



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 10, 2015

MEMORANDUM

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

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

SUBJECT: Replace Bridges 20 and 24 over Dillard Creek and Warwick Swamp on NC 32, B-5507,  
PA 15-02-0016 and PA 15-03-0017, Chowan and Gates Counties, ER 15-1900

Thank you for your memorandum of August 12, 2015, transmitting the above-referenced Historic Structures Survey Report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the Ballard's Creek Baptist Church (CO0945) and the Sumner-Winslow House (GA0389) are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

We would note that the title of the project on the cover of the report and on the title page are not the same. You may wish to correct this for your files.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

[mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

**Historic Architectural Resources Evaluation Report  
Replace Bridge Nos. 20 and 24 over Indian Creek and Warwick Creek  
on NC32 in Chowan County  
Final Identification & Evaluation**

**TIP No. B-5507  
WBS No. 55007.1.1**

**Prepared for:  
The North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environment Section  
Century Center  
1020 Birch Ridge Road  
Raleigh, NC 27610**

**Prepared by:  
*Coastal Carolina Research*  
A wholly owned subsidiary of  
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P.O. BOX 1198  
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Tarboro, North Carolina 27886**

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

**NCR-0713**

**AUGUST 2015**

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**NCR-0713**

**AUGUST 2015**

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

**8-3-2015  
Date**

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

**Date**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace bridge numbers 20 and 24 on NC 32 (Virginia Road) in Chowan County. This report represents documentation of historic architectural properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This project is included in the current North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) as Project Number B-5507 and requires state and federal permits.

The B-5507 project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007). NCDOT architectural historians established an APE for the project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying two resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation. One of the resources is included in the state architectural survey. Bridge numbers 20 and 24 are not addressed in this report. Both built in 1952, the structures do not exemplify any distinct engineering or aesthetic type and are considered ineligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The APE for each bridge extends approximately 800 feet to either end of the existing bridges and 150 feet to either side of the NC 32 centerline to encompass planned construction activities.

For the preparation of this evaluation report, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian conducted architectural analysis and in-depth National Register evaluations of the identified properties along NC 32. The CCR architectural historian inspected resources located along NC 32, in Chowan and Gates Counties, in July 2015. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the public libraries in Chowan and Gates Counties (Edenton and Gatesville), and the Register of Deeds in Chowan and Gates Counties (Edenton and Gatesville), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources. This report recommends that neither of the resources are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

<b>PROPERTY NAME</b>	<b>NCHPO SURVEY SITE NUMBER</b>	<b>ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION</b>	<b>CRITERIA</b>
Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church	CO0945	Not Eligible	None
Sumner-Winslow House	GA0389 (SL)	Not Eligible	None

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Appendix A. Qualifications

## INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace bridge numbers 20 and 24 on NC 32 (Virginia Road) in Chowan County (Figure 1). This project is included in the current North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) as Project Number B-5507 and requires state and federal permits. This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of historic properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The investigations comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

The B-5507 project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007). NCDOT architectural historians established an APE and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying two resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation. One of the resources is previously recorded in the survey. Bridge numbers 20 and 24 are not addressed in this report. Both built in 1952, the structures do not exemplify any distinct engineering or aesthetic type and are considered ineligible to the NRHP. The APE extends approximately 800 feet to either end of the existing bridges and 150 feet to either side of the NC 32 centerline to encompass planned construction activities (Figures 2a and 2b).

### Methodology

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

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

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
  - B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
  - C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- or

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<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, 2014. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60



Figure 1: General Location of Bridge Numbers 20 and 24 on NC 32 (Virginia Road) (B-5507).

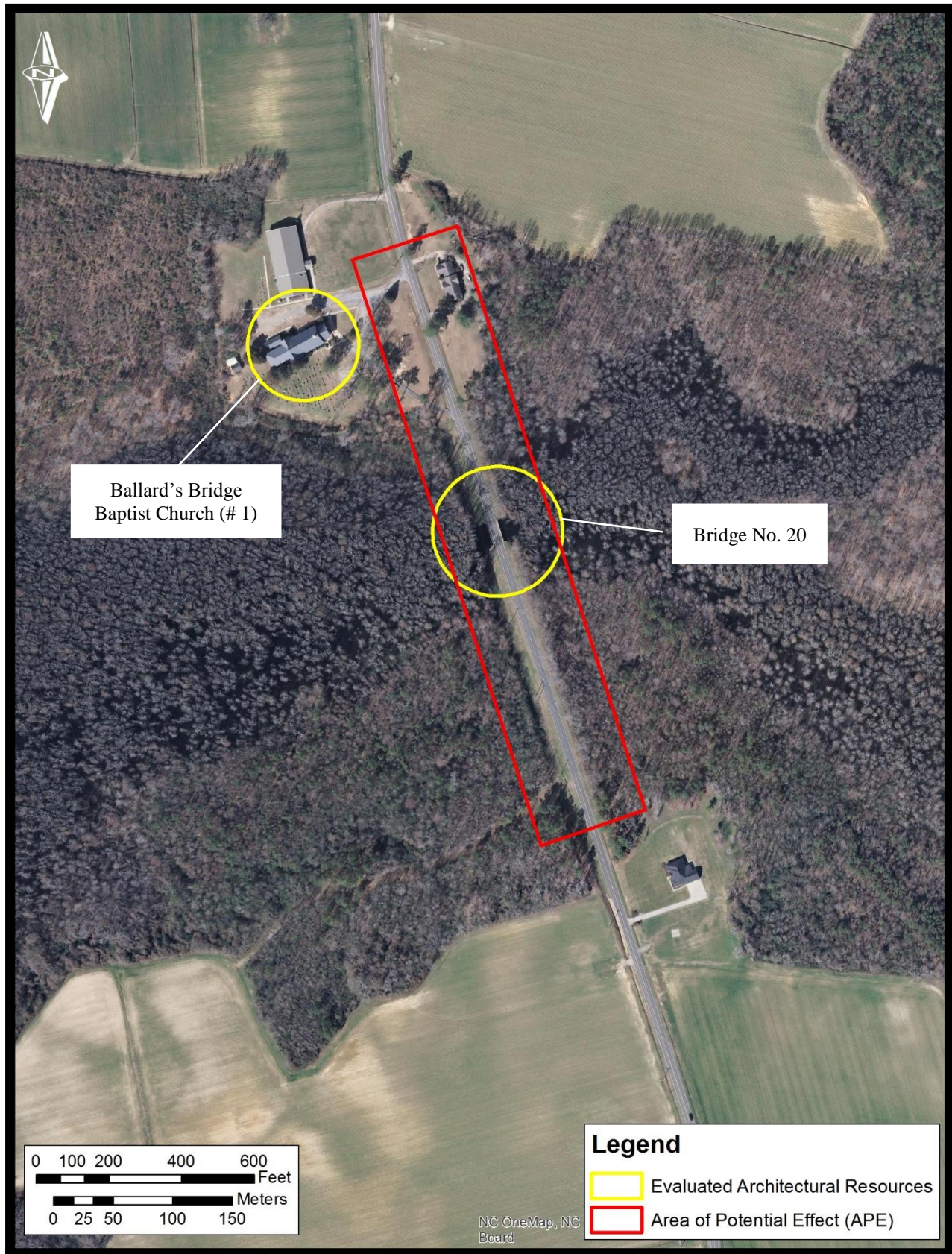


Figure 2a: Historic Architectural Resources for Bridge No. 20, Shown on Aerial (B-5507) (ArcGIS Image Service 2015).



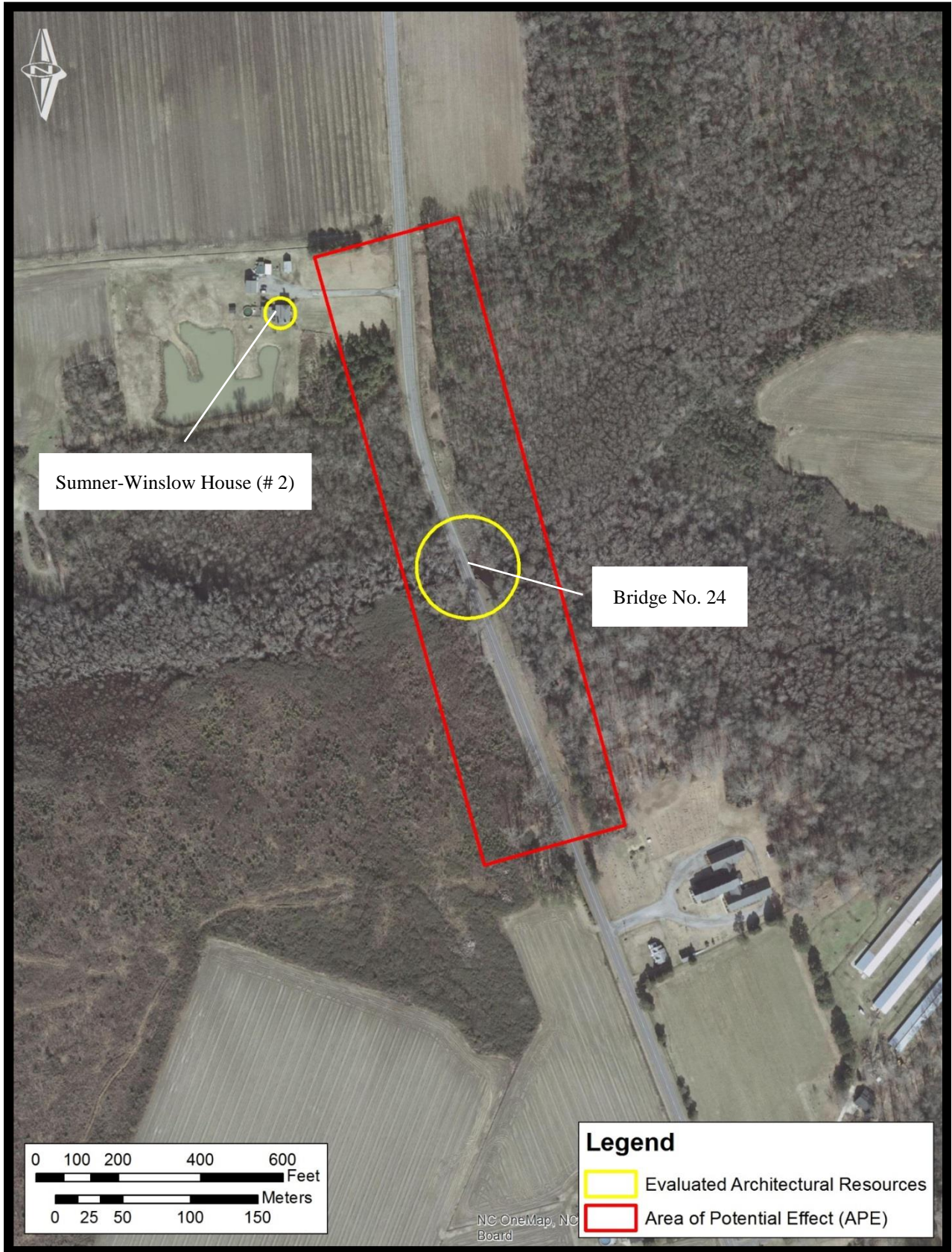


Figure 2b: Historic Architectural Resources for Bridge No. 24, Shown on Aerial (B-5507) (ArcGIS Image Service 2015).

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

For the preparation of this evaluation report the CCR architectural historian inspected resources located along NC 32, in Chowan and Gates Counties in July 2015. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the Chowan and Gates Counties Public Libraries (Edenton and Gatesville), and the Chowan and Gates Counties Registers of Deeds (Edenton and Gatesville), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources.

### **Summary of Results**

The two intensive-level investigations involved a church and a dwelling: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (No. 1) and the Sumner-Winslow House (No. 2). Based on the information obtained during the evaluation, none of the resources is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### **Physical Environment**

The project area is predominantly rural and includes large wooded areas interspersed with agricultural fields and wetlands associated with Indian Creek (Bridge No. 20) and Warwick Creek (Bridge No. 24). Both evaluated properties retain a rural setting approximately 1.4 miles north of Smalls Crossroads (Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church) and just north of the Chowan-Gates County line (Sumner-Winslow House), in an area that has seen little development other than individual houses.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Ballard’s Bridge Baptist Church
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	1
HPO Survey Site Number:	CO0945
Location:	3024 VIRGINIA RD (NC 32), Chowan County
Parcel ID:	699100069203
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1912, 1949 (assembly room and six classrooms added) and 1957 (two-story addition), and 1971 (original sanctuary brick veneered and vestibule and portico added)
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 3: Ballard’s Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Looking Northwest.

### **Setting**

The Ballard’s Bridge Baptist Church is located on the west side of NC 32 (Virginia Road), less than 630 feet northwest of its crossing of Indian Creek. The church sits approximately 250 feet back from the road and is surrounded by several mature trees and shrubs. Located to the south is the original cemetery and to the north a large fellowship hall and a cemetery expansion. The parsonage is located on the east side of NC 32 (Figures 3 and 4).

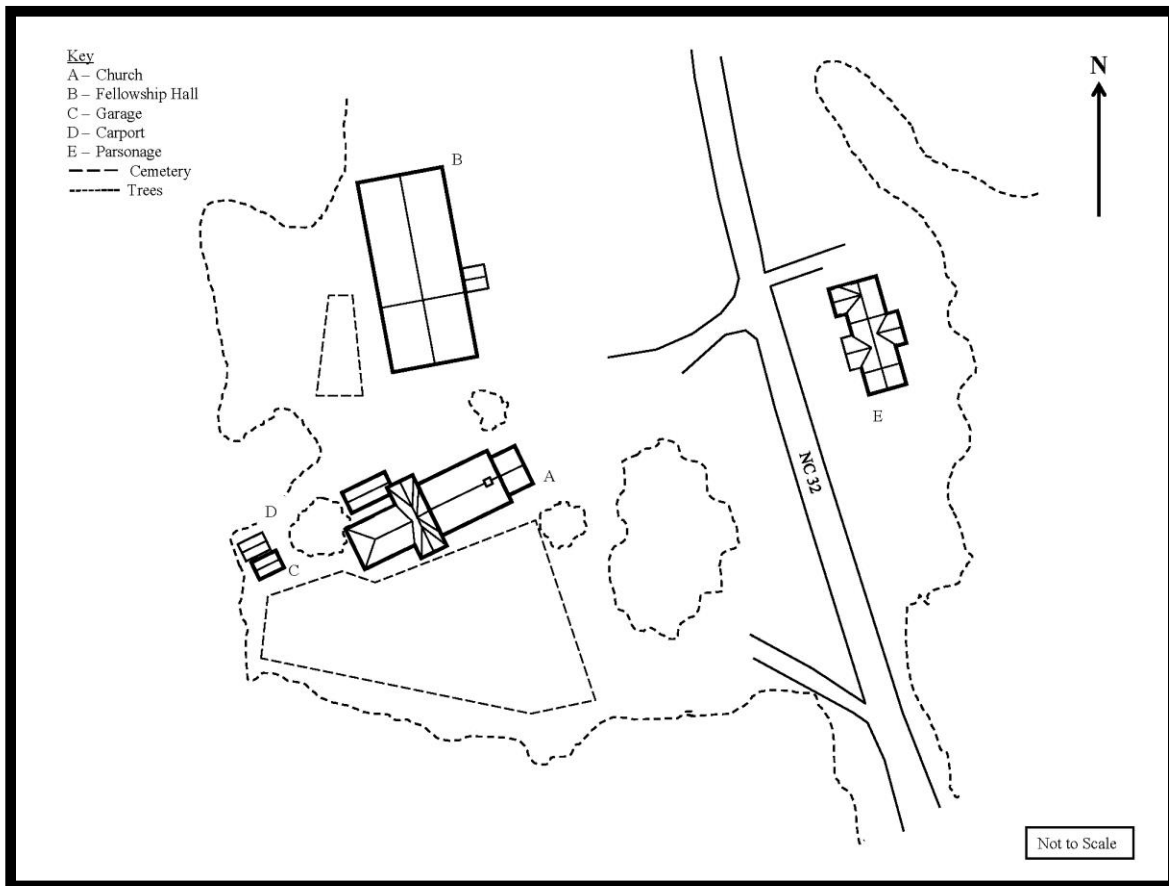


Figure 4: Sketch Map of Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1).

## Property Description

### *Exterior*

The oldest section of the church dates to 1912. It was a typical front-gabled frame church with modest Gothic Revival detailing and a small front-gabled vestibule entrance (Figure 5). The building was expanded in 1949 and 1957, and in 1971, a brick veneer was applied to the church.<sup>3</sup> The current church has a much larger front-gabled vestibule entrance with an integral portico, supported by four fluted classical-style columns, which shelters the double entry doors and two pointed-arch windows. A cross-gabled section runs across the rear of the sanctuary extending one door bay to either side of the sanctuary. Located against the rear elevation of the cross-gabled wing is a two-story, hip-roofed block with recessed entry doors and a one-story gable-roofed section. The entire building is clad in stretcher bond bricks, and three narrow brick buttresses separate the window bays on the side elevations of the sanctuary. The windows on the sanctuary and vestibule section are pointed-arch windows with opaque leaded glass, whereas the windows on the three rear sections are Queen Anne-style wooden sash windows, both pointed-arch and rectangular, with small colored panes of pebbled glass surrounding larger panes of clear pebbled glass (Figures 6 through 8).

<sup>3</sup> J. Wayne Bunch, et al, *The History of Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church, 1781-1981*, and J. Wayne Bunch, et al, *The History of Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church, 1781-1991*, Greenville, NC.



Figure 5: Historic Photograph of Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Looking Southwest (prior to 1950).



Figure 6: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Looking Southwest.



Figure 7: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Looking Southeast.



Figure 8: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Looking Northeast.

### *Interior*

The interior of the sanctuary appears unaltered. It is very modest with three sections of semi-circular pews facing the altar, in a shallow rectangular apse. Gothic Revival-style lamps are suspended by chains from the angular vault, which is clad in narrow-beaded boards (Figures 9 through 12).

### *Ancillary Resources*

Located to the south of the church is the original cemetery, which contains approximately 331 burials. The majority of the markers are typical mid- to late twentieth-century gravestones. The oldest burial dates to 1888, and is marked by a small obelisk. Located to the north of the church, behind the modern fellowship hall, is a cemetery extension (Figures 13 through 15). Located to the west of the church are a modern front-gabled garage and a tall carport, and to the north stands a large modern side-gabled brick fellowship hall. In 1990, the church built a new parsonage on the east side of Virginia Road (NC 32) (Figures 16 through 18).

### **Historical Background**

According to the church history, the congregation was formed in 1781.<sup>4</sup> Two acres of the land, upon which the church stands, was donated by William Bond, of Edenton, in 1780.<sup>5</sup> The first church was apparently a log structure, at or near the same location of the present church. By 1846, the congregation had outgrown the building and a new church was commissioned. The church was built on the same site by one of the congregants, William H. Elliott, for which he received \$1,400.<sup>6</sup> Frank Muth was responsible for the construction of a third church at the site in 1912, which forms the core for the current church.<sup>7</sup> The second church (CO0198) was moved approximately 1.5 miles south to the Small's Crossroads area, but is no longer standing. A parsonage was built to accompany the new church in 1915, but was also located in the Small's Crossroads area because of its proximity to the Chowan County High School.<sup>8</sup> In 1948, an assembly room, six classrooms, and two restrooms were added to the church at the back of the sanctuary.<sup>9</sup> A new parsonage was built across from the church in 1951.<sup>10</sup> In 1957, a two-story brick-veneer addition was built against the back of the church, which contained an additional fifteen rooms. In 1965 the windows in the sanctuary were replaced, and in 1969 the "cathedral light fixtures," which are still in use in the sanctuary were dedicated.<sup>11</sup> The front of the church was remodeled in 1971, and the remainder of the building was clad in brick that same year, at a cost of \$47,000.<sup>12</sup>

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church and its associated cemetery are not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

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<sup>4</sup> J. Wayne Bunch, et al, *The History of Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church, 1781-1981*, Greenville, NC.

<sup>5</sup> Bunch, et al., p. 7-8.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 8-9.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>8</sup> Thomas R. Butchko and Bradley A. Barker, *Between the River and the Sound. The Architectural Heritage of Chowan County, North Carolina*, 2012, Edenton, The Edenton Women's Club, 225, 26.

<sup>9</sup> Bunch, et al., p. 18.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 19.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

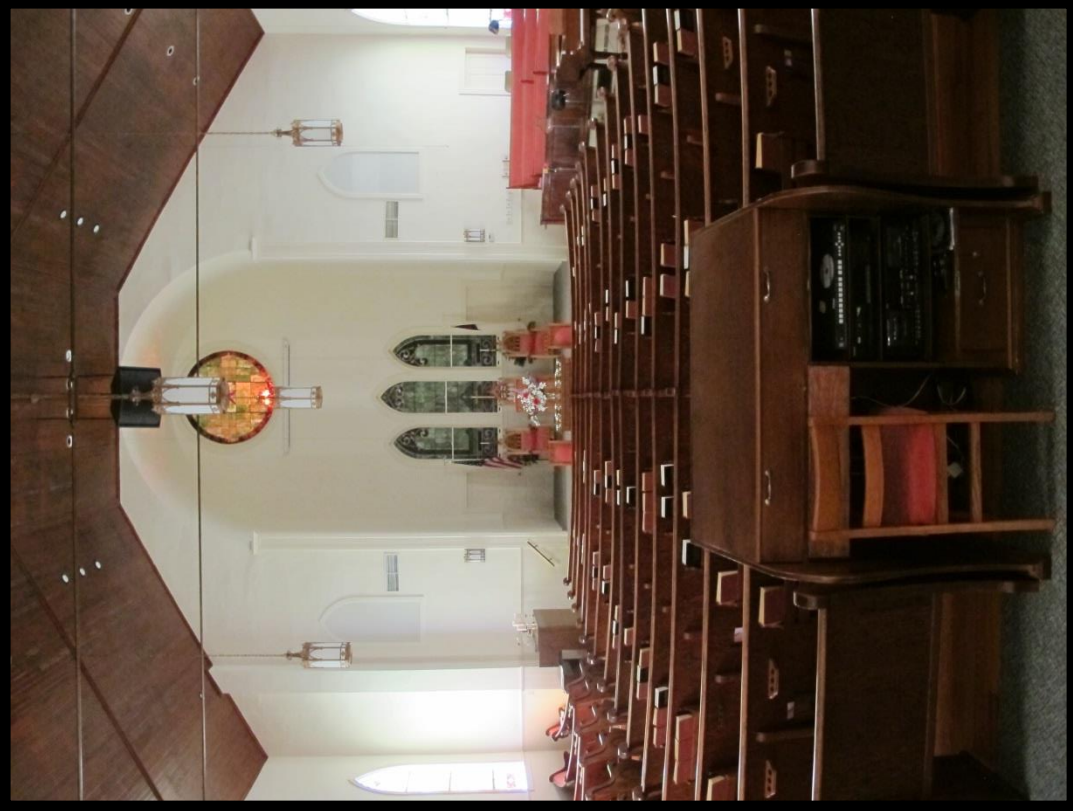


Figure 9: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Interior, View Towards the Altar.

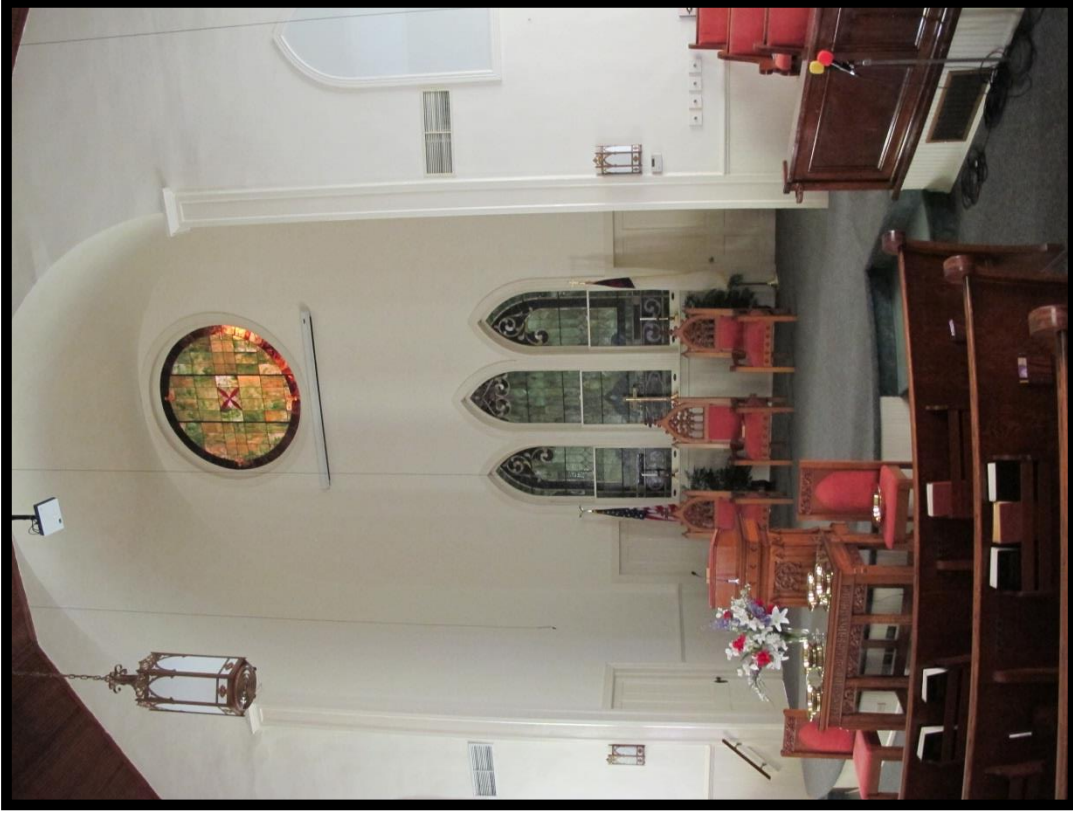


Figure 10: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Interior, View of the Apse.





Figure 11 Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Interior, View Towards the Vestibule.

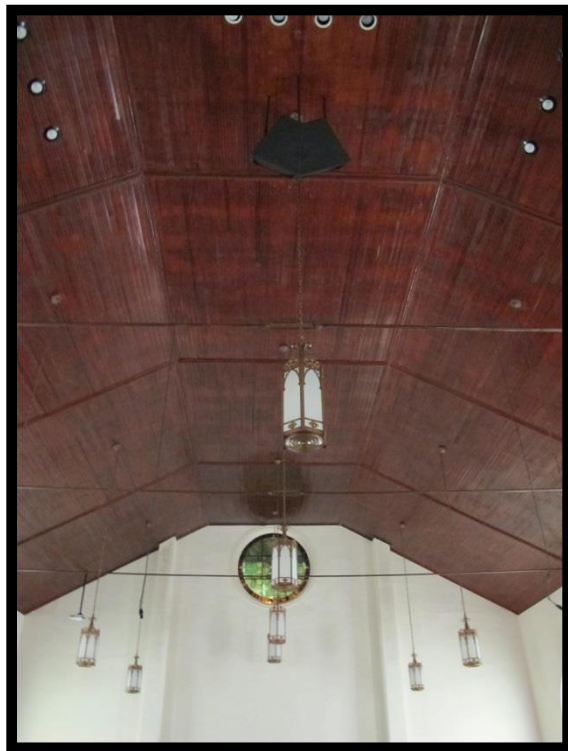


Figure 12: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Interior, View of the Angular Vault. 12



Figure 13: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Cemetery, Looking West.

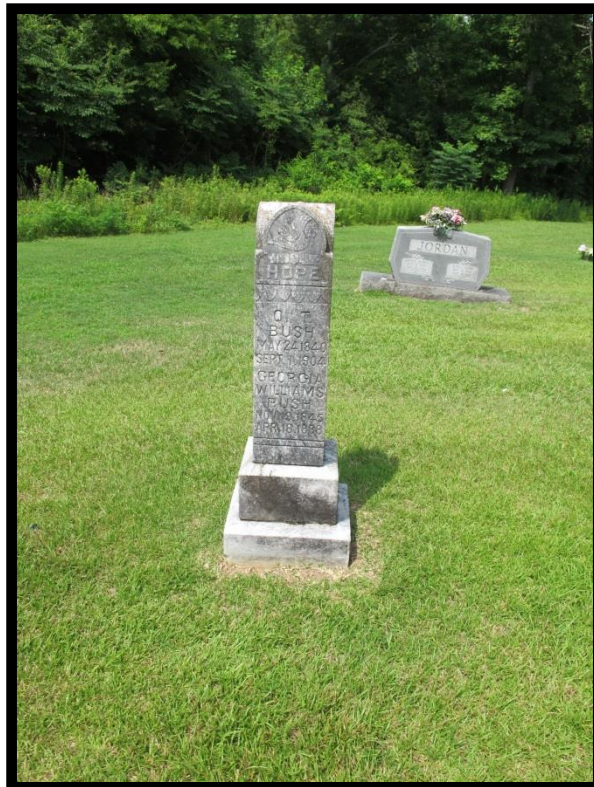


Figure 14: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Cemetery, Oldest Marker (Georgia Williams Bush, 1845-1888).



Figure 15: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Cemetery Extension, Looking Northwest.



Figure 16: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Garage and Carport, Looking West.



Figure 17: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Fellowship Hall, Looking Northwest.



Figure 18: Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church (# 1), Parsonage (1991), Looking Northwest.

### *Integrity*

Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church remains in its original location and retains much of its historic setting with its surroundings still being predominantly rural, as agricultural fields and woodlands border it to the west, north, and east, and with Indian Creek to the south. The design of the church is typical of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural practices and styles, and the subsequent additions, such as that of the Sunday school, which was added to the rear of the sanctuary, are common for churches in North Carolina. The integrity of the materials and workmanship of the 1912 section of the church are medium to low, with the replacement of the original windows and the application of a brick veneer, although the latter was a common practice in eastern North Carolina during the 1960s and 1970s. These changes have altered the appearance of what the church looked like in 1912, as has the addition of the new vestibule entrance. The church retains the integrity of feeling of a religious complex, and is associated with the spread of the Baptist religion in North Carolina starting in the late seventeenth century.

### *Criterion A*

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

The property is associated with the spread of the Baptist religion in North Carolina, but it is neither the oldest congregation, nor is it the oldest surviving church and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.<sup>13</sup>

### *Criterion B*

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

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

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<sup>13</sup> The oldest congregation is Shiloh Baptist Church in Camden County, which was organized in 1727. Yeopim Baptist Church, approximately 5 miles east of Edenton, dates to 1851, and appears to retain a higher level of integrity.

### *Criterion C*

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

Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church represents a common type of church architecture built across much of North Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Approximately thirty-two churches have been documented in Chowan County, twelve of which are Baptist.<sup>14</sup> Of these thirty-two churches, St. Paul's Episcopal Church (CO0008) in Edenton was listed in the National Register (NR) in 1975, and is the only church in Chowan County determined eligible under either the NR, Study List (SL), or Determination of Eligibility (DOE) criteria. Across all of North Carolina 1066 Baptist churches have been documented, 157 of which have either been listed in the National Register, or have received a SL or DOE determination. Yeopim Baptist Church at 1116 Yeopim Road (PIN # 783500244149), east of Edenton, dates to ca. 1851 (Figure 19). The plain weatherboard siding has been covered with vinyl, but the wooden sash windows survive and overall the building retains more of the distinctive characteristics of when it was built. Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church does not retain the same level of integrity due to the application of the brick veneer, the replacement of the original windows and the addition of the new entrance vestibule to embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.



Figure 19: Yeopim Baptist Church, Looking Northeast.

<sup>14</sup> See HPOWEB GIS Service and Butchko and Bradley.

*Criterion D*

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

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

*Criteria Consideration A*

Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (religious properties). For a property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A, it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

The church is a common building type which has lost integrity and does not meet any of these criteria. It is therefore not recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration A.

*Criteria Consideration D*

Ballard's Bridge Baptist Church Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries). For a property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration D, it must derive its primary significance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive features, or from association with historic events.

The cemetery is a common cemetery with markers predominantly dating to the mid to late twentieth century. It does not meet any of these criteria and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration D.

Resource Name:	Sumner-Winslow House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	2
HPO Survey Site Number:	GA0389 (SL 1988)
Location:	1589 VIRGINIA RD (NC 32) Gates County
Parcel ID:	6994676732000
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1748
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 20: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Looking Southwest.

### Setting

The Sumner-Winslow House is located on the west side of NC 32 (Virginia Road), less than 650 feet north of its crossing of Warwick Creek. The house sits approximately 270 feet back from the road and is surrounded by several mature trees and shrubs and agricultural fields to the northwest and northeast of the dwelling (Figures 20 and 21).

### Property Description

#### *Exterior*

Built around 1748, the Sumner-Winslow House is a two-story, hip-roofed, brick-end dwelling with an interior chimney on the north and south (side) elevations. Two large nine-over-nine vinyl sash windows flank the entry door, which has four-light sidelights and a six-light transom, on either side on the east (front) elevation of the dwelling. Four six-over-six vinyl sash windows are located on the second floor. A one-story, shed-roofed wing extends across the



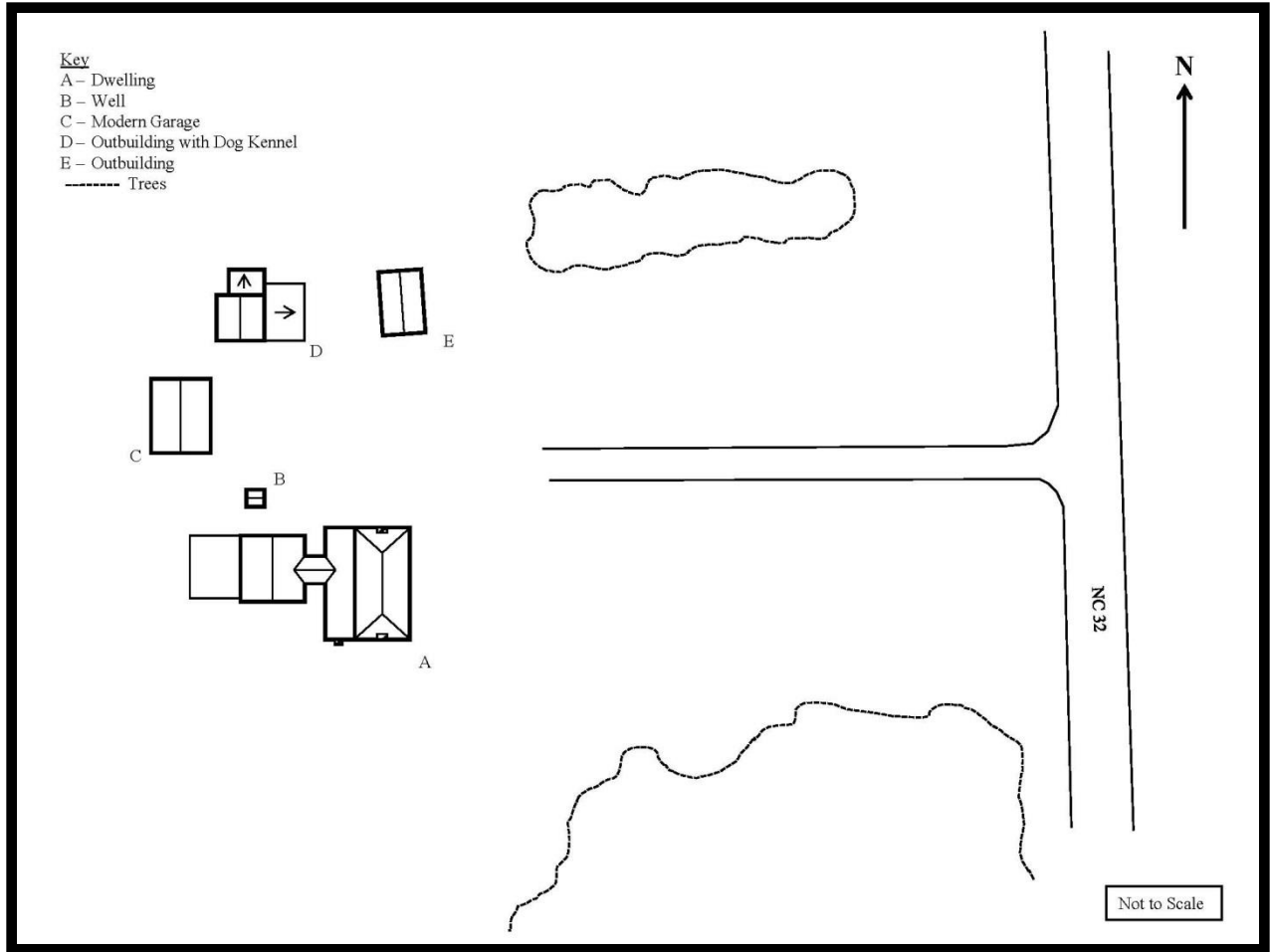


Figure 21: Sketch Map of the Sumner-Winslow House (# 2).

entire west (rear) elevation of the main block. A short hyphen connects the shed-roofed wing to a one-story side-gabled addition. The oldest section of the dwelling sits on a partially raised basement with wooden vents with diamond-set bars in the front elevation and an exterior entrance on the south (side) elevation. The first floor of the north (side) elevation is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, and the second floor has a decorative chevron pattern created by alternating stretchers and glazed headers. The south elevation was rebuilt at some point between 1940 and 1968.<sup>15</sup> The front and rear elevation of the main block, as well as the walls of the shed-roofed section and the addition are clad in plain vinyl siding (Figures 22 through 25)

### *Interior*

The surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.<sup>16</sup> However, the HPO file (GA0389) indicates the dwelling had a single-pile center-passage plan in 1968, which was altered into a hall-parlor plan in the late 1970s (Figure 26).

<sup>15</sup> A 1940 Historic American Building Survey photograph still shows the original wall, with Flemish bond with glazed headers on the first floor and a chevron pattern on the second floor. The house was surveyed again in 1968, when the report mentions that the south wall was rebuilt.

<sup>16</sup> A single photograph was taken through the sidelights at the front door (see Figure 26).



Figure 22: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Looking Northwest.



Figure 23: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Looking Northeast.



Figure 24: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Looking Southeast.



Figure 25: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Looking South.



Figure 26: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2),  
Interior, View of Stair in North Room.

### *Outbuildings*

Located north of the dwelling are four ancillary structures, none of which is historic. Closest to the house is a small front-gabled, concrete-block well house. Located northwest of the well house is a modern, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled two-car garage clad in vinyl siding. Northeast of the two-car garage is a front-gabled one-car garage clad in plain weatherboard, with a shed-roofed dog kennel off its east (side) elevation. Located to the east of the garage/kennel is a one-story, three-bay front-gabled outbuilding, clad in weatherboard siding and board-and-batten siding (Figures 27 through 30).



Figure 27: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Well House Looking Southwest.



Figure 28: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Garage, Looking Northwest.



Figure 29: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Garage/Kennel Looking North.



Figure 30: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), Outbuilding, Looking Northwest.

## Historical Background

The 6.8 acres on which the house and outbuildings are located are currently owned by Keith Mundie and Olivia Winslow Mundie.<sup>17</sup> Olivia Winslow Mundie is the granddaughter of Edward Lee Winslow and Virgie Wiggins Winslow (1896-1980). Virgie W. Winslow received the land through the estate of her father, William S. Wiggins, in 1924, when it was part of a 30-acre parcel of land, which was later described as the “Home Place.”<sup>18</sup> The ownership of the property during much of the nineteenth-century is unclear. During the turn of the nineteenth century the property was owned by Richard Mitchell and Esther Sumner Mitchell. Mitchell’s probated will in 1820 stipulated that the Warwick Plantation, as it was then known, be sold and the proceeds had to be used “for the sole purpose of building a brick wall around the church yard in Edenton.”<sup>19</sup> Mitchell had obtained the property through the inheritance of his wife, the daughter of James Sumner the original owner of the land and the original owner of the house.<sup>20</sup> James Sumner (1730-1787) had started buying land along the Chowan River and Warwick Swamp, when it was still part of Chowan County. He originally resided in Nansemond County, Virginia, and did not move down to Chowan County until 1743.<sup>21</sup>

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Sumner-Winslow House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

### *Integrity*

The Sumner-Winslow House remains in its original location and retains much of its natural setting with its surroundings still being predominantly rural, as agricultural fields and woodlands border it to the north, west and east, and with Warwick Creek to the south. The design of the dwelling was not uncommon for this part of eastern North Carolina with its two brick end walls and frame long elevations. Five other comparable examples are known, the Myers-White House (PQ0004) of ca. 1730, the Sutton-Newby House (PQ0009) of ca. 1745, and the Davenport House of ca. 1750, all three in Perquimans County, the Brick House (PK0002) of ca. 1750 in Pasquotank County, and the Shoulars House (a.k.a. the Duke-Lawrence House – NP0005) of ca. 1760 in Northampton County.<sup>22</sup> The condition of some of these properties is unknown but recent photographs of the Myers-White House and Shoulars House show that at least their exteriors retain a high level of integrity (Figures 31 and 32). Similar to the other brick-end houses the Sumner-Winslow House originated as a one-and-a-half-story side-gabled dwelling. It was not until the early nineteenth century that the dwelling was raised to a full two stories.<sup>23</sup> As the building was raised, the unusually large windows were installed on the first floor of the east (front) elevation. The shed-roofed rear wing of the Sumner-Winslow House may have been contemporary with the main section of the house, or perhaps a very early addition. The south

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<sup>17</sup> Gates County Deed Book 284, page 489, 201, Book 284, page 491, 2010, and Plat Cabinet 2, Slide 97, Plat 5, 2009.

<sup>18</sup> Gates County Deed Book 75, page 205, 1924, and Deed Book 102, page 349, 1963.

<sup>19</sup> Butchko and Bradley, p. 216.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> With the exception of the Davenport House, the other four buildings are listed in the National Register: Myers-White House (PQ0004), listed in 1972, Sutton-Newby House (PQ0009), listed in 1974, Brick House (PK0002), listed in 1972, and Shoulars House (a.k.a. the Duke-Lawrence House – NP0005), listed in 1980.

<sup>23</sup> Butchko and Bradley, 215.



Figure 31: Myers-White House (PQ0004) of ca. 1730, Perquimans County.



Figure 32: Shoullars House (a.k.a. the Duke-Lawrence House – NP0005) of ca. 1760, Northampton County.



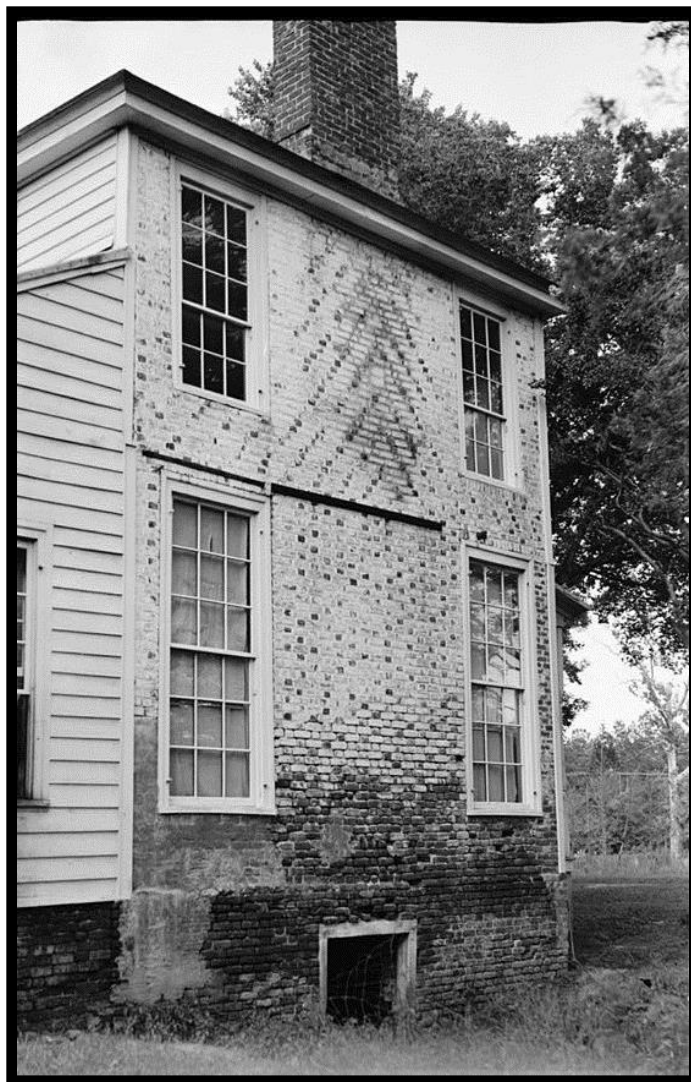


Figure 33: Sumner-Winslow House (# 2), View of South (Side) Elevation (Waterman 1940a).

(side) elevation was rebuilt at some point after 1940 and before 1968 (Figure 33).<sup>24</sup> Photographic evidence suggests that the pitch of the rear shed wing was lowered during the 1970s renovations to allow for full-sized windows on the second floor of the west (rear) elevation of the main block. During the 1970s beaded weatherboard siding was installed on the front elevation.<sup>25</sup> It appears that during these renovations the north wall of the center passage was removed, creating the current hall-parlor plan, and that all of the wood work on the first floor was replaced. By 1985, the hyphen and gable-roofed addition were built. Since the house was last surveyed in the late 1980s several additional changes have occurred. The beaded siding has been covered with plain vinyl siding and the sash windows had been replaced with vinyl sash replacement windows. The windows on the first floor retain the nine-over-nine configuration,

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<sup>24</sup> This is based on archival evidence. The 1940 photograph shows the south elevation in its original configuration and the 1968 entry in the HPO mentions that the south elevation was replaced.

<sup>25</sup> Butchko and Bradley, 216.

but the windows on the second floor have been altered from the original nine-over-six windows, to six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows on both the front elevation and the side elevations of the main block. All these changes have significantly affected the original materials and workmanship of the building. Due to the changes to the physical features the property no longer conveys its original feeling, and owing to the lack of historic outbuildings it no longer retains its association with agricultural practices in its part of North Carolina during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

#### *Criterion A*

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

The house was built when Gates County was still part of Chowan County.<sup>26</sup> The early settlers took up residence along the sounds and creeks, as water was still the most reliable mode of transportation. The Sumner-Winslow House is reflective of these trends, being built along Warwick Creek towards the end of the early settlement period. Early agriculture consisted of growing corn, wheat, potatoes, and garden vegetables. After the invention of the cotton gin, cotton became the principal cash crop. Self-supporting plantations remained prevalent until the Civil War. By 1889 peanuts became an important crop, which by 1919 was grown on more acres than cotton.<sup>27</sup> Despite being associated with early settlement patterns in eastern North Carolina and agricultural practices in Chowan and Gates Counties from the mid-eighteenth century to the twentieth century, due to the loss of integrity of the dwelling and the loss of the original outbuildings it can no longer convey this and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

#### *Criterion B*

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

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

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<sup>26</sup> Gates County was formed in 1779.

<sup>27</sup> W. A. Davis and R. E. Devereux, Soil Survey of Gates County, North Carolina, Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1929, pp. 3-7.

### *Criterion C*

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

Despite the fact that the Sumner-Winslow House was one of only few known brick-end houses in eastern North Carolina the alterations have drastically affected its integrity with only one of its original brick elevations surviving unaltered, and much of the remaining original fabric of the house having been replaced. Five other comparable examples survive in eastern North Carolina: the Myers-White House (PQ0004) of ca. 1730, the Sutton-Newby House (PQ0009) of ca. 1745, and the Davenport House of ca. 1750, all three in Perquimans County; the Brick House (PK0002) of ca. 1750 in Pasquotank County; and the Shoulars House (a.k.a. the Duke-Lawrence House – NP0005) of ca. 1760 in Northampton County. Four of these houses are listed in the National Register.<sup>28</sup> The condition of some of these properties is unknown, but recent photographs of the Myers-White House (PQ0004) and Shoulars House (NP0005) show that at least their exteriors retain a high level of integrity (see Figures 31 and 32). The Sumner-Winslow House is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

### *Criterion D*

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

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

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<sup>28</sup> With the exception of the Davenport House, the other four buildings are listed in the National Register: Myers-White House (PQ0004), listed in 1972, Sutton-Newby House (PQ0009), listed in 1974, Brick House (PK0002), listed in 1972, and Shoulars House (a.k.a. the Duke-Lawrence House – NP0005), listed in 1980.

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**APPENDIX A**

**QUALIFICATIONS**

## **Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.**

## **Architectural Historian**

### **Address**

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR)  
A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of  
Commonwealth Cultural Resources  
Group, Inc. (CCRG)  
P.O. Box 1198  
201 West Wilson Street  
Tarboro, North Carolina 27886  
(252) 641-1444

### **Education**

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

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

### **Professional Societies**

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum  
(Board Member)

Member National Trust for Historic  
Preservation

### **Professional Experience**

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

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

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

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

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