



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

March 28, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: C. F. Harvey Parkway Extension (NC 148), Four-Lane Divided Freeway on New Location, R-5703, NCDOT WBS No. 46375.1.1, Lenoir County, ER 16-0449

Thank you for your March 9, 2016 letter transmitting the Historic Architectural Resource Survey Report, prepared by Marvin Brown of AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. The report presents the results of the evaluation of the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of the historic architectural resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed extension of the C. F. Harvey Parkway (NC 148), a four-lane divided freeway on new alignment in Lenoir County. We have reviewed the submittal and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- ◆ Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (LR0797) under Criteria A and C
- ◆ Contentnea School (LR0800) under Criteria A and C
- ◆ Charles A. Broadway House (LR0802) under Criterion C
- ◆ Kinston DuPont Dacron Plan (LR 1560) under Criterion A

The proposed boundaries for these properties appear to be appropriate, including the extension of the Contentnea School to add the surviving Teacherage.

We also agree that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the loss of integrity, nature of the property type, and/or significance:

- ◆ Willie Humphrey Farm (LR0795)
- ◆ Foster's Chapel (LR1506)
- ◆ Eliza Dawson Farm (LR1248)
- ◆ Jericho AME Zion Church Fellowship Hall (LR0801)
- ◆ Broadway-North Drive-in Theatre (LR0806)
- ◆ Brown House (LR0784) [House demolished, associated packhouse remains extant]
- ◆ Robert Hill Farm (LR0817)
- ◆ Sherman Odham House (LR0780)
- ◆ Nelson-McArthur Farm (LR0728)
- ◆ M.F. Odom House (LR0729)
- ◆ Blow-Hunt House (LR0738)
- ◆ House (LR0812) [Demolished]
- ◆ Grainger Baptist Church (LR0810)
- ◆ Capstone Masonic Lodge (LR 00809)
- ◆ Graingers Railroad Section House (LR0804)
- ◆ Graingers (Graingers Station) (LR0808)
- ◆ Jesse W. Broadway House (LR0803)

Please note that on Figure 2, the location of the M.F. Odom House (LR0729) is delineated by a historic property point symbol, the symbol is not labeled with the property name or survey site number.

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

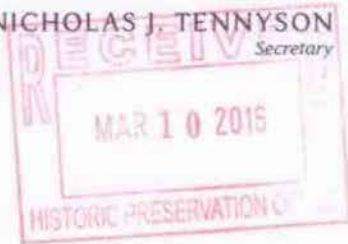
Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced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

cc: Marvin Brown, AECOM, marvin.brown@aecom.com



PAT McCRORY
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary



March 9, 2016

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

EP 16-0449

H John Wood
Dec 3/30
to eLetters
3/26/16
Cape

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

DE 4/1/16

RE: R-5703 - Lenoir County, NC 148 (C.F. Harvey Pkwy.) - Extend four-lane, median-divided freeway from NC 58 to NC 11, WBS# 46375.1.1

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that within Area of Potential Effects (APE) there are two properties that are eligible for the National Register and two that were previously determined eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Kate Husband, Historic Architecture Group at 919-707-6075 or khusband@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment

Cc (w/o attachment): Maria Rogerson, P.E., NCDOT Division 2



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION REPORT**

**C.F. Harvey Parkway Extension,
Four-Lane Divided Freeway on New Location,
Lenoir County**

**STIP R-5703
WBS# 46375.1.1**

Prepared For:

**Human Environment Section
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**Prepared By:
AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc.
701 Corporate Center Drive
Raleigh, NC 27607**

**Marvin A. Brown
Principal Investigator**

March 2016

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION REPORT**

**C.F. Harvey Parkway Extension,
Four-Lane Divided Freeway on New Location,
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701 Corporate Center Drive
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**Marvin A. Brown
Principal Investigator**

March 2016



**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
AECOM Corporation - North Carolina**

3-9-16

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) prepared this report in February 2016 in support of the C.F. Harvey Parkway Extension Project (Project) in Lenoir County (STIP R-5703, WBS# 46375.1.1) (Figure 1). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project. The APE extends approximately 350 feet outside of the proposed designs of Project's alternatives and includes all of the property contained within this outside boundary (Figure 2 and Figure 3). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation, which identified 21 potentially historic resources within the APE.

NCDOT requested that AECOM evaluate the eligibility of these resources and provide a written report that included photographs of the resources and landscapes, historic and architectural contexts (as needed), evaluations of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, comparisons to similar type resources in the region, and recommended carefully delineated and justified National Register boundaries, if appropriate. AECOM evaluated the resources as required, in compliance with the federal and state laws and guidelines.

As a result of its analyses, AECOM identified two resources that were previously determined eligible for NRHP listing and appear to retain their integrity, the Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (LR0797) and the Contentnea School (LR0800); two resources that it recommends as eligible for NRHP listing, the Charles A. Broadway House (LR0802) and the DuPont Kinston Dacron Plant (LR1560); and 17 resources it recommends as not eligible for NRHP listing. These recommendations are summarized below.

Resource Name	NC HPO Survey Site Number	NRHP Status/Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria
Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm	LR0797	Determined NRHP-eligible in 1993 and 2008/ retains integrity	A and C
Contentnea School	LR0800	Determined NRHP-eligible in 2010/ retains integrity	A and C
Charles A. Broadway House	LR0802	Recommended NRHP-eligible	C
Kinston DuPont Dacron Plan	LR1560	Recommended NRHP-eligible	A
Willie Humphrey Farm	LR0795	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Foster's Chapel	LR1506	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Eliza Dawson Farm	LR1248	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Jericho AME Zion Church Fellowship Hall	LR0801	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Broadway-North Drive-in Theatre	LR0806	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Brown House	LR0784	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Robert Hill Farm	LR0817	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None

Resource Name	NC HPO Survey Site Number	NRHP Status/Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria
Sherman Odham House	LR0780	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Nelson-McArthur Farm	LR0728	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
M.F. Odom House	LR0729	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Blow-Hunt House	LR0738	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
House	LR0812	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Grainger Baptist Church	LR0810	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Capstone Masonic Lodge	LR0809	Placed on NC Study List in 1994/ recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Graingers Railroad Section House	LR0804	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Graingers (Graingers Station)	LR0808	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None
Jesse W. Broadway House	LR0803	Recommended not NRHP-eligible	None



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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) prepared this report in February 2016 in support of the C.F. Harvey Parkway Extension Project (Project) in Lenoir County (STIP R-5703, WBS# 46375.1.1) (Figure 1). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project. The APE extends approximately 350 feet outside of the proposed designs of Project's alternatives and includes all of the property contained within this outside boundary (Figure 2 and Figure 3). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation, which identified 21 potentially historic resources within the APE.

In January 2016 NCDOT requested that AECOM evaluate the eligibility of these resources and provide a written report that included photographs of the resources and landscapes, historic and architectural contexts (as needed), evaluations of NRHP eligibility, comparisons to similar type resources in the region, and recommended carefully delineated and justified National Register boundaries, if appropriate. AECOM evaluated the resources as required, in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products* and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/ Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*.

As a result of its analyses, AECOM identified two resources that were previously determined eligible for NRHP listing and appear to retain their integrity, the Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (LR0797) and the Contentnea School (LR0800) and two resources that it recommends as eligible for NRHP listing, the Charles A. Broadway House (LR0802) and the DuPont Kinston Dacron Plant (LR1560). These resources, and the other 17 recommended not NRHP-eligible, are assessed in this report.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications for history and architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted the analyses and drafted this report. As part of the analysis, he visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted supplementary research. This effort included reviewing the records of the Lenoir County Register of Deeds Office and historical materials at the Lenoir County Public Library in Kinston; studying the Lenoir County files of the North Carolina HPO in Raleigh; and conducting online historical and genealogical research. Of particular use were the survey files prepared by Robbie Jones in 1993-1994 as part of his inventory of Lenoir County and Ruth Little's 1998 *Coastal Plain & Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina*. Little was the overall author of the book and it is referenced in this report by her name. It should be noted, though, that the entries quoted here were written not just by Little, but by Jones, Penne Sandbeck, and Scott Power.

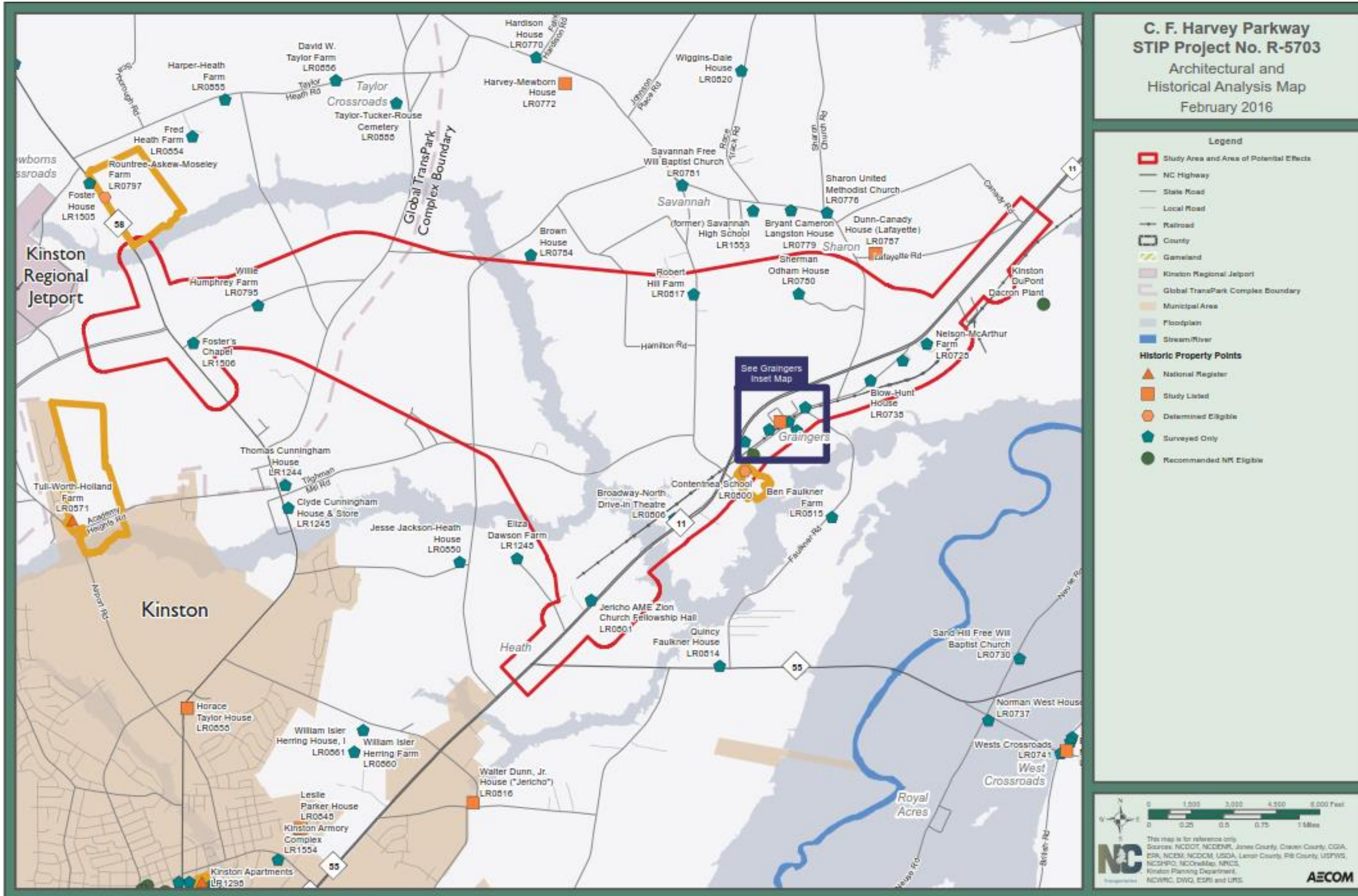



Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects, outlined in red, and property locator map



Figure 3. Inset of Area of Potential Effects and property locator map in Graingers

II. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. Rountree-Moseley-Askew Farm

	Rountree-Moseley-Askew Farm
	LR0797
	E side of NC 58, 0.2 miles S of junction with SR 1703, Mewborne’s Crossroads vicinity [4007 Highway 58 North]
	Occupies Lenoir County Parcel #4528-12-9597 (132.93 acres), which comprises its NRHP-eligible boundary
	Ca. 1780-89, 1800-10, 1858-60, 1916
	Determined eligible in 1993/2008 under Criteria A and C for agricultural and architectural significance

History

The following summary history of the Rountree-Moseley-Askew Farm (Figure 4 through Figure 12) is from *Coastal Plain & Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina*:

The Rountree-Askew-Moseley House at Mewborne’s Crossroads exemplifies the big house-piazza-little house pattern. In the late eighteenth century the owner of this plantation, probably Robert H. Roundtree, built a house consisting of two rooms with a central chimney, an engaged piazza, and a rear shed. About 1820 Roundtree or the next owners, the Askews, added a two-story side wing (the big house) and extended the original piazza across the front of the new wing, linking big house and little house. About 1850 the owners needed even more space and built two bedrooms, with Greek Revival finish, behind the big house (Little 1998:31).

Lemuel Octavius Moseley purchased the farm in 1920. His daughter, Isabelle Fletcher Perry, and her family now own the property and live here (Little 1998:339).

In 2016 the house and farm remained in the hands of the Perry family.

Description

Coastal Plain & Fancy (Little 1998:338-339) goes into greater detail describing this exceptionally fine house and its farm:

This house is the seat of an extensive farmstead and was constructed in sections, dating from the late eighteenth century. The oldest part of the house is the one-and-a-half-story section on the east end, which began as a two-room cottage with a central chimney (removed). This section is four bays wide and has the form of a coastal cottage with front engaged porch and rear engaged shed. Around 1800 a two-story three-bay-wide section was added on the west side of the cottage. A Flemish bond chimney with stepped weatherings is on the west gable end of this section. About 1860 the house was again enlarged, with a two-story rear ell with Greek Revival-style detailing added to the two-story section.

The exterior of the house is finished with plain weatherboarding, flush gable ends, and boxed front and rear molded cornices with patterned eave blocks. Windows are nine-over-six sash on the first floor of the front block and six-over-six sash on the second story of the west block. The openings have simple molded surrounds. The main entrance, in the west block, has a transom and sidelights. The front shed porch carries completely across the seven bays of the main elevation and is supported by distinctive vernacular sawnwork posts, apparently dating to the mid-nineteenth century. The east corner bay was enclosed to serve as a dining room in the 1960s.

The interior floor plan that resulted from the successive enlargements of the house above consists of small rooms in an additive sequence. The original one-and-a-half-story cottage has a hall-and-parlor plan with a rear shed room that was apparently used as the kitchen. This section has wide vertical-sheathed walls and six-flat-paneled doors, one six-raised-panel door in the loft, and a batten door in the rear shed. Access to the loft room is through an enclosed stair in the west corner of the cottage section. The stair is accessible from a door in the parlor of the two-story west addition.

The two-story west addition contains a parlor on the first floor and a bedroom on the second. The front entrance to the house was shifted to this addition, and the front door originally opened into a narrow hall, but the wall was removed and the front door now opens directly into the parlor. Directly behind this west addition is a two-story rear ell containing a bedroom on each level. The west addition contains its original Federal finish, consisting of flat-paneled wainscot with molded chair rails, plastered walls, ceiling sheathing, molded surrounds, and a handsome tripartite-style Federal mantel in the living room and a smaller Federal mantel of more modest design in the upstairs bedroom. The rear Greek Revival wing contains plastered walls and a stylish Greek Revival mantel in both rooms.

The dwelling was the seat of an extensive farm dating to the late eighteenth century, and many outbuildings survive—some being very rare examples of their type. These outbuildings include an antebellum cotton gin, an antebellum barn, a 1920s smokehouse, a 1920s dairy barn and silos, a 1920s milk house, 1930s handyman's quarters, a circa-1900 mule barn, tobacco barns, a circa-1890 cotton gin, a circa-1920 packhouse, and tenant houses. The antebellum cotton gin is the only documented one of its type in the county and one of only a handful surviving in the state.

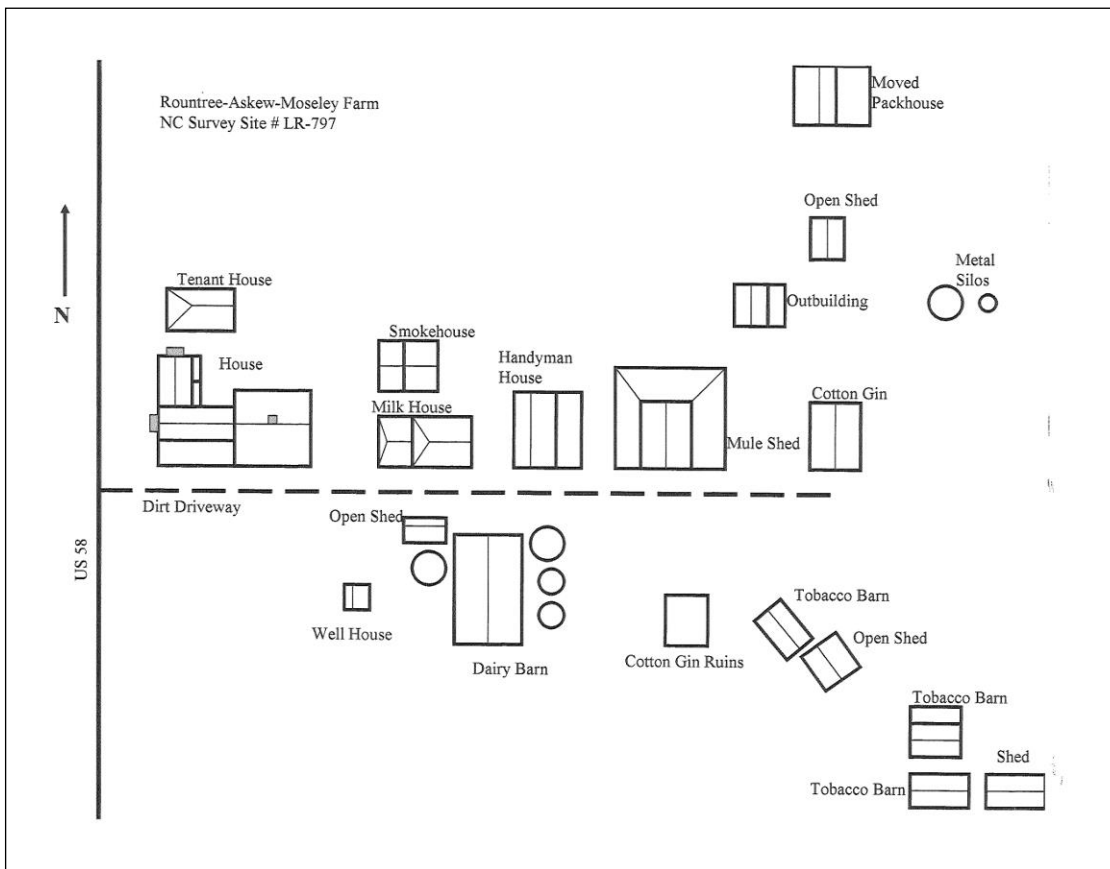


Figure 4. Sketch map of Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm (source: draft NRHP nomination, 2002)



Figure 5. Rountree-Askew-Moseley House, west side and south front elevations



Figure 6. Rountree-Askew-Moseley House, south front elevation



Figure 7. Looking northeast from south of house at concrete-block milkhouse



Figure 8. Looking northeast from south of house at small open shed at left, dairy barn at center, and silos at center and right



Figure 9. Looking east from south of house at dairy barn and silo at left, clay-tiled walls of roofless tobacco barn at center, and shed at far right



Figure 10. Looking southeast from north of house at cotton gin at left, collapsed tobacco barn at center, and mule barn at right



Figure 11. Looking southeast at cotton gin, tobacco barn, and mule barn at left, handyman house and smokehouse at center, and north side elevation of house at far right



Figure 12. Looking southeast from NC 58 at house at left and tenant house at right

National Register Evaluation

Jennifer Bradley Stewart of Coastal Carolina Research, Inc. prepared a draft NRHP nomination for the property in 2002 based upon Robbie Jones' Lenoir County survey and Ruth Little's architectural history of the county. It recommended that the property was NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for its association with agriculture and under Criterion C for its architecture. In 2009 Marvin Brown revisited and re-photographed the property. He found that the house and outbuildings had changed little since the preparation of the draft NRHP nomination. The information gathered by Jones, Little, Stewart, and Brown is located in the file for the property at the HPO.

For the current project, Brown revisited the property and found again that it had changed little and that it appears to retain sufficient integrity to be NRHP-eligible. The Rountree-Moseley-Askew House has been repainted and is in better condition than it was in 2009. The outbuildings remain in fair condition and in need of maintenance. One of the tobacco barns, located due east of the dairy barn and cotton gin ruins, has largely collapsed. However, the property contains to retain a large and varied collection of outbuildings in addition to its notable main house.

ROUNTREE-ASKEW-MOSELEY FARM ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The house continues to stand on the place where it was constructed and its location continues to be complemented by its farmland and rural setting.
Design	High	The exterior design of the house appears to be little altered. The farm's outbuildings have a relatively high level of integrity.
Setting	Medium to High	The house remains in a rural setting and its farmland remains intact and under cultivation. However, the Global TransPark, although not visible, is located a short distance to its southwest.
Materials	High	Most of the house's original and early exterior materials appear to be in place and intact and the farm's outbuildings have a relatively high level of integrity.
Workmanship	High	Most of the house's original and early exterior workmanship appears to be intact and the farm's outbuildings have a relatively high level of integrity.
Feeling	High	The house and farm's retention of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association provide the property with much the same character of feeling it had when in the hands of its three namesake historic owners.
Association	High	The house and farm's retention of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling provide the property with much the same character of feeling it had when in the hands of its three namesake historic owners.


National Register Boundaries

The draft National Register nomination boundaries, and the HPO website, identify the Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm's NRHP-eligible boundaries as that of its parcel, 4528-12-9597, which encompasses 132.93 acres (Figure 13). This parcel, as marked on county tax maps, extends west up to the edge of the right-of-way of US 58. Its edge on the west is about 45 feet from the edge of pavement and excludes the NCDOT-maintained right-of-way and drainage of the road.



Figure 13. NRHP-eligible boundaries of Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm at center; note Kinston Regional Jetport runway at left (source: HPOweb)

B. Contentnea School

	Contentnea School
	LR0800
	SE side of SR 1835, 0.2 miles N of junction with NC 11, Graingers vicinity [2909 Grainger Station Road]
	Recommended NRHP boundaries are school parcels #4547-32-6418 (3.65 acres), #4547-32-4833 (0.31 acres), #4547-32-8611 (5.68 acres), #4547-32-2499 (1.57 acres), and #4547-32-7205 (5.68 acres), totaling 18.46 acres, <i>and</i> teacherage parcel #4547-32-1615 (1.0 acre), for a grand total of 19.46 acres
	Ca. 1923-24, 1929, 1956-57
Determined eligible in 2010 under Criteria A and C for educational and architectural significance	

History

The architectural history of Lenoir County includes the following history of Contentnea School (Little 1998:363):

Contentnea School was formed by the union of eleven rural schools—Graingers, Dunn, Bethel, Barwick, Airy Grove, Oak Dale, Hugo, Gilberts, Sand Hill, Sharon, and Contentnea. Charles Albert Broadway Sr., who lived on an adjacent farm, donated the original six acres of land for the school and assisted Lenoir County in becoming one of the first counties in North Carolina to complete consolidation of its white schools in the 1920s. When the school opened in October of 1924 there were twelve classrooms serving one hundred high school students, five hundred elementary school students, and nineteen teachers. The school has been used as an elementary school since the county consolidated its high schools in 1964-1965. The expanded 18.7-acre campus of Contentnea School served 574 students from preschool through fifth grade in 1984.

In 2009 the Lenoir County Board of Education sold Contentnea School to local farmer Paul Faulkner (Kinston *Free Press*, August 8, 2009). The building is now used for various education and athletic functions that continue to serve children.

Description

The county architectural history (Little 1998:363) also includes the following description of the property (Figure 14 through Figure 19Figure 18):

Located in the once-prominent railroad community of Graingers, this two-story brick school, designed by acclaimed school architect Leslie Boney of Wilmington, was constructed in 1923-1924 and was the first of four newly consolidated rural schools to open in the county. The well-preserved Neoclassical Revival-style building is an excellent example of the consolidated schools of the 1920s and retains its original interior and exterior appearance.

Exterior detailing is typical of the style and includes a two-story pedimented entrance portico supported by fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The double-door front entrance is flanked by sidelights and has an elliptical fanlight. Flanking wings feature one-story pedimented porticoes supported by Ionic columns that shelter arched entrances. Other signifying treatments include a thin concrete water table, original six-over-six sash windows, window lintels with keystones, and a corbelled cornice beneath a surrounding parapet.

In 1929 a two-story classroom wing was constructed on the south facade and attached with a two-story breezeway. Another wing, housing agricultural arts, was built in 1950 on the north facade and mirrors the size and form of the first addition. A separate cafeteria was erected to the rear of the school in 1950 and connected with covered walkways. The school was enlarged with more classrooms in 1956, and a gymnasium was built on the campus in 1957. Two other buildings, a teacherage and a shop building (originally the agriculture building), are contemporary with the school. Around 1925 a Craftsman-style dwelling was erected on the south side of the campus to serve as the teacherage and later became the principal's residence. It is now used as a private dwelling. The circa-1925 shop building, located to the rear of the school building, is a one-story hip-roof brick structure with an interior end chimney.

The 1929 wing now houses the main offices and has been recently renovated, while the rest of the building's interior is original and includes such details as hardwood floors, doors, chair rail, plaster walls, tongue-and-groove ceilings, and interior transoms. The auditorium retains paneled Neoclassical-style pilasters supporting a frieze band over the stage, tongue-and-groove wainscoting, and original seating. Classrooms retain original chalkboards and ceiling fans. The school's traditional corridor plan has not been altered, and the building even retains the original bathroom locations and plumbing fixtures.



Figure 14. Southwest front and northwest side elevations of Contentnea School



Figure 15. Southwest front elevation of original central block of Contentnea School



Figure 16. Southwest front and southeast side elevations of Contentnea school



Figure 17. Southwest front and northwest side elevations of Contentnea School teacherage



Figure 18. Looking west at southwest front elevation of teacherage, at right, and Contentnea School, at left

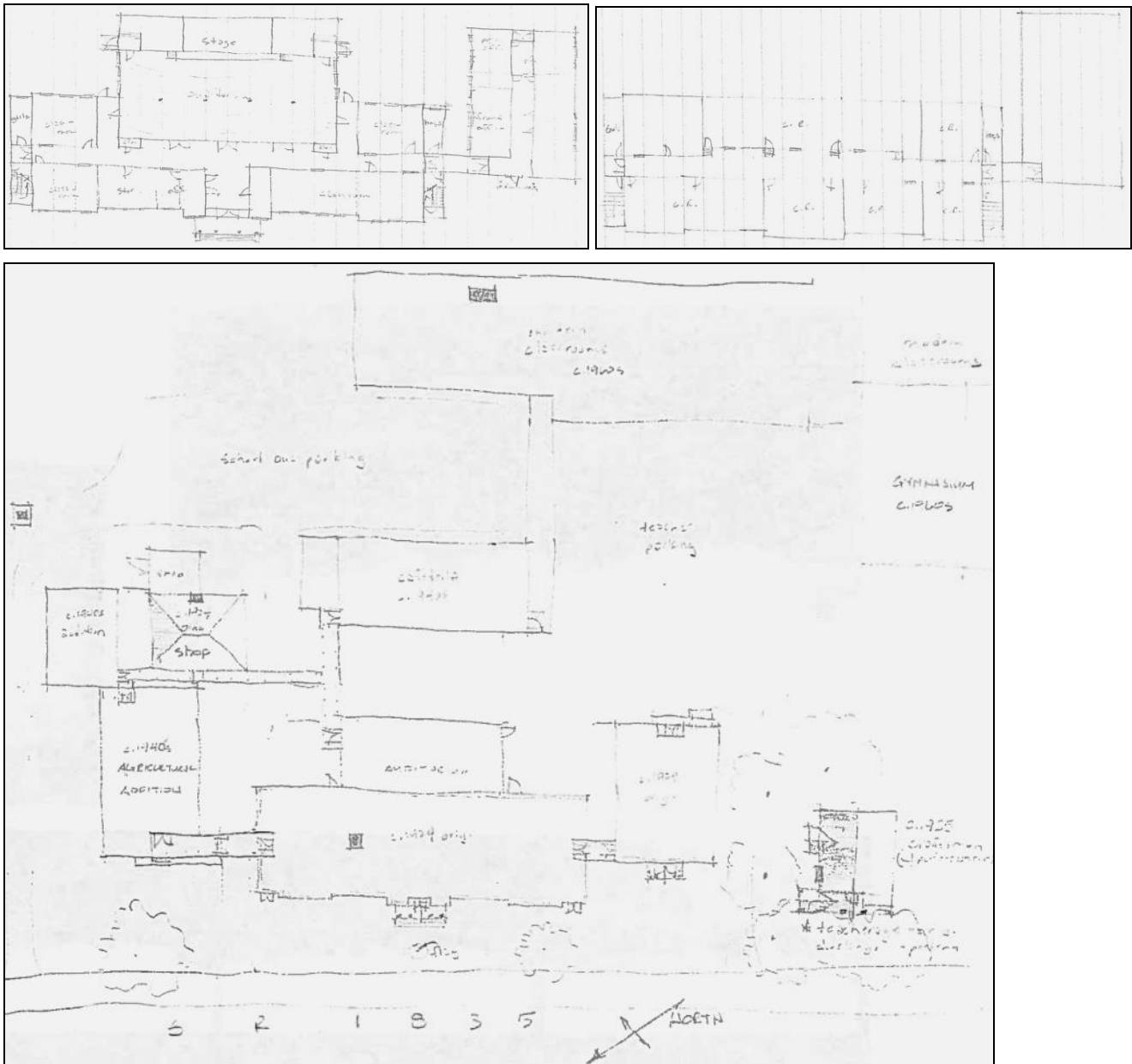


Figure 19. School: first-floor plan at top left and second-floor plan at top right; Site plan at bottom: original main block of school at bottom center and teacherage at bottom right (source: Robbie Jones field notes, 1993)

National Register Evaluation

In 2010 Marvin Brown resurveyed the property. He found that it was little altered and its portico was undergoing repair. He recommended that it be added to the Study List as an excellent example of a consolidated school that received representative later additions. Its period of significance extended from ca.1923 to 1957. He also recommended that the teacherage be included on the Study List, along with the school, as a contributing building. Contentnea School was determined NRHP-eligible in 2010 under Criteria A and C for educational and architectural significance.

CONTENTNEA SCHOOL ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The school continues to stand on the place where it was constructed and its location continues to be complemented by its rural/small town setting.
Design	High	The exterior design of the school buildings and the teacherage appear to be little altered.
Setting	High	The school buildings and teacherage remain in a rural /small town setting and the property retains play areas for children.
Materials	High	The school buildings' and teacherage's original exterior materials appear to be in place and intact.
Workmanship	High	The school buildings' and teacherage's original exterior workmanship appear to be in place and intact.
Feeling	High	The school buildings' and teacherage's retention of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association provide the property with the same character of feeling it had when it was the Contentnea School.
Association	High	The school buildings' and teacherage's retention of their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling provide the property with the same character of feeling it had when it was the Contentnea School.

National Register Boundaries

The NRHP-eligible boundaries mapped by the HPO include the following five parcels upon which the school buildings and the grounds are located (Figure 20):

Parcel number	Resources on parcel	Parcel acreage
4547-32-6418	Original main buildings	3.65
4547-32-4833	Cafeteria addition	0.31
4547-32-8611	Classroom addition and playground	5.68
4547-32-2499	Classroom addition	1.57
4547-32-7205	Recreational fields	7.25

These parcels total 18.46 acres.

It was not determined why the 1.0-acre teacherage parcel, #4547-32-8611, is not included on the HPO GIS website, but it is recommended that the boundaries be expanded to include this parcel, as indicated in green on Figure 20. The total boundaries of the NRHP-eligible Contentnea School would therefore encompass 19.46 acres. The two parcels that are parallel with Grainger Station Road, as marked on county tax maps, extend west up to the edge of the right-of-way of the road. Their edge on the west is about 25 feet from the edge of pavement and excludes the NCDOT-maintained right-of-way and drainage of the road.

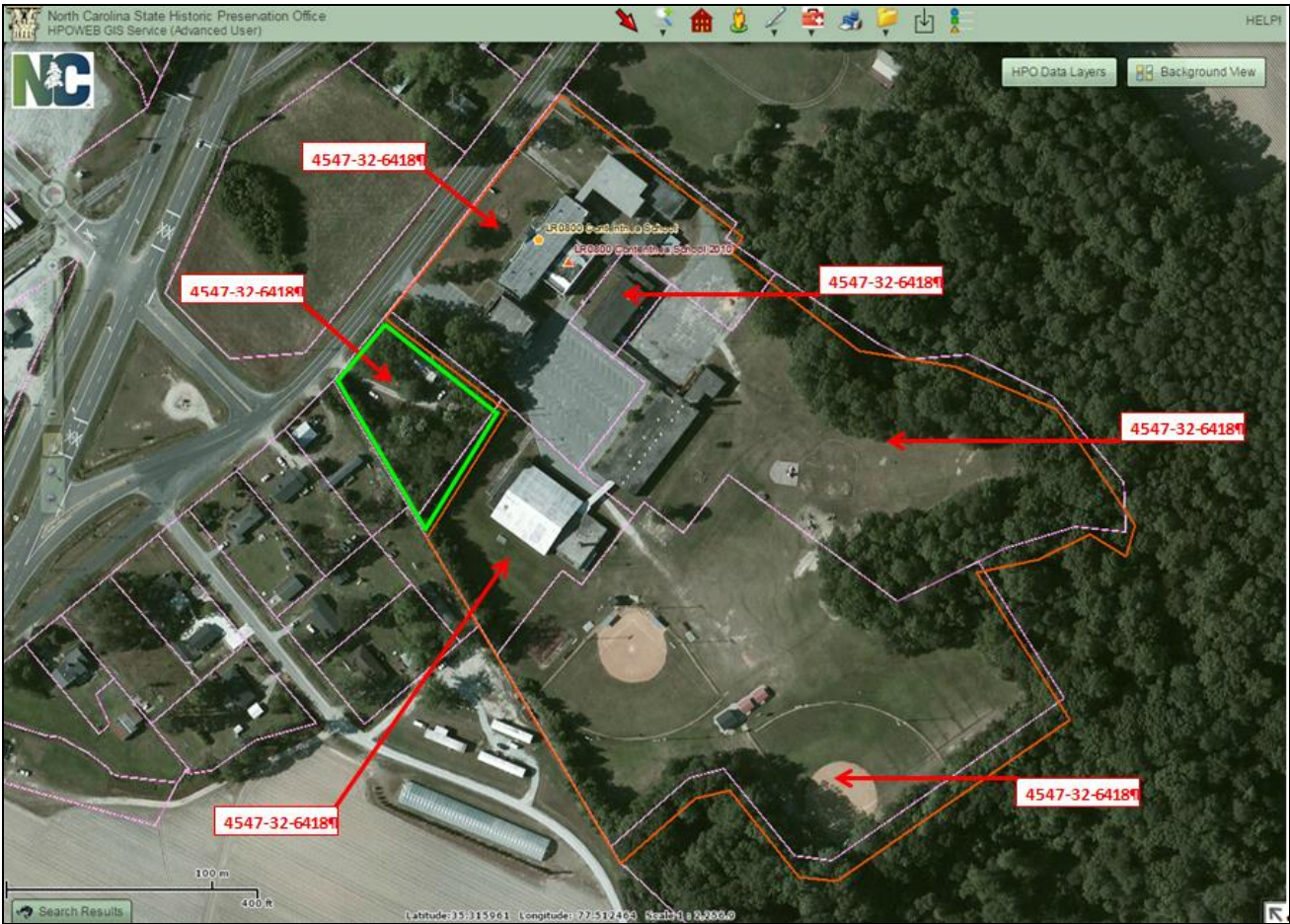


Figure 20. Contentnea School NRHP-eligible boundary as mapped by the HPO outlined in orange (with tax parcels outlined in purple); recommended extension of boundary to include teacherage outlined in green

C. Charles A. Broadway House



Charles A. Broadway House
LR0800
SE side of SR 1835, 0.4 miles N of junction with NC 11, Graingers vicinity [2975 Grainger Station Road]
Located on Lenoir County Parcel #4547-36-6765 (202.98 acres); recommended NRHP boundaries encompass approximately 8.3 acres at NW corner of parcel
Ca. 1915-16
Recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion C for its architecture

History

Charles A. Broadway, Sr. (1864-1938) erected the Broadway House about 1915 or 1916, between his betrothal to Zuleime Kennedy Wooten (1874-1944) and the birth of their only child, Charles A. Broadway, Jr. (1917-1974). Charles A. Broadway, Sr. was a prominent figure in the Graingers community. He owned the no-longer-extant Graingers Store, donated the land for the adjacent Contentnea School, and was the station master of the no-longer-extant Graingers Railroad Station. He also had large landholdings in the area. The house remains in the family. It is owned and occupied by Katie Broadway, the widow of Charles A. Broadway, Jr., and their son, Jesse Broadway (Little 1998:121, 362; Broadway 2016; <http://www.findagrave.com>).

Description

The Charles A. Broadway House currently occupies a 203-acre parcel (Figure 21). The parcel was originally even larger. Broadway donated land to the southeast for the Contentnea School in the early 1920s. He also had additional landholdings in the area, some of which were likely contiguous (Broadway 2016). The current property includes extensive woodlands stretching south to Stonyton Creek. It also includes a large field at its northeast along Grainger Station Road that has been cultivated by renters for many years. (The portion of the 203-acre parcel located across Grainger Station Road contains two resources discussed later in this report, the Jesse W. Broadway House (LR0803) and the Graingers Railroad Section House (LR0804).) The Charles A. Broadway House and its six associated resources are located on the northwest corner of the parcel, adjacent to Grainger Station Road and the Contentnea School property.

House (contributing building)

The house is an excellent and little-altered example in Lenoir County of an American foursquare (Figure 22 through Figure 27). It is a square, two-story, double-pile, frame building that is sided by

weatherboards and topped by a low-hipped, seam-metal roof with wide overhanging eaves. A hip-roofed dormer centered at the northwest front elevation, and two interior brick chimneys topped by corbelled stacks, rise from the roof. The front elevation is three bays wide with a centered front door flanked by a transom and sidelights filled with beveled glass. The large sash windows are eight-over-one. A wraparound, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns extends across the front and southwest side elevations. The porch and body of the house stand on brick piers with brick infill. At the rear of the southwest side elevation are paired eight-over-one windows. Six of these windows wrap around the southwest side and southeast rear elevations at the second story, providing generous light and air for the upstairs corner room, as was popular early in the century. A hip-roofed, three-quarters-width porch, which includes what appears to be an original enclosed room, crosses the rear elevation.

The house's interior has two large rooms across its front and two rooms divided by a center hall behind. Its ceilings are 11-feet tall and its walls are plastered. The front rooms, which were available for viewing, include two brick mantels, large pocket doors, a five panel door, original push-button light switches, and molded baseboards, cornices, and surrounds. Access to the other portions of the house was not possible, but according to Little (1998:362) the finish is similar elsewhere, with an open stairway with newel post and balustrade, an original stairway leading from the second story to an attic, and three wooden mantels. Overall, both the interior and exterior of the house are remarkably intact.

Driveways/farm lanes to either side of the house provide access to the outbuildings. A few large oaks survive in front of and near the house. Some pecan trees also stand to its east and west. According to Jesse Broadway, some of the house's mature shade trees have been felled by storms in recent years.



Figure 21. Charles A. Broadway House sketch map (base map: Lenoir County GIS)



Figure 22. Looking south from Grainger Station Road at farm equipment shed and packhouse/barn, at far left; toolshed at left center; shop/shed at center; and Charles A. Broadway House at right



Figure 23. Charles A. Broadway House, northeast side and northwest front elevations



Figure 24. Charles A. Broadway House, northwest front and southwest side elevations



Figure 25. Charles A. Broadway House, southwest side and southeast rear elevations



Figure 26. Charles A. Broadway House, looking from front west (right) parlor at pocket doorway into north (left) parlor; five-panel door from north parlor leading to rear rooms

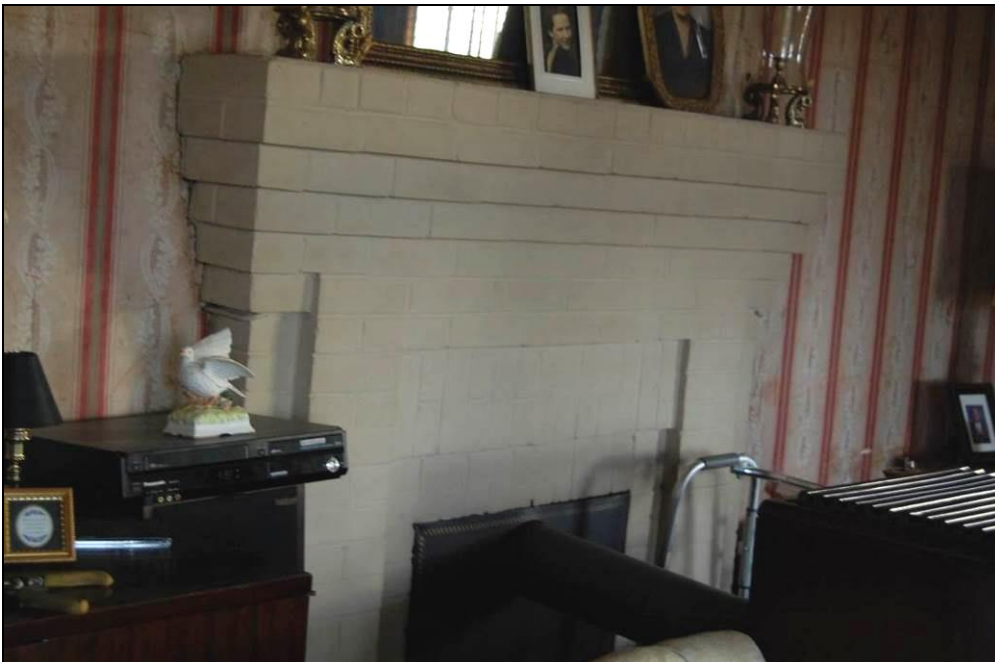


Figure 27. Charles A. Broadway House, front west parlor brick mantel

Shop/shed (contributing building)

South of the house stands a long, gable-end, frame outbuilding that served as a shop and shed (Figure 28 and Figure 29). It appears to date from the 1940s. The building's northwest section is enclosed for use as a shop and served by two garage doors that may be original. The southeast section, supported in part by poles, is an open shed for equipment storage. The building was originally clad with German siding, much of which has been covered with metal siding. A seam-metal roof tops it.



Figure 28. Shop/shed, northwest side and northeast front elevations; packhouse/barn in distance



Figure 29. Shop/shed, northeast front and southeast side elevations

Packhouse/barn (contributing building)

The frame packhouse/barn stands south of the shop/shed (Figure 30 and Figure 31). It appears to date from the late 1910s or 1920s. The original siding of the tall, gable-front outbuilding is hidden by metal sheathing. The placement of its northwest front doors, stacked atop each other, indicate it was used a packhouse. The shed-roofed stables affixed to the southwest side indicate it also served as a barn. Due to the irregularity of the ground, concrete-block walls support the building. Its roofs are metal.



Figure 30. Packhouse/barn, northwest front and northeast side elevations



Figure 31. Packhouse/barn, southwest side and northwest front elevations

Silo (noncontributing structure)

The silo to the southwest of the packhouse/barn may be less than 50 years old (Figure 32). It appears to date from the 1960s or later. It is a large, round structure sided in sheet metal and topped by conical seam-metal roof.



Figure 32. Silo, looking south

Bunkhouse (noncontributing building)

This outbuilding is one of two surviving bunkhouses, also called section houses, in Graingers. It was built in the 1890s to house employees of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Charles A. Broadway, Sr. moved the bunkhouse to this site in the early twentieth century, for use as a tenant house, after the railroad abandoned it and he acquired this tract. (The building sat on a different portion of the same parcel). It now stands in trees southeast of the farm equipment shed. The single-pile, gable-end bunkhouse, which is heavily deteriorated and overgrown, appears to hold just two rooms (Figure 33 through Figure 37). A window and door, in the four-bay southwest front elevation, serves each of the rooms. One of the doors, with panels stacked above each other, remains in place, as do some of the muntins and lights in the once six-over-sash sash. Board-and-batten siding covers the frame building. Deterioration that threatens the building with collapse includes rotten floor beams and joists, and fallen wall and ceiling sections. The bunkhouse has not been maintained for many years and was apparently last used as storage. The building is not recommended as contributing to the property, because it predates the house, is not located on its original site, and has lost much of its original fabric. Due to its move and loss of so much original fabric, it is also not believed to be individually eligible for NRHP listing.



Figure 33. Board-and-batten walls and six-over-sash window at far right of southwest front elevation of bunkhouse



Figure 34. Northeast rear and northwest side elevations of bunkhouse,



Figure 35. Northwest side and southwest front elevations of bunkhouse



Figure 36. Two bays at left of southwest front elevation of bunkhouse



Figure 37. Southeast rear and southwest front elevations of bunkhouse,

Farm equipment shed (contributing building)

The farm equipment shed is a long, gable-end, frame building that is supported by poles, sided with metal, and topped with a seam-metal roof (Figure 38). It is located northwest of the bunkhouse. The building dates from the 1940s or 1950s. The tractor and other farm equipment it shades, along with a ca.1980 Dodge St. Regis, appears to have been long unused.



Figure 38. Farm equipment shed, southwest front and southeast side elevations

Toolshed (contributing building)

The toolshed stands just southeast of the house's rear ell. German siding covers, and seam-metal tops, the small frame building (Figure 39 and Figure 40). A window opens at the center of the southeast rear elevation. The northwest front elevation has a centered door with a window to either side. Due to rot at the ground level, the building is danger of collapsing. It is further threatened by being open to the elements at its now gaping bays.



Figure 39. Toolshed, southeast rear and northeast side elevation



Figure 40. Toolshed, southwest side and northwest front elevations; northwest side elevation of farm equipment shed at right

National Register Evaluation

The Charles A. Broadway House is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture. The house is an excellent representative of an American foursquare in rural Lenoir County. It is square, two-stories tall, and has a hipped roof with a hip-roofed dormer. Its shape is cubical and it has four principal downstairs rooms, supplemented by a hall between its two rear rooms. The two front rooms have an open plan, divided by a large pocket door. In her architectural history of Lenoir County, Little (1998:121) gives the house primary position in her discussion of the form outside of the city of Kinston and no better example of the American foursquare has been identified beyond the city. (Indeed, only a few within Kinston—including the ca.1925 Raynar House at 211 East Caswell Street (Little 1998:202) and the Rochelle and Pratt Houses at 307 and 310 East Capitola Avenue (Little 1998:230) are the Broadway House's equal or near equal). The house has been little altered both inside and out. It is therefore believed to retain the integrity required to support its significance under Criterion C. There is no known significant event associated with the house. Charles A. Broadway, Sr. was a man of strictly local importance. The house is therefore not believed to be NRHP-eligible under Criterion A or B. The property is unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. It is therefore also recommended as not NRHP-eligible under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

CHARLES A. BROADWAY HOUSE ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The house continues to stand on the place where it was constructed and its location continues to be complemented by a rural and small-town setting near the Contentnea School and the town of Graingers.
Design	High	The exterior and interior design of the house is virtually unaltered.
Setting	High	The house remains in a rural/small town setting. It continues to be set amidst spacious front and rear yards with mature shade trees to either side.
Materials	High	Virtually all of the house's original materials are in place and intact.
Workmanship	High	Virtually all of house's original workmanship is in place and intact.
Feeling	High	The house's retention of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association provide it with the same character of feeling it had when Charles A. Broadway had it built.
Association	High	The house's retention of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling provide it with the same character of feeling it had when Charles A. Broadway had it built.

National Register Boundaries


The Charles A. Broadway House was built on a parcel that was even larger than its current one. Broadway donated land from to the adjacent Contentnea School and also had holdings that were likely contiguous. When he acquired this large parcel, it included two section houses and the Jesse W. Broadway House. He moved the one section house or bunkhouse behind his house. The other section house and Jesse W. Broadway House continue to stand on the portion of property across the road.

Charles A. Broadway, Sr. was not a farmer who worked the land, but did own land worked by others. The current parcel upon which the house sites includes a large field at its northeast along Grainger Station Road, extensive woodlands that reach south to Stonyton Creek, and property across the Grainger Station Road, the railroad tracks, and NC 11 (Figure 41). Due to the limited association of this farm and woodland to the Broadway House, a smaller NRHP-eligible boundary is recommended. This boundary describes an almost square polygon that follows the northwestern property along Grainger Station Road and a portion of the southwestern boundary abutting Contentnea School. At the southeast and northeast it is truncated from the remainder of the tract in order to restrict it to a wooded boundary at the buffers the house and to include the front and rear yards, mature shade trees to either side, and the outbuildings to the house's rear. This boundary encompasses approximately 8.3 acres.



Figure 41. Charles A. Broadway House, entire 203-acre parcel outlined in teal at left on Lenoir County GIS map and proposed NRHP-eligible boundaries shaded in blue at right on HPOweb base map (and in yellow, approximately, at left)

D. DuPont Kinston Dacron Plant

	DuPont Kinston Dacron Plant
	LR1560
	Down entry drive on E side of Highway 11, 0.4 miles S of junction with Canady Road, Graingers vicinity [4693 Highway 11 North]
	Located on Lenoir County Parcel #4557-47-6137 (636.98 acres); recommended NRHP boundaries encompass approximately 262 acres, including all of parcel #4557-58-0652 enclosed entirely within DuPont tract
	1951-1954, 1955-1965
Recommended NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for its history	

History

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. (DuPont) began experimental production of Dacron in 1950 at a pilot plant in Seaford, Delaware (<http://www.dupont.com/corporate-functions/our-company/dupont-history.html>). In 1953 a newspaper described the then-novel polyester material (Burlington, NC *Daily Times-News*, March 24, 1953):

Dacron is a chemical compound of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid which has qualities of strength, wrinkle resistance and crease retention. It is used mainly, so far, in men's and women's apparel and industrially in fire hose, sewing threads, cordage and industrial belting, sailcloth and upholstery fabric.

DuPont acquired an approximately 654-acre site northeast of Kinston and Graingers in 1950 to build a two-million-square-foot plant to produce the material. In late April 1951, construction began (Figure 42 and Figure 43). The company invested \$40 million in production facilities and began the manufacture of Dacron there on March 23, 1953. DuPont added plans for a \$3 million fiber laboratory to research Dacron in late 1952. This facility, which stands at the northwest corner of the complex, was completed in late 1954.

The DuPont Kinston Dacron Plant was the world's first devoted to the commercial production of polyester fiber. Due to its large workforce, the DuPont website estimates that the plant led to the population of Kinston growing by about 5,000 people. The facility's workforce was about 1,700 in early 1954 and in 1975 it reached its peak with 3,600 employees (http://www2.dupont.com/Heritage/en_US/related_topics/kinston_nc.html; *Statesville* [NC] *Daily Record*, April 25, 1951; Burlington, NC *Daily Times-News*, December 18, 1952 and March 24, 1953; Kannapolis, NC *Daily Independent*, March 14, 1954).

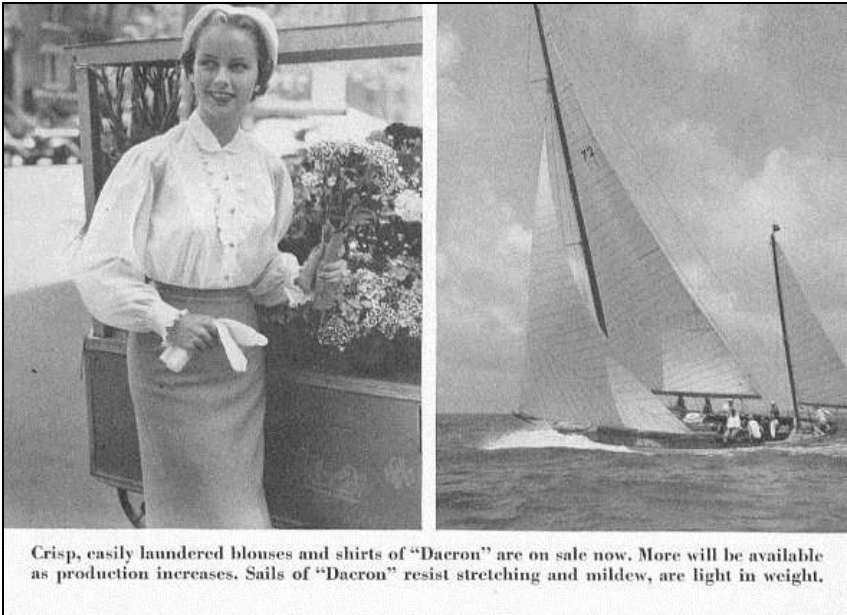


Figure 42. Plant at beginning of construction, 1951 (source: <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/1998>)



Figure 43. Plant with cladding added, 1951 (source: <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/2003>)

DuPont vigorously promoted the utility of Dacron in company publications and mainstream media (Figure 44 through Figure 46). A piece in the October-November 1951 issue of *Du Pont Magazine* titled “Report on ‘Dacron’” included photographs of the material used in suits, blouses, and even sails. A piece from the August-September 1954 issue of the magazine—“‘Dacron’ on Duty”—emphasized its use in uniforms. An advertisement in the September 12, 1953 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* crowed about “the suit for a man without a valet.”



Crisp, easily laundered blouses and shirts of "Dacron" are on sale now. More will be available as production increases. Sails of "Dacron" resist stretching and mildew, are light in weight.

Figure 44. Du Pont Magazine, October-November 1951



On advice of Tina Leser, Northwest Airlines stewardesses wear suits of 55% "Dacron" and 45% wool.

Servicemen for the Automatic Canteen Co. of America praise sturdiness of their uniforms of "Dacron" and wool.

Police in Columbia, S. C., and elsewhere find uniforms of "Dacron" and wool are comfortable as well as easy to keep neat, even in rainy or hot weather.

Uniforms of "Dacron" and wool in two weights keep Illinois Central conductors trim all year around.

Uniforms of "Dacron" and wool which dry without losing their shape make a hit with Columbia, S. C., firemen.

Business clothes of 65% "Dacron" and 35% rayon are worn by Mobilgas service station dealers. Company chose fabric after extensive wear testing by men.

Figure 45. Du Pont Magazine, August-September 1954

48 THE SATURDAY EVENING POST September 12, 1953

Shirt of "Dacron"
(or "Dacron" and cotton,) keeps you looking neat . . . ends "shirt shortage". You can even wash it yourself and then wear it the next morning. A shirt made with "Dacron" seldom needs ironing.

Slacks of 100% "Dacron", or blended with wool or rayon. "Dacron" helps them shed wrinkles, hold their crease through days of steady wear. Soap and water remove many spots—without a *mussy* look.

Sweater made of "Dacron" is what every college man needs. Washes easily, won't stretch out of shape. Has a soft, luxurious appearance. And a sweater made with Du Pont "Dacron" wears and wears!

Suit for a man without a valet

It's made with DACRON*
wrinkle-resistant fiber

Here's a suit that keeps itself in shape! For "Dacron" helps it shrug off wrinkles, hold its press, keep its neat, trim look through days of wear—even after being caught in the rain. Many spots come out easily with soap and water . . . without leaving a telltale, mussy look.

What's more, "Dacron" adds long wear at critical points . . . reinforces cuffs, elbows and pocket edges. Add it all up, and "Dacron" means less clothes care . . . a neat, well-pressed look through days of wear.

Choose your suit and slacks made with Du Pont "Dacron" polyester fiber blended with wool or rayon—from a handsome array of fall-winter fabrics.

*Trade-mark for Du Pont's polyester fiber.

Look for advertisements by leading stores in your local newspaper featuring suits and slacks made with "Dacron". Du Pont produces fibers only—not fabrics or garments. The skill of mills and manufacturers in using fibers properly is your assurance of quality and value.

DACRON®

WRINKLE-RESISTANT FIBER
ONE OF DU PONT'S MODERN-LIVING FIBERS

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

1953

Figure 46. Advertisement for Dacron in *The Saturday Evening Post*, September 12, 1953

Even the North Carolina Employment Security Commission got into the act. In the Spring 1958 issue of *E.S.C. Quarterly* (Figure 47) it ran the following piece that promoted both jobs and high fashion (<http://statelibrarync.org/news/2012/09/picture-of-the-week-haute-couture-and-industry/#more-9654>).



DUPONT AND AMERICAN ENKA MANUFACTURE CHEMICAL FIBERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

In four eight-hour shifts employees of the Kinston Dupont “Dacron” Plant carry on the continuous process around the clock. The huge plant is shown above as it appears at night, in operation.

Superimposed is Dupont Business Machine Operator June Wilson of Kinston and Tarboro wearing a black and white satin ensemble made of “Dacron” and silk and fashioned by Pierre Belmain in Paris, France. This was one of 19 creations by famous French designers shown in the “Paris to Kinston” Spring Fashion Show commemorating Dupont’s fifth anniversary of operations for the Kinston plant.

Figure 47. Kinston DuPont plant and high-fashion Dacron clothing

DuPont did not go into the arcana of the production process in its stories and advertisements. However, some photographs survive in the DuPont collection at the Hagley Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware (Figure 48).



Figure 48. Workers producing Dacron at the Kinston plant (source: http://findingaids.hagley.org/xtf/view?docId=ead/1972_341.xml)

The DuPont plant had a significant impact on Lenoir and surrounding counties. It represented a second wave of industrialization in the rural South that followed World War II. Workers had to adjust from farm to factory life and challenges to traditional gender and racial roles (Jones 2014).

Before becoming governor of Delaware, Russell W. Peterson helped with the plant's industrial design, supervised its construction, and first ran the facility. In his memoirs, he describes providing "higher-level" jobs for four black male employees (promoted to truck driver, chemist's helper, machinist's assistant, and pipe fitter's assistant) and a newly hired female typist, and integrating the drinking fountains and waiting rooms, fortunately with limited resistance (Peterson 1999:69-71).

The Kinston Dacron plant hit hard times in the late twentieth century. In early 2008 DuPont employed only about 60 employees there and an additional 75 contract workers who were helping convert the facility to produce a new bio-based polymer called Sorona. In 2015 DuPont stated that the plant was the largest facility in the world producing the fabric. It stated that Sorona “is used in everything from clothing to carpet, and is lightweight and stain resistant. Producing Sorona is supposed to be superior than a similar amount of nylon 6 carpet fabric, using 30 percent less energy and 63 percent fewer greenhouse gas emissions” (Kinston *Free Press*, March 28, 2008 and July 15, 2015).

Description

DuPont would not allow access to or photographs of the plant. Photographs taken from public thoroughfares and a careful study of aerial images and photographs, however, depict a typical industrial facility with functional masonry buildings served by chemical-processing external equipment. The only stylistically distinctive buildings are the office building at the center of the front (west) of the facility and the laboratory building just to the north. Both of these buildings have flat roofs and bands of windows influenced by the International and Mid-Century Modern styles. The office building is two and three stories tall. The laboratory building rises two stories.

An early/mid-1950s photograph of the front of the facility, aerial maps of limited quality, and an excellent and informative bird’s-eye photograph from 1965 allow one to study much of the plant to determine what components survive that are more than 50 years old (Figure 49 through Figure 58). These include factory buildings, warehouses, stacks, rail lines, and rail-related buildings. As indicated on color-coded Figure 59, which follows these images, a significant percentage of the current facility was constructed as part of the initial building phase and then between 1955 and 1965.



Figure 49. 1964 aerial photograph of facility



Figure 50. 1977 aerial photograph of facility



Figure 51. Looking north with office building at right at laboratory building at left



Figure 52. Looking north at laboratory building



Figure 53. Looking northeast at office building



Figure 54. Looking northeast at office building and front of plant



Figure 55. Looking northeast at office building and front of plant, early/mid-1950s (source: Hagley Museum and Library at <http://cdm16038.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p16038coll2/id/1300/rec/1>)



Figure 56. Bird's-eye view of facility, 1965 (source: <https://digital.lib.ecu.edu/7855>)



Figure 57. Looking south at facility with edge of office building at left; all buildings but for truck loading docks at right more than 50 years old



Figure 58. Looking east at facility; all buildings for one at far right more than 50 years old



Figure 59. Modern aerial view of facility; buildings outlined in red, including rail lines and parking lot at left, in place by 1954; buildings outlined in blue in place by 1965

National Register Evaluation

The DuPont Kinston Dacron Plant is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A as the first facility in the world devoted to the commercial manufacture of polyester fiber. It is believed that almost all of the original components of the early-1950s facility survive and that the large majority of its buildings were standing by 1965 (Figure 59). The office building, laboratory, and the original and early manufacturing facilities combine to provide sufficient integrity to support the facility's NRHP eligibility under Criterion A. There are not believed to be any comparable industrial facilities in North Carolina that were unique and groundbreaking manufacturing plants.

The facility is not known to have been associated with any person of importance and is therefore not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion B. Russell W. Peterson, who would serve one term as governor of Delaware (1969-1973), helped design the plant and managed it when it opened. His

significance is primarily political, however, and therefore associated with Delaware rather than North Carolina. The property is unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. It is therefore also recommended as not NRHP-eligible under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The office building and factory are functional examples of the International style; the industrial buildings also appear to be functional versions of their type. The facility is therefore not believed to have architectural significance and is recommended not NRHP-eligible under Criterion C. Other contemporary industrial complexes in North Carolina with more significant International and/or Mid-Century Modern buildings than the DuPont plant's office building and factory, and with functional industrial buildings, include: the 1948 Chesterfield Building, which contributes to the NRHP-listed Bright Leaf Historic District (DH0071) in Durham, and other functional buildings within the district's Liggett & Myers tobacco company complex; the 1956 Republic Steel Corporation Plant (MK2911) and Standard Chemicals Product Plant (MK2910), both built ca.1956 in Charlotte and both determined NRHP-eligible; the mid-1950s Dixie Furniture Company Showroom-Offices building, which contributes to the NRHP-eligible Lexington Industrial Historic District in Lexington, and other functional buildings of the furniture company within the complex; the ca.1954 Western Electric Plant and Offices (FY4193) in Winston-Salem, which is on the North Carolina Study List; and the 1960 Western Electric Plant (FY4103), also located in Winston-Salem.

DUPONT KINSTON DACRON PLANT ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The plant continues to stand in the place where it was constructed.
Design	Medium to High	The plant retains a high percentage of its original and early components, which supports its historic significance.
Setting	High	The plant's rural setting is little altered since its construction. The rail line and state highway that were necessary for it to receive raw materials and ship out finished products remain in place.
Materials	Medium to High	The plant retains a high percentage of its original and early components, which supports its historic significance
Workmanship	Medium to High	The plant retains a high percentage of its original and early components, which supports its historic significance
Feeling	High	The plant's retention of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association provide it with the same character of feeling it had when opened.
Association	High	The plant's retention of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling provide it with the same character of association it had when opened.

National Register Boundaries

The DuPont Kinston Dacron Plant was built on an approximately 637-acre tract that extends east across the railroad line to NC 11 and west and south to the Neuse River (Figure 60 and Figure 61). The portion of the parcel between the rail line and the highway was never built on and most of the property to the south and east was also never developed. The boundaries are drawn to exclude all of the land on the highway and much of the remainder of the tract. The boundaries include all of the buildings, the rail lines entering the property, and a buffer of land around these facilities. They terminate at the

railroad right-of-way at the west. They also include a landlocked 1.27-acre parcel owned by Carolina Power & Light. The total area within the recommended boundaries is approximately 262 acres.



Figure 60. Entire parcel encompassing 636.98 acres, with landlocked CP&L tract near the center associated with the building complex



Figure 61. Recommended approximately 262-acre NRHP boundary outlined in red and cross-hatched in blue

E. Willie Humphrey Farm



Willie Humphrey Farm
LR0795
S side of SR 1730, 0.6 miles E of junction with NC 58, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity [385 Humphrey Road]
Occupies Lenoir County parcels #4527-69-9417 (66.46 acres), #4527-58-9681 (0.92 acres), and #4527-58-8406 (0.74 acres)
House – ca.1894; outbuildings – early/mid-twentieth century
Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

According to Robbie Jones’ 1993 survey notes, physical evidence, and birth dates, the main house on this farm was probably built around 1894, the year Willie A Humphrey (1894-1969) was born. When Jones inventoried the farm, it encompassed 125 acres on both sides of Humphrey Road and contained about 16 outbuildings. The farm was divided among different family members following the 1998 death of Willie Humphrey’s wife, Faye Grant Humphrey (Lenoir County Plat Book 6/Page 309). The portion currently connected with the farmhouse and outbuildings consists of three tracts: parcel 4527-69-9417 (66.46 acres), which holds the farmhouse and a few outbuildings to the rear and extends north across Humphrey Road; parcel 4527-58-9681 (0.92 acres) on the south side of the road just west of the farmhouse, which contains a former tenant house; and parcel 4527-58-8406 (0.74 acres) to the west of the tenant house tract, which is also on the south side of the road and holds a group of bulk tobacco barns (Figure 62).



Figure 62. Willie Humphrey Farm, tax parcels (base map: Lenoir County GIS)

Description

The Willie Humphrey Farm looks much different than it did when Jones inventoried it in 1993 and Marvin Brown resurveyed it in 2010. To the rear of the farmhouse it has lost two packhouses, a shed, and two tobacco barns. To the south and west of the tenant house, a tobacco barn, two haybarns, and a shotgun house have fallen (Figure 63 through Figure 66). Rows of pines have been planted as a crop on the former fields. Following are brief descriptions of the farm's surviving buildings, almost all of which have lost their integrity and are not significant.

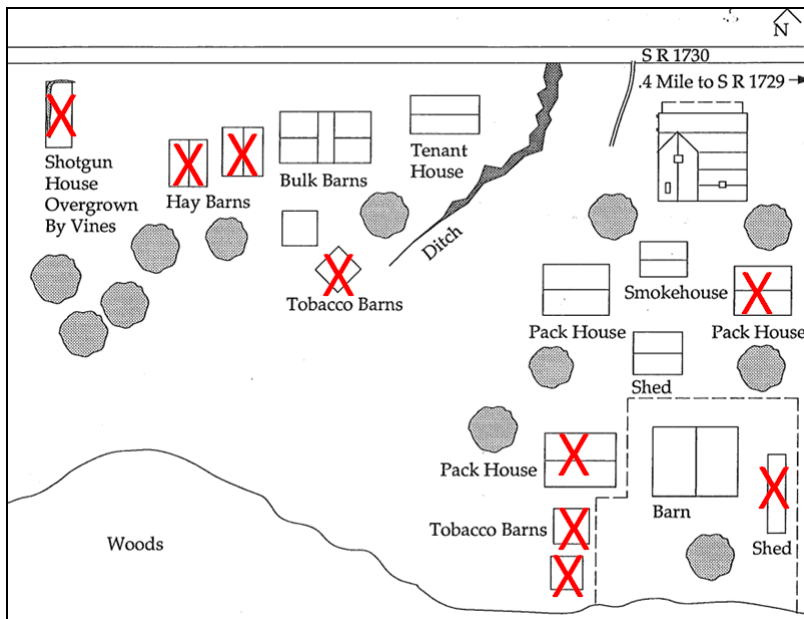


Figure 63. Sketch map of Willie Humphrey Farm with no-longer-extant outbuilding marked with red Xs (source: Robbie Jones survey notes, 1994)

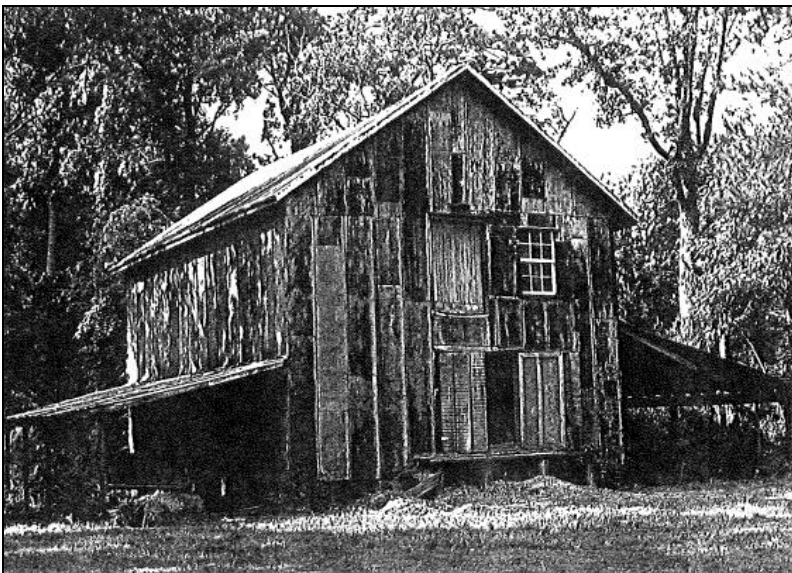


Figure 64. No-longer-extant packhouse, 1994 (photographer: Robbie Jones)

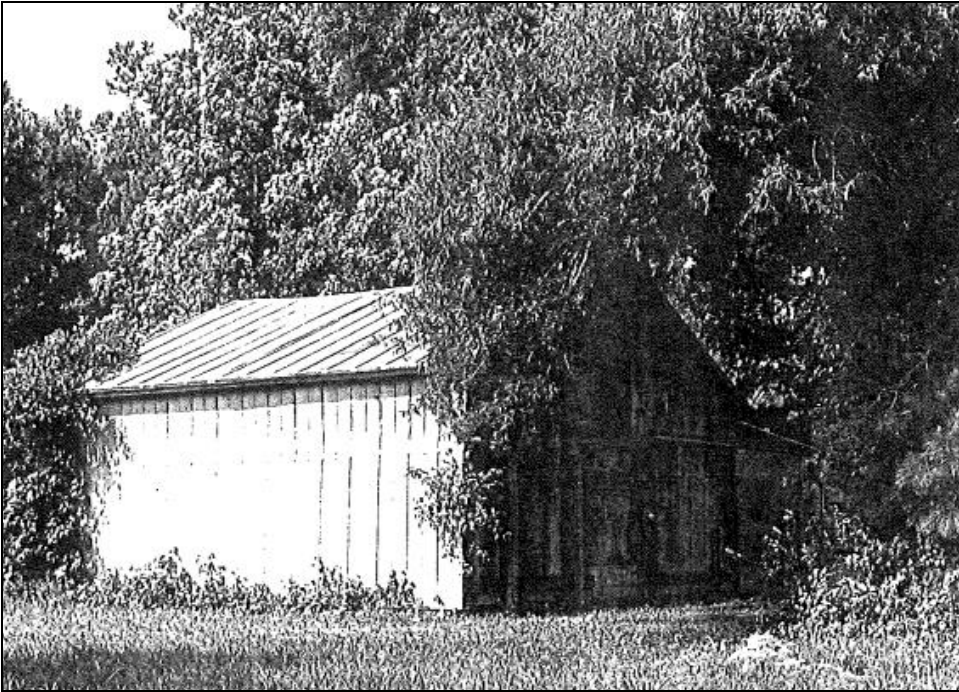


Figure 65. No-longer-extant packhouse, 1994 (photographer: Robbie Jones)



Figure 66. No-longer-extant shotgun house, 1994 (photographer: Robbie Jones)

Farmhouse

Robbie Jones' 1993 description of the farmhouse remains largely accurate:

This one-story farmhouse is a typical c.1900 dwelling that has been enlarged several times. The side-gable house has a four-bay façade and off-center chimney indicating that the main block was probably extended. The rear has a deep ell and another addition with a gable roof parallel to the main roof. The house is covered with plain siding, has six-over-six windows, boxed eaves, and a hipped front porch with plain post.

Since 1993 the integrity, if not condition, of the house has suffered further through the addition of vinyl siding and one-over-one sash with six-over-six-type snap-in muntins (Figure 67 through Figure 69). The house, an additive example of a common type, appears to have lost its integrity and is recommended as not NRHP-eligible either individually or as part of multi-resource farmstead.



Figure 67. Willie Humphrey Farm, west side and north front elevations of farmhouse



Figure 68. Willie Humphrey Farm, north front and east side elevations of farmhouse



Figure 69. Willie Humphrey Farm, front elevation of farmhouse with intact weatherboards, six-over-six sash, and seam-metal roof, 1994 (photographer: Robbie Jones)

Barn

A large, frame, gable-front barn with wide sheds to either side, one of which has fallen, stands behind (south of) the farmhouse (Figure 70 and Figure 71). It appears to date from the early twentieth century. It has lost its integrity through its later cladding in metal and its advanced state of deterioration, which has taken the east shed, the roof, and much of the front gable.



Figure 70. Willie Humphrey Farm, north front of barn with farmhouse carport at right

Smokehouse and shed

Two small, frame, weatherboarded outbuildings survive behind the house, both of which appear to date from the early twentieth century. One is a smokehouse with a protective overhanging gable facing east toward the farmhouse's backyard. The other is a shed covered with a shed roof that opens to the south, toward the barn. Neither building is believed to be a significant example of its type (Figure 71).



Figure 71. Willie Humphrey Farm, looking southeast at smokehouse at left, shed immediately behind partly obscured by tree, and barn at right

Packhouse

Southwest of the farmhouse, one packhouse continues to stand (Figure 72 and Figure 73). It is a rectangular, two-story, frame building with ghost marks on its long north elevation that recall a former covered stair depicted in Robbie Jones' 1993 photographs. Other alterations, which have adversely affected its integrity, include the addition of metal siding over its weatherboards, a replacement metal roof, and the addition of bays, now boarded over, inconsistent with its use as a packhouse.



Figure 72. Willie Humphrey Farm, gable-end west and long north elevations

Tenant house

The one-story, single-pile, gable-end house west of the farmhouse is either a completely rebuilt former tenant house erected in the early twentieth century or a new house erected on the same site within the past five years (Figure 73). Among its many alterations, if it is an early tenant house, are its five symmetrically placed bays, artificial siding, front porch, and asphalt-shingled roof. Due to alterations and/or modernity, it is not significant and does not retain integrity.



Figure 73. Willie Humphrey Farm, north front and west side elevations of former tenant house; packhouse at left distance

Bulk barn complex

East of the tenant house is a bulk tobacco barn complex that appears to be less than 50 years old (Figure 74 and Figure 75). It includes barns on either side of a tall open shed and a freestanding building to the south rear. Jones' 1993 sketch map, along with surviving concrete pads, indicate that half of the barns have been removed. The function of the tall building at the rear of the complex was not determined. It is likely a barn/storage building.



Figure 74. Willie Humphrey Farm, looking southwest at bulk barn complex at right and barn/storage building at left; note concrete pads at center and right that held additional bulk barns



Figure 75. Willie Humphrey Farm, looking southeast at bulk barn complex

Haybarns and tobacco barns

On his original sketch maps, Jones recorded a more complicated version of the farm’s eastern outbuildings that included a hay barn complex and tobacco barns (Figure 76). These resources stand, or stood, to the east of the three parcels depicted on the figure above. Their tract is no longer connected with the farmhouse and has undergone recent destruction through clear cutting. Amidst a tangle of broken trees, a portion of the frame hay barn complex survives, as do two frame tobacco barns mapped by Jones. The clay-tile walls of a third tobacco barn, not included on Jones’ map, also still stand (Figure 77 through Figure 80). The tenant house that Jones depicts at the eastern end of the property, which was heavily overgrown in 1993, but still stood when the property was resurveyed in 2010 is no longer extant. The group of surviving buildings is in poor to ruinous condition and appears to be slated for demolition in the near future.

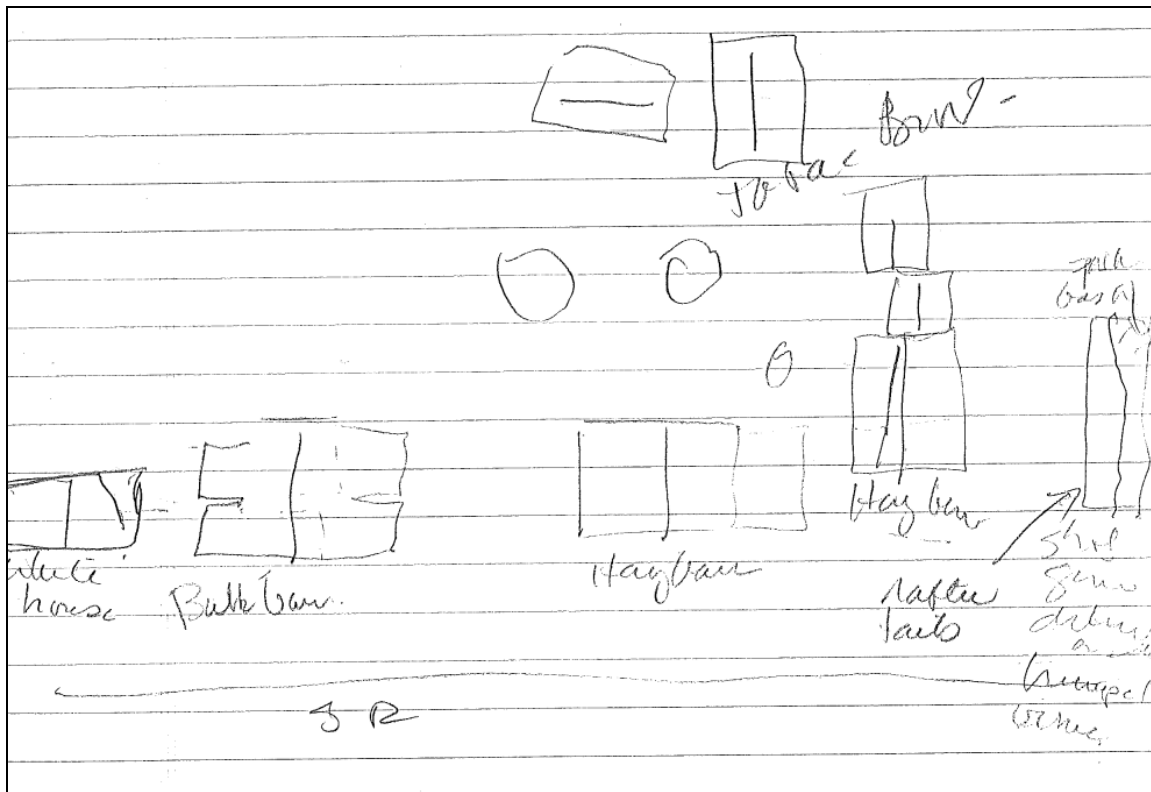


Figure 76. Robbie Jones’ original field sketch of eastern end of Willie Humphrey Farm depicting haybarns, including one that telescopes back, and two tobacco barns



Figure 77. Willie Humphrey Farm, looking southwest from near bulk barn complex at tobacco barns and haybarn complex



Figure 78. Willie Humphrey Farm, looking southeast at clay-tile walls of tobacco barn not depicted on Jones field map



Figure 79. Willie Humphrey Farm, looking northeast at telescoping haybarns at left and frame tobacco barns at right



Figure 80. Willie Humphrey Farm, looking north at rear of surviving portions of telescoping haybarns


NRHP-Eligibility Assessment

The Willie Humphrey Farm is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important historic event or person significant in our past. It is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. It is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

Due to the loss of fields and numerous outbuildings, and the further loss of integrity of the surviving resources—particularly the farmhouse, the barn, the one remaining packhouse, the tenant house, the haybarn complex, and the tobacco barns—the Willie Humphrey Farm is also believed to lack sufficient integrity to support its eligibility as a significant and distinguishable entity under NRHP Criterion C.

WILLIE HUMPHREY FARM ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Low	The farmhouse and surviving outbuildings stand where they were constructed, but many of the outbuildings are no longer extant and have therefore lost their integrity of location.
Design	Low	The farmhouse retains its original form, but has otherwise been altered through the replacement of sash and addition of artificial siding. The surviving outbuildings are generally in deteriorated condition. Many are no longer extant and therefore their design has been lost.
Setting	Low	The farm remains in a largely rural setting, but the loss of fields and many outbuildings have greatly diminished its setting.
Materials	Low	Alterations to and deterioration of the farmhouse and surviving outbuildings are pronounced and they have therefore lost much of their integrity of materials. The many no-longer-extant outbuildings have lost all of their integrity of materials.
Workmanship	Low	Alterations to and deterioration of the farmhouse and surviving outbuildings are pronounced and they have therefore lost much of their integrity of workmanship. The many no-longer-extant outbuildings have lost all of their integrity of workmanship.
Feeling	Low	Due to the loss of fields and outbuildings, and the alteration and/or deterioration of the surviving buildings, the farm has lost its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Due to the loss of fields and outbuildings, and the alteration and/or deterioration of the surviving buildings, the farm has lost its integrity of association.

F. Foster's Chapel

	Foster's Chapel
	LR1506
	S side of SR 1730, 0.1 mile E of junction with NC 58, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity [1730 Humphrey Road]
	Located on Lenoir County Parcel #4527-47-0447 (1.0 acre)
	Ca. 1940-1960
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

The date Foster's Chapel was constructed could not be determined. In 2004 Robert and Susan Foster of Aiken County, South Carolina, James and Peggy Foster of Lenoir County, and Harvey and Ann Foster Checkaway of Washington state sold one acre, including the church building, to Foster's Chapel Church (Lenoir County Deed Book 1408/Page 166). The deed referred to a plat map, but not an earlier deed. The plat lays out the "approximate possession lines" of Foster Chapel Church and says "no deed or legal conveyance [was] found" (Lenoir County Plat Book 8/Page 163; see also Plat Book 9/Page 357 and Deed Book 1097/Page 527). Penne Sandbeck (2008), as part of an NCDOT architectural historic survey, did not determine a date of construction. Rev. Hilda Jones, the pastor Jones Shekinah Church—the chapel's current congregation—also did not know when it was built (Jones 2016).

The building's basic form and many alterations and additions make it difficult to date. It was perhaps constructed in the mid-twentieth century.

Description

The earliest section of Foster's Chapel is likely its central sanctuary block, which is gable-fronted and one-story tall (Figure 81 through Figure 84). It has four windows bays on its east side elevation and four windows plus a rear entry on its west side. The block appears to be of frame. It is clad, likely over an earlier material, with panels of T-111-type sheathing. Brick piers later supplemented by concrete blocks form the sanctuary's foundation. The one-over sash, like the siding, appears not to be original.

The small front entry block, centered on the sanctuary's north gable end facing Humphrey Road, is clad in the same siding as the sanctuary. The double-entry doors in its west side elevation and concrete-block foundation suggest it was a later addition. The long, one-story, concrete-block rear ell, which a sign indicates contains restrooms, may date from the same time as, or postdate, the entry block.



Figure 81. Foster's Chapel, east side and north front elevations



Figure 82. Foster's Chapel, north front and west side elevations



Figure 83. Foster's Chapel, west side and south rear elevations



Figure 84. Foster's Chapel, south rear and east side elevations

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

Following Sandbeck's inventory, NCDOT and the HPO determined, through a concurrence form dated September 22, 2008, that the church was not NRHP-eligible. The church's relatively late date of construction, purely functional form, and T-111-type siding have not changed since that determination and it is believed that it continues to be not eligible for NRHP listing.

The church has no known association with any important historic event or person significant in our past. It is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. It is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.) Its architecture is not notable and the building has been altered. It is therefore not believed to NRHP-eligible for its architecture under Criterion C.

FOSTER'S CHAPEL ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The church stands where it was constructed.
Design	Low	The basic form of the church remains intact, but an addition was placed to its rear within the past 50 years and its front block also appears to be a later addition. The T-111-type siding is not original.
Setting	High	The church remains in a largely rural setting.
Materials	Low	The basic form of the church remains intact, but an addition was placed to its rear within the past 50 years and its front block also appears to be a later addition. The T-111-type siding is not original and its original materials are not visible.
Workmanship	Low	The basic form of the church remains intact, but an addition was placed to its rear within the past 50 years and its front block also appears to be a later addition. The T-111-type siding is not original and its original workmanship is not apparent.
Feeling	Low	Losses to the church's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to additions and alteration have led to a loss of integrity of feeling.
Association	Low to Medium	Losses to the church's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to additions and alteration have led to a loss of integrity of association, but it does continue to function as an active church.

G. Eliza Dawson Farm



Eliza Dawson Farm
LR1248
End of SR 1775, 0.6 miles NW of junction with NC 11, Graingers vicinity [2995 Lemuel Dawson Road]
Lenoir County Parcel #4537-50-5564 (75.55 acres)
Ca. 1920s
Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

The Eliza Dawson Farm has an unusual history, which the 1994 inventory of the property recounts:

This farm complex is a unique example of a post Civil War African American farmstead, which has remained in the family. Eliza Dawson, a former slave, owned this property, which was originally over seventy acres, by 1872 and began subdividing the property among her twelve children in 1878. The provisos in her 1894 will—that the land could not be sold but must be passed on within the family, that the daughters would receive a lifetime interest on the land (thereby ensuring that their husbands could not stay on the land if the daughters preceded them in death), and that the three youngest children received the lion's share of the land (68.5 acres)—were obviously to keep the land in the family and the family harmonious, but it is not clear that harmony was maintained. Claire Foster, the current owner of this section of the former Jericho estate, is a direct descendant of Lemuel Dawson, Eliza's youngest son.

Lemuel Dawson first lived in a log cabin and when it burned in 1924, built a two-story house (which burned in 1954). The one-story, three-bay side gable frame house with a rear ell extension that is now on the property was built in the 1920s by Lemuel Dawson for his son, David; it has since been considerably altered by replacement siding and windows.

This history was informed by an interview with Claire Foster, and a report written by two Lenoir County students, Lovelia Hutchins and James Lewis (1994:2-6), who also interviewed Claire Foster. They note that family ownership disputes were resolved in 1989 when Mrs. Foster obtained sole ownership of the parcel.

Description

The 76-acre former farm is about evenly divided between woodland and farmland (Figure 85 and Figure 86). Only four resources stand on it: the 1920s Dawson House; the shell of a modern mobile home opposite the Dawson House; a modern house to the north near the center of the tract; and a ruinous tobacco barn west of the Dawson House, which was not accessible.

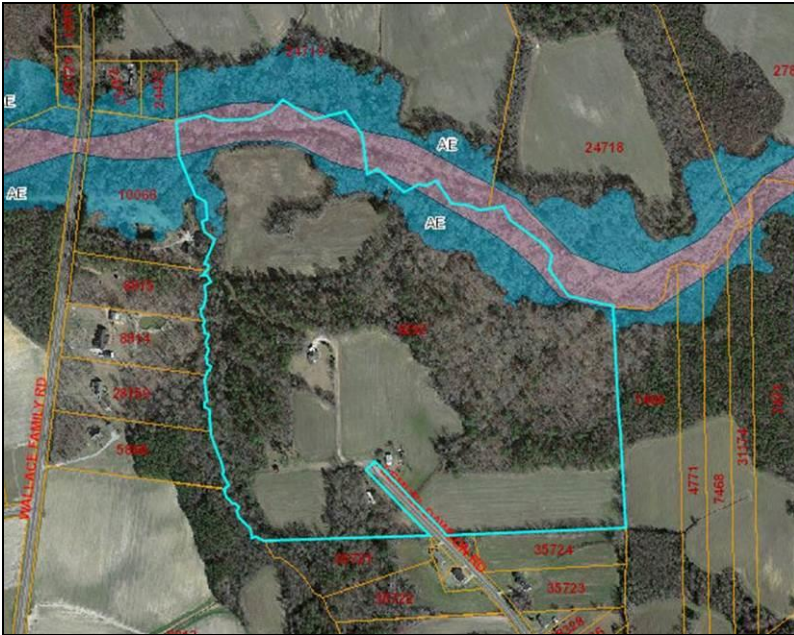


Figure 85. Eliza Dawson Farm tract (source: Lenoir County GIS)



Figure 86. Eliza Dawson Farm tract, southwest section with Dawson House at lower right, trailer shell at bottom across road, tobacco barn at lower left, and modern house at top center

Dawson House

The one-story, gable-end, single-pile Dawson House has a fully screened, shed-roofed porch across its front (south) elevation, an exterior-end chimney at its west side elevation and, at its rear (north) a long, one-story, rear ell with a porch set into its corner (Figure 87 through Figure 95). Three bays cross its front elevation. Their asymmetrical placement suggests the house may have a two-room plan. Significant alterations to the house include the addition of artificial siding and one-over-one sash windows, the enclosure of the porch which appears to have included replacing the posts, the replacement of the chimney, and the addition of a wheelchair ramp up to the ell porch. Additionally, the original brick piers have been supplemented with concrete blocks. The only early photographs located in the survey file are those included with the student report that were taken in 1994. They appear to depict all of these changes in place by that time.

The frame, shed-roofed, one-seat outhouse depicted just northeast of the house in a 1994 photograph does not appear to stand any longer. Near its location is a later small, cinder-block, seam-metal-roofed outbuilding with a sheathed-over gable-front entry. Its function was not determined. There was no access to the sole surviving farm-related outbuilding on the property. It may be one of the two included in a 1994 photograph.



Figure 87. Eliza Dawson Farm, north rear and west side elevations of house



Figure 88. Eliza Dawson Farm, west side and south front elevations of house



Figure 89. Eliza Dawson Farm, view toward west gable end of house likely taken from near tobacco barns, 1994 (source: Hutchins and Lewis, “Jericho”)



Figure 90. Eliza Dawson Farm, south front and east side elevations of house; note modern house on tract in distance at far left



Figure 91. Eliza Dawson Farm, south front elevation of house, 1994; woman on right is likely Claire Foster (source: Hutchins and Lewis, “Jericho”)



Figure 92. Eliza Dawson Farm, south front and east side elevations of house



Figure 93. Eliza Dawson Farm, east side and south front elevations of house



Figure 94. Eliza Dawson Farm, looking northeast from rear of house at tiny cinder-block outbuilding



Figure 95. Eliza Dawson Farm, no-longer-extant outhouse, 1994 (source: Hutchins and Lewis, “Jericho”)

NRHP-Eligibility Assessment

The Eliza Dawson Farm is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP’s Criteria. Its land has an association with Eliza Dawson, a former slave who acquired the farm and other land by 1872 and in whose family it remains. The land is therefore of historical interest. However, the house was not lived in by Eliza Dawson or her son, Lemuel Dawson. Rather, it was built in the 1920s by Lemuel Dawson for his son, David, and has been considerably altered since that time. Other earlier houses on the property occupied by Eliza and Lemuel no longer stand. The farm is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B for its association with a historical event or with Eliza Dawson, whose connection to the current resources other than the land is lacking. Further, due to the loss of outbuildings and alterations to the house, the farm lacks sufficient integrity to support any

potential significance under Criteria A or B. The farm is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The altered house was erected in the 1920s utilizing a one-story, single-pile, hall-parlor-plan form that, with center-hall-plan variants, was one of the most common forms found in the county throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century. More intact examples of the form include the early twentieth-century Walter Rouse House (LR0876) near Dawson Station; the 1919 James Yadkin Joyner Cottage (LR1223) in Moseley Hall township; the 1890s George and Zenobia Fields House (LR0991) near Jenny Lind; and the ca.1875 John Aldredge Sutton House near Bucklesberry (Little 1998:281). It is believed that the house lacks sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility under Criterion C for its architecture. Further, due to its loss of outbuildings, the farm is not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility under Criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity.

This is not to say that the land upon which the Eliza Dawson Farm is located lacks a noteworthy history. It just does not meet the particular requirements of the NRHP.

WILLIE HUMPHREY FARM ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Low	The house stands where it was constructed, but its outbuildings are gone and have therefore lost their integrity of location.
Design	Low	The house retains its original form. It has otherwise been altered through the replacement of sash and the chimney, addition of artificial siding, and enclosure and alteration of the porch. The outbuildings are gone and therefore their design has been lost.
Setting	Low	The farm remains in a largely rural setting, but the loss of original dwellings and its outbuildings has greatly diminished its setting.
Materials	Low	The house retains its original form. It has otherwise been altered through the replacement of sash and the chimney, addition of artificial siding, and enclosure and alteration of the porch. The outbuildings are gone and therefore they do not retain their integrity of materials.
Workmanship	Low	The house retains its original form. It has otherwise been altered through the replacement of sash and the chimney, addition of artificial siding, and enclosure and alteration of the porch. The outbuildings are gone and therefore they do not retain their integrity of workmanship.
Feeling	Low	Due to the loss of outbuildings and early houses, and alterations to the house, the farm has lost its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Due to the loss of outbuildings and early houses, and alterations to the house, the farm has lost its integrity of association.

H. Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall



Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall
LR0801
N side of NC 11, 0.5 miles NE of junction with NC 55, Graingers vicinity [2964 NC Highway 11]
Lenoir County Parcel #4536-78-83724 (0.77 acres)
Late nineteenth century
Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

In 1994, based in large part upon the “Jericho” report written by two local students (Hutchins and Lewis 1994), an interview with Claire Foster, and his account of the Eliza Dawson Farm (LR1248, see entry above), Robbie Jones wrote the following history of the Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall and the congregation it has served for over a century:

Although the Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church was replaced in 1972, the original church building is of significant importance to the history of Lenoir County. The original church building, moved and used as storage since 1972 when the present sanctuary was built, was constructed in the late nineteenth century on land donated by Eliza Dawson (18?- 1894). The church was built by Eliza's sons and also housed the Jericho School for Negro[e]s through the 1930s. Mary Dawson, Lemuel Dawson's wife, was the school's first teacher.

The sanctuary's interior and exterior were extensively altered in the mid-twentieth century, but the Gothic Revival styled building retains distinctive triangular arched four-over-four sash windows. The church building is typical of small rural sanctuaries, but an important surviving vestige of the African American heritage of the county.

The land that the church was constructed on is the only documented African American farmstead in the county that dates to the Reconstruction era. The land was purchased by Eliza Dawson, a former slave who was born and worked on this farm, in 1872 and has remained in the family since. Eliza began dividing the 76.3 acre farm with her twelve children in 1878. The majority of the land went to her youngest children—Ms. Shae, Ms. Millie, and Lemuel—with the stipulation that the land never be sold and handed down from generation to generation as a monument and reminder of the horrors of slavery. Lemuel Dawson was born five days after the Emancipation Proclamation—the only one of Eliza's twelve children born free.

Just west of the former church (now fellowship hall) on the property are a concrete-block building that houses the church office as well as the current church building (Figure 96). As a keystone notes, the church was erected in 1972. The office likely dates from around the same time.



Figure 96. Parcel outlined in blue with original former church, now fellowship hall, at right and office and 1972 church at left (base map: Lenoir County GIS)

Description

The former church is a gabled frame building that now stands parallel to NC 11 (Figure 97 through Figure 103). Its original location on the property and original orientation are not known. (It was moved when the current church building was erected.) The building's Masonite siding was added over its original weatherboards, which are visible in places where the later siding has deteriorated or pulled away. According to Jones' field notes, split wood shingles remain in place beneath the asphalt-shingled roof. The concrete-block foundation dates from the building's move in 1972. The former church's west gable end has a single modern door set in a modern surround. The long south elevation retains its original three window bays set beneath triangular-arched surrounds. The central window retains its original four-over-four sash. At the other two windows, the sash is only partially intact. An entry with a modern door was later inserted into the east end of the elevation. The east gable end continues to hold its original four-over-four window and triangular-arched surround. The three bays at the long north elevation also retain their surrounds and some of their original sash.

Views in through the windows of the locked building revealed ca.1972 floors, walls, and ceiling. According to Jones' field notes, the original tongue-and-groove walls and ceiling remain in place beneath the later materials. One pew that may be original to the church was visible at the west wall.

The building that holds the office is constructed of concrete block and topped by a hipped roof. The modern church is a long, brick, gable-front building with a portico, a tall narrow spire and, to its east side, a brick bell tower.



Figure 97. Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall, gabled west and long south elevations



Figure 98. Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall, south elevation



Figure 99. Looking west at Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall gabled east elevation with office at center and 1972 church and bell tower at left



Figure 100. Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall, long north and gabled west elevations



Figure 101. Interior of Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall; note modern finish and early pew at left against east wall



Figure 102. Looking northeast at concrete-block office



Figure 103. Looking north at 1972 church and bell tower

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The Jericho A.M.E. Zion Church Fellowship Hall is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It is not known to be associated with any person significant in our past and is accordingly not believed to be significant under Criterion B. It is also unlikely that it would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is therefore recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)


The former church is also not known to be associated with any important historic events and is accordingly not believed to be significant under Criterion A. Its construction on land donated by an African-American during or shortly after Reconstruction is not believed to meet the standard of historical significance required under this Criterion. Further, as noted at the table below, it is not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support any historical significance. It has been moved, although on its original parcel, it no longer serves the congregation as a church and, most importantly, it has lost its integrity through its many alterations. For similar reasons, the church is not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support any significance under Criterion C for its architecture. The notable alterations to the building include the addition of Masonite siding and asphalt roof shingles; the covering of the floor, walls, and ceiling inside with modern materials; and the addition of modern doors at the west and south elevations. The retention of the triangular-arched surrounds and some six-over-six sash is not sufficient for the building to retain its architectural integrity.

A number of other African-American churches with higher degrees of integrity, which remain in use as churches on their original sites, survive in Lenoir County. Among these are Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church (LR1151), erected in LaGrange in 1920; St. John's Free Will Baptist Church (LR0401) built in Kinston in 1914; Sandhill Free Will Baptist Church (LR0703), raised in 1889 in rural Sand Hill township; Rockford Chapel Free Will Baptist Church (LR0993), constructed in rural Moseley Hall township about 1915; and Post Oak Church (LR0834), another rural sanctuary, erected in the early twentieth century in Vance township. Ebenezer and St. John's are grander brick buildings erected to serve larger town populations. Sandhill is also a considerably larger and more elaborate church than Jericho, even though it too is rural. It was brick-veneered in 1972, but otherwise remains largely intact, retaining its triangular-arched windows and the stacked towers of its striking front elevation. Rockford received new windows and siding during the late twentieth century, as well as a rear extension, but retains its three-stage bell tower. Post Oak also has replacement windows and Masonite siding, but retains a three-stage entrance tower.

JERICO A.M.E. ZION CHURCH FELLOWSHIP HALL

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Medium to High	The former church was moved, although it continues to stand on its original parcel.
Design	Low to Medium	The former church retains its original form and triangular-arched window surrounds, but has been covered inside and out with modern materials and has lost its original entry.
Setting	Low to Medium	The setting remains only partially rural. NC 11, now a four-lane divided highway, runs past the former church and to the north stand a car repair shop/junk yard, a modern industrial-type welding shop building, and a large Coastal AgroBusiness distribution facility.
Materials	Low	Other than the triangular-arched window surrounds, the former church's original materials are hidden from view by modern materials or gone.
Workmanship	Low	Other than the triangular-arched window surrounds, the former church's original workmanship is hidden by modern materials or gone.
Feeling	Low	Due to its loss of much of its design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and its use as an open meeting space rather than a church with a pulpit and pews, the former church retains little of its original feeling.
Association	Low to Medium	Due to its loss of much of its design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and its use as an open meeting space rather than a church with a pulpit and pews, the former church has lost much of its sense of association. However, it continues to stand on its original parcel and to be used by the same congregation in association with an active, if modern, church.

I. (Former) Broadway Drive-In Theatre

	(Former) Broadway Drive-In Theatre
	LR0806
	NW side of NC 11, 0.4 miles SW of junction with SR 1735, Graingers vicinity
	Located on small approximately seven-acre northern portion of Lenoir County Parcel #4546-18-6973 (171.83 acres)
	1949
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

Charles A. Broadway, Jr. opened the Broadway Drive-In on the north side of US 11 in 1949, originally utilizing a tent screen. He operated it with a large movie screen from 1950 until 1972, when he leased it to a new operator. The operator renamed it North 11 Drive-In and largely dedicated it to adult movies. The last-surviving drive-in theatre in Kinston, it closed in 1985 (Broadway 2016; Gore 2016; <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/37130>; Robbie Jones 1993 survey form).

Description

Portions of a number of the drive-in’s feature remain in place, although they are all heavily deteriorated or ruinous and largely hidden by the trees that have grown up on the site for the past 30 years. They occupy an approximately seven acres portion of a much larger 172-acre tract, which is the only part of the parcel on the north side of NC 11 (Figure 104).



Figure 104. (Former) Broadway Drive-In Theatre sketch map marked with approximate locations of screen, projection building, and concessions stand

Sign

A large, wooden, polygonal sign or marquee continues to stand at the northwest corner of the junction of NC 11 and the drive-in's former driveway, which retains separate entry and exit lanes (Figure 105 and Figure 106). This sign likely announced the names and times of the shows. A separate or subsidiary entrance sign with the theatre's name is no longer extant.



Figure 105. Sign at left and drive at right, looking north from NC 11



Figure 106. Charles A. Broadway III in front of a no-longer-extant entrance sign, 1955 (source: <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/37130>)

Ticket booth

A small ticket sales building stands about 100 feet north of NC 11, between the theatre's entrance and exit lanes (Figure 107 and Figure 108). It retains a door and two sash-less window bays at its east ticket-taking elevation and a door-less entry at its west exit elevation. Brick veneer sides its lower third and broken board-and-batten siding, fallen in places, covers its upper two thirds. Its wide overhanging roof has fallen and it is ruinous.



Figure 107. West-facing, ticket-taking elevation of ticket booth



Figure 108. East-facing exit elevation of ticket booth

Screen

The theatre's screen has fallen, although some of its telephone-pole-like upright piers and diagonal braces still stand (Figure 109 and Figure 110). Small sections of wooden-panels that once formed the screen or its backdrop remain in spots on the uprights.



Figure 109. Surviving portions of uprights, diagonal braces, and wooden panels of screen



Figure 110. Screen with most uprights and bracing in place, 1993 (photographer: Robbie Jones)

Projection booth and bathrooms

A one-story, concrete-block building to the west of the screen once held the projection equipment in its front section and bathrooms at its rear (Figure 111 and Figure 112). Its roof, doors, and windows are gone and it is ruinous.



Figure 111. Looking west past in-car speaker stanchion at front of projection building



Figure 112. North side elevation of rear section of projection building, which held bathrooms

Concession stand

The theatre's concession stand is located west of the projection building (Figure 113 and Figure 114). It is a rectangular one-story building that once had a flat roof. The roof and doors are gone and the inside is bare. Much of the glass of its bands of metal-casement, east-facing windows remains in place, though.



Figure 113. Looking west past in-car speaker at front elevation of concession stand



Figure 114. East-facing front elevation of concession stand

In-car speakers and stanchions

The theatre could serve about 175 to 200 cars. Most of the metal stanchions topped by red-painted, in-
Due to the loss of outbuildings and alterations to the house, the farm has lost its integrity parallel to the screen. Some still hold the wiring through which the sound was transmitted to the speakers, the cars, and their occupants.



Figure 115. Rows of stanchions and in-car speakers, some with wiring still in place

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The former Broadway Drive-In Theatre is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important historic event or person significant in our past. It is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. It is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)


The former drive-in is ruinous. Only pieces of its resources survive. Due to the loss of its screen, the heavy deterioration and collapse of its surviving buildings, and the growth of trees throughout its site, it is also believed to lack sufficient integrity to support its eligibility as a significant and distinguishable entity under NRHP Criterion C.

According to <http://www.driveinmovie.com/NC.htm>, the following nine drive-in theaters remain active in North Carolina: Badin Road Drive-In at 2411 Badin Road, Albemarle, Stanly County; Belmont Drive-In at 314 McAdenville Road, Belmont, Gaston County; Bessemer/Kings Mountain Drive-In on Bessemer City Road, Bessemer City, Gaston County; Starlite Drive-In at 2523 East Club Boulevard and I-85, Durham, Durham County; Eden Drive-In at 106 Fireman Club Road, Eden, Rockingham County; Raleigh Drive-In/Raleigh Road Outdoor Theatre on Route 1 South, Henderson, Vance County; Bright Leaf Drive-In on Highway 52 North, Mount Airy, Surry County; Sunset Drive-In at 3935 West Dixon Boulevard, Shelby, Cleveland County; and Waynesville Drive-In at 1823 Asheville Road, Waynesville, Heywood County. Two of these have been recorded: Raleigh Road (VN0329), which was determined NRHP-eligible, and Badin Road (ST0549). Other recorded theaters include the Sunset Drive-In Theatre (CL0140) near Boiling Springs in Cleveland County, which is on the state Study List, and the BelAir Drive-In Theater (FY3269) in Walkertown in Forsyth County, which has been determined NRHP-eligible.

(FORMER) BROADWAY DRIVE-IN THEATRE ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Low to Medium	The drive-in's surviving resources stand where they were constructed, but the heavy growth of trees throughout the entire site has led to a loss of integrity of location.
Design	Low	The drive-in's surviving resources have heavily deteriorated or collapsed.
Setting	Low	The drive-in remains in a largely rural setting, but the heavy growth of trees throughout the entire site has destroyed its integrity of setting.
Materials	Low	The drive-in's surviving resources have heavily deteriorated or collapsed.
Workmanship	Low	The drive-in's surviving resources have heavily deteriorated or collapsed.
Feeling	Low	Due to the loss of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association—particularly the loss of the screen and the growth of trees where moviegoers parked and could see movies—the drive-in has lost its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Due to the loss of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling—particularly the loss of the screen and the growth of trees where moviegoers parked and could see movies—the drive-in has lost its integrity of association.

J. Brown House

	Brown House (no longer extant)
	LR0784
	SE side of SR 1732, 0.3 miles SW of junction with SR 1733, Graingers vicinity
	Located on southern portion of Lenoir County Parcel #4538-41-8555 (153.71 acres)
	Ca.1840-1860
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History and Description

Coastal Plain & Fancy (Little 1998:356) summarizes the history and appearance of the Brown or S. Brown House:

This small, finely finished story-and-a-half farmhouse is apparently the house shown on the 1863 Koerner Military Survey Field Map as the "S. Brown" farmhouse, but no other historical information is known. The vernacular house has a number of Greek Revival, mid-nineteenth-century construction details.

Built with a central-hall plan, the house was enlarged with a side addition and rear kitchen/dining ell in the early twentieth century. Its steeply pitched roof is unusual for houses of the era. Intact exterior details include nine-over-nine sash windows, molded window and door surrounds, flush gables, and two exterior end chimneys. The major Greek Revival expression on the exterior are the corner pilasters and eave treatment: paneled molded Doric cornerboards and a frieze band. Interior elements are five-panel doors, simple replacement mantel shelves, plaster walls, tongue and groove flooring, an open dog-leg staircase with original newel post, beaded board finish in the staircase, and loft fireplaces.

Marvin Brown found the house vacant and in good shape during his June 2010 resurvey, but no longer maintained. The house was heavily damaged between the resurvey and the shooting of the NCOne aerial image of 2012. According to a farm laborer who drove onto the parcel, it burned and the mobile home was placed on its site. All trace of the house is gone, but a packhouse recorded in 2010 continues to stand on the tract just east of the house site (Figure 116 through Figure 119).



Figure 116. Mobile home on site of former Brown House



Figure 117. North front and west side elevations of Brown House in June 2010



Figure 118. South rear and east side elevations of Brown House in June 2010 (photographer: Marvin Brown)



Figure 119. Looking east at packhouse at eastern edge of tract

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The former Brown House no longer stands and therefore does not maintain the integrity necessary to support NRHP-eligibility under any of the NRHP's Criteria.

K. Robert Hill Farm



Robert Hill Farm
LR0817
W side of SR 1735, 0.3 miles N of junction with SR 1733, Graingers vicinity [3802 Ferrell Road]
House located on Lenoir County Parcel #4547-19-5136 (0.63 acres), out-buildings located on eastern portion of #4547-19-5135 (27.44 acres),
Ca.1900-1925
Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

As part of his inventory of the Robert Hill Farm in 1993, Robbie Jones stated that it was thought that the house was erected during the first quarter of the twentieth century by a member of the Hamilton family. Deed and birth/death records indicate its likely builders were Clarence Wesley Hamilton, Sr. (1887-1978) and his wife, Ida Smith Hamilton (1894-1976). Following their deaths, the Hamiltons’ heirs sold the land associated with the house (<http://www.findagrave.com/>; Lenoir County Deed Book 753/Page 462 (1980)). In 1980 Robert and Gail Hill, the current owners of the resource, acquired it in two transactions covering the 0.63-acre house parcel (#4547-19-5136) and the surrounding 27.44-acre farm parcel (Deed Book 889/Page 44 and Deed Book 906/216) (Figure 120).



Figure 120. Robert Hill Farm, house parcel beneath number 28875 at right center and triangular-shaped farm parcel identified by number 1264 (Lenoir County GIS)

Description

The Robert Hill Farm's resources are tightly packed into a less-than-two-acre rectangle that includes the house parcel. A packhouse is an early twentieth-century contemporary of the house. The smokehouse, shop, and part of a second packhouse appear to date from the mid-twentieth century. The other buildings are less than 50 years old (Figure 121).



Figure 121. Robert Hill Farm sketch map with red letters designating resources (base map: HPOweb)

House [A on sketch map]

The frame house that anchors the Robert Hill Farm is one-and-a-half stories tall and boxy (Figure 122 through Figure 124). It appears to date from the first quarter of the twentieth century. The house is three bays wide and two rooms deep. A stuccoed foundation clears it off the ground and a tall, seam-metal, hipped roof tops it. Two interior, corbelled brick chimney stacks rise from the roof. A three-bay, hipped-roof dormer is centered on the front (east) elevation; a smaller two-bay dormer marks the rear (west) elevation. A shed-roofed porch shades all three of the front bays, which consist of a central doorway flanked by sidelights and a transom with a window to either side. The porch balustrade was added after Robbie Jones surveyed it in 1993 and Marvin Brown revisited it in 2010. It could not be determined whether the turned porch posts are original. The house had been recently renovated when Jones surveyed it. It retains the vinyl siding it had back then which, according to Jones, covers weatherboards. The one-over-one sash windows are also modern. A hipped-roof ell extending from the north half of the rear elevation is original. The porch that crosses the rear elevation, enclosed behind the ell, is much altered.

Access to the house's interior was not available. According to Jones, it has a center hall foursquare plan. He reported that the interior retained original woodwork and mantels.



Figure 122. South side and east front elevations of house



Figure 123. East front and north side elevation of house



Figure 124. West rear and south side elevations of house

Shop [B on sketch map]

Off the northwest corner of the house stands a one-story, gable-front shop topped by a seam-metal roof (Figure 125). Sheet metal, particle board, and asphalt sheathing cover the building, which likely dates from the mid-twentieth century.



Figure 125. Looking northwest at shop at center

Farm equipment shed [C on sketch map]

In 1993 the site of this outbuilding held a greenhouse. By 2010 the greenhouse had been replaced by this large farm equipment shed (Figure 126). The building, standing just west of the shop, is topped by a gable-front, asphalt-shingled roof served by full-height sliding doors across its front (south) elevation. It is clad in vinyl siding.



Figure 126. Looking northwest at farm equipment shed at center

Greenhouse [D on sketch map]

This long, open, Quonset-hut-shaped greenhouse, which has heavy plastic sheeting stretched over its rounded metal frame, was standing in 1993 (Figure 127). It is likely less than 35 years old.



Figure 127. Looking northwest at greenhouse

Packhouse/farm equipment shed [E on sketch map]

Jones identifies this building as a packhouse (Figure 128). Its current use, however, appears to be as a farm equipment shed. Its right-hand (north) section has the form of a packhouse, but is much altered through the modern addition of a garage door, windows, and sheet-metal siding. The tall shed addition at its center is also much altered with windows, metal siding, and a full-width garage door. At the south is an even-later-added open farm equipment shed that was in place in 1993. The building's north block may date from the early or mid-twentieth century.



Figure 128. Looking west at packhouse/farm equipment shed

Packhouse [F on sketch map]

This frame packhouse appears to be contemporary with the house that stands just east of it (Figure 129 and Figure 130). Due to its particularly close proximity to the dwelling, it likely no longer stands on its original site and was therefore not necessarily built in association with the house. It retains its two-story, gable-front form, weatherboards, and front doorways stacked one above the other. The addition of multiple bays to all four of its elevations, including double-hung sash windows still in part in place, suggest it was converted from a packhouse to a residence. Yet later additions are the long shed roofs to either side that indicate the outbuilding's current use as an equipment shed.



Figure 129. West front and north side elevations of packhouse



Figure 130. West front and south side elevations of packhouse

Bulk tobacco barns and sheds [G on sketch map]

A long, tall, open shed extends west of the weatherboarded packhouse. Its varied heights and construction, and the field map prepared by Jones in 1993, indicate that it has been extended at least once. Eight metal bulk barns line its south side and six hug its north side (Figure 131 through Figure 134). Their differing construction and Jones' map indicate that they are not all contemporary with each other. All of these resources likely postdate the Hills' 1980 acquisition of the farm.



Figure 131. Looking northwest at south flank of bulk barns



Figure 132. Looking northeast at southern row of bulk barns



Figure 133. Looking east through shed with rows of bulk barns to either side



Figure 134. Looking south at central shed and bulk barns lining its north side

Smokehouse [H on sketch map]

Jones identified this one-story frame building as a smokehouse, which its size and single gable-front entry shielded by a wide overhanging roof seems to confirm (Figure 135). It is much altered through the addition of vinyl and sheet-metal siding and the closing-in of the diagonal braces that support its projecting gable. It likely dates from the early or mid-twentieth century.



Figure 135. East front and north side elevations of smokehouse

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The Robert Hill Farm is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It is not believed to be associated with any important historic event or person significant in our past and is accordingly not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. It is also unlikely that it would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is therefore recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The house type is one commonly found throughout Lenoir County. According to Little (1998:119-120) in her county architectural history:

Many people throughout the county built compact one-story houses with deep hipped roofs that resemble pyramids. These pyramidal-roofed cottages were built from the turn of the century to about 1925. Like many houses in the county, these cottages had tall ceilings, which combined with the high roof to keep the rooms comfortable during

summer heats. Noah Small Sr. bought thirty acres in the Wheat Swamp vicinity about 1925 and had a pyramidal-roofed cottage built for his family. A bracketed front porch shelters the front door, which opens to a high-ceilinged hallway leading straight to the back door. The back door opens onto a porch alongside the dining room and kitchen wing.


A number of similar one-story, high-hip-roofed houses from around the first quarter of the twentieth century, with higher degrees of integrity, survive in Lenoir County. These include: the ca.1908-1915 Norwood-Evans House (LR0409) and ca.1916 John Hughes House (at 601 West Lenoir Avenue within the Mitchelltown Historic District (LR0464)) in Kinston; the ca.1900 Leon Rouse House and ca.1900 unnamed House at 130 East Railroad Street, both in the LaGrange Historic District (LR1275); the ca.1927 Elliot S. Russell House (LR1193) in the vicinity of Smallwood; and the Noah Small, Sr. House (LR0878)—used as a good example of the type by Little—in the vicinity of Wheat Swamp.

Due to the many alterations to the house on the Robert Hill Farm (most notably its artificial siding, replaced windows, and altered front and rear porches), the commonness of its form, and the many surviving examples in the county with much higher degrees of integrity, it is believed that the house is clearly not NRHP-eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. As most of its outbuildings are less than 50 years old or heavily altered and do not represent a notable spectrum of outbuilding types, it is further believed that the Robert Hill Farm is clearly not NRHP-eligible under Criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity.

ROBERT HILL FARM ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The house and outbuildings stand where they were constructed, although the early packhouse may have been shifted.
Design	Low	The house retains its original form, but has otherwise been altered through the replacement of sash, addition of artificial siding, and alteration of porches. The outbuildings are largely altered.
Setting	High	The farm remains in a largely rural setting with fields around it.
Materials	Low	Numerous alterations to the house and outbuildings.
Workmanship	Low	Numerous alterations to the house and outbuildings.
Feeling	Low to Medium	House and outbuildings remain in intact setting, but many outbuildings appear to be less than 50 years old, which does not support historic feeling of farm.
Association	Low	House and outbuildings remain in intact setting, but many outbuildings appear to be less than 50 years old, which does not support historic association of farm.

L. Sherman Odham House

	Sherman Odham House
	LR0780
	N side of SR 1736, 0.5 miles W of junction with SR 1720, Graingers vicinity [1900 Odham Dead End Road]
	Located on Lenoir County Parcel #4547-49-2146 (0.54 acres)
	Ca.1885-1915
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

Robbie Jones’ 1993 survey of this house included little history, other than suggesting it was built about 1900 and calling it the Sherman Odham House. Its current owner, Benjamin King, acquired the house and its tiny parcel in 1985 from Frances O. and Sam McLawhorn, Jr. (The McLawhorn family owns the 129-acre property that encircles its parcel). The deed states that the “house and lot are the old home place located on the Langston Farm,” but does not identify which Langstons owned it and when (Lenoir County Deed Book 827/Page 319 (1985)). Jones’ assigned name presumably came from information provided to him by Benjamin King and by the name of the road, Odham Dead End Road.

Contentnea Neck census records identify two Sherman Odham’s living at or near the house site. The elder Sherman Odham, who is buried at the nearby Sharon Methodist Church cemetery, was born in 1882 and died in 1951. His oldest son, also named Sherman, was born in 1917. The ages of the two fit with a turn-of-the-century construction date for the house. The only mention found in the local historical record of Sherman Odham, Sr. appears in the *Kinston Free Press* of May 4, 1918. In a review of a community production of the play *Back to the Farm* at Graingers High School, it said that “Sherman Odham was Gus, a hired man—and a delight.”

Description

The 1993 survey form identified a number of buildings in addition to the house: a log corn barn, a packhouse, a privy, a chicken house, a shed, a tenant house, and an unspecified number of tobacco barns. It appears from Jones’ sketch map that all of these buildings but for the Odham house and the shed were on the surrounding McLawhorn parcel. All of the buildings were gone by 2010, when the house was revisited, but for the Odham house and the shed.

Odham House

The frame Sherman Odham House utilizes a typical nineteenth and early twentieth-century, I-house form (Figure 136 through Figure 139). It is two stories tall, three bays wide, one room deep, and topped by a gable-end roof. The front (southwest) elevation is three bays wide at its first story and two bays wide above. This reflects its two-room, hall-parlor plan. A shed-roofed porch with a replacement balustrade and posts crosses the front elevation. A pair of windows, one above the other, marks the northeast side elevation of the main block. The same arrangement is found on either side of an exterior-end, brick chimney at the southwest side elevation. Only one upstairs window is visible at the block's southeast rear elevation, which is otherwise obscured by the frame, one-story, gabled ell. The main block retains original four-over-four sash windows, although the surrounds have been altered. Some of the ell sash is original and some has been replaced. Both the main block and ell continue to be weatherboarded and topped by standing-seam, metal roofs.

According to Jones, the ell was once a freestanding kitchen attached to the house by an open breezeway. The breezeway and the rear porch were subsequently enclosed. The breezeway's location is evidenced by the infill siding on the northeast elevation.



Figure 136. Northwest front and southwest side elevations of house



Figure 137. Northwest front and northeast side elevations of house



Figure 138. Southeast rear and southwest side elevations of house



Figure 139. Southwest side elevation of house

Shed

A large, low, frame shed topped by a shed roof and covered with sheet-metal siding stands just northeast of the house within the parcel's limited boundaries (Figure 140). In poor condition, it appears to date from the mid-twentieth century.



Figure 140. Looking north from side of house at shed

NRHP Eligibility Assessment


The Sherman Odham House is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important historic event or person significant in our past. It is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. The house is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The house's two-story, single-pile, three-bay-wide I-house form is one of the most common found in the county throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century. Refined early examples include the NRHP-listed, early nineteenth-century Herring House (LR0004) near LaGrange; the NRHP-eligible, early nineteenth-century front block of the Rountree-Askew-Moseley House (LR0797, discussed earlier in the report); and the NRHP-listed, mid-nineteenth-century Jesse Jackson House in Neuse Township. Other examples of the form contemporary with the Sherman Odham House and with higher degrees of integrity include: the ca. 1880 house at 302 East Caswell Street in Kinston (LR0072); the ca.1886-1903 Benjamin Franklin Herring House (LR0995) in Moseley Hall township; the late nineteenth-century Tom Worthington House (LR0721) in the vicinity of Grifton; the ca.1890 Howard-Williams House (R1067) in Southwest township; and the ca.1910 Charlie Stroud House (LR1214) in Woodington township.

SHERMAN ODHAM HOUSE ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The house stands where it was constructed.
Design	Medium	The house retains its original form, weatherboarding, and four-over-four sash, but its porch is altered. The ell no longer stands free, its porch is enclosed, and some of its sash is replaced.
Setting	Medium	The setting remains rural, but the many outbuildings associated with the house's position as the center of a farm are gone.
Materials	Medium	As noted above at design, the main block's form, weatherboards, and sash are intact, but the porch and ell have been changed.
Workmanship	Medium	As noted above at design and materials, the main block's form, weatherboards, and sash are intact, but the porch and ell have been altered.
Feeling	Low to Medium	Due to the loss of its surrounding outbuildings, alterations to the front porch and ell, and the closing-in of the kitchen breezeway, the house has lost much of its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low to Medium	As with its feeling, the house has lost much of its sense of association due to the loss of its surrounding outbuildings, alterations to the front porch and ell, and the closing-in of the kitchen breezeway.

M. Nelson-McArthur Farm

	Nelson-McArthur Farm
	LR0728
	S side of NC 11, 0.1 mile N of junction with SR 1835, Graingers vicinity [4379 Highway 11 North]
	Lenoir County Parcel #4547-97-6359 (2.04acres)
	Ca.1855-1875
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

According to family accounts and deed research by the current owners, in 1830 Reuben Clark purchased from the Blackledge Estate the property upon which the house at the Nelson-McArthur Farm stands. Clark's son, John Henry Clark, reportedly operated a carriage repair business there. About 1861 Richard M. King acquired the property. His heirs sold it in 1872 to John Laughinghouse Nelson, who had moved to Lenoir County from Chocowinity. The finish of two original mantels suggests that Nelson or perhaps King built the main block of the house, although it is also possible that a member of the Clark family erected it (Gaddis 2016a and 2016b).

In 1918, according to the McArthur family, which still owns the property, George Tebo McArthur, along with his brother, James, and stepfather, John Clark, purchased the farm. George, who the family called Tebo, lived in the house with his wife, Ruby, and their children. In 1960 the McArthurs completely renovated and modernized the house, adding the two-tier portico, the front bays, and making many other changes including bringing running water and bathrooms inside. Tebo McArthur unfortunately died in September 1961, just a year after making so many changes to the house (Gaddis 2016a and 2016b).¹

In 1988, following Ruby McArthur's death, her estate was divided among her heirs. Daughter Anne McArthur Gaddis received Lot 2 of the division, a 2.04-acre parcel fronting on NC 11 upon which the house stands. She continues to own and live in the house (Lenoir County Plat Book 3/Page 188 (1988); Lenoir County Deed Book 909/Page 264 (1990); Plat Book 4/Page 168 (1992); Gaddis 2016a and 2016b).

¹ McArthur was murdered on September 10, 1961 at the fruit stand/store he ran on Highway 11 about a "stone's throw" from the house. Attorneys for the alleged perpetrators—two local black men who were sentenced to death in December 1961—argued before the US Supreme Court in 1964 that the men were denied their constitutional rights through the systematic exclusion of African-Americans from the grand jury. In a landmark decision, the court unanimously reversed the convictions and ordered a retrial. Whether the men were convicted on retrial could not be determined (Wilmington *Star News*, December 10, 1961; State of North Carolina vs. Arnold and Dixon, 28 N.C. 563 (1963); Arnold and Dixon vs. North Carolina, 376 U.S. 773 (1964); Burlington *Daily Times-News*, November 24, 1964; Richardson and Luker 2014:63).

Description

The Nelson-McArthur Farm includes eight resources: the house, a garage, a potato house, a packhouse, a pumphouse, a manufactured shed, a manufactured dwelling, and a produce stand. The resources are labeled by letter on the following sketch map (Figure 141). The potato house and packhouse, which Robbie Jones included in his 1993 inventory of the property, were part of the farmstead until its small parcel was cut off from remainder of the farm following Ruby McArthur's death. A mid-nineteenth-century smokehouse and early twentieth-century tenant house recorded by Jones no longer stand.



Figure 141. Nelson-McArthur Farm sketch map (base map: Lenoir County GIS)

Farmhouse [A on sketch map]

The main block of the farmhouse appears to have been erected between about 1855 and 1875 (Figure 142 through Figure 148). It was built as a traditional I-house—two stories tall and one room deep with a center-hall plan and a gable-end roof. Its early original appearance, captured in a ca.1940 photograph and other images taken during the decade that Robbie Jones reviewed, included six-over-six sash windows; a single-shoulder, exterior-end, common-bond brick chimney; a brick pier foundation; a centered front entry framed by a transom and sidelights; weatherboards; a plain friezeboard beneath the front (west) eaves; a hipped-roof, three-quarter-width porch with square columns; and a rear shed.

Tebo and Ruby McArthur significantly and substantially altered the house in 1960. They added a full-width, two-tier porch across its front elevation; replaced its sash; removed the front entry's transom and sidelights and replaced the door; pushed forward two bays to either side of the main entry; rebuilt the foundation and added two modern, brick, exterior-end chimneys; placed vinyl siding over the weatherboards; and extended and rebuilt the rear ell. They also altered the floor plan and modernized the house's mechanical systems. This effort included rebuilding the stairway and bringing running water and bathrooms inside.

The interior retains a few original or early features. These include two post-and-lintel mantels, one of which was moved from a front room to a new rear section, and two massive turned newel posts. It is not clear whether the posts are original to the house or were an early addition. But for these few surviving elements and the front block's frame, the house is now essentially a creation of 1960.



Figure 142. Post-and-lintel mantel shifted from front block of house to rear addition



Figure 143. Altered stair in front block of house with original or early newel posts



Figure 144. West front elevation of house, ca.1940 (source: Anne McArthur Gaddis)



Figure 145. West front elevation of house



Figure 146. South side and west front elevations of house



Figure 147. East rear and south side elevations of house



Figure 148. North side elevation of house

Garage [B on sketch map]

Off the northwest corner of the house is a frame, vinyl-sided, gable-front, two-car garage (Figure 149). It was standing in 1975 and is less than 50 years old.



Figure 149. Looking north at garage

Potato house [C on sketch map]

A small potato house stands east of the house and its parcel, on the edge of a tract associated with the house until Ruby McArthur's death (Figure 150). A small, frame, weatherboarded building with a seam-metal, gable-end roof topped by a pair of ventilators, it was erected about 1940. A porch shades the door at its south-facing front elevation and a small window pierces either gable end (Gaddis 2016a and 2016b).



Figure 150. Looking northwest at potato house with rear of house at left

Packhouse [D on sketch map]

This packhouse was moved to the farm from the DuPont Dacron Plant property about 1952 (Figure 151). Typical of the packhouse form, it is two stories tall and gable-ended with a shed affixed to one side. It retains a seam-metal roof and some of its original weatherboards, but is largely clad in metal.



Figure 151. Looking northeast at packhouse

Pumphouse, modern shed and modern house [E, F and G on sketch map]

These three buildings stand in a row on the south side of the entry drive opposite the house. The mid-twentieth-century pumphouse, at the left of the image, is a small rectangular building topped by an almost flat roof and sided with vinyl (Figure 152). To its north stands a modern manufactured shed. North of the shed, at the right of the image, is a modern manufactured house.



Figure 152. Looking southeast at pumphouse at left, manufactured shed at center, and manufactured house at right

Produce stand [H on sketch map]

This former produce stand is located at the southeast corner of the house's entry drive and NC 11 (Figure 153). An overhanging flat roof tops the building, which is crossed at its front elevation by glass doors that could open it to the air. It appears to be less than 50 years old.



Figure 153. Looking northeast at produce stand

NRHP Eligibility Assessment


The Nelson-McArthur Farm is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important historic event or person significant in our past. It has lost all of its early outbuildings but for a potato house. It is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. The house is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The house's two-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan, I-house form is one of the most common found in the county throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century. Refined early examples include the NRHP-listed, early nineteenth-century Herring House (LR0004) near LaGrange; the NRHP-eligible, early nineteenth-century front block of the Rountree-Askew-Moseley House (LR0797, discussed above); and the NRHP-listed, mid-nineteenth-century Jesse Jackson House in Neuse Township. Due to the house's many significant alterations in 1960, it is believed to clearly lack sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility for its architecture under Criterion C. Due to house's loss of integrity, and the survival of only a potato house, pumphouse, and moved packhouse associated with the farm in the mid-twentieth century, the farm is also believed to clearly lack sufficient integrity to support its eligibility under Criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity.

NELSON-MCARTHUR FARM ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	Medium to High	The house and surviving outbuildings other than a packhouse moved to the farm stand where they were constructed.
Design	Low	The alterations to the house have almost entirely obscured its original appearance, inside and out. The surviving outbuildings are altered but for the potato house, or are less than 50 years old.
Setting	Medium	The setting remains largely rural and small town, but many houses and other buildings have been erected in the past 30 years along NC 11 and in nearby Graingers.
Materials	Low	The alterations to the house have almost entirely obscured its original appearance, inside and out. The surviving outbuildings are altered but for the potato house, or are less than 50 years old.
Workmanship	Low	The alterations to the house have almost entirely obscured its original appearance, inside and out. The surviving outbuildings are altered but for the potato house, or are less than 50 years old.
Feeling	Low	Due to major alteration of the house, outbuilding alteration, loss of outbuildings, and addition of resources within the past 50 years, the farm has lost its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Due to major alteration of the house, outbuilding alteration, loss of outbuildings, and addition of resources within the past 50 years, the farm has lost its integrity of feeling.

N. M.F. Odom House

	M.F. Odom House
	LR0729
	S side of SR 1835, 0.1 mile SW of junction with NC, Graingers vicinity [3575 Grainger Station Road]
	Lenoir County Parcel #4547-86-9864 (2.02 acres)
	Ca.1900, 1930s
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

According to the Robbie Jones’ 1993 inventory form, as reflected in Little (1998:362):

M.F. Odom enlarged and updated a circa-1900 traditional side-gable dwelling in the 1930s with a Craftsman-style renovation that included an engaged front porch and porte cochere. The dramatic porch supports are post-on-pier in design, but have cypress trees for columns and marl bases. The foundation piers of the house are also of marl. This shell conglomerate, a traditional foundation material, was seldom used in the twentieth century. Other architectural features include sidelights flanking the front door, wainscoting, crown molding, an unaltered floor plan, a built-in china cabinet, and original mantels. "M.F. Odom 1936" appears in the concrete flooring of the smokehouse.

The house is vacant and owned by Adams Rental of Burlington, which acquired the land from Patty B. King in 2013 (Lenoir County Deed Book 1680/Page 227). Patty B. Streeter and Charlie Glenn King bought it from J. Winton and Elizabeth W. Odham in 1984 (Deed Book 815/639), who had acquired it in 1954 from Vallie L. Odham and others. Vallie, whose name was Martha V. Odham, was the wife of Sherman Odham and mother of Winton (LR 0780, see above) (Deed Book 347/Page 295). The relationship of the Odhams and M.F. Odom was not determined, but the two surnames are variant local spellings of the same name and they may therefore have been related. Whether the house was built by an Odom or Odham could not be determined.

Description

A 1984 plat map depicts the house, smokehouse, and two wood frame buildings that are gone (Figure 154 and Figure 155). The house’s footprint, its front porch, and its porte cochere are in place on the drawing. The rear ell extension is not shown; neither are the pool and associated deck, gazebo, and pool house. The entry drive is labeled as proposed. The map depicts the current tract as consisting of two parcels, Lot 3 upon which the house stands and Lot 2, which currently holds mobile homes. These mobile homes and a modern shed adjacent to the pool house are not inventoried below.

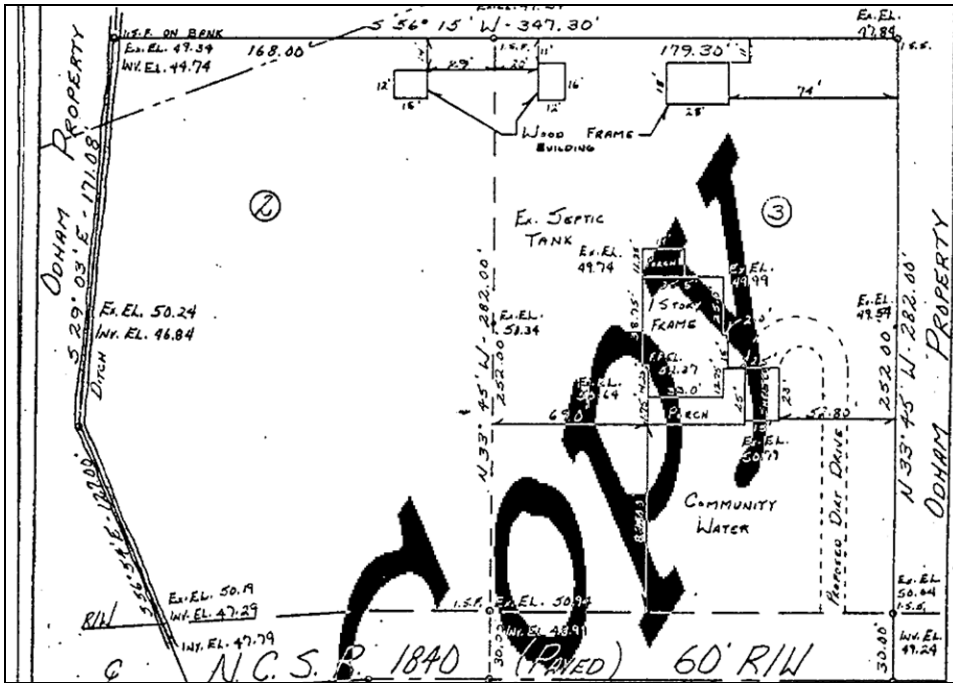


Figure 154. Plat map of M.F. Odom House, 1984 (Lenoir County Deed Book 815/Page 639)



Figure 155. M.F. Odom House sketch map (base map: Lenoir County GIS)

House [A on sketch map]

This house, according to Jones and Little, originally had a traditional form (Figure 156 through Figure 159). It was one-story tall, topped by a gable-end roof, and extended to the rear (south) by a one-story ell. In the 1930s it was renovated in Craftsman style. The changes included the addition of the porch, which features cypress-tree posts on stone marl piers. The principal entry sidelights at the front (north) elevation and the long, grouped windows likely date from the 1930s as well. The interior may still contain some of its original 1930s features, including wainscoting, crown molding, a two-room floor plan, a built-in china cabinet, and mantels (Little 1998:362). The house is vacant and access was not possible. Prior to 1984, the front porch was altered to remove the section that wrapped part way around the west side elevation up to a shallow projecting bay. This section had been replaced by a porte cochere supported on attenuated posts. At the east side elevation a brick, exterior-end chimney was truncated at an undetermined date. Changes between 1984 and 1993 include the construction of the drive up to the house and the extension of the rear ell. By 2010, when the house was revisited, its weatherboards had been covered with vinyl siding.



Figure 156. North front and west side elevations of house



Figure 157. Looking east at front elevation and porch of house



Figure 158. East side elevation of house



Figure 159. West side and south rear elevations of house

Pool, gazebo and pool [B on sketch map]

Between 1984 and 1993 a concrete pad and pool were added to the rear of the house, along with a frame, gable-end pool house at the south edge of the pad (Figure 160). After 2010 a masonry gazebo rose on the deck behind the ell, at the east side of the pool, and walls of similar rusticated bricks were added to either side of the pool house.



Figure 160. Looking south at pool deck with pool house at right, gazebo at left center, and storage building at far left

Storage building [C on sketch map]

A vinyl-sided, gable-front storage building to the rear of the pool deck is depicted on the 1984 plat map (Figure 161 and Figure 162). The building is vinyl-sided and appears to be modern, but according to Jones, in 1993 it contained a frame smokehouse smaller than its footprint. Access to it was not possible and it is not known whether it is the same building and still contains the smokehouse. If it is the same, it has lost side and rear sheds and had a (detached) undersized garage door added since 1993.

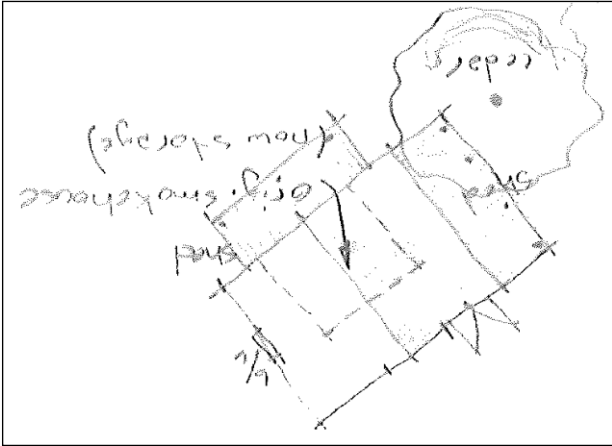


Figure 161. Robbie Jones' 1993 drawing depicting smokehouse within larger storage building (rotated 180 degrees to match orientation of image below)



Figure 162. Looking south at storage building

NRHP-Eligibility Assessment

The M.F. Odom House is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important historic event or person significant in our past. It is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. The house is also unlikely to yield any important


historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

According to Jones and Little, the house was erected around 1900 utilizing a one-story, single-pile, hall-parlor-plan form that, with center-hall-plan variants, was one of the most common forms found in the county throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century. More intact examples of the form include the early twentieth-century Walter Rouse House (LR0876) near Dawson Station; the 1919 James Yadkin Joyner Cottage (LR1223) in Moseley Hall township; the 1890s George and Zenobia Fields House (LR0991) near Jenny Lind; and the ca.1875 John Aldredge Sutton House near Bucklesberry (Little 1998:281). Indeed, due to its 1930s alterations and later changes, the M.F. Odom House is a poor example of that form. For similar reasons, in spite of its unusual porch, it is not a good example of a Craftsman-style house. Its mixed date of construction and lack of other Craftsman details, such as exposed rafter tails or triangular knee-braces, set it behind numerous other examples of the style in county. It is believed that the house clearly lacks sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility under Criterion C for its architecture.

M.F. ODOM HOUSE ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The house stands where it was constructed.
Design	Low	The basic form of the house remains intact, but it has been altered through the addition of Craftsman-style elements, the alteration of the porches, the extension of a rear ell, and vinyl siding.
Setting	Low to Medium	The setting remains largely rural and small town, but many houses and other buildings have been erected in the past 30 years along NC 11 and in nearby Graingers. Mobile homes stand on the northern half of its parcel
Materials	Low	The basic form of the house remains intact, but it has been altered through the addition of Craftsman-style elements, the alteration of the porches, the extension of a rear ell, and vinyl siding.
Workmanship	Low	The basic form of the house remains intact, but it has been altered through the addition of Craftsman-style elements, the alteration of the porches, the extension of a rear ell, and vinyl siding.
Feeling	Low	Alterations to the house, the addition of a modern pool, pool house, and gazebo, and the construction of mobile homes on the parcel have led to a loss of integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Alterations to the house, the addition of a modern pool, pool house, and gazebo, and the construction of mobile homes on the parcel have led to a loss of integrity of association.

O. Blow-Hunt House

	Blow-Hunt House
	LR0738
	N side of SR 1835, 0.5 miles W of junction with NC 11, Graingers vicinity [3458 Grainger Station Road]
	Parcel #4547-85-6317 (69.58 acres)
	Ca.1900-1920
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

According to owner William Taylor Hunt, his father Ruskin Henderson (or R.H.) Hunt, Sr. purchased this house in 1930 and moved into it in 1932 (Hunt 2016). Robbie Jones, as part of his 1993 survey, stated that the seller in 1930 was named Blow. The seller may have been Roscoe L. Blow who census records place in Kinston in 1920 selling real estate, in Contentnea Neck in 1930 farming, and back in Kinston in 1940. William Hunt inherited the house from his father. It is currently vacant and Hunt lives in a small brick ranch house on an adjacent parcel to the east that he owns.

Hunt believes the house was erected just after the Civil War. However, its details—six-over-one sash, doubled front bays, narrow shallow chimneys, façade gable—strongly suggests that it was erected during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

Description

The Blow-Hunt House is located on an approximately 70-acre parcel that extends north of Grainger Station Road across NC 11 and south of the road and the CSX railroad tracks (Figure 163 and Figure 164). The size of the parcel indicates that the house was once at the center of a farm; much of the land remains in woods or is farmed. Only a few outbuildings stand near the house—a contemporary smokehouse, a pumphouse and well, a barn moved to the site, and a collapsing pole barn/farm equipment shed. To the house's west on the tract, fronting on Grainger Station Road, are eight rental houses, seven of which appear to be less than 20 years old. Due to their ages, the rental houses were not photographed as part of the house recordation; neither was William Hunt's ranch house to the east on a separate parcel.



Figure 163. Entire parcel occupied by Blow-Hunt House (base map: Lenoir County GIS)



Figure 164. Blow-Hunt House sketch map (base map: Lenoir County GIS)

House [A on sketch map]

The Hunt-Blow House is typical of an early twentieth-century I-house (Figure 165 though Figure 168). It is two stories tall and one-room deep with a center-hall plan. It stands on a brick foundation and the same brick forms its single-shoulder, exterior-end chimneys. A gable-end, seam-metal roof tops the house. A façade gable at its center remains in place. Three bays cross the front (south) elevation. At the first story, paired windows flank the centered entry, which is set off with sidelights. The bays are shaded by a full-façade porch supported by square columns and topped by a shallow façade-gable. The three bays at the second story hold one window each. All of the house's windows are double-hung, six-over-one sash. Both side elevations have window bays to either side of their relatively narrow chimney stacks. Vinyl siding sheaths the main block and the ell. Access to the house was not available.

A one-story gable ell projects to the rear (north) of the main block. Its brick foundation and six-over-one windows indicate it was built at the same time as the house. In addition to its vinyl siding, the ell has been altered by the enclosure of its former east-facing porch.



Figure 165: South front and east elevations of house



Figure 166. South front and west side elevations of house



Figure 167. West side and north rear elevations of house



Figure 168. East side and north rear elevations of house

Smokehouse [B on sketch map]

The smokehouse is its only surviving early outbuilding on the tract on its original site (Figure 169 and Figure 170). It is a rectangular, frame, weatherboarded building topped by a seam-metal, gable-front roof. A vertical-board door opens at its front (south) gable. The smokehouse appears to date from the first third of the twentieth century.



Figure 169. Looking northwest at smokehouse

Pumphouse and well [C on sketch map]

A well and the brick walls of a pumphouse stand to the house's east (Figure 170). The surviving portions of the pumphouse may date from the 1930s.



Figure 170. Looking northwest at covered shaft of well and walls of pumphouse

Barn [D on sketch map]

A deteriorated gable-front barn with side sheds stands north of the house (Figure 171). According to William Hunt (2016), it was moved here from elsewhere on the former farm. Various materials, including weatherboards and metal sheeting, cover its wooden frame. A seam-metal roof tops it.



Figure 171. Looking northwest at barn

Pole barn/farm equipment shed [E on sketch map]

A heavily deteriorated, open pole barn/farm equipment shed stands at the woods line north of the house and west of the barn (Figure 172). It retain large pole supports and sections of a seam-metal shed roof and sheet-metal siding. It appears to date from between 1945 and 1965.



Figure 172. Looking northeast at pole barn/farm equipment shed at left and barn at right


NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The Blow-Hunt House is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important historic event or person significant in our past. It has lost all of its early outbuildings but for a smokehouse. It is therefore not believed to be significant under Criteria A or B. The house is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The house's two-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan, I-house form is one of the most common found in the county throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century. Refined early examples include the NRHP-listed, early nineteenth-century Herring House (LR0004) near LaGrange; the NRHP-eligible, early nineteenth-century front block of the Rountree-Askew-Moseley House (LR0797, discussed above); and the NRHP-listed, mid-nineteenth-century Jesse Jackson House in Neuse Township. Other examples of the form contemporary with the Blow-Hunt House and with higher degrees of integrity include: the ca. 1880 house at 302 East Caswell Street in Kinston (LR0072); the ca.1886-1903 Benjamin Franklin Herring House (LR0995) in Moseley Hall township; the late nineteenth-century Tom Worthington House (LR0721) in the vicinity of Grifton; the ca.1890 Howard-Williams House (R1067) in Southwest township; and the ca.1910 Charlie Stroud House (LR1214) in Woodington township.

BLOW-HUNT HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The house stands where it was constructed.
Design	Medium	The house retains its original form, porch, sash, chimneys, and ell. It is sided with vinyl and its porch is enclosed.
Setting	Medium	The general setting remains partly rural and partly small town, with the community of Graingers to the southwest. However, the farmhouse has lost almost all of its outbuildings, a modern ranch house stands immediately to its east and, most notably, eight rental houses have been erected—seven within the past 20 years—on its parcel in a line to its west along Grainger Station Road.
Materials	Medium	The house's sash, foundation, and chimneys remain intact, but it is clad in vinyl and its ell porch is enclosed.
Workmanship	Medium	The house's sash, foundation, and chimneys remain intact, but its weatherboards are covered with vinyl and its ell porch is enclosed.
Feeling	Low to Medium	Due to the loss of its outbuildings and the presence of the rental houses, the house's integrity of feeling has been diminished.
Association	Low to Medium	Due to the loss of its outbuildings and the presence of the rental houses, the house's integrity of association has been diminished.

P. House

	House
	LR0812
	N side of SR 1835, opposite junction with SR 1809, Graingers
	Parcel #4547-55-4213 (0.6 acres)
	Ca.1890-1900
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible (no longer extant)

History and Description

In 1993 Robbie Jones inventoried the house that stood at this site (Figure 173). He wrote:

Located adjacent to the railroad tracks, this abandoned, one-and-a-half story house features the common hall and parlor floor plan. A ladder located in the hall corner leads to a loft. Architectural details include a stone pier foundation, six-over-six sash windows, and a simple mantel shelf. The house was enlarged with a side addition, a front kitchen ell and by partially enclosing the large, engaged front porch. Remaining outbuildings include a smokehouse and an outhouse.



Figure 173. House in 1993 (photographer: Robbie Jones)

In 2010 Marvin Brown took the photograph of a bit of the roof included above. He wrote:

[T]iny bit of one gable end just barely visible through the vines and trees that have grown on and around the house. In all likelihood, very deteriorated. Outbuildings presumably gone, although may be entirely hidden by overgrowth.

The parcel is now entirely cleared and all traces of the house and outbuildings are gone.

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The House no longer stands and therefore does not maintain the integrity necessary to support NRHP-eligibility under any of the NRHP’s Criteria.

Q. Grainger Baptist Church



Grainger Baptist Church

LR0810

N side of SR 1739, 0.1 mile SE of junction with SR 1835, Graingers [3201 Middle Street]

Parcel #4547-54-3149 (2.68 acres)

Ca.1919, ca.1938, 1954, 1971

Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

The history of Grainger Baptist Church (alternatively Graingers Missionary Baptist Church) is summarized in the county architectural history (Little 1998:361):

Organized in the fall of 1916, the original Graingers Baptist Church met in a one-room frame building built about 1919 on land donated by Mrs. Jane Clark. A Sunday school has been operated from the Graingers School since 1913. Charles Broadway Sr. later donated some adjacent property to the church. Around 1938 a two-story addition was constructed at the front of the church—for Sunday School classrooms. This three-bay single-pile building resembled an I-house and even featured a two-story central-bay portico supported by square columns. This uncommon church form was turned 180 degrees in 1954 and remodeled with a sanctuary enlargement, an entry vestibule, and a new front porch. The rear two-story portion of the church was then extended in 1956, creating the present-day form. Original stained-glass and two-over-two sash windows are intact. The interior was renovated in 1971, and the adjacent fellowship hall was constructed in 1973.

Since 1973 the only notable change to the church's 2.68-acre tract is the addition of a mobile home-type building to the rear (south) of the fellowship hall.

Description

Three bays, a portico, and a short steeple—all part of the 1954 enlargement—mark the gable-front (north-facing) principal elevation of the sanctuary block (Figure 174 through Figure 180). The frame block is five bays deep and clad in vinyl. Although it was rotated and much enlarged, the sanctuary block, according to Jones and Little, retains original stained-glass windows. The single-pile, two-story, hipped-roof block perpendicular to the sanctuary's rear is the Sunday school wing added in 1938. It retains some its original four-over-four sash windows. Its current hipped roof, however, is a replacement for its original gable-end roof. The long, one-story, gable-roofed, concrete-block building just behind the church is the 1973 fellowship hall.

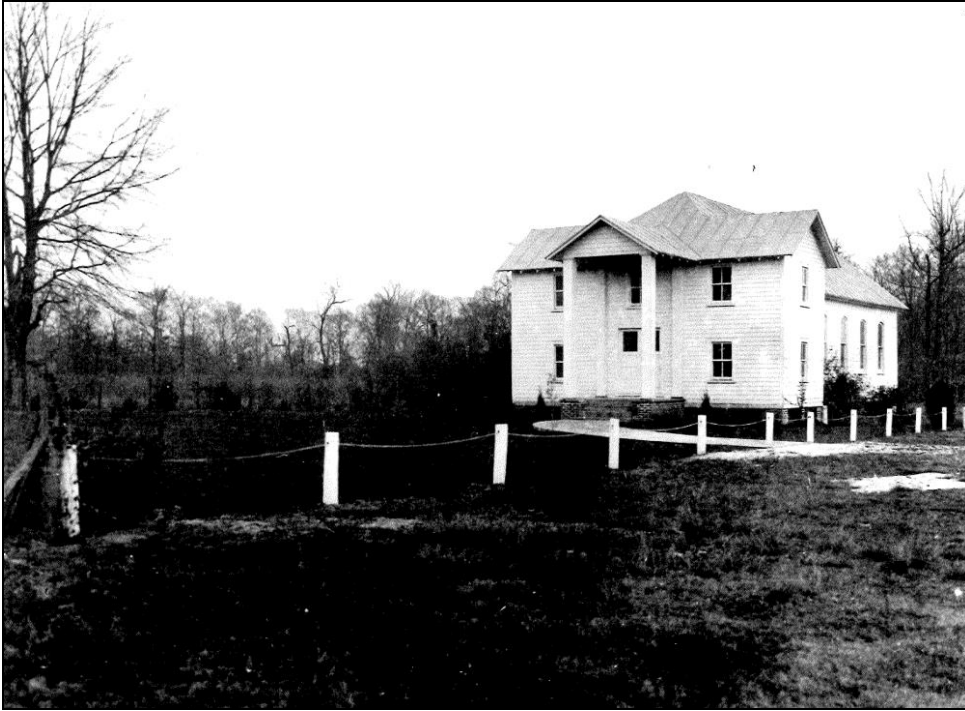


Figure 174. Two-story Sunday school wing at front and one-story sanctuary to rear, ca.1938 (source: Grainger Baptist Church survey file)



Figure 175. Two-story Sunday school wing, ca.1938 (source: Grainger Baptist Church survey file)



Figure 176. North front and west side elevations of sanctuary



Figure 177. North front and east side elevations of sanctuary



Figure 178. East side elevation of sanctuary with hip-roofed Sunday school wing at left



Figure 179. Looking southwest at Sunday school wing at right center and fellowship hall at left



Figure 180. Looking northeast at sanctuary at left, Sunday school wing at center, and fellowship hall at right


NRHP-Eligibility Assessment

Due its numerous alterations, additions, expansions, and modernizations, Grainger Baptist Church now looks much like a building constructed within the past 50 years. It is believed that it has clearly lost the integrity that would support eligibility under any of the NRHP Criteria. A number of more-intact late nineteenth/early twentieth-century churches survive in Lenoir County. These include the NRHP-listed 1892 former LaGrange Presbyterian Church (LR0006) and ca.1895 former LaGrange Free Will Baptist Church in the LaGrange Historic District (LR1275); the ca.1895 Airy Grove Christian Church (LR0793); and the ca.1912 Edwards Chapel United Methodist Church (LR0758) at the Fountain Hill crossroads.

GRAINGER BAPTIST CHURCH ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The church stands where it was constructed, although it was rotated on its site.
Design	Low	The church has been substantially altered through multiple additions, expansions, and modernization.
Setting	Medium to High	The setting remains small town, but many houses and other buildings have been erected in the past 30 years in Graingers.
Materials	Low	The church has been substantially altered through multiple additions, expansions, and modernization.
Workmanship	Low	The church has been substantially altered through multiple additions, expansions, and modernization.
Feeling	Low	Losses to the church's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to additions, expansions, and modernization have led to a loss of integrity of feeling.
Association	Low to Medium	Losses to the church's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to additions, expansions, and modernization have led to a loss of integrity of association.

R. Capstone Lodge

	Capstone Lodge
	LR0809
	NW side of SR 1740, 0.05 mile S of junction with SR 1739, Graingers [Capstone Lodge Lane]
	Parcel #4547-44-5698 (0.18 acres)
	Ca.1919, ca.1938, 1954, 1971
Recommended not NRHP-eligible	

History

Coastal Plain & Fancy (Little 1998:360) identifies almost all that is known about Capstone Lodge

Capstone Lodge No. 131 in Graingers is one of a very few lodges remaining in rural Lenoir County and, more importantly, is the only surviving African American hall. The building is said to have originally served as a train depot, but it was donated to the Masonic chapter in 1905. The two-story front-gable form was popular for Masonic lodges throughout the region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It may be that the second story was added when the building was converted to a lodge. Architectural details include two front entries, leaded stained-glass windows on the second story, flush gable returns, and the Masonic symbol on the front and rear gables.

Research identified little additional history. County records list the owner of the exempt parcel as “Masonic Temple 131.” A 2015 obituary for Graingers-area resident Roger Braxton Moye, Sr. identified him as a member of “Capstone Lodge #131 Masonic Order” (<http://easyfhweb.com/mobile/obituary.aspx?MemberId=151903&MName=Roger%20Braxton%20Moye%20Sr.>). If the building was originally a depot, perhaps Jesse W. Grainger (1845-1910) or Herman H. Grainger (1871-1920) arranged its donation. Graingers Station was named for Jesse, who was president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and a Mason, and Herman, who succeeded his father, was identified as a Mason in his obituary (Grand Lodge of North Carolina 1873; *Kinston Daily Free Press*, July 1, 1920; Little 1998: 359). The current form and appearance of the building, however, do suggest that it was once a depot.

Description

The Capstone Lodge is a frame, two-story, gable-front building (Figure 181 though Figure 190). When Robbie Jones recorded it in 1993, it had two front (southeast) entrances with leaded stained-glass, double-hung windows at the second-story above. Clear glass filled the sash that lit the first and second stories of its side elevations. An additional door opened at the rear (northwest) gable end and at the back of the southwest side elevation (see HPO file and Little 1998:360). Weatherboards, cornice returns, and an intact square-and-compass Masonic symbol marked the front and rear gables; the remainder of the building was sided with asbestos shingles. Brick piers raised it off the ground and it was topped by a standing-seam metal roof pierced at the northeast side elevation by a brick flue stack.

Marvin Brown found it much further altered in 2009, to the state in which it remains at present. The building is clad in vinyl at the front and sides. At the front elevation the vinyl covers over the left-hand entry and the cornice and returns. The right-hand entry remains, narrowed and served by a modern door. The lower sash of the front elevation's left-hand window had been removed and the Masonic symbol in the front gable had been shifted onto the vinyl siding. Where the vinyl has pulled away at the gable, however, weatherboards are still visible.

At the side elevations, the vinyl completely covers all of the bays. The flue stack is also gone, although the flue appears to remain in place, boxed over, at the interior

At the lodge's rear elevation, the vinyl only extends about a third of the way up the façade. Above it are asbestos shingles, composition board, and a few spots of exposed weatherboards. The honeycomb interior of the modern door is exposed. Only at the rear gable is the original finish visible. The gable retains weatherboard cladding, an exposed wooden cornice with returns, and a wooden square-and-compass symbol. The symbol retains the downward-pointed compass and much of the letter "G" above. In 2009 it retained one leg of its upper compass. Both legs have now fallen.

There was no access to the interior. However, a flash photograph shot through the window of the rear door reveals an apparently completely altered interior, but for the wooden floor. The walls are covered with composition paneling, the ceiling is faced with acoustic tile, and a double archway of sorts crosses the center of the room from front to rear.



Figure 181. Southeast front and southwest side elevations



Figure 182. Northeast side and southeast front elevations



Figure 183. Southeast front elevation windows



Figure 184. Southeast front elevation weatherboards and square-and-compass Masonic symbol



Figure 185. Northwest rear and northeast side elevations



Figure 186. Southwest side and northeast rear elevations



Figure 187. Northwest rear elevation weatherboards, cornice, and remnant of square-and-compass Masonic symbol



Figure 188. Northwest rear elevation cornice and cornice return



Figure 189. Northwest rear elevation detail of door and composition board, vinyl, asbestos, and weatherboard siding



Figure 190. View through rear door window into downstairs room

NRHP Eligibility Assessment


The Capstone Lodge is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important person significant in our past and is therefore not believed to be significant under Criterion B. It is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The lodge is of historical note under Criteria A and C as a rare, early Lenoir County fraternal lodge or hall and the only early African-American Masonic lodge surviving in the county. Only two similar fraternal buildings, both of which served white members, stand in the county: the mid-nineteenth-century former Bethel Academy and Masonic Lodge (or former Bethel School) (LR0726) near Grifton and the former Pleasant Hall Masonic Lodge (LR1232), which was built in Pink Hill township in the early twentieth century. While historically notable, the question remains whether Capstone Lodge retains sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility within that area significance. Due to its numerous alterations—particularly the vinyl, asbestos, and other siding placed over its original weatherboards; the covering over of two of its four entries and all of its windows but for the two at the front elevation; and the loss its original downstairs interior fabric—it is recommended that the Capstone Lodge does not have sufficient integrity to support NRHP-listing under Criteria A or C.

CAPSTONE LODGE ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The lodge stands where it was constructed or, if it was originally a depot, where it was moved over a century ago.
Design	Low to Medium	The lodge retains its original (or very early) form, but is sided with a number of modern materials. This siding covers two of its doorways and all but two of its windows. Its downstairs interior is heavily altered as well.
Setting	Medium to High	The lodge remains in a small town setting, although many new houses were built in Graingers within the past 30 years.
Materials	Low to Medium	The lodge's original materials are largely covered over, but two leaded stained-glass windows remain mostly intact at its front elevation and at its rear gable its weatherboards, cornice and returns, and Masonic symbol remain in place.
Workmanship	Low to Medium	The lodge's original materials are largely covered over, but two leaded stained-glass windows remain mostly intact at its front elevation and at its rear gable its weatherboards, cornice and returns, and Masonic symbol remain in place.
Feeling	Low	Due to its many physical changes, the lodge has lost its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Due to its many physical changes, the lodge has lost its integrity of association.

S. Graingers Railroad Section House

	Graingers Railroad Section House
	LR0804
	N side of SR 1835, 0.5 miles N of junction with NC 11, Grainger
	Located on parcel #4547-36-6765 (202.98 acres)
	1890s
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad built two section houses in the mid-1890s when it came through the town of Graingers or Graingers Station. Charles A. Broadway, Sr. bought this section house along with the other as part of his early twentieth-century purchase of this large tract, which runs along both side of Grainger Station Road. He shifted this section house a short distance from the railroad right-of-way. He moved the other across the road to use as a tenant house. That building still stands behind the Charles A. Broadway House (LR0802, discussed elsewhere in this report) (Little:359-362)

Merriam-Webster defines a “section house” as “a small building for storing tools and equipment needed to maintain a railroad section” or “a railroad-owned dwelling at or near a railroad section for housing a section boss and his family or the members of a section gang.” This once-residential building, best described as a bunkhouse, meets the later definition. It is not known when tenants last lived here. By the time Robbie Jones inventoried it in 1993, it was long abandoned, largely ruinous, and heavily overgrown.

Description

The heavy overgrowth and ruinous condition of the Graingers Railroad Section House make it difficult to view some of its features today (Figure 191 through Figure 197). Jones’ 1993 description best captures the building’s appearance, although it has only continued to deteriorate over the past 23 years:

This one-story, side-gable house is a rare, surviving example [of a section house] and retains many distinguishing features such as a five-bay facade and molded board and batten exterior. Evidence of the original central-bay portico is visible, as well as a later full-facade porch replacement. A central rear ell with flanking rear shed rooms is intact. Other architectural details on the exterior include gable returns and six-over-six sash windows. The interior of the hall and parlor plan house is intact and features such details as tongue and groove walls and ceilings, two flue mantels, and four-panel doors.

The section house appears to retain all or almost all of these features. However, since 1993 the roof of its front (south) main block has partly collapsed, the siding has largely fallen from main block's rear (north) elevation and the west-facing side of the ell, and almost all of the glass has fallen from the few windows that retain muntins.



Figure 191. Graingers Railroad Section House, looking northwest



Figure 192. Graingers Railroad Section House, looking north in 1993 (photographer: Robbie Jones)



Figure 193. Graingers Railroad Section House, looking northwest



Figure 194. Graingers Railroad Section House, looking northwest in 1993 (photographer: Robbie Jones)



Figure 195. Graingers Railroad Section House, mantel and tongue-and-groove wall boards in front block's east room



Figure 196. Graingers Railroad Section House, looking east at front block at right and ell at left



Figure 197. Graingers Railroad Section House, looking southeast at collapsed walls of front block at right and ell at left

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The Graingers Railroad Section House is not believed to be NRHP-eligible under any of the NRHP's Criteria. It has no known association with any important person significant in our past and is therefore not believed to be significant under Criterion B. It is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

The former section house is of historical note under Criteria A and C as a rare, early railroad resource surviving in the county. Among the few early county resources directly associated with the railroad are the ca.1858 raised gravel Railroad Bed (LR1432), which is listed in the NRHP as part of the LaGrange Historic District (LR1275); the turn-of-the-century former Dawson Railroad Station (LR1432); and Graingers' two section houses. While the building is historically notable, the question remains whether it retains sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility within that area significance. Due to its nearly ruinous condition—part of the roof of its front block has collapsed, its window bays are largely empty, the siding has fallen from the rear elevation of its front block and side elevation of its ell—it is believed to no longer retain sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility under Criteria A or C. It is therefore recommended as not NRHP-eligible.

GRAINGERS RAILROAD SECTION HOUSE ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The former section house stands very close to where it was constructed, in close proximity to the railroad tracks that prompted its constructed..
Design	Low	The building retains its original form, but it has lost its integrity of design because of its ruinous condition, which includes the collapse of part of its front roof, the loss of almost all its sash, and the falling of large sections of siding at its rear and ell.
Setting	Medium to High	The setting remains small town, but many houses and other buildings have been erected in the past 30 years in Graingers.
Materials	Low	The building has lost its integrity of materials because of its ruinous condition, which includes the collapse of part of its front roof, the loss of almost all its sash, and the falling of large sections of siding at its rear and ell.
Workmanship	Low	The building has lost its integrity of workmanship because of its ruinous condition, which includes the collapse of part of its front roof, the loss of almost all its sash, and the falling of large sections of siding at its rear and ell.
Feeling	Low	Due to its ruinous condition, which has led to its loss of design, materials, and workmanship, the building no longer retains its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Due to its ruinous condition, which has led to its loss of design, materials, and workmanship, the building no longer retains its integrity of association.

T. Graingers (Graingers Station)



Graingers (Graingers Station)
LR0808
NW and SE sides of SR 1835 between SR 1809 and 0.1 mile S of SR 1741, including SR 1737, SR 1739, SR 1740 and SR 1741, Graingers
Multiple tracts
1890s to present
Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History

Coastal Plain & Fancy (Little 1998:359-360) recounts the history of the community of Graingers:

The small community of Graingers is traditionally known as Graingers Station, named for Jesse Grainger of Kinston, who owned the property when it began as a depot stop on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad in the mid-1890s. During its years of prosperity, the community contained a railroad depot, railroad section houses, a post office, several general mercantile establishments, an African American Masonic lodge, several churches, and a number of homes. Located at the center of the community are the D. W. Hamilton Store and house constructed circa 1896. Across the railroad tracks stands the only African American Masonic Lodge remaining in rural Lenoir County. Though the circa-1881 Grainger Chapel Church of Christ was replaced in 1983, the original circa-1919 Grainger Baptist Church is intact.

The town prospered in the early twentieth century and was incorporated by 1930, with a population of 66. The population continued to grow from 120 in 1940 to its largest size of 188 in 1960. Lenoir County suffered from a recession in the 1960s and experienced a population decline. By 1970 Graingers, like other small towns in the county, was no longer incorporated. The depot and all but one store were demolished in the late twentieth century

Description

Graingers has a small number of buildings from the early/mid-twentieth century. These include three of the resources assessed in this report: the ruinous Graingers Railroad Section House (LR0804) and the much-altered Capstone Lodge (LR0809) and Grainger Baptist Church (LR0810). Four other previously inventoried resources are no longer extant: the D.W. Hamilton Store (LR0807), the Clark-Small House (LR0811), which was moved to Jones County in 1994; House (LR0812) assessed in this report; and the Graingers Station Depot, which was torn down in 1974 (Little 1998:106; *Kinston Daily News*, September 3, 1974). Almost all of the resources in Graingers are houses. The large majority of these were erected within the past 30 to 40 years (Figure 198 through Figure 224).

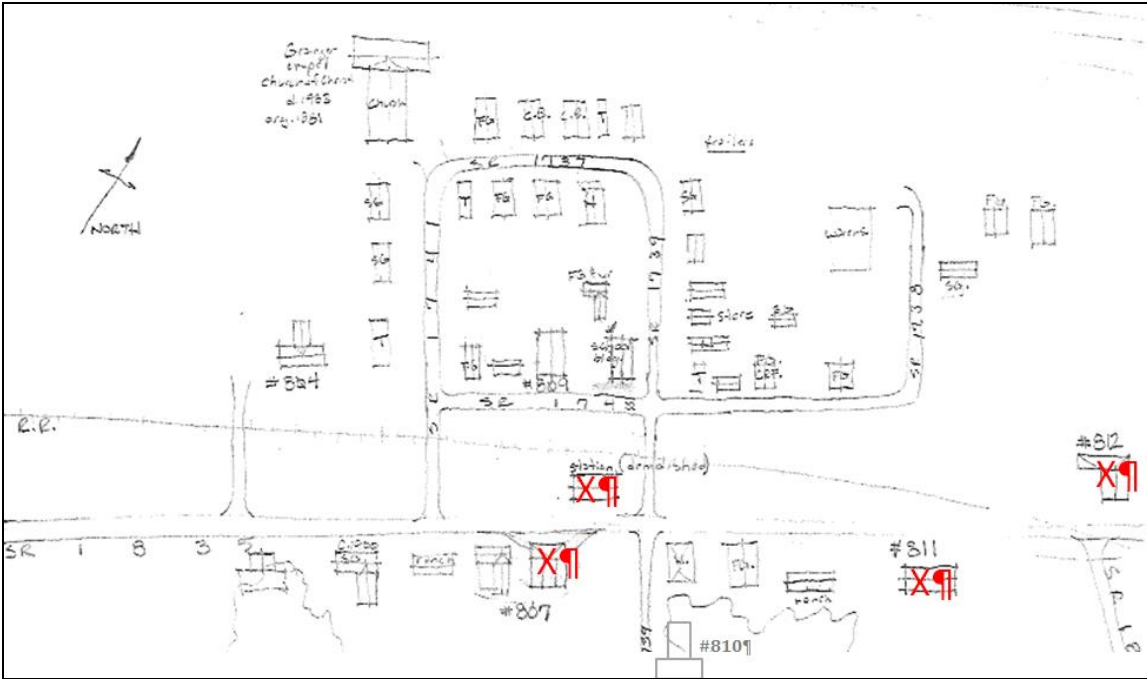


Figure 198. Graingers sketch map, 1993, with lost historic resources marked out with red Xs (source: Robbie Jones survey form LR0808)



Figure 199. Aerial map of Graingers covering same area as 1993 sketch map

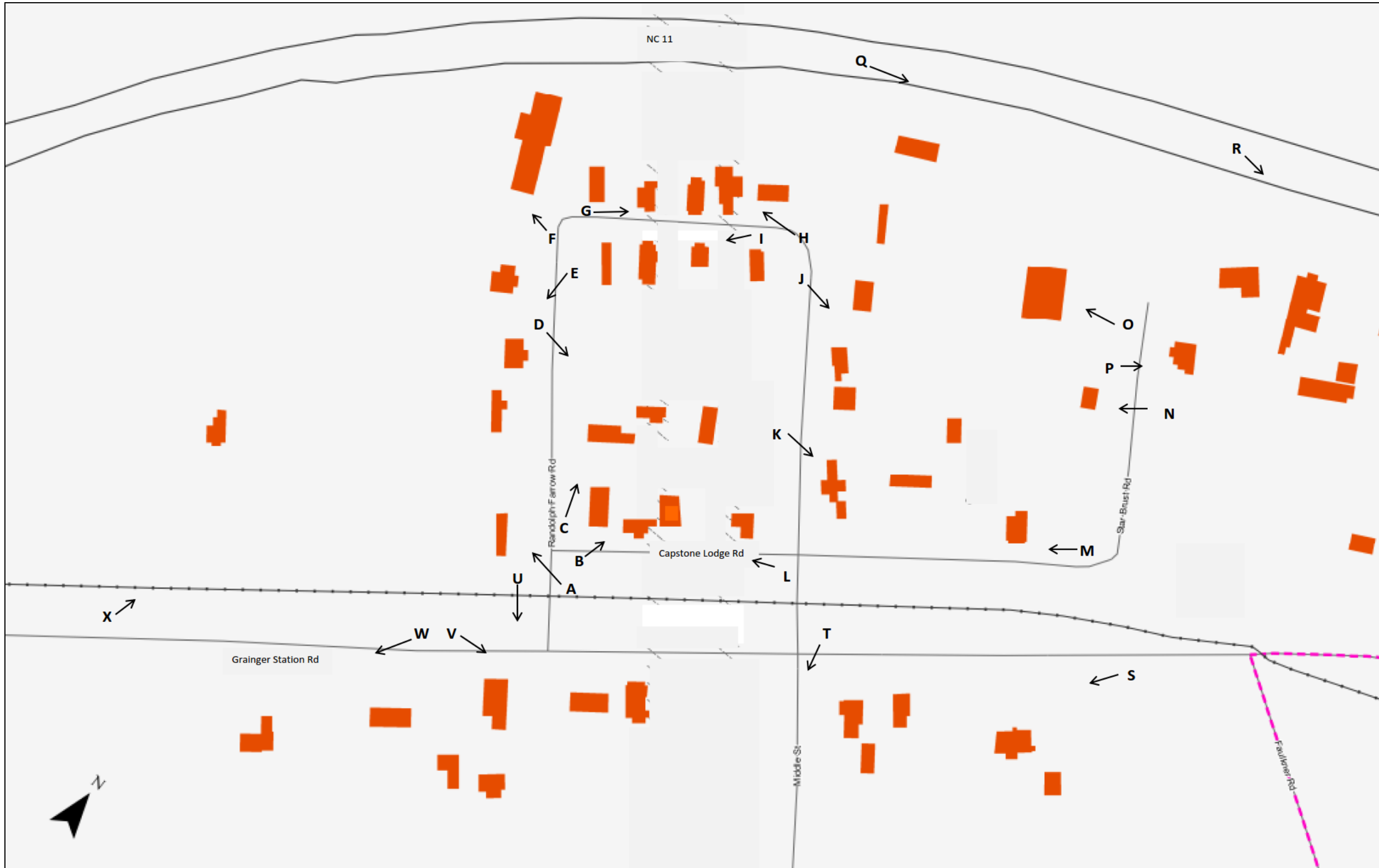


Figure 200. Photo-angle map of Graingers covering same area as 1993 sketch map



Figure 201. Looking west across west leg of Randolph Farrow Road [A on photo-angle map]



Figure 202. Looking northwest along Capstone Lodge Road with Capstone Lodge at center [B on photo-angle map]



Figure 203. Looking north up west leg of Randolph Farrow Road [C on photo-angle map]



Figure 204. Looking east down west leg of Randolph Farrow Road [D on photo-angle map]



Figure 205. Looking S down west leg of Randolph Farrow Road [E on photo-angle map]



Figure 206. Looking west at Grainger Chapel Church of Christ [F on photo-angle map]



Figure 207. Looking northeast on north leg of Randolph Farrow Road [G on photo-angle map]



Figure 208. Looking west along north leg of Randolph Farrow Road [H on photo-angle map]



Figure 209. Looking south along north leg of Randolph Farrow Road [I on photo-angle map]



Figure 210. Looking east down east leg of Randolph Farrow Road [J on photo-angle map]



Figure 211. Looking east down east leg of Randolph Farrow Road [K on photo-angle map]



Figure 212. Looking southwest down Capstone Lodge Road with Capstone Lodge at center [L on photo-angle map]



Figure 213. Looking southwest along Capstone Lodge Road [M on photo-angle map]



Figure 214, Looking southwest on Star Burst Road [N on photo-angle map]



Figure 215. Looking west on Star Burst Road [O on photo-angle map]



Figure 216. Looking northeast on Star Burst Road [P on photo-angle map]



Figure 217. Looking east on NC 11 [Q on photo-angle map]



Figure 218. Looking east on NC 11[R on photo-angle map]



Figure 219. Looking southwest along Grainger Station Road [S on photo-angle map]



Figure 220. Looking southeast from Grainger Station road down Middle Road at Grainger Baptist Church [T on photo-angle map]



Figure 221. Looking south down Randolph Farrow Road from tracks at Grainger Station Road [U on photo-angle map]



Figure 222. Looking east on Grainger Station Road [V on photo-angle map]



Figure 223. Looking south on Grainger Station Road [W on photo-angle map]



Figure 224. Looking north from Grainger Station Road at roof of Grainger Railroad Section at far left and Capstone Lodge at far right [X on photo-angle map]

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

It is believed that Graingers does not retain the integrity necessary to support NRHP-eligibility under any of the NRHP's Criteria. The small community has no known association with any important person significant in our past and is therefore not believed to be significant under Criterion B. It is also unlikely to yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is accordingly recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

Graingers (formerly Graingers Station) is of potential historical note under Criteria A and C as a Lenoir County community that grew up with the railroad, although it is not unique in the county. The much larger town of LaGrange owed its development to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, the tracks of which were laid through the town in the mid-1850s (Little 1998:282-308). Its historic core is listed in the National Register as the LaGrange Historic District (LR1275). The community of Dawson's Station (LR0784) was established ca.1900 as a stop on the Kinston-Snow Hill Railroad (Little 1998:333-334). Pink Hill (LR0570) was contemporaneously established—or reinvigorated close to the site of the earlier Old Pink Hill Crossroads community—in part due to the Kinston Carolina Railroad and Lumber Company, which built a rail line from Kinston south to the community around 1900. The Pink Hill Historic District was determined to be NRHP-eligible in 1994. Another community with development similar to Graingers, but not centered on a rail line, is Deep Run (LO1036), the roots of which go back to the 1880s (Little 1998:401). Graingers is believed to no longer retain sufficient integrity to support NRHP eligibility under Criteria A or C due to the loss of key early resources, including the Graingers Station Depot and the D.W. Hamilton Store; the alterations to important early community resources, including the Capstone Lodge, Grainger Baptist Church, and the former Section House; and the construction of many buildings in the community within the past 30 years or so.

GRAINGERS RAILROAD SECTION HOUSE ELEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Graingers stands where it was built.
Design	Low	Due to the loss of key historic resources in the community (the train depot, the Hamilton store, early houses) and alterations to those that remain (including the Capstone Lodge, the Grainger Baptist Church, and the former section house), Graingers has lost its integrity of design.
Setting	Medium	The setting remains small town, but many houses and other buildings have been erected in Graingers within the past 30 years.
Materials	Low	Due to the loss of key historic resources in the community (the train depot, the Hamilton store, early houses) and alterations to those that remain (including the Capstone Lodge, the Grainger Baptist Church, and the former section house), Graingers has lost its integrity of materials.
Workmanship	Low	Due to the loss of key historic resources in the community (the train depot, the Hamilton store, early houses) and alterations to those that remain (including the Capstone Lodge, the Grainger Baptist Church, and the former section house), Graingers has lost its integrity of workmanship.
Feeling	Low	Due to its lost and altered resources, and the many resources constructed in the community within the past 30 years or so, Graingers no longer retains its integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	Due to its lost and altered resources, and the many resources constructed in the community within the past 30 years or so, Graingers no longer retains its integrity of association.

U. Jesse W. Broadway House

	Jesse W. Broadway House (ruin)
	LR0803
	N side of SR 1835, 0.4 miles N of junction with NC 11, Grainger
	Located on parcel #4547-36-6765 (202.98 acres)
	Ca.1840-1860, ca.1890-1910
	Recommended not NRHP-eligible

History and Description

By the time Robbie Jones recorded the Jesse W. Broadway House, it was already heavily deteriorated and used as a hay barn (Figure 225 through Figure 227). He described its appearance and history as follows:

This two-story, side-gable house is an excellent example of a tenant dwelling that is an extension of a much older farmhouse. Much of the original house is intact and reveals that the early nineteenth century dwelling was a modest hall and parlor plan farmhouse, typical of the region. Early architectural features retained are 5-panel doors, chair rail, flat paneled wainscoting, door surrounds, six-over-six sash windows, and wide tongue and groove second level flooring. An original enclosed, winder stairway features a fine board and batten closet door with chamfered edges. In the [turn-of-the-century] renovation, the roof was raised, the side was extended a short distance, a traditional rear ell was added, and the floor plan was altered to a central-hall type (with a partition wall). Chimneys are thought to have been located on both exterior end gables, but both have been removed.

The dwelling appears to be located on the 1863 Koerner Military Survey Confederate Map as the "C. Phillips" farm.'

Jones named the house for Jesse W. Broadway. Jesse's brother Charles A. Broadway, Sr., acquired this large parcel in the early twentieth century. Across the road he built his fine American foursquare (LR0802, discussed above).

The Jesse W. Broadway House is now little more than a pile of timbers, which were not visible due to overgrowth when Marvin Brown re-visited it in June 2010.



Figure 225. Jesse W. Broadway House, 1993 (photographer: Robbie Jones)



Figure 226. Jesse W. Broadway House ruins



Figure 227. Jesse W. Broadway House ruins

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

The Jesse W. Broadway House is a ruin and therefore does not maintain the integrity necessary to support NRHP-eligibility under any of the NRHP's Criteria.

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