Forbes House (Photo 61). Each is situated southwest of the primary resource. The first is a one-story, one-bay shed that dates to the last-quarter of the twentieth century. It is clad in metal and is covered by a gambrel roof. This outbuilding is accessed by a wood, six-panel door on the north elevation. The other secondary resource was likely built in the late-twentieth century. It is clad in metal siding and covered by a low-pitched, front-gabled roof that is sheathed in metal. The entrance to this shed is a set of double doors on the north elevation.



Photo 61: Two Sheds Associated with the Forbes House.

History

The house known as the Forbes House was once part of the Benjamin C. Wilkins estate. Wilkins was born on June 30, 1836 in Camden County, North Carolina to Samuel Wilkins. Benjamin worked as a farmer and eventually moved to Currituck County, where he married Martha Louisa Dunton in 1858 (Currituck County Marriage Certificates 1853). The couple had three children: Joseph, William, and Martha “Pattie” (NCSBH 1940, 1943, 1950). Benjamin and his family lived near present-day Barco throughout the middle of the nineteenth century (U.S. Census 1860, 1870).

Benjamin and Martha’s youngest child, Pattie, married Edward D. Forbes in 1897. It is probable that Benjamin provided some land to the newlyweds for the construction of their residence. The United States Census shows that Ed and Pattie lived adjacent to Benjamin and Martha Wilkins (Currituck County Marriage License 1897; U.S. Census 1900). In his will, Benjamin divided his estate into tracts to go to his three children and his wife. One of those tracts went to Pattie and Ed (Currituck County Will Book [CCWB] 6:21). Benjamin died on February 18, 1920 and the land was subsequently distributed. In 1923, Joseph and William Wilkins sold to Pattie and Ed the two tracts entitled to her according to Benjamin’s will. In the deed, the tract is noted as the “certain tract of land upon which said Pattie Forbes now lives and resides...containing 15 acres more or less- being same tract devised to said Pattie Forbes for life by the will of B. C .Wilkins” (CCDB 60:184).

Pattie and Ed continued to live in the house at 4096 Caratoke Highway for the remainder of their lives (Figure 29). In their older years they relied on hired hands to assist with the farm. Pattie’s niece, Louise M. Wilkins, daughter of Joseph E. Wilkins, took care of and lived with Ed and Pattie their final years (Bess 2012; CCWB 7:361). As a result of Louise’s kindness toward her and her husband, Pattie bequeathed the entire estate, including the house, to Louise after their deaths in 1941 and 1950 (CCWB 7:361; NCSBH 1941, 1950).

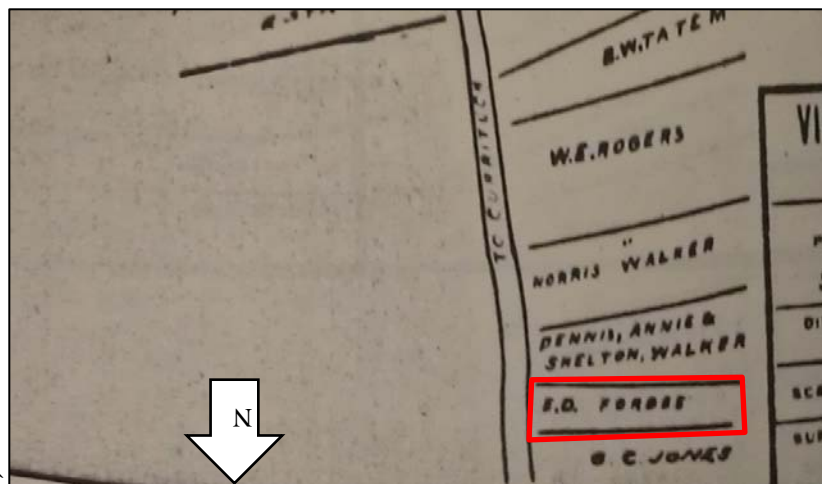


Figure 29: 1936 Survey Plat for the Virginia Electric & Power Company.
The Forbes House Tract is noted in red (CCDB 68:173).

Louise and her husband, Earl Gillikin, lived in the house until 1976 when they sold the land to their daughters Glenda (married to W. Albert Bess) and Barbara (married to Aubrey O'Neal). The parcel was divided into two tracts; Glenda took the northernmost tract, which included the two-story Forbes House and Barbara took the southernmost tract with the one-and-a-half story O'Neal House at 4108 Caratoke Highway (Photo 62; Figure 30) (CCPB J:190). A house was built on the northeast corner of the Glenda Bess lot around 1990 for Glenda and Albert's daughter. Glenda Bess, now a widow, continues to reside in the Forbes House.



Photo 62: The O'Neal House Inherited by Barbara O'Neal from her Parents, Louise and Earl Gillikin.

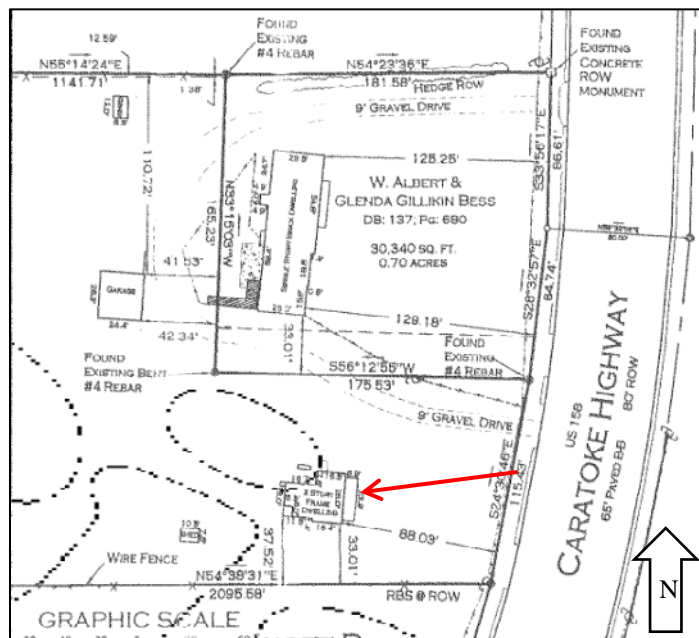


Figure 30: Survey Plat Map of the W. Albert and Glenda Gillikin Bess Property. The Forbes House is noted in red (CCPB J:190).

NRHP Assessment

Within the last two decades, the Forbes House has undergone modifications and alterations that affected its historic integrity. The addition of vinyl siding and a contemporary porch, and the removal of original exterior features has diminished the house’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. The building has a moderate level of integrity of location because it was moved 88 feet westward from its original location adjacent to the road. Although another building was constructed on the northeast corner of the lot in the 1980s or 1990s, the resource also retains a moderate level of integrity of setting (Table 10).

Table 10: Forbes House (CK0414) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>Moderate</i>	This resource was moved westward from Caratoke Highway approximately 88 feet.
Design	<i>Moderate</i>	The exterior has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding and new porch; the original core of the interior remains largely intact.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The area immediately north of the Forbes House has been subdivided and developed with a late-twentieth century house. None of its original outbuildings remain.
Materials	<i>Low/ Moderate</i>	Materials on the exterior of the house have been large lost or covered over. Much of the interior materials remain intact; only the upstairs ceiling materials and the kitchen cabinetry and appliances seem to be altered.
Workmanship	<i>Moderate</i>	Original architectural details have been modified and altered throughout the exterior of the building; however, much of the interior of the original core of the building remains intact.
Feeling	<i>Moderate</i>	Although the architectural features of the building have been altered the scale of the building continues to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	The architectural features and site continue to invoke a sense of history, but the construction of the adjacent late-twentieth century house has diminished this association.

The Forbes House was built around the turn of the twentieth century as a farmhouse for Pattie Wilkins Forbes and her husband, Ed, who was employed, like so many of the people in northern Currituck County, as a farmer. Pattie and Ed owned a lot of land surrounding their house and Ed, likely with the help of some local farm labors, cultivated the fields with one or more of the crops that were successful in the area such as soybeans, sweet potatoes, corn, or potatoes (Anonymous 2012; Bess 2012). For a resource to be considered eligible for the

NRHP under Criterion A, it must have an important association with a significant event or historic trend. On the evaluation of a resource under Criterion A, the NPS states that “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well” (NPS 2012). The Forbes House is one of many examples of properties in the northern Currituck County area historically associated with agriculture. During the third- and fourth-quarters of the twentieth century the farm was subdivided and no agricultural outbuildings remain to convey the property’s association with historic farming and agriculture in Currituck County. For this reason, the Forbes House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2012). The Forbes family is not known to have made significant contributions to local or regional history and as a result the Forbes House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The Forbes House has a central-hall plan with a rear ell—a form that was commonly built in Currituck County during the late-nineteenth century and continues to dot the surrounding landscape. On the evaluation of a resource under Criterion C, the NPS states that:

properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (NPS 2012).

The house has undergone exterior alterations including foundation, siding, and roofing material replacement, as well as the loss of its original front porch. Although the building’s size, shape, and form remain intact, the exterior modifications have resulted in a loss of historic integrity. Because the house is not an outstanding example of the central-plan in Currituck County, the Forbes House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C or Criterion Consideration B as a moved property.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant (NPS 2012). The Forbes House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In Sum, the Forbes House is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

Property # 79: Jones House (CK0329)

4068 Caratoke Highway
Barco, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 006900000430000



Physical Description

The Jones House located at 4068 Caratoke Highway is situated on a rectangular lot on the west side of U.S. Highway 158 (Caratoke Highway) (Figure 31). The lot extends westward from the street and is covered by a manicured, grass lot dotted with mature trees (Figure 32). A gravel driveway is located on the north side of the house and is shared with the adjacent house at 4062 Caratoke Highway.



Figure 31: Location and Tax Parcel Boundary of the Jones House.

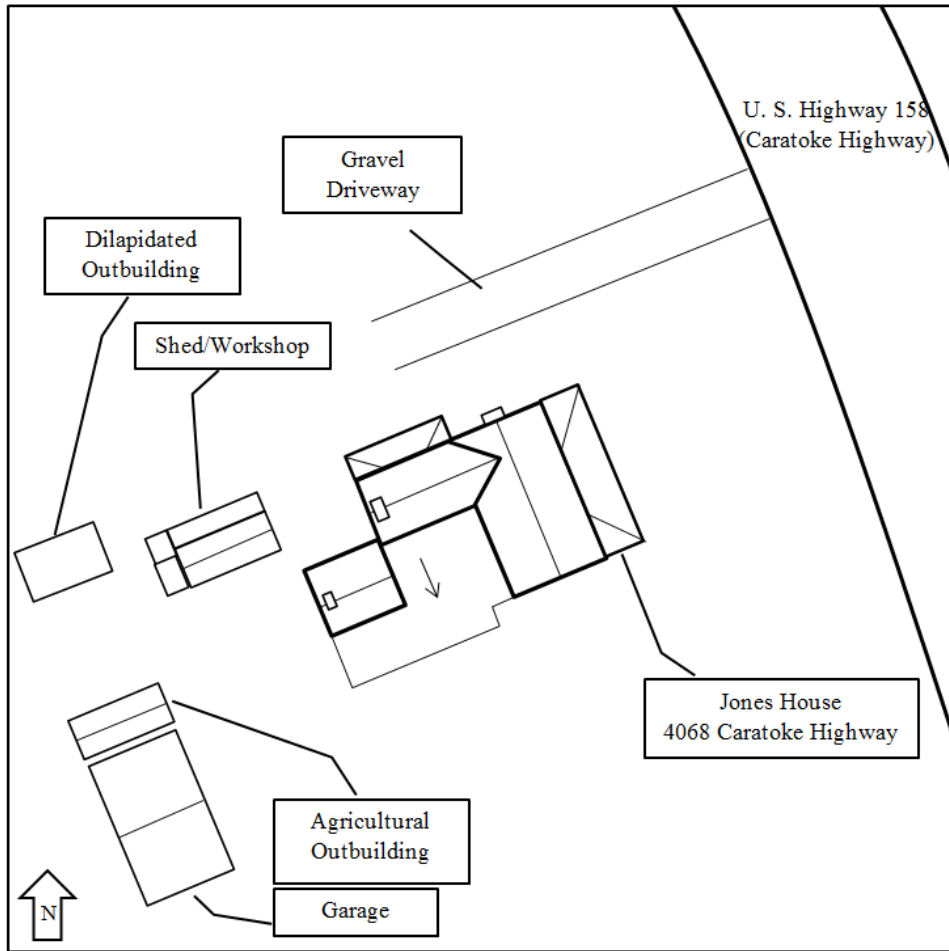


Figure 32: Site Plan of the Jones House, Not Drawn to Scale.

The resource is a two-story, three-bay building (Photo 63). This single-family farmhouse was constructed around the turn of the twentieth century (CCITS/GIS 2012). The building has a side-hall plan, which varies from the more commonly found central-hall plan in northern Currituck County. The dwelling is raised on brick piers composed of a mixture of header and stretcher rows with cinderblock infill. The frame structural system, originally clad in wood weatherboard siding, has been covered with vinyl siding either during the third or last quarter of the twentieth century.

The building is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wooden eaves of the roof extend approximately 8 inches from the plane of the wall below. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the north elevation. It has a poured concrete base and the bottom two-thirds of the chimney—likely original to the building—is laid in a five-to-one common bond. The top one-third of the chimney appears to be a replacement; the difference in brick color and texture is currently visible and may also be observed in a 1960s photograph of the house (Photo 64). The replacement section of the chimney is laid in a stretcher bond and features a corbeled cap.



Photo 63: Primary (East) Elevation of the Jones House.



Photo 64: Circa 1960 Photograph of the Jones House (NCGenWeb 2012b).

The primary entrance is located in the southernmost bay of the east elevation. It is a wooden door with two panels on the bottom and a large, square window on the top half, and is covered by a mid-twentieth century storm door on the exterior. This entrance is set below a narrow, two-light transom. Other fenestrations include the original wood-frame, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows with aluminum, one-over-one, double-hung storm windows on the exterior. With the exception of five windows—the four that are adjacent to chimney on the north elevation and one that is located next to an electric box on the east elevation—each window is currently flanked by wooden, louvered shutters.

On the east elevation is a one-story, three-bay porch. It is raised on brick piers and accessed by a set of poured concrete steps flanked by a low, stepped brick wall on each side. It is covered by a moderately pitched, hipped roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles and supported by square wood posts. The 1960s photograph of the house shows that the porch once featured the balustrade, turned posts, and spindle work detailing that was common during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

A rear ell extends from the west elevation of the original core of the house. The similar foundation suggests that it was built either at the same time as the rest of the house or shortly thereafter (Photo 65). Like the core section, the ell is raised on brick piers that have now been in-filled with cinderblocks. The structural system is clad in vinyl siding and is covered by a gable roof. An interior-end, brick chimney with a corbeled cap is located on the north elevation. The ell is accessed by a wood, four-panel door with an exterior storm door. Other fenestrations include two-over-two (vertical muntins), double-hung sash windows. Although all of the windows are two-over-two, the size and shape differ; those on the main core are narrow, especially on the north elevation. A one-story, two-bay porch is located on the north elevation. It is set on a brick pier foundation with cinderblock infill and accessed by a centered set of poured concrete steps. The porch is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by square, wood posts.



Photo 65: Northeast Oblique of the Jones House.

A one-story building is now attached to the house by the rear ell (Photo 66 and Photo 67). The odd placement and closeness of this building in comparison with the main building, as well as the replaced foundation, make it probable that the building was moved to be physically connected to the house. It is possible that this was originally a separate kitchen;

its size and chimney suggest that the building originally had a domestic function. This building is set on a cinderblock foundation and clad in vinyl siding. It is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof that is sheathed in pressed-tin shingles. A brick, interior-end chimney is situated near the west elevation. Fenestrations include six-over-six, double-hung sash windows flanked by louvered shutters. A linear, one-story addition connects the kitchen to the rear (south) of the house. Like the rest of the building, this latest addition is clad in vinyl siding and was likely added during the late-twentieth century. It is covered by a shed roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Two secondary metal doors are located on the south elevation. There are seven one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on this addition.



Photo 66: Northwest Oblique of the Rear Ell and the Kitchen.



Photo 67: Southwest Oblique of the Forbes House, Rear Ell, and Kitchen.

Access to the interior was denied; however, a local property owner stated that the interior is in poor condition, noting that the house is just a shell and little remains of the original interior fabric (Anonymous 2012).

There are four outbuildings associated with the Jones House. A one-story, three-bay garage that dates to the third-quarter of the twentieth century is located west of the primary resource (Photo 68). The building's pole-type construction is clad in vertical sheets of metal. The garage is covered by a low-pitched front-gable roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Three large openings mark the west elevation. Three large openings mark the west elevation.



Photo 68: East Elevation of the Garage.

A one-story, one-bay, agricultural outbuilding is situated west of the Jones House and just north of the garage (Photo 69). It is raised on round, wood piers and the frame structural system is clad in standing-seam metal. This agricultural building is covered by a moderately pitched, front-gabled roof that is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The rafters are exposed on the north and south elevations. This building is accessed by a set of wood steps that lead to a metal, double door on the east elevation. It is possible that this building was used for the storage of sweet potatoes or other crops grown on the Jones Farm and therefore built around the same time as the house.

A mid-twentieth century dilapidated outbuilding, possibly an equipment shed, is located west of the primary resource. The frame structural system is clad in sheets of metal and covered by a front-gabled roof with a shed-roof addition on the east side (Photo 70). The building has started to collapse as a result of deterioration over time.



Photo 69: West Elevation of the Agricultural Outbuilding.



Photo 70: Southeast Oblique of the Dilapidated Outbuilding.

A shed/workshop building, which likely dates to the same period of construction as the house, is located west of the primary resource. It is composed of what was, at one point, two separate buildings, which are connected and function as one building (Photo 71). The first main part is a one-story, front-gabled equipment shed/workshop that is clad in board-and-batten siding and particle board. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. This part of the building features a four-over-four, double-hung sash window and an open-air entry with clipped corners on the south elevation. A metal vent pierces the roof. The second section of this outbuilding is a one-story building that is currently clad in sheets of metal. It is covered by a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. A brick chimney—originally an exterior-end chimney—is located on the east elevation. Today, these two buildings are connected through a series of shed-roof additions.



Photo 71: Southwest of the Shed/Workshop.

History

The Jones House at 4068 Caratoke Highway was built around the turn of the twentieth century. Although the exact construction date of the house could not be determined, a book of old homes in Currituck County refers to it as the Licinius Walker House, located just south of Barco (NCGenWeb 2012b). The current report refers to this property as the Jones House because of the long-term ownership by the Jones Family during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

Licinius Walker was born June 11, 1847 in Currituck County to Thomas and Elizabeth Dozier Walker. He married Etta Walker, daughter of J. W. Walker, who owned a lot of land south of Barco within the Crawford Township along State Highway 34—now known as U.S. Highway 158—during the mid-nineteenth century. After his death on January 20, 1890 much of his estate was divided among his children: Harriett and Etta. Etta and Licinius Walker likely built the house at 4068 Caratoke Highway on land she inherited from J. W. Walker (Figure 33).

The house was constructed around the turn of the twentieth century. This time in Currituck County was one of great growth and development; farming thrived and a new wave of houses was constructed in northern Currituck County. The two-story, single-pile house was common throughout the United States, including this part of North Carolina, during the late-nineteenth century. Licinius Walker strayed from the typical central-hall plan, found throughout Currituck County, and built the house with a side-hall plan—a form that is usually found in highly populated urban areas (Glassie 1986:409).



Figure 33: 1906 Map With a Detail of the Crawford Township Area. The approximate current location of the Jones House is noted in red (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1906).

It is unclear how the land and house passed to Grover Cleveland Jones, but sometime between 1925 and 1930 he acquired an 82-acre tract with the dwelling referred to at various times as the “Walker Tract,” “Home Tract,” or “Walker House Tract.” This is the tract on which the Jones House now sits (Currituck County Tax Scrolls 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940).

Grover Cleveland Jones was born on August 2, 1889 to Thomas William Jones and Susie Morse Jones (NCSBH 1971; U.S. Census 1900, 1910). Thomas, like his father, G. Cleveland Jones, worked as a farmer and in 1918 married a local woman, Sallie Poyner. She left him a widow in 1927 (Currituck County Marriage Certificate 1918; NCSBH 1927). A few years later he married Ada Pauline Walker and by 1930 they lived in the Jones House (Figure 34 and Figure 35) (CCDB 68:173; Currituck County Tax Scrolls 1925, 1930).

Throughout the mid-twentieth century, Cleveland Jones owned four tracts of land that totaled approximately 171 acres south of Barco; in addition to growing a variety of crops, he raised hogs. In this part of Currituck County, hog butchering was a community event and once a year the Barco-area men, women, and children gathered at Cleveland Jones’s farm to help with the process. Afterwards, he would travel north to Norfolk, Virginia to sell the hog products (Kight 2012).

Cleveland and Ada lived in the Jones House for the remainder of their lives. Ada died on June 12, 1967 and Cleveland died on August 12, 1971. In his will, Cleveland divided his estate into tracts and devised them to his five children. Lot I, which included the Jones House, was left to his three children: Thomas Eldon, Forest Stanton, and Margaret A. Jones (CCEF 1967). In 1974, Margaret A. Jones Jolliff and her husband sold lot Number VI and her interest in Lot I to Thomas Eldon Jones. It is unclear how Thomas obtained Forest Stanton’s share of the Jones lot.

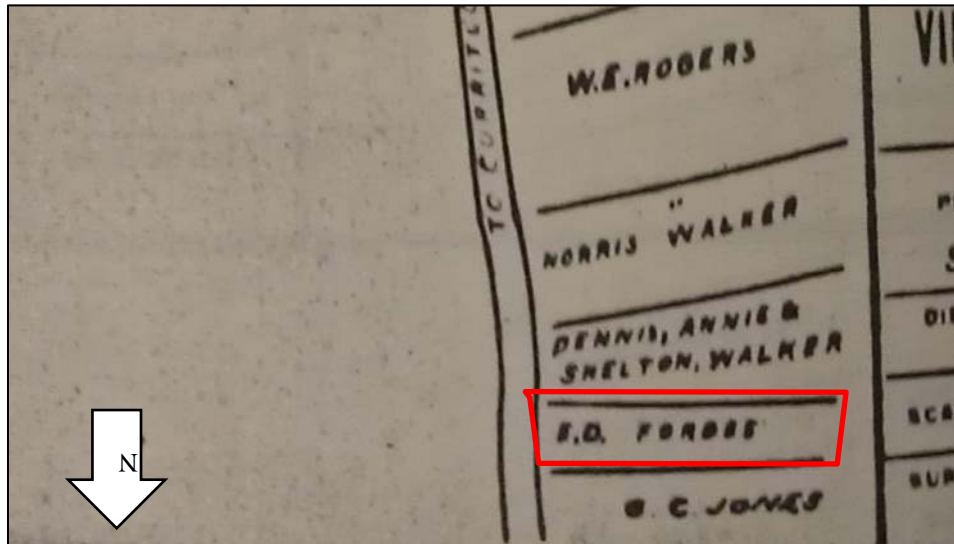


Figure 34: 1936 Survey Plat by Sam Ansell et al. for the Virginia Electric & Power Company. The Forbes House Tract is noted in red (CCDB 68:173).

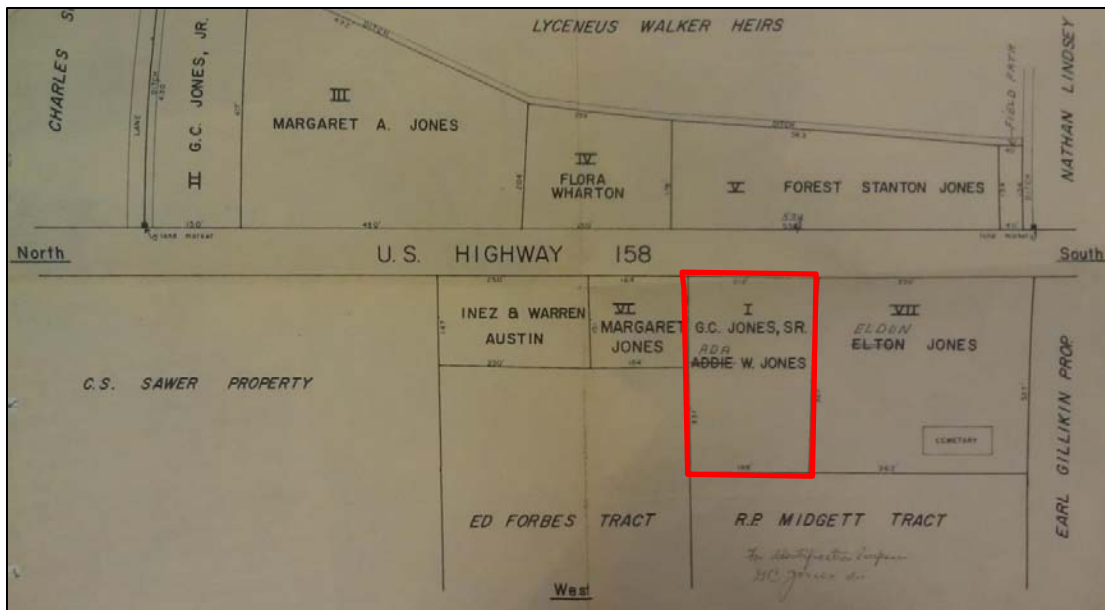


Figure 35: Survey Plat of the Division of the Grover Cleveland Jones, Sr. Estate. The tract on which the Jones House now stands is noted in red (Currituck County Estate Files 1967).

Thomas Eldon built a one-story house on lot VI (4062 Caratoke Highway) in the late-twentieth century, located immediately north of the Jones House lot. He and his family have lived there for the past several decades. Over the years, Thomas Eldon Jones acquired much of the land surrounding the Jones House that was once owned by his father and mother. He continues to use much of this land for farming (CCDB 128:106; CCEF 1967).

NRHP Assessment

During the third or fourth quarter of the twentieth century, the Jones House underwent several renovations, including the addition of vinyl siding and removal of much exterior decorative detailing. According to a local homeowner, the interior of the house has been greatly modified over time and little original fabric remains. As a result of these alterations, the resource has a substantial loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house remains in its original location; therefore it has a high level of integrity of location. The Jones House continues to be surrounded by acres of working farmland; however, only a few agricultural outbuildings remain. It retains a moderate level of integrity of feeling and association (Table 11).

Table 11: Jones House (CK0329) Assessment of Historical Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>Moderate</i>	The form, scale, and massing of the building has been minimally altered over time.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The setting of the resource has not changed much since its period of construction; however, many of the original outbuildings are no longer extant and contemporary houses have been built on the north and south sides of the parcel.
Materials	<i>Moderate to Low</i>	Many of the original materials have either been removed or covered; those that do remain are in fair to poor condition. According to locals, the interior has been compromised as well.
Workmanship	<i>Low</i>	Few architectural features remain to exhibit workmanship in the building and some of them have been damaged over time.
Feeling	<i>Moderate</i>	The scale and architectural features of the building continue to express a sense of its history, but have been altered by recent modifications.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	The physical fabric of the property continues to invoke some historical associations, but only a few original agricultural outbuildings survive.

The Jones House was built around the turn of the twentieth century as a farmhouse. The October 2007 survey of this property suggested that it was one of only a “few surviving examples of a small, intact farmstead in the northern end of the county” (Historic Preservation Office Records 2007). It is true that the Jones House property is a surviving

example of a historic farmstead; however, it is arguable that it is intact. It is unclear how much of the Jones farm, including outbuildings and field patterns, survive. On the evaluation of a resource under Criterion A, the NPS states that “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property’s specific association must be considered important as well” (NPS 2012). The Jones House and surrounding farmstead is not known to have an important association with area agriculture in Currituck County. Other nearby farms include, but are not limited to, the Boswood/Mathias House farm (CK0423) and the Cooper House farm (CK0331). U.S. Highways 158 and 168 through northern Currituck County are lined with small farmsteads, many of which have been passed down for generations (Photo 72). Furthermore, extant outbuildings have been modified and do not readily portray their historic agricultural functions. For these reasons, the Jones House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.



Photo 72: Aerial View of the Crawford Township Area Showing the Small- and Medium-Sized Farms Along Routes 158 and 168. The location of the Jones House is noted in yellow (Bing.com 2012).

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2012). The Jones House and its residents are not known to have made significant contributions to area history and as a result this resource is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B.

The Jones House was constructed with a side-hall plan, a form that is uncommon among two-story, single-pile houses in Currituck County. Far more typical is the central-hall plan, which can be found throughout the Barco and Maple areas. Examples include the Boswood/Mathias House at 3861 Caratoke Highway (CK0329) and the Boswood-Morris House at 4379 Caratoke Highway (CK0321). Although the Jones House has a unique plan,

the Cooper House (CK0331) is a more intact example (see page 1). Both resources have a loss of exterior historic fabric, such as a decorative detailing, original roofing material, and original siding; however, the interior of the Cooper House, unlike the Jones House, retains much of its historic integrity. Because there are better-preserved examples of the two-story, single-pile house with a side-hall plan in the immediate area, the Jones House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant (NPS 2012). The Jones House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Jones House is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

Property # 89: Boswood/Mathias House (CK0423)

3861 Caratoke Highway
Maple, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 0060000053A0000



Physical Description

The resource at 3861 Caratoke Highway, now known as the Boswood/Mathias House, is located on the east side of Caratoke Highway (Figure 36). It is set back approximately 200 feet and is oriented towards the road. A U-shaped driveway was once located in front of the house; however, just before the current survey it was grassed over. Two gravel driveways presently extend eastward from Caratoke Highway, lining the north and south edges of the parcel (Figure 37).



Figure 36: Location and Tax Parcel Boundary of the Boswood/Mathias House.

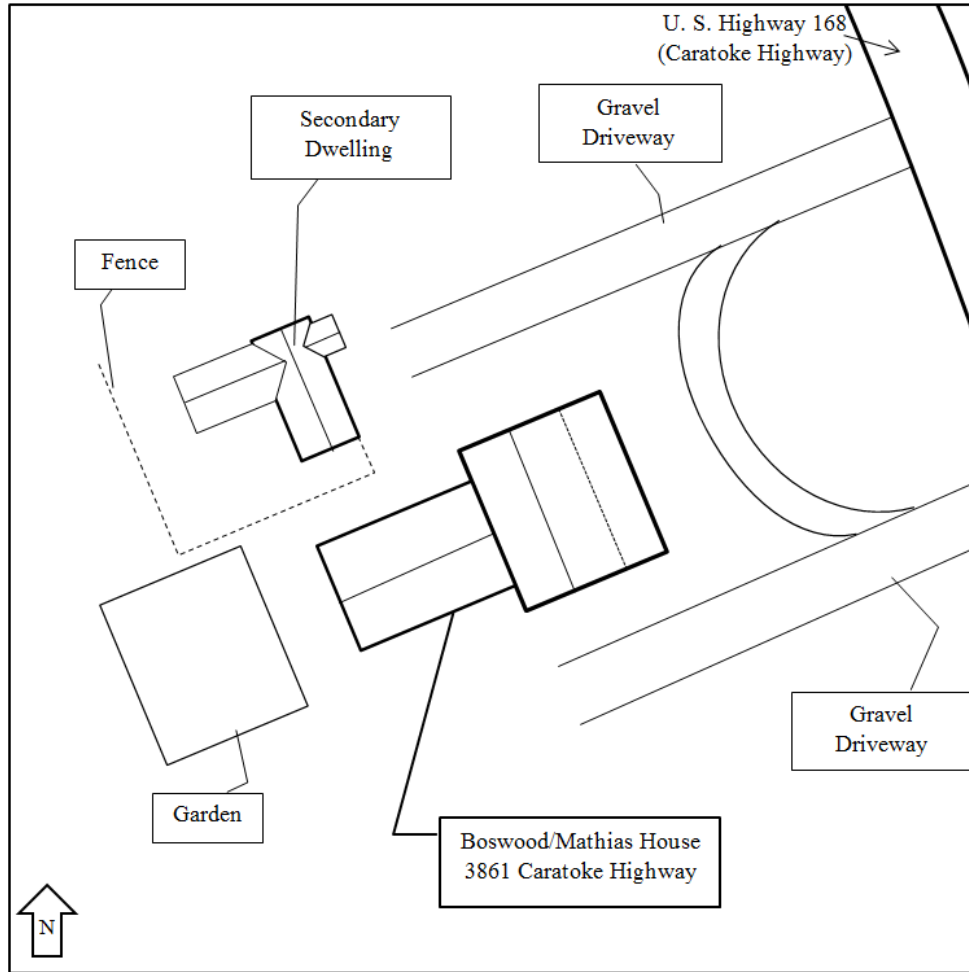


Figure 37: Site Plan of the Boswood/Mathias House, Not Drawn to Scale.

This resource is a two-story, five-bay building likely built around the mid-nineteenth century under the ownership of Willoughby and Cordelia Boswood (CCDB; Morris 2011) (Photo 73). The dwelling originally sat adjacent to the road but was moved eastward during the fourth quarter of the twentieth century. When the building was moved it received a new brick foundation laid in a stretcher-bond configuration and the frame structural system was clad in vinyl siding. Based on many of the older houses in the area, it is probable that the house was originally clad in wood weatherboard siding. A 1960 photo of the house shows that it was then clad in what appears to be asbestos siding, which was also a secondary treatment.

The building is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The eaves of the roof are shallow and project approximately 6 inches from the plane of the wall below. The house once featured two interior, brick chimneys with a corbeled cap; however, during the late-twentieth-century remodel of the house, these were removed (Palmer 2012).

The primary entrance to the house is centered on the west elevation. It is a replacement, six-panel, wooden door set below a three-light transom. The door is flanked by two sidelights and panels (Photo 74). Other fenestrations include replacement one-over-one, double-hung sash vinyl windows. All windows are flanked by louvered shutters. During the 1960s the house had wood-frame, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows that were likely removed during the recent renovation.



Photo 73: Southwest Oblique of the Boswood/Mathias House.

Throughout much of the twentieth century the house featured a one-story, five-bay, screened porch with a hipped roof located on the primary elevation (Photo 75). During the extensive renovation that porch was removed and replaced with the current two-story, five-bay porch. This replacement is set on a brick foundation that is laid in a stretcher-bond configuration. It is accessed by a set of brick steps on the west side. The porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by slender, round columns. Each level is lined with a balustrade that is composed of turned balusters.

A one-story addition—likely constructed during the first half of the twentieth century—is located on the east elevation. Like the original core of the house, this addition is set on a brick, stretcher-bond foundation and clad in vinyl siding. It is covered by a gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles (Photo 76). A secondary entrance is situated on the south elevation under a one-story porch. Another entrance is located on the north elevation of the rear addition. A one-story, one-bay brick porch covered by a front-gable roof on the south elevation.



Photo 74: Primary Entrance Detail on the West Elevation.



Photo 75: Detail of the Porch on the West Elevation.



Photo 76: South Elevation of the One-Story Addition.

Access to the interior was denied; however, the current owner and a neighboring resident stated that the interior of the house was thoroughly renovated and remodeled during the late-twentieth century. Little to no interior fabric remains (Palmer 2012).

According to the first-hand, written account of G. Dodson Mathias, son of C. Adrian and Hilda Boswood Mathias, there used to be several domestic and agricultural outbuildings associated with the building (Morris 2011). Today, there is only one secondary residence on the property. The current owner stated that this outbuilding was the old kitchen for the Boswood/Mathias house; however, access to the interior was denied and there is no archival or exterior evidence to suggest that it was kitchen (Palmer 2012). Currently, this one-story, five-bay building is used as a secondary residence (Photo 77). It is set on a brick foundation and the structural system is clad in vinyl siding. It is covered by a side-gabled roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary entrance is located on the west elevation. Over the door is a one-story, one-bay porch that is covered by a front-gabled roof and supported by square, wood posts with a brick foundation. A one-bay garage extends off the north elevation of the secondary residence.



Photo 77: Southwest Oblique of the Secondary Residence.

History

The resource known as the Boswood/Mathias House, currently located at 3861 Caratoke Highway, was occupied by the Boswood family and the Mathias family (descendants of the Boswood family) for over 100 years. The earliest confirmed occupant is Grandy Boswood although it is possible that his parents, Willoughby Boswood and Cordelia Taylor Boswood, also lived there. Willoughby died on March 1, 1869, leaving Cordelia to care for their children: Isaac, Grandy, and Adelia. In 1872, Willoughby's estate was surveyed and subdivided into three 44-acre tracts, one for each of his children (Figure 38) (NCGenWeb 2012a). By 1900, Grandy, being Cordelia's only living biological child, continued to live with his mother near Barco in the Crawford Township where he worked as a farmer. On April 22, 1904, Cordelia passed away and left "all of [her] real estate consisting of the tract of land on which I live" containing approximately 100 acres to Grandy and his heirs (Currituck County Wills 2012). A small cemetery located south of the house contains several members of the Boswood Family.

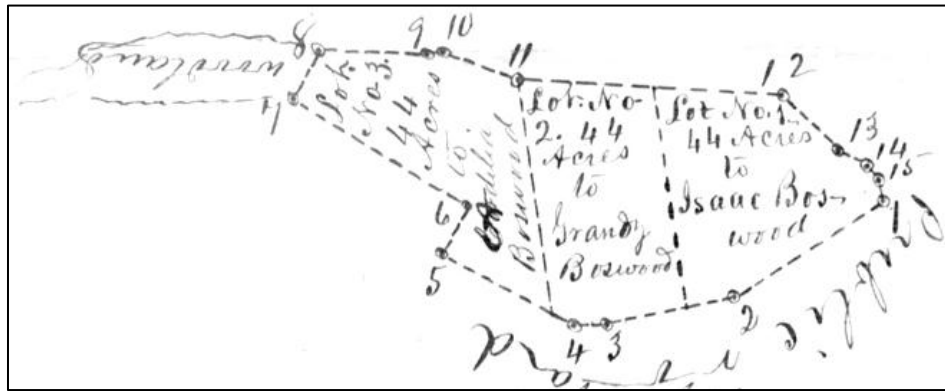


Figure 38: Survey Plat of the Division of the Estate of Willoughby Boswood (NCGenWeb 2012a).

Grandy Boswood worked as a farmer for most of his life growing white potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn, soy beans, peanuts, and cotton. In addition to crops, he raised mules, cows, chickens, turkeys, and hogs and owned a local store (Morris 2011; NCSBH 1930; U.S. Census 1910). Behind the two-story house were several agricultural and domestic outbuildings including a tenant house (Morris 2011).

Grandy and his wife had one child that lived to adulthood: Hilda Benton Boswood, born July 6, 1904 (Photo 78) (Morris 2011; NCSBH 1983). At the age of 70, Grandy Boswood died on March 15, 1930 and was buried alongside his sister and parents in the Boswood Cemetery near his residence (NCSBH 1930). After his death in 1930, his wife, Annie, lived in the house with their daughter, Hilda, son-in-law Adrian Clyde Mathias, and their child, Gerald Dodson Mathias, and eventually their second child, Dorris (Morris 2011; NCSBH 1930). After Annie's death on December 18, 1953, the Mathias family inherited the property. Hilda remained in the building for a majority of her life even after the death of Adrian on November 8, 1969 (NCSBH 1953, 1969). Following Hilda's death in 1983, the house and acreage passed to Dodson and Dorris. Three years later, Dorris and her husband, Edward V.

Ferebee, sold their interest in the 70-acre tract known as the “Hilda Mathias Homeplace” to her brother, Dodson (Figure 39) (CCDB 211:466). Under his ownership, the farm was subdivided into smaller, narrow tracts—the “homeplace” lot consisted of 8.05 acres and the residence was relocated (Figure 40) (CCDB 211:466; CCPB F:208; Palmer 2012).

In 1997, Dodson Mathias sold the 8-acre lot to David M. Palmer. Palmer and his wife, Laura, began a bed-and-breakfast business in the house called the Palmer Inn. The Palmer Inn recently dissolved and the house is currently for sale (CCDB 413:765, 1154:473).



Photo 78: Circa-1960 Photograph of the Grandy Boswood House, Then Occupied by Hilda Boswood Mathias (NCGenWeb 2012b).



Figure 39: 1933 Plat of the Estate of Hilda Boswood Mathias (CCPB 1:28)

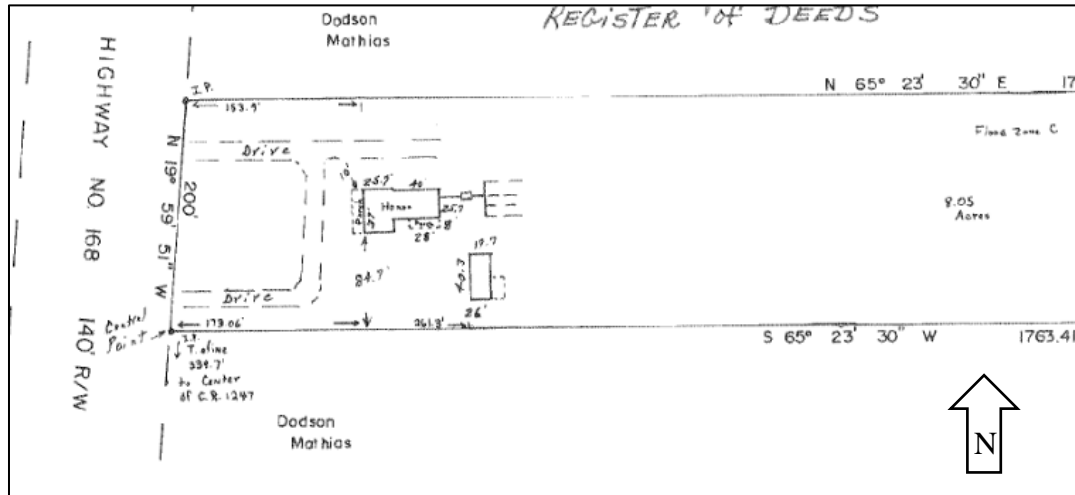


Figure 40: 1994 Survey Plat of the Boswood/Mathias House and Estate (CCPB F:208).

NRHP Assessment

The Boswood/Mathias House was built in the mid-nineteenth century as a farmhouse, but is now situated on an 8-acre lot. The building was moved and heavily remodeled on both the exterior and interior during the late-twentieth century. The porch, siding, roofing material, and original windows were all replaced, and much of the original decorative detailing has been removed. As a result, its historic integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have diminished. The landscape and agricultural setting of the house have also been modified. This resource once functioned as a farmstead, complete with several outbuildings. Those buildings are no longer extant. Therefore, there is a loss of integrity of setting and association (Table 12).

Table 12: Boswood/Mathias House (CK0432) Assessment of Historical Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>Moderate</i>	This resource was moved approximately 200 feet east of Caratoke Highway.
Design	<i>Low</i>	Few architectural features remain intact aside from the overall size and shape of the building.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The original setting of this resource has been diminished with the loss of outbuildings, addition of a new secondary resource, and modified landscaping.
Materials	<i>Low</i>	As a result of the late-twentieth century remodel, this resource retains very few original materials.
Workmanship	<i>Low</i>	With the exception of the overall massing and size of the building, no exterior architectural details remain intact to exhibit workmanship throughout the structure.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Feeling	<i>Moderate</i>	The scale form of the building continue to express a sense of its history; however, modifications to the house and landscape somewhat diminish this sense.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	The architecture of this building continues to invoke historical associations to a farm property and is surrounded by large fields, but none of its original agricultural outbuildings remain extant.

On the evaluation of a resource under Criterion A, the NPS states that “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property’s specific association must be considered important as well” (NPS 2012). The Boswood/Mathias house is one of many historic farmhouses in northern Currituck County. Although it continues to be surrounded by crops, the original outbuildings are no longer extant. Little physical evidence remains that exemplifies the connection between the Boswood/Mathias House and its association with historic agriculture. This resource has no known important association with a significant historic event, therefore it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2012). The Boswood/Mathias House are not known to have made significant contributions to area history and as a result this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

In addition to being relocated, nearly all of the original and historic features of the Boswood/Mathias House—including the siding, chimneys, foundation, and windows—were removed and replaced with modern materials . Although access to the inside of the house was denied, the current landowner stated that the interior was completely gutted and remodeled during the last few decades of the twentieth century. This resource has a significant loss of architectural integrity as a result of the major changes to the exterior and interior of the house; therefore, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration B for moved properties.

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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant (NPS 2012). The Boswood/Mathias House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Boswood/Mathias House is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

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APPENDIX A: BUILDING INVENTORY

R-2574 Building Inventory, June 2012

NC DOT#	HPO#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
1	CM0074	Effie Creekmore House	258 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
2	CM0009	Creekmore Gas Station	259 (A) E. HWY 158	Previously Determined Eligible 1994
3	CM0075	Creekmore House	259 (B) E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
4	CM0076	Krainiack House	260 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
5	CM0077	Pestar House	262 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
6	CM0078	APMM Sportscard/Old Post Office	263 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
7	CM0079	Doris Harris House	265 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
8	CM0080	Christian's Treasures	264 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
9	CM0081	Warehouse, McFarley Property	104 Belcross Road	Not Eligible
10	CM0082	Belcross Bakery	269 (A) E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
11	CM0083	Poor Boys Fresh Vegetables	269 (B) E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
12	CM0084	Lancaster House	274 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
13	CM0085	Pet Selling and Delivery/Tom Sawyer and Sons	291 E. HWY 158	Additional Survey Required
14	CM0086	Chesapeake & Albemarle Railroad/Norfolk Southern Corridor	N/A	Not Eligible
15	CM0087	Rose S. and Eddie C. Bell House/Farmstead	124 Whitehurst Lane	Not Eligible
16	CM0088	Bray Equipment and Services	420/424 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
17	CM0089	Bray House	440 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
18	CM0090	Linda Day Bray House	448 E. HWY 158	Not Eligible
19	CM0091	Run Swamp Canal/Indian Town Creek	No address	Additional Survey Required

U.S. Highway 158-Camden/Currituck Counties
February 2013

NC DOT#	HPO#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
20	CK0359	Sanderlin Property	1851 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
21	CK0360	New Vision Community Church	1847 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
22	CK0361	Nellie Heath House	1839 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
23	CK0362	Messina House	1832 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
24	CK0363	Leary/Corbett House	1827 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
25	CK0364	Gas Station/Service Garage	1825 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
26	CK0365	Bait Barn and House	1818 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
27	CK0366	Ashby/Wilson House	1793 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
28	CK0367	Eunice Watkins/Wilson House	486 N. Gregory Road	Not Eligible
29	CK0368	William Gregory House	491 N. Gregory Road	Not Eligible
30	CK0369	Forbes Property	1746 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
31	CK0370	Barnard House	124 S. Gregory Road	Not Eligible
32	CK0371	Barnard/Spellman/Clark/Gregory Cemetery	S. Gregory Road	Not Eligible
33	CK0372	Gregory Dayton/Garrington House	196 S. Gregory Road	Not Eligible
34	CK0373	Skiba/Lindsey House	1630 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
35	CK0374	Cecil Barnes House/White House	1574 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
36	CK0375	Don Roberts House	1476 Shortcut Road	Additional Survey Required
37	CK0052	John Humphries House	501 N. Indiantown Road	Additional Survey Required
38	CK0376	Annie Roberts House	118 S. Indiantown Road	Not Eligible
39	CK0377	Don Roberts House # 2	134 S. Indiantown Road	Not Eligible

U.S. Highway 158-Camden/Currituck Counties
February 2013

NC DOT#	HPO#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
40	CK0378	W.S Roberts House	163 S. Indiantown Road	Not Eligible
41	CK0271	A. Thomas Roberts House	164 S. Indiantown Road	Not Eligible
42	CK0379	James R. Sanderlin House	1302 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
43	CK0380	Wade Sanderlin House	1296 Sanderlin Road	Not Eligible
44	CK0381	Mark and Pearl Sanderlin House	115 Sanderlin Road	Not Eligible
45	CK0382	Phyllis Taylor House	121 Sanderlin Road	Not Eligible
46	CK0383	James Earl Sanderlin Estate	120 Sanderlin Road	Not Eligible
47	CK0384	George Sanderlin House	102 Four Forks Road	Not Eligible
48	CK0385	Crawford TownshipVFD	620 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
49	CK0386	Central Elementary School	504 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
50	CK0387	Spence Property 1	409 (A) Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
51	CK0388	Spence Property 2	409 (B) Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
52	CK0389	Hunt House	393 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
53	CK0390	Simmons House	390 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
54	CK0391	Albert Spence House	389 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
55	CK0392	Simpson House	383 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
56	CK0393	Barnes/Cole Property	375 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
57	CK0394	Cave House	250 Barco Road	Not Eligible
58	CK0395	Williams Family Cemetery	218 Barco Road	Not Eligible
59	CK0396	Poyner/Stahel House	258 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible

U.S. Highway 158-Camden/Currituck Counties
February 2013

NC DOT#	HPO#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
60	CK0397	Davis/Gibbs House	230 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
61	CK0398	McCleave/Warden Cemetery	220 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
62	CK0399	Davenport House	205 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
63	CK0400	Poyner House	198 Shortcut Road	Not Eligible
64	CK0401	Cooper/Ansell House	4206 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
65	CK0402	Lindsey Cemetery	4203 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
66	CK0403	Poyner/Ansell House	4174 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
67	CK0404	Lindsey House	4171 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
68	CK0405	Swinson/Swain House	111 Sam Wilkins Lane	Not Eligible
69	CK0406	Garrenton House	4157 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
70	CK0407	Dunton/Forbes/Scarborough Cemetery	S. of 4156 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
71	CK0408	Caton/Wilkins House	4141 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
72	CK0409	Harrison/Walker House	4150 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
73	CK0410	Marshall/A. Kight House	4131 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
74	CK0411	Williams/Kight House	4117 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
75	CK0412	Long/Kight House	4113 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
76	CK0179	Carroll/Lindsey House	4109 Caratoke Hwy	Additional Survey Required
77	CK0413	O'Neal House	4108 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
78	CK0414	Glenda Bess House/Forbes House	4096 Caratoke Hwy	Additional Survey Required
79	CK0329	Jones House	4068 Caratoke Hwy	Additional Survey Required

U.S. Highway 158-Camden/Currituck Counties
February 2013

NC DOT#	HPO#	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
80	CK0415	Nathan O'Neal House	4042 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
81	CK0416	Barnard/Sawyer/Jones Cemetery	Swains Lane	Not Eligible
82	CK0417	Simpson/Fischer House	4023 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
83	CK0418	Payton/Poyner House	4016 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
84	CK0419	White/Dozier House	3953 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
85	CK0420	Crozier/Dozier House	3942 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
86	CK0330	Brumsey House	3906 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
87	CK0421	Sheilds House	3883 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
88	CK0422	Boswood Cemetery	Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
89	CK0423	Boswood/Mathias House	3861 Caratoke Hwy	Additional Survey Required
90	CK0424	Sawyer House	3858 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
91	CK0425	Todd/Johnson House	3850 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
92	CK0426	Barnes/Barnard House	3823 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
93	CK0427	Griffith/Barnard House	3814 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
94	CK0428	Griffith House	3810 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
95	CK0331	Simmons-Morris/Cooper House	3790 Caratoke Hwy	Additional Survey Required
96	CK0429	Ginger Morris House	3752 Caratoke Hwy	Not Eligible
97	CM0095	Village of Belcross District	Multiple Addresses	Additional Survey Required

R-2574 Maps of APE Keyed to Historic Properties

#	Address
1.	158 E. Highway 158
2.	259 (A) E. Highway 158
3.	259 (B) E. Highway 158
4.	260 E. Highway 158
5.	262 E. Highway 158
6.	263 E. Highway 158
7.	265 E. Highway 158
8.	264 E. Highway 158
9.	104 Belcross Road
10.	269 (A) E. Highway 158
11.	269 (B) E. Highway 158
12.	274 E. Highway 158
13.	291 E. Highway 158

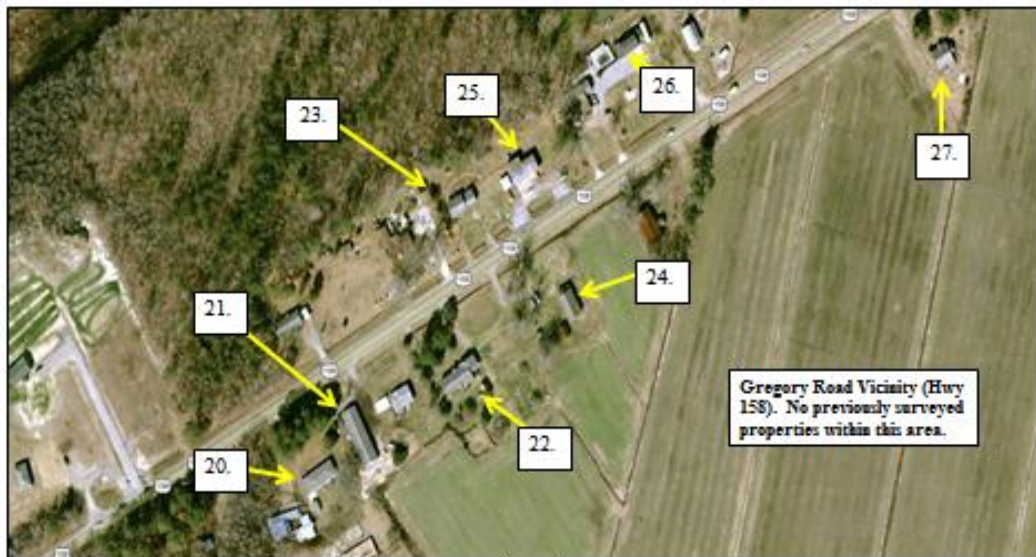
Belcross - 10 buildings have been previously surveyed and only one, number 2(259 A), has been determined eligible.

14.	Chesapeake & Albemarle Railroad/Norfolk Southern Corridor
	* Previously surveyed properties are shaded in green.

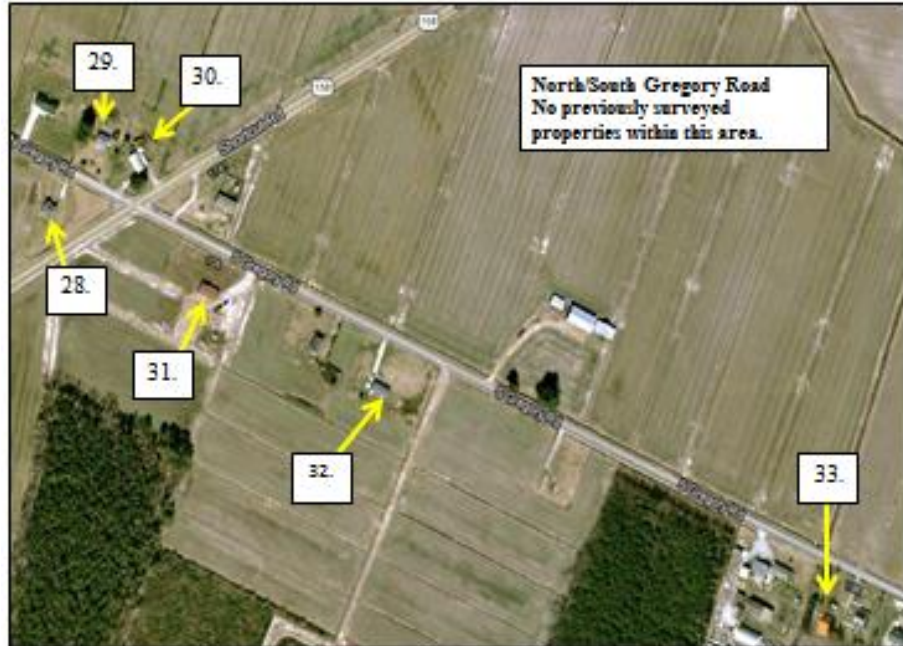
Belcross Vicinity



#	Address
15.	124 Whitehurst Lane
16.	420/424 E. Highway 158
17.	440 E. Highway 158
18.	448 E. Highway 158
19.	Run Swamp Canal/Indiantown Creek



#	Address	#	Address
20.	1851 Shortcut Road	24.	1827 Shortcut Road
21.	1847 Shortcut Road	25.	1825 Shortcut Road
22.	1839 Shortcut Road	26.	1818 Shortcut Road
23.	1832 Shortcut Road	27.	1793 Shortcut Road



#	Address	#	Address
28.	486 N. Gregory Road	31.	124 S. Gregory Road
29.	491 N. Gregory Road	32.	Barnard Spellman Clark Gregory Cemetery
30.	1746 Shortcut Road	33.	196 S. Gregory Road

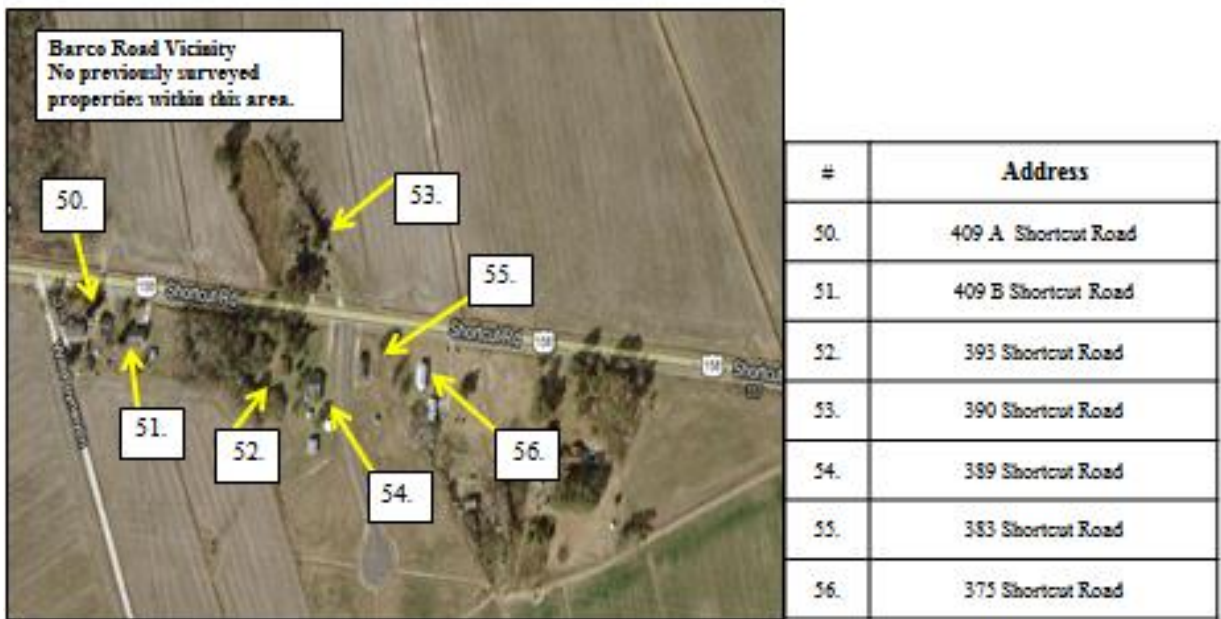


#	Address
34.	1630 Shortcut Road
35.	1574 Shortcut Road

#	Address
36.	1476 Shortcut Road
37.	501 N. Indiantown Road
38.	118 S. Indiantown Road
39.	134 S. Indiantown Road
40.	163 S. Indiantown Road
41.	164 S. Indiantown Road
	* Properties shaded in green have been previously surveyed.



#	Address
42.	1302 Shortcut Road
43.	1306 Shortcut Road
44.	115 Sanderlin Road
45.	121 Sanderlin Road
46.	120 Sanderlin Road
47.	102 Four Forks Road





#	Address	#	Address
57.	250 Barco Road	61.	McCleave/Warden Cemetery, 220 Shortcut Road
58.	Williams Family Cemetery, 218 Barco Road	62.	205 Shortcut Road
59.	258 Shortcut Road	63.	194 Shortcut Road
60.	230 Shortcut Road		



#	Address	#	Address
64.	4206 Caratoke Highway	66.	4174 Caratoke Highway
65.	Lindsey Cemetery, 4174 Caratoke Highway	67.	4171 Caratoke Highway



#	Address	#	Address
68.	111 Sam Wilkins Lane	74.	4117 Caratoke Highway
69.	4157 Caratoke Highway	75.	4113 Caratoke Highway
70.	Danton Forbes/Scarborough Cemetery	76.	4109 Caratoke Highway
71.	4141 Caratoke Highway	77.	4108 Caratoke Highway
72.	4150 Caratoke Highway	78.	4096 Caratoke Highway
73.	4131 Caratoke Highway		* Previously surveyed properties are shaded in green.

#	Address
79.	4068 Caratoke Highway
80.	4042 Caratoke Highway
81.	Barnard Sawyer/Jones Cemetery; Swains Ln.
82.	4023 Caratoke Highway
83.	4016 Caratoke Highway
	*Previously surveyed properties are shaded in green.



U.S. Highway 158-Camden/Currituck Counties
February 2013

#	Address
84.	3953 Caratoke Highway
85.	3942 Caratoke Highway
86.	3906 Caratoke Highway
87.	3883 Caratoke Highway
88.	Boswood Cemetery
	* Previously surveyed properties are shaded in green.



#	Address
89.	3861 Caratoke Highway
90.	3858 Caratoke Highway
91.	3850 Caratoke Highway
92.	3823 Caratoke Highway
93.	3814 Caratoke Highway
94.	3810 Caratoke Highway
95.	3790 Caratoke Highway
96.	3752 Caratoke Highway
	* Previously surveyed properties are shaded in green.



Copy of Concurrence Form, August 21, 2012

Federal Aid #

TIP # R-2574

County: Camden & Currituck

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

Project Description:

On August 21, 2012, 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 _____ 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. 12, 14, 18, 20-35, 38-75, 77, 80-88, 90-94, 96
- 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 1-11, 13, 19, 36, 37, 76, 78, 79, 84, 95.

Signed:

Katherine L. Hubbard
Representative, NCDOT

August 21, 2012
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date

Renee Medkell-Earley
State Historic Preservation Officer

8-21-12
Date

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

Phase I Building Inventory and Evaluations: Properties Not Eligible for the NRHP

1. CM0074: Effie Creekmore House
258 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027629340000



The Effie Creekmore House at 258 E. U.S. Highway 158 is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay house. The single-family dwelling was constructed around 1930 with bungalow elements. The frame structural system is clad in weatherboard siding and covered by a side-gable roof. The resource remains in fair condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. Modest modifications over time have somewhat diminished its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

3. CM0075: Creekmore House
259 (B.) E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027678040000



The Creekmore House is a two-story, three-bay building with a central-hall plan. The single-family dwelling was constructed around 1900 and is one of the earliest remaining residential buildings in the Village of Belcross. The frame structural system is clad in asbestos siding and covered by side-gable roof. The resource remains in fair to poor condition. It has been vacant for several decades. Moderate modification, as well as the years of neglect, has resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

4. CM0076: Krainiack House
260 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027649250000



The Krainiack House at 260 E. U.S. Highway 158 is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay house. The single-family dwelling was constructed around 1946 with bungalow elements. The building's frame structural system is clad in aluminum siding and is covered by a side-gable roof. The resource is in fair condition. Moderate modifications over time have resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information

must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

5. CM0077: Pestar House
262 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027649250000



The Pestar House at 262 E. U.S. Highway 158 is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay building. The single-family dwelling was constructed around 1940 with Craftsman elements. The frame structural system is clad in weatherboard siding and the building is covered by side-gable roof. The resource is in good condition. Moderate modifications over time have resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

6. CM0078: APMM Sportscard/Old Post Office
263 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027770090000



The APMM Sportscard/Old Post Office at 263 E. U.S. Highway 158 is a one-story, three-bay commercial building. This resource was built around 1940 to function as the Post Office for Belcross. This building has a cinderblock structural system that is covered in asbestos shingles. The resource is in fair condition. Moderate modifications over time have resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

7. CM0079: Doris Harris House
265 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027770090000



The Doris Harris House at 265 E. U.S. Highway 158 is a two-story, three-bay building. The single-family dwelling was built around 1910 with an irregular plan. The building has a frame structural system clad in aluminum siding and is covered by a gabled roof. This resource is in good condition. Moderate modifications over time have resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

8. CM0080: Christian's Treasures
264 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027751770000



Christian's Treasures at 264 E. U.S. Highway 158 is a one-story, three-bay commercial building. This resource was built around 1940. This cinderblock building is covered by a shed roof. The resource is in fair condition. Moderate modifications over time have resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

9. CM0081: Warehouse, McFarley Property
104 Belcross Road
PIN: 028935028704640000



The Warehouse at 104 Belcross Road is a one-story building constructed around 1950 as a potato grading shed. The resource is in fair to poor condition. Modifications over time and neglect as a result of vacancy have resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

10. CM0082: Belcross Bakery
269 (A) E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935004967820000



Belcross Bakery at 269A E. U.S. Highway 158 is a one-story commercial building constructed around 1940. The building has a cinderblock structural system that is covered by a hipped roof. The resource is in fair condition. Modifications over time and neglect as a result of vacancy have resulted in a diminished historic integrity of materials, design, feeling, association, and workmanship. In addition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

11. CM0083: Poor Boys Fresh Vegetables
269 (B) E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935004967820000



Poor Boys Fresh Vegetables at 269B E. U.S. Highway 158 is a one-story, open-air market constructed around 1953. The resource is in good condition. The building does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style or form. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

12. CM0084: Lancaster House
274 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028935027775070000



The resource at 274 E. U.S. Highway 158 is a 1960, one-story, six-bay, Ranch style single-family dwelling. The frame structural system is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a side-gable roof. The resource remains in fair condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style. Moderate modifications over time have diminished its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C.

This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

14. CM0086: Chesapeake & Albemarle Railroad/Norfolk Southern Corridor
No Address
PIN: N/A



The Chesapeake & Albemarle Railroad, historically the Norfolk Southern, is a single track railroad built between Norfolk, Virginia and Edenton North Carolina. The resource is still used today and remains in good condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style. Moderate modifications over time have diminished its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C.

This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D. This resource was evaluated as part of a potential Village of Belcross Historic District (CM0095).

15. CM0087: Rose S. and Eddie C. Bell House/Farmstead
124 Whitehurst Lane
PIN: 028946002184560000



The resource at 124 Whitehurst Lane is a two-story, three-bay, single-family residence. The frame structural system is clad in vinyl siding and the building is covered by a side-gable roof. While the house remains in fair condition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style. Substantial modifications have diminished its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

16. CM0088: Bray Equipment and Services
420/424 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028946004121640000



The two resources at 420/424 E. U.S. Highway 158 are two, one-story, side-gable Ranch houses, clad in brick veneer. Both dwelling were constructed circa 1950 and were moved to their current location. Both houses are in fair condition; however, they lack integrity of location and they do not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor are they an outstanding example of the Ranch Style. They were determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C or Criterion Consideration B for moved property. These resources do not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, these resources are determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

17. CM0089: Bray House
440 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028946005105160000



440 E. U.S. Highway 158, constructed in 1940s is a three-bay, one-story Minimal Traditional house. Although it remains in fair condition, this is not known to be an outstanding example of this particular type of architecture, nor is it directly associated with an important event or individual. It was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–C as an individual resource. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

18. CM0090: Linda Day Bray House
448 E. U.S. Highway 158
PIN: 028946005263310000



The resource at 448 E. U.S. Highway 158 was constructed in 1864; however, it was completely renovated in the 1960s. Today it is a one-and-a-half story house redesigned in the Minimal Traditional style. This resource is in fair condition; however, this is not known to be an outstanding example of this particular type of architecture, nor is it directly associated with an important event or individual. It was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–C as an individual resource. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

20. CK0359: Sanderlin Property
1851 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8946-93-4755



The house at 1851 Shortcut Road is a one-story Ranch dwelling, clad in vinyl siding. This resource is in fair condition; however, this is not known to be an outstanding example of this particular type of architecture, nor is it directly associated with an important event or individual. It was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–C as an individual resource. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

21. CK0360: New Vision Community Church
1847 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8946-93-5961



The resource at 1847 Shortcut Road is a circa-1950, small vernacular industrial building converted into a church. The resource is in fair condition; however, the complex does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of this particular architectural style. Moderate modifications to the building over time have diminished its historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

22. CK0361: Nellie Heath House
1839 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8946-94-7092



The Nellie Heath House, 1839 Shortcut Road, constructed circa 1950, is a one-story, five-bay, Minimal Traditional house. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a gable roof. Although it remains in fair condition, this is not known to be an outstanding example of this particular type of architecture, nor is it directly associated with an important event or individual. It was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–C as an individual resource. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

23. CK0362: Messina House
1832 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8946-94-7311



The Messina House at 1832 Shortcut Road is a one-story, three-bay mid-twentieth century dwelling. The building is covered in vinyl siding and covered by a side-gable roof. The resource is not known to be an outstanding example of this particular type of architecture, nor is it directly associated with an important event or individual. It was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–C as an individual resource. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

24. CK0363: Leary/Corbett House
1827 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8946-94-9125



The resource at 1827 Shortcut Road is a circa-1940, one-and-a-half story, two-bay bungalow form, single-family dwelling. This building is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a front-gable roof. Though it is in fair condition, this resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

25. CK0364: Gas Station/Service Garage
1825 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8946-94-8338



The resource at 1825 Shortcut Road is a one-story, three-bay service garage constructed in 1965. The building has a cinderblock structural system. Though it is in fair condition, this resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

26. CK0365: Bait Barn and House
1818 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8956-04-1605



The resources at 1818 Shortcut Road include one single-family dwelling, constructed in 1960, a modern commercial building, and several modern storage buildings. The resource is in fair condition but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications over time have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

27. CK0366: Ashby/Wilson House
1793 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8956-03-3997



The resource at 1793 Shortcut Road is a one-story single-family dwelling constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. The frame structural system is clad in asbestos siding and covered by a side-gable roof. The house is in poor condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of any particular architectural style. Substantial modifications to each of the buildings over time have diminished the historic integrity of this property. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

28. CK0367: Eunice Watkins/Wilson House
486 N. Gregory Road
PIN: 8956-15-0282



The resource at 486 N. Gregory Road is a one-story single-family dwelling constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. The frame structural system is clad in asbestos siding and covered by a side-gable roof. The dwelling is in poor condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of any particular architectural style. Substantial modifications to each of the buildings over time have diminished the historic integrity of this property. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

29. CK0368: William Gregory House
491 N. Gregory Road
PIN: 8956-15-4453



The resource at 491 N. Gregory Road is a one-story single-family dwelling Ranch style single-family dwelling. The frame structural system is clad in asbestos siding and covered by a side-gable roof. The dwelling is in fair condition and it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of any particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

30. CK0369: Forbes Property
1746 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8956-15-5389



The resource at 1746 Shortcut Road is a one-story, single-family dwelling constructed in the bungalow form. The house is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a front-gable roof. The dwelling is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of any particular architectural style. Substantial modifications to the building over time have diminished the historic integrity of this property. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

31. CK0370: Barnard House
124 S. Gregory Road
PIN: 8956-14-8276



The resource at 124 S. Gregory is a one-and-a-half story, two-bay bungalow form dwelling clad in vinyl siding. The resource is not known to be an outstanding example of a particular type of architecture, nor is it directly associated with an important event or individual; it was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–C as an individual resource. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

32. CK0371: Barnard/Spellman/Clark/Gregory Cemetery
S. Gregory Road
PIN: 8956-24-8596



This cemetery on S. Gregory Road is a small family graveyard associated with the Barnard, Spellman, Clark and Gregory families. The resource is in fair condition, with the earliest burial occurring in 1954. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications over time have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

33. CK0372: Gregory Dayton/Garrington House
196 S. Gregory Road
PIN: 8956-34-7223



The resource at 196 S. Gregory Road is a one-story, two-bay, bungalow form dwelling. The house was constructed as a vernacular farmhouse in 1871, and in the 1920s or 1930s was renovated in the more popular bungalow form. Although the resource is in fair condition, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Substantial modifications to the façade have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

34. CK0373: Skiba/Lindsey House
1630 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8956-38-5172



The resource at 1630 Shortcut Road is a two-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling with Colonial Revival style detail. According to tax records, the house was constructed in 1850, but the resource has undergone considerable renovations, most likely in the mid-twentieth century. The resource is in fair condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the façade have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

35. CK0374: Cecil Barnes/White House
1574 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8956-47-9571



The resource at 1574 Shortcut Road is a one-and-a-half story, two-bay bungalow, clad in vinyl siding. The house is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a front-gable roof. The resource is in fair condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

38. CK0376: Annie Roberts House
118 S. Indiantown Road
PIN: 8956-78-7533



The resource at 118 S. Indiantown Road is a two-story, three-bay I-house. The single-family dwelling was constructed circa 1900; however, the house has just recently undergone a complete renovation. The resource is in good condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the façade have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

39. CK0377: Don Roberts House #2
134 S. Indiantown Road
PIN: 8956-78-8046



The resource at 134 S. Indiantown Road is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay, brick bungalow form dwelling. The structural system is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer covered in a cross-gable roof. It is in good condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

40. CK0378: W.S. Roberts Property
163 S. Indiantown Road
PIN: 8956-87-3534



The resource at 163 S. Indiantown Road is a one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling, constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. The frame structural system is clad in vinyl siding and is covered by a side-gable roof. It is in fair condition, and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Substantial modifications have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

41. CK0271: A. Thomas Roberts House
164 S. Indiantown Road
PIN: 8956-67-8374



The resource at 164 S. Indiantown Road, constructed in 1910, is a two-story, four-bay, I-house. It is in fair condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Moderate modifications have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

42. CK0379: James R. Sanderlin House
1302 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8967-11-0160



The resource at 1302 Shortcut Road is a one-story, four-bay brick Ranch style single-family dwelling. The building is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and covered by a hipped roof. The house remains in good condition; however, does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of the Ranch style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

43. CK0380: Wade Sanderlin House
1296 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8967-11-1290



The resource at 1296 Shortcut Road, is a circa-1964, one-story, six-bay Ranch style single-family dwelling. The building is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and covered by a hipped roof. The resource is in good condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

44. CK0381: Mark and Pearl Sanderlin House
115 Sanderlin Road
PIN: 8967-11-1290



The resource at 115 Sanderlin Road is a circa-1940, one-and-a-half story, three-bay bungalow type, single-family dwelling. The structural system is clad in aluminum siding and covered by a front-gable roof. The house is in fair condition; however, it was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

45. CK0382: Phyllis Taylor House
121 Sanderlin Road
PIN: 8967-11-0331



The resource at 121 Sanderlin Road is a one-story, four-bay brick Ranch style single-family dwelling. The building is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and covered by a hipped roof. It is presently in fair condition, but is not considered to be an outstanding example of Ranch Style architecture. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

46. CK0383: James Earl Sanderlin Estate
120 Sanderlin Road
PIN: 8967-12-0180



The resource at 120 Sanderlin Road is a two-story, four-bay I-house built in 1895. The resource has been abandoned and is in very poor condition. It has several outbuildings, either dilapidated or in very poor condition. The resource and its outbuildings are in very poor condition and do not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

47. CK0384: George Sanderlin House
102 Four Forks Road
PIN: 8967-11-7022



The resource at 102 Four Forks Road is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay, brick, single-family dwelling with a front gable roof built in 1942. The building is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and covered by a front-gable roof. The resource is in fair condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

48. CK0385: Crawford Township VFD
620 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8977-73-5737



Built in 1961, the resource at 620 Shortcut Road is a one-story, three-bay, commercial building with a low-pitched hipped roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front façade features three large garage bays. The resource is in fair condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications such as replacement windows and rear additions have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

49. CK0386: Central Elementary School
504 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-04-7228



The resource at 504 Shortcut Road is a one-story, multi-bay, school building with a flat roof. The building is clad in brick and has a flat roof. The only multi-story section to the building is the gymnasium. The school was originally constructed in 1950 as the “Union Colored School.” The resource is in good condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Multiple modifications completed over the years to modernize the building have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

50. CK0387: Spence Property 1
409 (A) Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-23-7119



The resource at 409 (A) Shortcut Road is a 1950, one-story, four-bay, brick single-family dwelling with a side-gable roof. The resource is in fair condition, but does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

51. CK0388: Spence Property 2
409 (B) Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-23-7119



The second resource at 409 Shortcut Road is a 1950, one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling with a side-gable roof. The resource is in poor condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

52. CK0389: Hunt House
393 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-23-9196



The resource at 393 Shortcut Road is a 1930, one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling with a front-gable roof. The house is clad in original weatherboard. The resource is in poor condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

53. CK0390: Simmons House
390 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-23-9196



Built in 1933, the resource at 390 Shortcut Road is a one-story, three-bay, bungalow form dwelling with a side-gable roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in poor condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

54. CK0391: Albert Spence House
389 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-33-0088



The resource at 389 Shortcut Road is a circa-1933, one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling with a side-gable roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the front porch has been enclosed. The resource is in poor condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

55. CK0392: Simpson House
383 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-33-5062



The resource at 383 Shortcut Road is a circa-1930, one-story, three-bay dwelling with a front-gable roof. The house is clad in original weatherboard siding and the front porch has been enclosed. The resource is in poor condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

56. CK0393: Barnes/Cole Property
375 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-33-5062



The resource at 375 Shortcut Road is a circa-1940, one-story, three-bay, bungalow form dwelling with a front-gable roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

57. CK0394: Cave House
250 Barco Road
PIN: 8987-53-4310



Built in 1964, the resource at 250 Barco Road is a one-story, four-bay, Ranch style house with a low-pitched, side-gable roof. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and the front porch has been screened. The resource is in fair condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

58. CK0395: Williams Family Cemetery
218 Barco Road
PIN: N/A



This cemetery on Barco Road is a small family graveyard associated with the Barnard-Williams family. The resource is in fair condition, with the earliest burial occurring in 1960. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

59. CK0396: Poyner/Stahel House
258 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-63-3263



The resource at 258 Shortcut Road is a circa-1940, one-and-a-half story, three-bay bungalow type dwelling with a steeply pitched front-gable roof. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

60. CK0397: Davis/Gibbs House
230 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-73-0237



The resource at 230 Shortcut Road is a one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional style house side-gabled roof built in 1947. The dwelling has a side-gabled roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition and does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

61. CK0398: McCleave/Warden Cemetery
220 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-73-2202



This resource at 220 Shortcut Road is a small family cemetery associated with the McCleave and Warden families. The resource is in fair condition, with the earliest burial occurring in 1960. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be

considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

62. CK0399: Davenport House
205 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-72-6872



The resource at 205 Shortcut Road is a 1952, one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional style house, with a side-gable roof. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

63. CK0400: Poyner House
196 Shortcut Road
PIN: 8987-73-8101



Built in 1952, the resource at 196 Shortcut Road is a one-story, three-bay Minimal Traditional style house, with a side-gable roof. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

64. CK0401: Cooper/Ansell House
4206 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8996-18-5010



The resource at 4206 Caratoke Highway is a circa-1960, one-story, six-bay Ranch style house, with a hipped roof. The dwelling is clad in a brick veneer. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

65. CK0402: Lindsey Cemetery
4203 Caratoke Highway
PIN: N/A



The Lindsey Cemetery is a small family graveyard associated with the Lindsey Family. The resource is in fair condition, with the earliest burial occurring in 1927. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. It has not been evaluated under Criterion D.

66. CK0403: Poyner/Ansell House

4174 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8996-18-4823



The resource at 4174 Caratoke Highway is a 1954, one-story, six-bay Ranch style house, with a hipped roof. The dwelling is clad in a brick veneer. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

67. CK0404: Lindsey House
4171 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8996-18-6975



Built in 1942, the resource at 4171 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay single-family dwelling built in the Minimal Traditional style. The house has a side gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

68. CK0405: Swinson/Swain House

111 Sam Wilkins Lane
PIN: 8996-19-9290



The resource at 111 Sam Wilkins Lane is a one-story, three-bay single-family dwelling built in the Minimal Traditional style built in 1911. The house has a side gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

69. CK0406: Garrenton House
4157 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8996-19-9394



The resource at 4157 Caratoke Highway is a circa-1940, one-story, three-bay single-family dwelling built in the Minimal Traditional style. The house has a cross-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in good condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

70. CK0407: Dunton/Forbes/Scarborough Cemetery
South of 4156 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8996-19-4139



This cemetery is a small family graveyard associated with the Dunston, Forbes, and Scarborough families. The resource is in fair condition, with the earliest burial occurring in 1925. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications over time have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

71. CK0408: Caton/Wilkins House
4141 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8996-29-0731



Built in 1927, the resource at 4141 Caratoke Highway is a two-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

72. CK0409: Harrison/Walker House
4150 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8996-29-0731



The resource at 4150 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling built in 1927. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

73. CK0410: Marshall/A. Kight House
4131 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-10-8150



Built in 1952, the resource at 4131 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed in the Minimal Traditional style. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

74. CK0411: Williams/Kight House
4117 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-10-9301



The resource at 4117 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, four-bay Ranch style dwelling constructed in 1957. The dwelling has a side-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

75. CK0412: Long/Kight House
4113 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-10-8461



Built in 1953, the resource at 4113 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay single-family dwelling, with a side-gable roof and clad in asbestos shingles. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

77. CK0413: O'Neal House
4108 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-10-8414



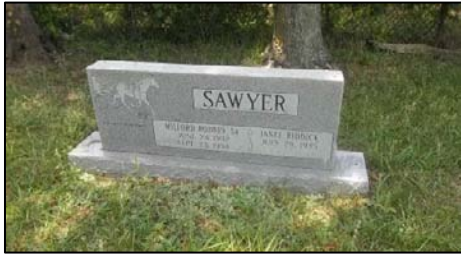
The resource at 4108 Caratoke Highway is a circa-1950, one-and-a-half story, three-bay single-family dwelling, with a front-gable roof and clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

80. CK0415: Nathan O'Neal House
4042 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-01-8810



The resource at 4042 Caratoke Highway is a circa-1940, one-and-a-half story, three-bay, bungalow with a front-gable roof and clad in asbestos shingles. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

81. CK0416: Barnard/Sawyer/Jones Cemetery
Swains Lane
PIN: 8997-01-4981



This cemetery is a small family graveyard associated with the Sawyer Family. The resource is in fair condition, with the earliest burial occurring in 1901. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications over time have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

82. CK0417: Simpson/Fischer House
4023 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-02-9421



Built in 1948, the resource at 4023 Caratoke Highway is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay, single-family dwelling with some Tudor Revival stylistic detailing. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

83. CK0418: Payton/Poyner House
4016 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-02-5117



The resource at 4016 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay Modern style house built in 1955. The dwelling has a hipped roof. The resource is in poor condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

84. CK0419: White/Dozier House
3953 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8997-03-0322



Constructed in 1946, the resource at 3953 Caratoke Highway is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional style house. The resource is in good condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

85. CK0420: Crozier/ Dozier House
3942 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-93-5227



The resource at 3942 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional style house built in 1957. The dwelling has a side-gable roof and is clad in a stucco veneer. The resource is in poor condition and it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

86. CK0330: Brumsey House
3906 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-94-1131



The resource at 3906 Caratoke Highway is a circa-1935, one-story, three-bay, Craftsman style house. The dwelling has a cross-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource has had many modifications, vinyl siding, new windows and new additions in the recent past. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

87. CK0421: Sheilds House
3883 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-94-2877



Built in 1936, the resource at 3883 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay house with Craftsman elements. The house has a cross-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource is in good condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

88. CK0422: Boswood Cemetery
Caratoke Highway
PIN: n/a



This cemetery is a small family burial lot associated with the Boswood Family. The resource is in fair condition, with the earliest burial occurring in 1902. The resource does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications over time have diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

90. CK0424: Sawyer House
3858 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-85-6201



The resource at 3858 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay, Ranch style dwelling built in 1956. The house has a side-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource has had many modifications in the recent past. The resource is in good condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

91. CK0425: Todd/Johnson House
3850 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-85-5309



Built in 1959, the resource at 3850 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, four-bay, Ranch style house. The dwelling has a side-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The resource has had many modifications, vinyl siding, new windows and new additions in the recent past. The resource is in good condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

92. CK0426: Barnes/Barnard House
3823 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-86-4189



The resource at 3823 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, three-bay, mobile home constructed in 1963. The resource has a side-front gable roof and is clad in a vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

93. CK0427: Griffith/Barnard House
3814 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-75-5427



Built in 1963, the resource at 3814 Caratoke Highway is a one-story, four-bay, Ranch style house, with a side-gable roof. The house is clad in a brick veneer. The resource is in good fair; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

94. CK0428: Griffith House
3810 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-76-9054



The resource at 3810 Caratoke Highway is a circa-1940, one-story, three-bay house with Craftsman elements. It has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.

96. CK0429: Ginger Morris House
3752 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 8987-77-2405



The resource at 3752 Caratoke Highway is a one-and-a-half story, three-bay house built in 1946. It has a front-gable roof, and the resource is clad entirely in vinyl siding. The resource is in fair condition; however, it does not exhibit high artistic value as the work of a master, nor is it an outstanding example of a particular architectural style. Modifications to the building over time have significantly diminished its historic integrity. It was determined to be not eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criteria A–C. This resource is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. 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 or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant. Therefore, this resource was determined to be not eligible under Criterion D.