



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

February 23, 2017

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for Widening of Firetower Road (SR 1708) and Portertown Road (SR1726) from NC 43 to NC 33 in Greenville, PA 15-12-0031, U-5785 and U-5870, Pitt County, ER 17-0223

Thank you for your memorandum of February 2, 2017, transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that the Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church (PT0049) remains eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that its boundary should be enlarged to include its associated cemetery (31PT0460**) to the east. Thus, the boundary shown on page 19 is appropriate.

We also concur that the Ficklen House (PT3312) is not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons outlined in the report.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO
From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT
Date: February 2, 2017

EP 17- 0223
scott -
2 letters

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for U-5785 and U-5870, Widening of SR 1708 (Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown Road) from NC 43 (Charles Boulevard) to NC 33 in Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina. WBS Nos. 44357.1.1 and 54046.1.1. PA Tracking No. 15-12-0031.*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the U-5785 and U-5870, Pitt County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs and site forms are provided on CD-ROM (set of two disks), and hard copies of the survey site forms are also supplied. DJE 2/24/17

The report considers two individual resources— the Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery (PT0049) and the June and James Ficklen, Jr. House (PT3312). The study confirms the National Register status of the Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery and suggests a boundary increase. It recommends the Ficklen House as not NR eligible. Field survey in May 2016, undertaken by MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. of Durham in consultation with NCDOT-Historic Architecture, identified which resources warranted additional study.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at vepatrick@ncdot.gov or 919-707-6082. Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments

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Historic Structures Survey Report
for the
Widening of SR1708 (Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown Road)
From NC 43 (Charles Boulevard) to NC 33
Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina
TIP No. U-5785 and U-5870
WBS Nos. 44357.1.1 and 54046.1.1

Prepared for:
Human Environment Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598

Prepared by:
MdM Historical Consultants Inc.
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919.368.1602

November 30, 2016

Historic Structures Survey Report
for the
Widening of SR1708 (East Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown
Road)
From NC 43 (Charles Boulevard) to NC 33
Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina
TIP No. U-5785 and U-5870
WBS Nos. 44357.1.1 and 54046.1.1

Prepared for:

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November 30, 2016

Jennifer F. Martin, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. Date

Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation Date

**Widening of SR1708 (East Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown Road)
From NC 43 (Charles Boulevard) to NC 33
Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina
TIP No. U-5785 and U-5870
WBS Nos. 44357.1.1 and 54046.1.1**

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address and PIN	NRHP Eligibility	NRHP Criteria
PT0049 and 31PT460** Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Red Banks Primitive Baptist Cemetery	2601 East Fourteenth Street 4696373379	Eligible	Criterion C
PT3312 June and James Ficklen Jr. House	160 Holly Hills Road 4696780375	Not Eligible	N/A

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen SR1708 (East Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown Road) from NC 43 (Charles Boulevard) to NC 33 in Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina. The project is located in a built-up suburban area southeast of downtown Greenville. East Firetower Road and Portertown Road are busy two-lane suburban thoroughfares lacking sidewalks. The project area is mostly residential and consists of individual dwellings that face East Firetower and Portertown Roads surrounded by modern subdivisions. A large mobile home park stands on the north side of Portertown Road near the east end of the project. Several churches representing a variety of denominations occupy the project area. Besides small storage sheds and garages, outbuildings are not a common building type in the area.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is delineated in Figure 4.

Under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT, MdM Historical Consultants Inc. (MdM) conducted an intensive-level survey on May 12 and 13 and May 26, 2016 to identify, analyze and evaluate all resources greater than approximately fifty years of age in the APE. MdM recorded a total of twenty-four properties and completed

preliminary evaluations of National Register eligibility of those properties. MdM presented a building inventory that included the twenty-four properties to NCDOT staff.

In consultation with NCDOT staff, MdM identified two properties for further study in the APE: Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery (PT0049 and 31PT460**) at 2601 East Fourteenth Street and the June and James Ficklen, Jr. House (PT3312) at 160 Holly Hills Road. The project aimed to evaluate the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of both resources. Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 2, 2002, was assessed to determine if the adjacent Red Banks Primitive Baptist Cemetery should be included in the eligible boundary for the property. It was not included in the boundary when the church was listed on the National Register in 2002 because it was under separate ownership.

In order to evaluate Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery and the June and James Ficklen House, Jennifer Martin and Cynthia de Miranda, MdM's principals, conducted the fieldwork on August 8 and September 1, 2016, photographing and mapping the properties to be evaluated and authored this report.

The principal investigators conducted research at the Pitt County Register of Deeds office, on the Pitt County GIS website, and at the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library. They interviewed Mickey Harris, caretaker for Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery (PT0049 and 31PT460**), who provided valuable information about the property. The investigators interviewed William Kittrell, a Pitt County historian, about the history of Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery (31PT460). The investigators also interviewed Richard Murray, nephew of June Ficklen, owner of the June and James Ficklen, Jr. House (PT3312), and met with Ms. Ficklen's niece, Vinton Murray at the June and James Ficklen Jr. House.

After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for eligibility, Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery (PT0049 and 31PT460) was recommended eligible with an increase to the boundary in order to accommodate the historic cemetery associated with the church. The June and James Ficklen Jr. House was determined not eligible for the National Register.

A historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the widening of SR1708 (East Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown Road) from NC 43 (Charles Boulevard) to NC 33 in Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the intensive-level survey included the following items: (1)

conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be eligible for the National Register; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations and guidelines. The report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

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I. Project Location Maps



Figure 1: Location of Pitt County

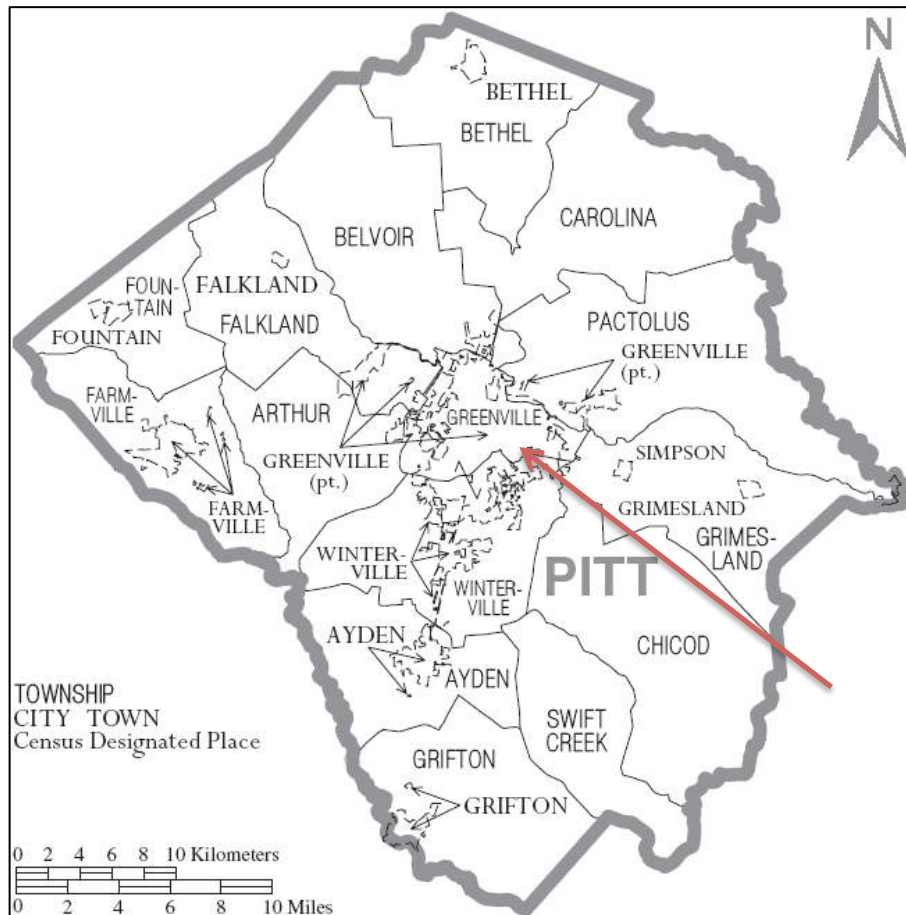


Figure 2: General location of project shown on township map

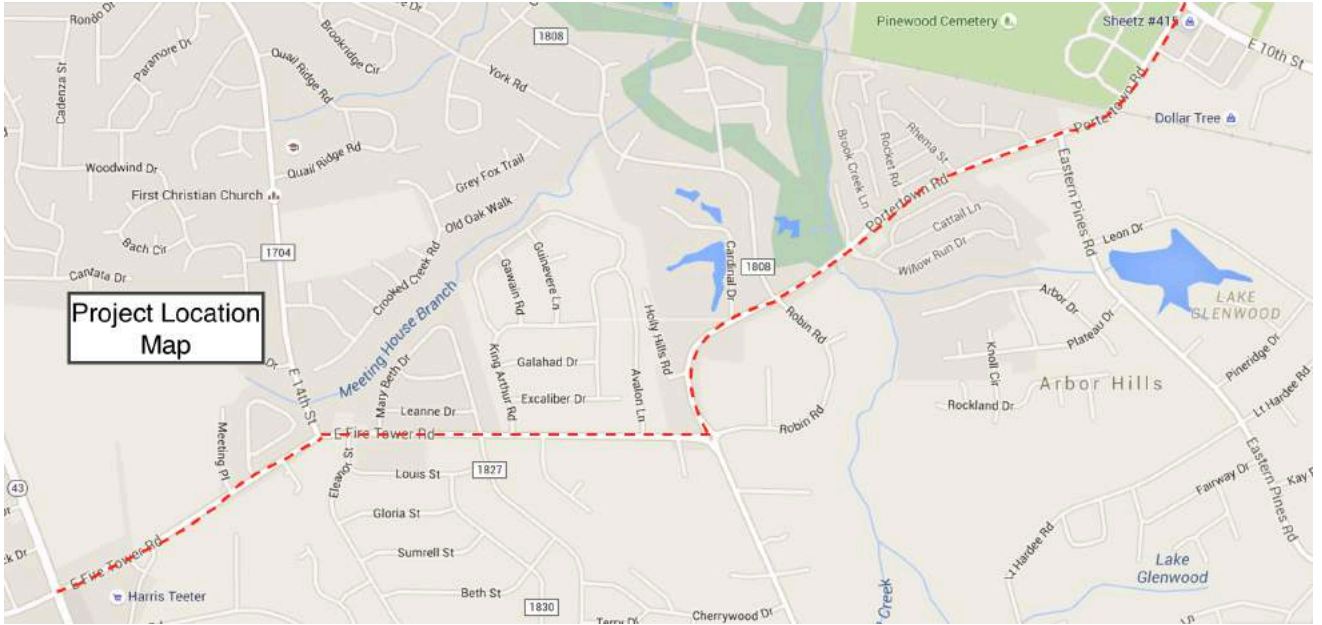


Figure 3: Location of project

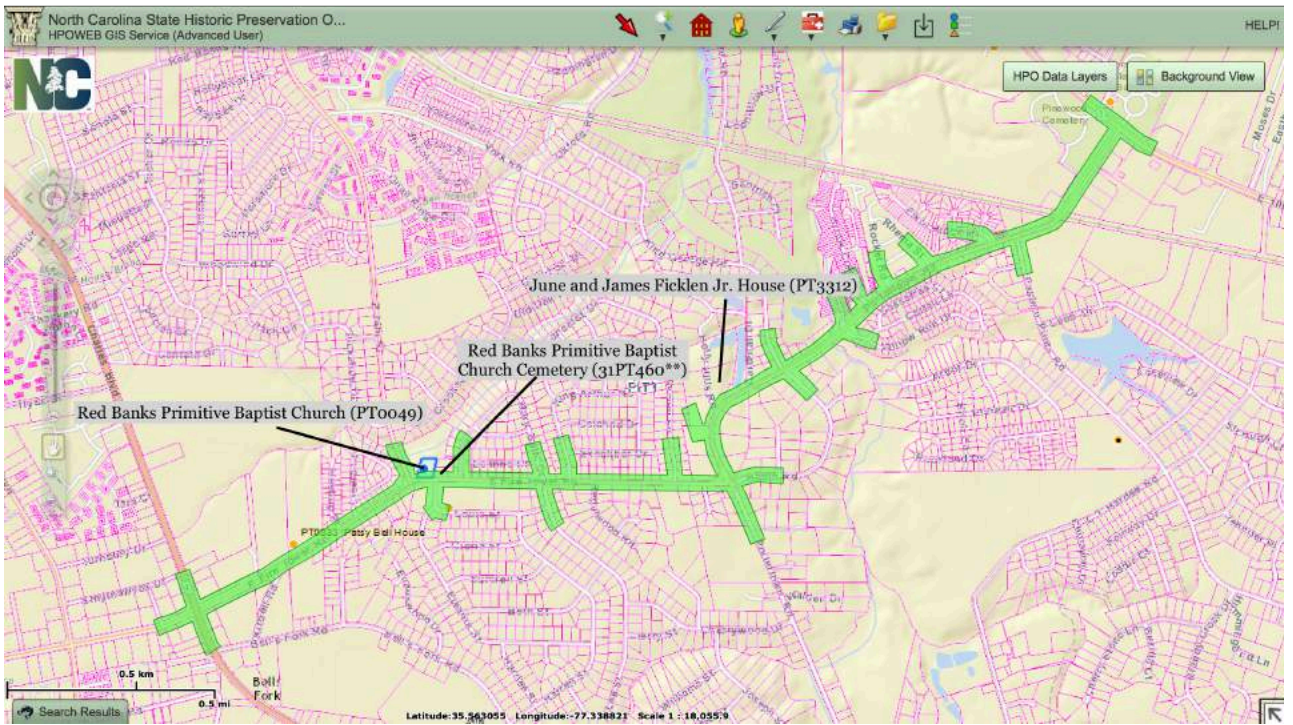


Figure 4: Map showing Area of Potential Effects (APE), map from HPO Web, data from NCDOT

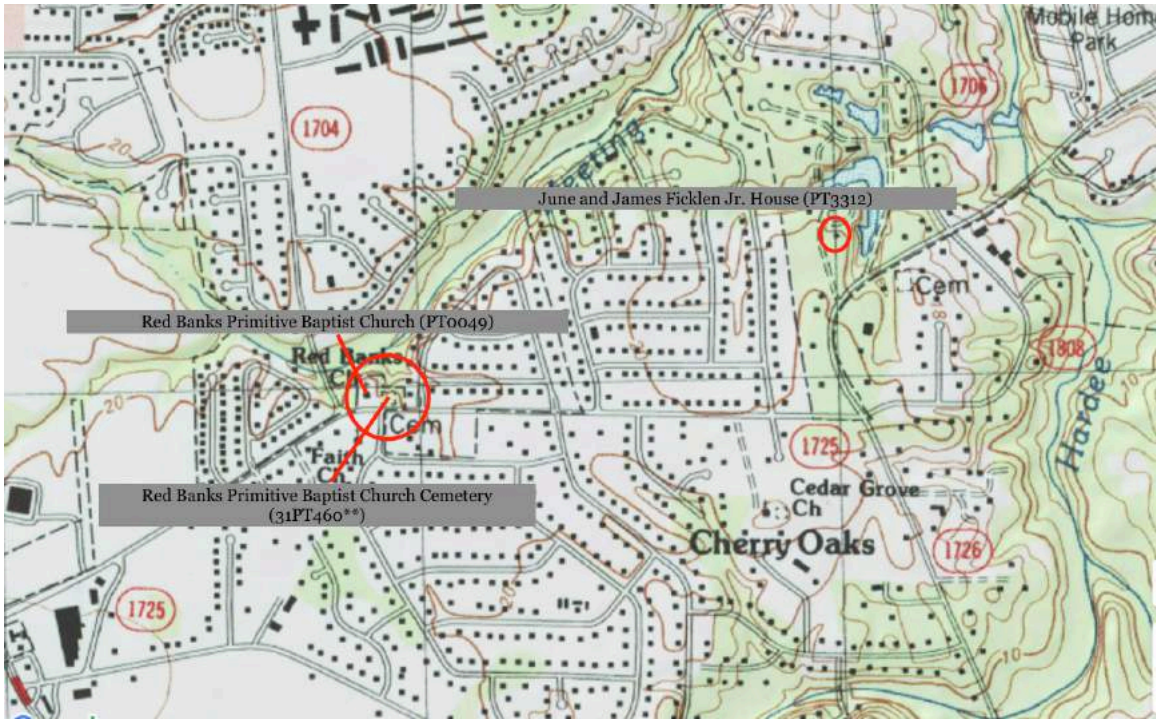


Figure 5: Evaluated properties locations on Greenville SE, NC USGS Map

II. Introduction

The project area is located southeast of the City of Greenville, the seat of Pitt County, North Carolina in a built-up suburban residential area.

Two historic resources were evaluated for this project: Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery (PT0049 and 31PT460**) at 2601 East Fourteenth Street and the June and James Ficklen, Jr. House (PT3312) at 160 Holly Hills Road.

This area of Pitt County contains mostly flat terrain, which historically used for farming. East Firetower Road and Portertown Road, the main corridors through the project area, are two-lane roads lacking sidewalks and joined by a recently constructed roundabout. Several subdivisions are located along roads that extend from both sides of the main corridors that are subject to the widening, while churches and houses not part of a housing development directly face East Firetower and Portertown Roads. There is almost no commercial development in the project area.

III. Methodology

The intensive-level field survey was conducted on August 8 and September 1, 2016 and all resources historically associated with the two historic properties were photographed and recorded. Research on the project area was conducted by consulting with Pitt County GIS and tax records, the county's Register of Deeds office, and the North Carolina Collection at the Durham Public Library. The principal investigators interviewed Mickey Harris, caretaker for Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery (PT0049 and 31PT460**), who provided valuable information about the resources. The investigators interviewed William Kittrell, a Pitt County historian, about the history of the Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church cemetery (31PT460). The investigators also interviewed Richard Murray, nephew of June Ficklen, owner of the June and James Ficklen, Jr. House (PT3312), and met with Ms. Ficklen's niece, Vinton Murray at the June and James Ficklen Jr. House.

IV. Historical Background

An Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina created Pitt County in 1761 from the western part of Beaufort County. Martinsborough (now Greenville) was founded in 1771 and became the county seat in 1774. Agriculture formed the basis of the economy into the late twentieth century and the built environment and landscape reflect the long reign of farming as a way of life for most Pitt County families.

V. Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery
HPO Survey Site #	PT0049 and 31PT460**
Location	2601 East Fourteenth Street
PIN	4696373379
Dates of Construction	1893 (church) and 1895-1977 (cemetery)
Recommendation	Remains Eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Boundary should be expanded to include Red Banks Primitive Baptist Cemetery and period of significance should be amended to recognize the contributing status of the cemetery site.



Figure 6: Facade (south elevation) of church, view to the north

Note: Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 2, 2002. The National Register boundary includes approximately one acre. While a small cemetery containing fewer than twenty graves and located northwest of the church was included in the nominated parcel, the larger Red Banks Primitive Baptist Cemetery, containing 107 grave markers, was not included in the nominated acreage because it was on a separately-owned parcel at the time of the nomination. This report recommends expanding the boundary to include

the larger cemetery that was sold to the Pitt County Historical Society, current owner of Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church, by deed (book 1265, page 484) on February 21, 2002.

Description

Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church stands on the north side of East Firetower Road just east of the junction with East Fourteenth Street southeast of Greenville in central Pitt County. A small area behind the church is devoted to a collection of graves. The larger Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery containing about 107 grave markers is approximately 150 feet east of the church. A lawn spreads out in the area between East Firetower Road and the church, which faces due south toward the heavily travelled road. A small gravel parking area is to the southeast of the church and a larger parking lot accessible from East Fourteenth Street is northwest of the building. Trees occupy the southwest portion of the parcel and the eastern part of the lot where the larger Red Banks Primitive Baptist Cemetery is located.

The architecture of Primitive Baptist churches in eastern North Carolina, including Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church, reflects the denomination's focus on simplicity of form and a lack of adornment. Primitive Baptist churches from the late nineteenth century rely on simple, but enduring construction that provided no distraction from worship in the form of comfort or symbolic religious elements. Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church, with its plain, symmetrical appearance, follows the denomination's ideology of austerity and simplicity.

Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church is a frame, gable-front, rectangular, vernacular late Greek Revival-influenced building standing on brick piers with later brick infill. Topped by a wood shingle roof, the weatherboard church features a box cornice with eave returns and molded cornerboards. The gable end façade features two six-panel doors, each with its own set of steps. Historically, one door served women and the other was for men. The five-bay side elevations exhibit three six-over-six windows, one shortened window at the south end with only the upper six-light sash (altered in the last quarter of the twentieth century to accommodate two interior bathroom additions), and a four-panel door on the east elevation. Three six-over-six windows with the center window set higher to frame the pulpit pierce the rear (north) elevation.

The interior is plain and features a row of four chamfered posts that divide the building in half lengthwise. Following Primitive Baptist Church tradition, two aisles lead from the front doors along the length of the building to each side of the raised pulpit. Amen corners where church elders sat are situated on the outside of the aisles at the northeast and northwest corners of the interior.¹ The walls feature a

¹ Marilyn C. Chiat, *America's Religious Architecture: Sacred Places for Every Community* (John Wiley & Sons, 1997), 248.

dado with narrow tongue-and-groove beaded board set diagonally. Above the dado the same beaded boards run horizontally. The ceiling is sheathed with boards and battens. The dado and doors are unpainted; the walls above the dado and the ceiling are painted white. Two bathrooms, one for ladies and one for gentlemen, were added to the sanctuary at the southwest and southeast comers between 1940 and 1960. Four lights with ceiling fans were also added during the mid-twentieth century. Original slat back pews are arranged to create the two aisles down the center of the interior.²

A small cemetery containing fewer than twenty graves stands northwest of the church. According to the church caretaker, a member of the Pitt County Historical Society, these graves and their markers were moved to the site. The date of that move and the identity of their original location remain uncertain.³

Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, the larger burial ground containing about 107 markers, stands to the east of the church on a wooded site close to East Firetower Road. Only seven of the marked graves date to 1967 or later. Most markers are marble, granite, and concrete. One wooden marker remains, but according to Mickey Harris of Pitt County Historical Society, there were additional wooden markers at one time.



Figure 7: East elevation, view to the west-southwest

² Nancy Van Dolsen, "Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church," National Register of Historic Places nomination, February 2, 2002.

³ Mickey Harris, interview with principal investigators, September 1, 2016.

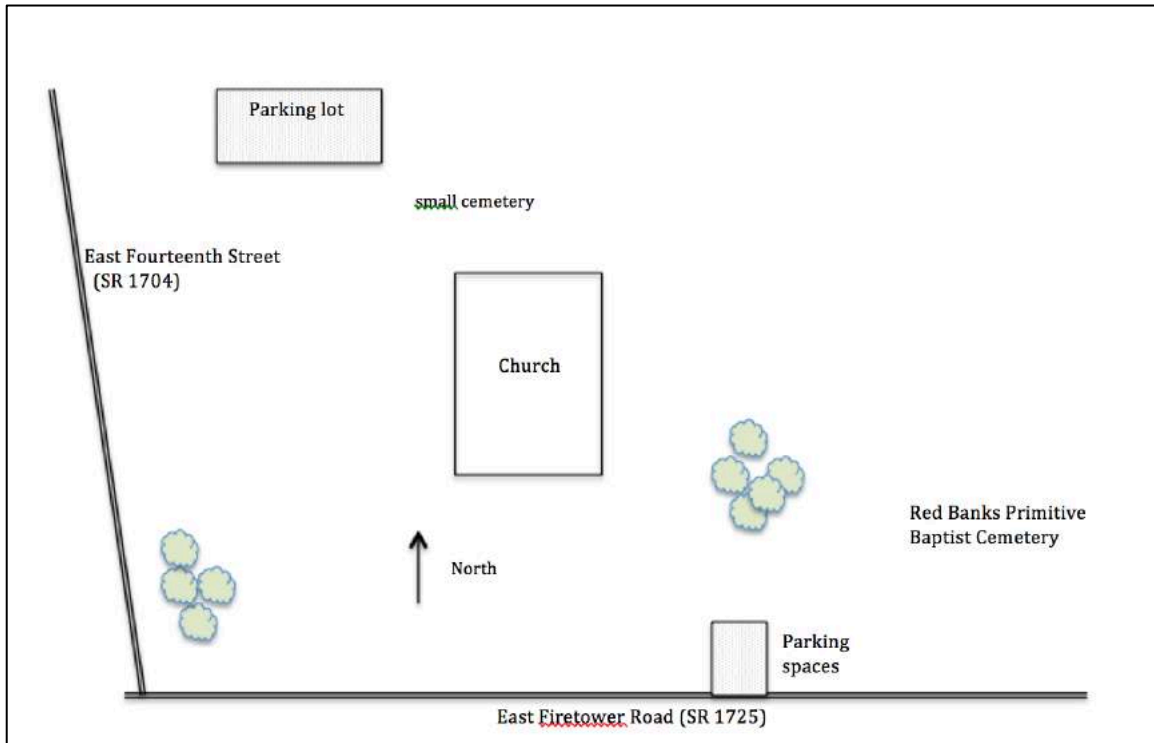


Figure 8: Site Plan for Banks Presbyterian Church



Figure 9: Northwest corner of the church, view to the south-southwest



Figure 10: Church interior, view to the south



Figure 11: Gentlemen's bathroom at southeast corner of interior, view to the east



Figure 12: View to front (north end) of the interior toward the altar and amen corners



Figure 13: Small cemetery behind (northwest of) church, view to the northwest



Figure 14: Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, view to the southeast toward East Firetower Road

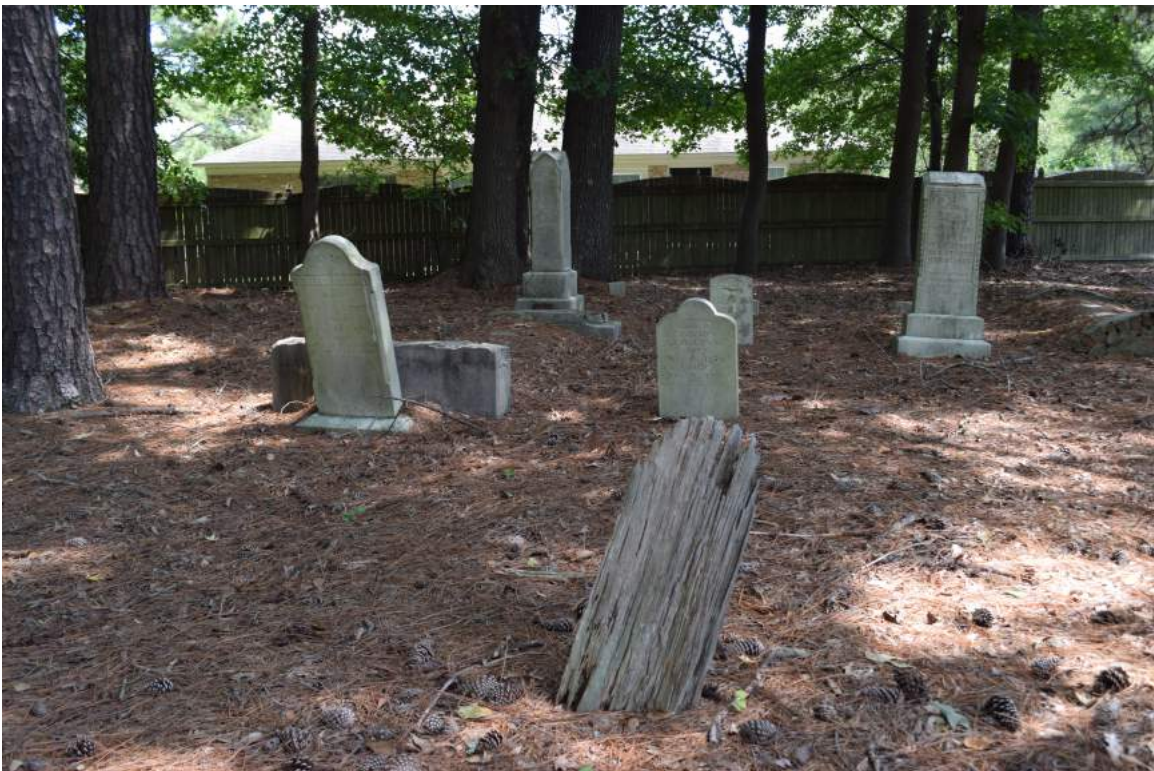


Figure 15: Wooden and stone markers in Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, view to the east (fence is in back yard of neighboring house)



Figure 16: Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, view to the southwest

History

Red Banks Baptist Church was organized in 1758. Church tradition holds that the first meeting house stood on Captain John Spier's plantation on the north side of the Tar River. In 1798, Thomas Hardee deeded one acre on the south side of the river for the construction of a church. That original chapel measured sixty feet by fifty feet.⁴

In 1827, Baptists in North Carolina split into two factions that ultimately led to the formation of two denominations: the Missionary Baptists and the Primitive Baptists. The division resulted from an interest among some Baptists in establishing seminaries and mission programs, among other ventures. Baptists who opposed these efforts they viewed as outside the tenets of their faith clung to more conservative theology based on the doctrine of predestination and a literal interpretation of the Bible. This latter group became the Primitive Baptists, sometimes referred to as Hard Shell or Old School Baptists. Red Banks Baptist Church belonged to the Kehukee Association, which took the side of Primitive Baptists during the division.⁵ As a result of the split, more progressive members of

⁴ Pitt County Deed Book O, page 214, dated 1798.

⁵ Vanessa E. Patrick, "Historic Architectural Resources Final Identification and Evaluation, SR 1604 from SR 1616 to NC 43/48, Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina," North Carolina Department of Transportation, March 2004, 18.

the Red Banks congregation who wanted to start a Sunday school and carry out missionary work left the church and formed Greenville Baptist Church, which later became Memorial Baptist Church.⁶ The conservative members remained at Red Banks and aligned themselves with the Primitive Baptist denomination.

During the Civil War, church history reveals that Union troops camped on the grounds and converted the church to a military headquarters. The soldiers burned the church upon their abandonment of the site, but the Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church congregation constructed another meeting house to replace the destroyed structure. The group outgrew that building and salvaged material from it to build the current church, which dates to 1893.⁷ In 2000, the Pitt County Historical Society purchased the church from the five remaining members of the congregation.⁸

Three other Primitive Baptists churches remain in Pitt County, but all have lost integrity. In Ayden, Hancock Primitive Baptist Church (PT0167), a mid-nineteenth-century building, has been altered with the addition of a front-gabled, vinyl-sided wing that stands on the north side of the original gable-front sanctuary. Corinth Primitive Baptist Church, built in 1863, was moved and converted to a tobacco pack house. Tyson's Primitive Baptist Church (PT0402), which dates to the late nineteenth century, lost its integrity because of alterations.⁹

Evaluation

Red Bank Primitive Baptist Church remains eligible under Criterion C for Architecture and under Criteria Consideration A for a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church remains at the location where it was built in 1893 therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The church retains *integrity of material* because it retains its original siding, windows openings, and vernacular Green Revival-style characteristics. The church retains *integrity of association* since the building maintains the appearance of a late nineteenth-century rural church. The church evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a late nineteenth-century church and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church effectively illustrates building technology and aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. The church retains *integrity of setting* due to the retention of its location, which has not been encroached upon by modern development. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan,

⁶ Greenville Banks Jr., *Historic Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church* (Greenville, N.C.: G. Banks, 2002), n.p.

⁷ Scott Power, ed, *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Pitt County: Pitt County Historical Society, 1991), 361; Greenville Banks Jr. *Historic Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church*, n.p.

⁸ Pitt County Deed Book 1034, page 86, dated June 2, 2000.

⁹ Van Dolsen.

space, and style of the church have not been compromised by modern intrusions therefore it retains its *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A because it has not made a discernable contribution to the local, state, or national history.

No individual associated with the church, including former pastors, is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church remains eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an intact local example of vernacular Greek Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture from the late nineteenth century. The simple, frame, gable-front church with a gender-segregated interior with simple finishes exemplifies the aesthetic mode common among Primitive Baptist churches built in eastern North Carolina in the nineteenth and twentieth century. The church retains integrity with the only significant changes being two bathrooms added to the southeast and southwest corners of the building. The austere building reflects the faith practice of the Primitive Baptists and remains almost as it was constructed in 1893.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, Banks Presbyterian Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary

The National Register boundary for Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church includes the 1.230-acre parcel historically associated with the church that contains the church and small cemetery. The boundary should also include the approximately .485-acre parcel containing the Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery located east of the church.

The boundary should not be expanded to include the parcel the Pitt County Historical Society acquired in 2001 from Kay F. Campbell and Freda Wilson (Pitt County deed book 1188, page 263) to accommodate the large parking lot to the northwest of the church. The boundary should also not include the wooded 2.69-acre parcel the Pitt County Historical Society acquired in 2008 from Cherry Oaks North Homeowners Association (Pitt County deed book 2542, page 238). Neither parcel is historically associated with the church or any of its associated historic resources.

National Register Boundary Increase Justification

The National Register boundary for Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church should include the 1.230-parcel already listed in the National Register of Historic Places (February 20, 2002) and the approximately .485-acre parcel containing the larger Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery that lies east of the church.

The Red Banks Primitive Baptist Cemetery is historically associated with the church, although its ownership was not transferred to the church until February 21, 2002, one day after the church was listed in the National Register. The earliest reference to the association between the cemetery and the church is in the 1937 Works Progress Administration survey of cemeteries, which recorded thirty-five markers.¹⁰

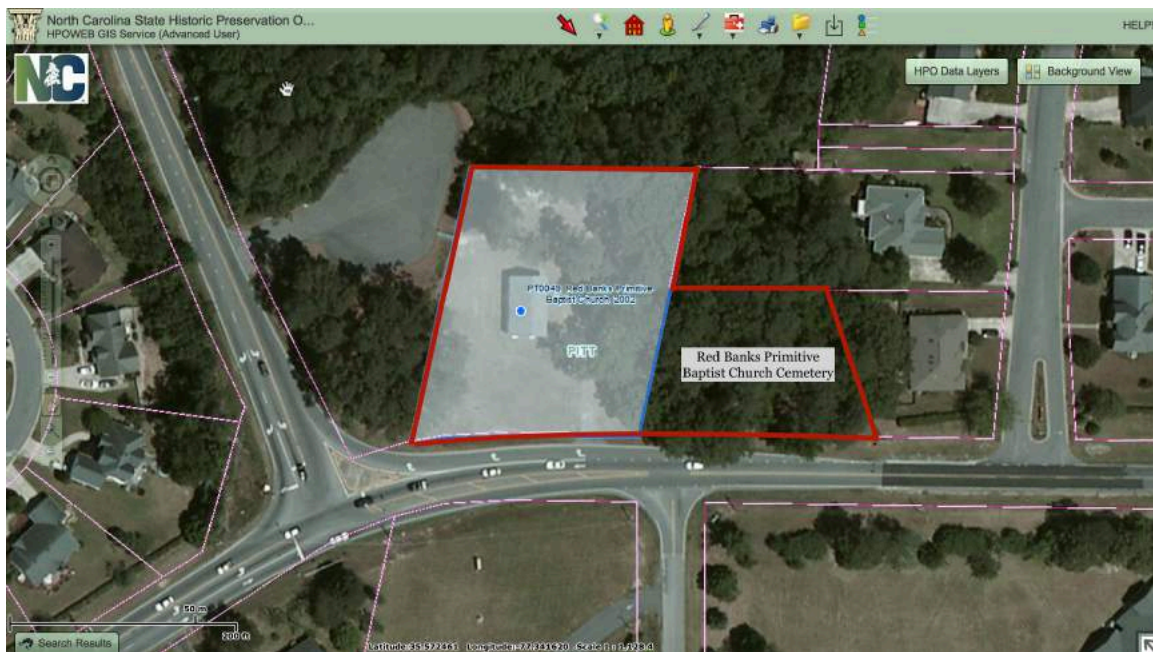


Figure 17: Map showing the recommended National Register boundary for Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church

Although the church and cemetery were on separate parcels when the church was nominated to the National Register, the same family, the Cherrys, historically owned both parcels.¹¹ On February 21, 2002, widower William “Bill” J. Williams deeded the land containing Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery to the Pitt County Historical Society for one dollar.¹² Bill Williams’ deceased wife, Edith Forrest Williams (1919-2001) had intended to convey the parcel to the Pitt County Historical Society prior to her death, but never did.¹³ Edith Forrest Williams and her

¹⁰ United States WPA, Pitt County Cemetery Survey Records, Historical Records Survey of North Carolina, 1937.

¹¹ Jesse L. Cherry acquired the land containing the church from John M. Smith in 1876, Pitt County Deed Book C3, page 529.

¹² Pitt County Deed Book 1265, page 484, dated February 21, 2002.

¹³ Greenville Banks Jr., *Historic Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church*, n.p.

husband Bill Williams had also owned the parcel containing the church and sold it to the congregation on October 17, 1989.¹⁴ In 2000, the Pitt County Historical Society purchased the church from the five remaining members of the congregation.¹⁵

Edith Forrest Williams inherited both the church parcel and the cemetery parcel from her mother, Martha J. Cherry Forrest (1894-1986), who had inherited the land from her father Jesse Lemuel Cherry (1850-1936), who acquired the property in the late nineteenth century.¹⁶



Figure 18: Current boundary showing all property owned by Pitt County Historical Society, current owner of Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church

¹⁴ Pitt County Deed Book 241, page 441, dated October 17, 1989.

¹⁵ Pitt County Deed Book 1034, page 86, dated June 2, 2000.

¹⁶ Reference to the Last Will and Testament of Martha J. Cherry Forrest in Pitt County Deed Book 1265, page 484, dated February 21, 2002; Will of Jesse L. Cherry, December 3, 1934, Wills with Index, 1858-1963, Pitt County Superior Court Clerk, Greenville, North Carolina.

VI. June and James Ficklen Jr. House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	June and James Ficklen Jr. House
HPO Survey Site #	PT3312
Location	160 Holly Hills Road
PIN	4696780375
Date of Construction	1964
Recommendation	Not recommended under any criteria



Figure 19: June and James Ficklen Jr. House, view to the northeast

Description

The June and James Ficklen Jr. House stands on a 3.54-acre heavily wooded tract on Holly Hills Road, a private lane that extends from the north side of Portertown Road. A paved circular drive accessible from two points along Holly Hills Road is lined with brick with a grassy round island at its center just in front of the house. The rear (east) side of the property borders a small lake.

Built in 1964, the Ficklen House is a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, French Romantic-style brick house with a high-hipped slate shingle roof with kicked eaves. The side-gabled center section is three bays wide and is setback slightly from the flanking wings graced with brick quoins. Curved arcaded wing walls extend from each side of the main block and connect to small brick appendages with pyramidal slate tile roofs. The picturesque suburban dwelling features original eight-over-

twelve double-hung sash with paneled wood aprons and segmental masonry arches with keystones. A keystone tops the arched recessed doorway with paneled wood sides and flanking brick quoins that define the entrance. Three dormers with gently arched crowns rest on the front roof slope while two brick chimneys rise from the rear roof slope. A slate patio extends along the rear of the main block. A small study on the north elevation is the only addition, but it is hidden from view by the two-car garage.

The formal interior remains intact and centers around a foyer that provides access to the public spaces on the main level. Mantles vary throughout the house and include reclaimed marble and wood pieces chosen by the Ficklens during the house's construction.



Figure 20: Ficklen House facade and driveway, view to the east-northeast



Figure 21: Ficklen House rear (east elevation) patio, view to the south



Figure 22: Ficklen House attached garage on north elevation, view to the south-southeast



Figure 23: Ficklen House foyer, view to the northwest



Figure 24: Ficklen House living room with view into the den on the south elevation, view to the southeast

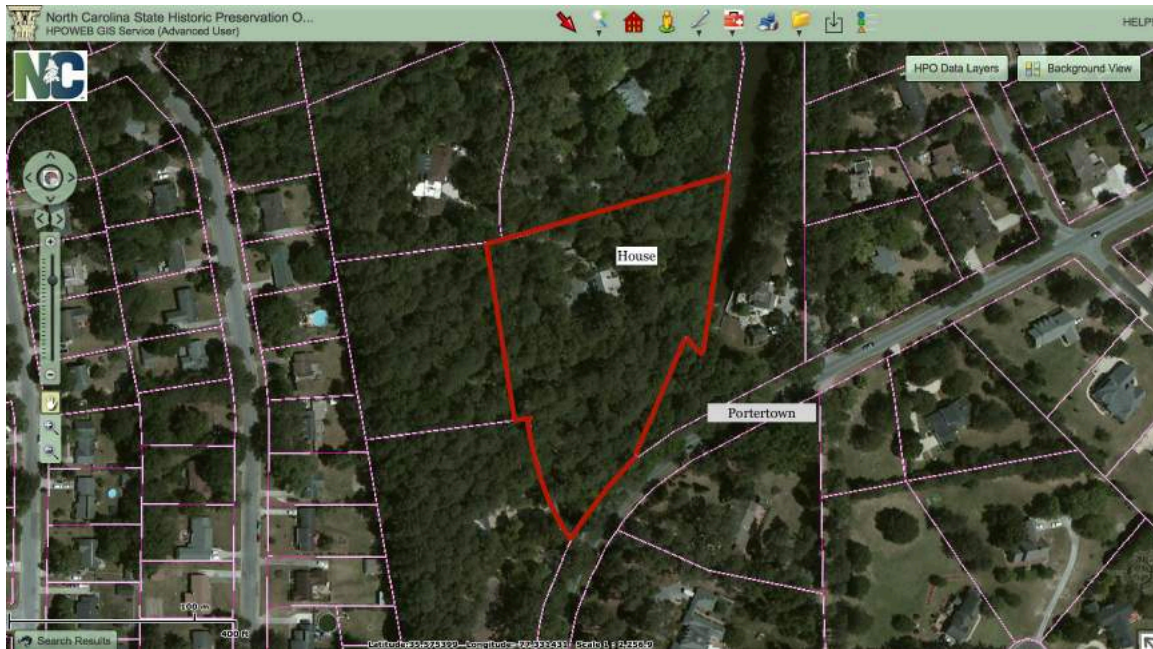


Figure 25: Map showing Ficklen House parcel

History

James Skinner Ficklen Jr. (d. 2001) was born in 1924 to Lucy Warren Myers Ficklen (1900-1984) and James Skinner Ficklen (1900-1955). James Ficklen Jr. was the grandson of Edward Bancroft Ficklen (1868-1925) a Virginia native who settled in Greenville in 1896 and later formed E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company. Edward Bancroft Ficklen's son, James Skinner Ficklen (1900-1955) became head of E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company in 1925. He married Lucy Warren Myers of Greensboro and had two sons: James Skinner Ficklen, Jr. and Edward Warren Myers Ficklen (1926-1952). On September 21, 1963, the James Skinner Ficklen Memorial Stadium was dedicated on the East Carolina Campus and is now known as Dowdy-Ficklen Stadium. In 1964, the E. B. Ficklen Company and three other tobacco companies merged to form the Carolina Leaf Tobacco Company.¹⁷ James Ficklen Jr., worked in his family tobacco business. His widow, June Montague Ficklen, daughter of Paul Nissen Montague (1890-1959) and Nita Davis Montague, grew up in Winston-Salem and continues to live in the house she and her husband built in 1964.

June and James Ficklen Jr. hired John Judson Rowland (1903-1963) to design a house appropriate for family living, entertaining, and to display the art June Ficklen collects. Rowland earned a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from the University of Illinois (1927) and Bachelor of Fine Arts from Yale (1928). He worked as a draftsman in the New York office of Charles Platt. He joined the architecture

¹⁷ Roger E. Kammerer, *The Ficklen Family of Greenville*, <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/NC-PCFR/2010-11/1289072061>, accessed September 12, 2016.

faculty at Georgia Tech in 1933 then moved to Kinston in 1937 to join the firm of Adolphus Mitchell Wooten. The two worked together on several projects including the additions to the Northampton County Courthouse (1939) and the Lenoir County Courthouse (1939). They two also collaborated on Craven Terrace, a public housing project designed and constructed for African American residents and located in New Bern (1942, 1953).¹⁸

As a solo architect and later in practice with others including James Simpson, Rowland designed several public and commercial buildings including Grainger Stadium in Kinston (1949). His known residential designs tended toward the modernist idiom and include his own house at 1001 Greenbriar Road in Kinston in 1953, a 1956 modernist dwelling at 1914 Greenbriar Road in Kinston, and the 1956 John N. and Anne Hackney, Jr. House at 1120 Watson Drive in Wilson.¹⁹



Figure 26: John J. Rowland from the Loyola Yearbook, 1939

Evaluation

The June and James Ficklen Jr. House is not eligible under any criteria. Although the house retains its integrity, it does not possess the significance to qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The June and James Ficklen Jr. House remains at the location where the Ficklens acquired the property and built the house and therefore retains its *integrity of location*. The house possesses *integrity of setting* because it remains in on a wooded

¹⁸ "John Judson Rowland," *American Architects Directory, First Edition* (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1955), 475.

¹⁹ "John Judson Rowland," North Carolina Modernist Houses website, <http://www.ncmodernist.org/rowland.htm>, accessed September 12, 2016.

parcel. The house retains *integrity of material* because the house has seen little alteration except for the addition of a small den on the north elevation. The June and James Ficklen Jr. House possesses *integrity of association* since the house remains mostly intact and retains the appearance and form it had when built. The June and James Ficklen Jr. House evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of a 1960s French Romantic-style suburban house and therefore retains *integrity of feeling*. The June and James Ficklen Jr. House effectively illustrates building technology or aesthetics of its historic period and therefore possesses *integrity of workmanship*. Finally, the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, and style of the house remain intact and therefore the house retains its *integrity of design*.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The June and James Ficklen Jr. House does not effectively convey the history of social history or any other area of significance on any level and therefore the property is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

June and James Ficklen Jr. built the house on the outskirts of Greenville in 1964. Although James Ficklen Jr. was a member of a prominent local tobacco family, neither he nor June Ficklen is significant in any context on the local, state, or national level. Therefore, the June and James Ficklen Jr. House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The June and James Ficklen Jr. House is an intact embodiment of the 1960s revival of the picturesque romantic style heavily influenced by earlier French antecedents. Designed by Kinston architect John J. Rowland, the formal house reflects the popularity of a style that romanticized the French country house. Found throughout the country, the style referenced attributes common to the picturesque mode. While the house is an intact example of its style, it does not appear significant as the work of a master architect. John J. Rowland designed governmental and institutional buildings as well as several modernist houses in eastern North Carolina. The Ficklen House does not appear to be one of his most outstanding or creative designs, but rather a derivative execution that borrows heavily from early forms and early revivals of those forms. As such, the Ficklen House does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. Therefore, the June and James Ficklen Jr. House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the June and James Ficklen Jr. House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

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Van Dolsen, Nancy. "Red Banks Primitive Baptist Church," National Register of Historic Places nomination, February 2, 2002.

Appendix A: Professional Qualifications

JENNIFER FRANCES MARTIN

POSITION: Founding Principal, Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation
Middle Tennessee State University

B.A. History and B.A. Sociology
University of South Carolina

Introduction to Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act
University of Nevada, Reno

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation Durham
Preservation North Carolina
City of Durham Historic Preservation Commission

EXPERIENCE:

Jennifer F. Martin has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1991 and is a founding principal with Mdm Historical Consultants, Inc. She has documented scores of historic properties through successful completion of architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and local landmark designation reports. She has worked with local governments and commissions on programs to identify, document, and protect historic and cultural resources. She has further contributed to the field through publication and well as by making presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Ms. Martin was previously the Carolinas Regional Manager for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, where she oversaw a staff of architectural historians, preservation planners, and archaeologists working on projects in the Carolinas and Virginia. Ms. Martin was responsible for scoping projects, preparing budgets, and monitoring and overseeing cultural resource surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, environmental documents necessary for compliance with federal and state laws, and consultations with historic preservation commissions throughout the region. Prior to joining Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Ms. Martin worked for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as the National Register Coordinator in Raleigh and as the Historic Preservation Specialist in Asheville. Ms. Martin is the award-winning author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: the Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina* and a co-author of *The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-level Architectural Field Survey NC 279 (Dallas-Cherryville Highway) Improvements from SR 1438 (St. Marks Church Road) to NC 275 (Dallas Bessemer City Highway)*, Gaston County, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report for the Construction of Roundabouts at the Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1307 (Waxhaw-Marvin Road) and the Intersection of SR 1315 (Newtown Road) at SR 1316 (Marvin School Road)*, Union County, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Secondary Road Improvements to SR 1137 (Justus Road)*, Watauga County, North Carolina (2016)
- *Golden Belt Local Historic District Historic Preservation Plan*, Durham, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation, Reconnaissance-Level Survey, Widening of SR 1708 (Firetower Road) and SR 1726 (Portertown Road) from NC 43 to NC 33*, Pitt County, North Carolina (2016)
- *May Hosiery Mills Knitting Mill National Register Nomination*, Burlington, Alamance County (2016)
- *Orange County Architectural Survey Update*, Orange County, North Carolina (2015)
- *Nicholas Corbett Hester House Historic Landmark Report*, Cedar Grove, Orange County, North

- Carolina (2015)
- *Dr. Neil and Nancy Elizabeth Culbreth House National Register Nomination*, Whiteville, North Carolina (2015)
- *Stein Building Historic Landmark Report*, Fayetteville, North Carolina (2015)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 224*, Stokes County, North Carolina (2015)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 142*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2015)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Widening of SR 1700*, Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina (2015)
- *Ashe County Memorial Hospital National Register Nomination*, Jefferson, North Carolina (2015)
- *Erwin Commercial Historic District National Register Nomination*, Erwin, North Carolina (2015)
- *Flyway Club National Register Nomination*, Currituck County, North Carolina (2015)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Interstate 26 Widening*, Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 60 Replacement*, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 17 Replacement*, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 61 Replacement*, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 428 Replacement*, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 66 Replacement*, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 187 Replacement*, Ashe County, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Intensive-Level Survey and Report, Bridge No. 192 Replacement*, Macon County, North Carolina (2014)
- *Proximity Print Works National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2014)
- *Oneida Cotton Mills and Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Complex National Register Nomination*, Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina (2014)
- *Penderlea Homesteads Historic District National Register Nomination*, Pender County, North Carolina (2014)
- *Hillside Park High School National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2014)
- *Fort Caswell Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2013)
- *The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina* (2012-2013)
- *Valentine-Wilder House National Register Nomination*, Nash County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Sunset Hills Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2013)
- *Richard B. Harrison School National Register Nomination*, Selma, North Carolina (2012)
- *Wilkesboro School Historic Tax Credit Application*, Wilkesboro, North Carolina (2012)
- *Bray-Paschal House National Register Nomination*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2011)
- *West Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2011)
- *Downtown Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Perry School National Register Nomination*, Franklin County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Johnson Farm National Register Nomination*, Harnett County, North Carolina (2009)
- *Harmony Plantation National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Intensive Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2007)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Rogers Drug*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Local Landmark Designation Report for Fire Station #1*, Durham, North Carolina (2008)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, Wake County, North Carolina (2005- 2006)

- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *Dr. E. N. Lawrence House National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Town Appearance Commission Procedures and Guidelines Evaluation*, Town of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2005)
- *Rowland Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Rowland, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)
- *Borden Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination*, Goldsboro, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation, Phase II Survey and Report, Replacement of Bridge No. 246 over Laurel Creek*, Madison County, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Hillsborough Street Reconstruction, Project #1* (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Raleigh, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey* (for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2003-2004)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, North Carolina (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Replacement of Bridge No. 325 over Landrum Creek*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Halifax and Northampton Counties, North Carolina (2003- 2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass*, Pender County, North Carolina (2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)* (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County, North Carolina (2002)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, North Carolina (2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (2002)
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (2002 & 2007)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor*, Hertford County, North Carolina (2002)
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23*, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (2002)
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination*, Statesville, North Carolina (2002)
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956*, Wake County, North Carolina (2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey*, Darlington County, South Carolina (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001- 2002)
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001- 2002)

- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination*, Burke County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination*, Orange County, North Carolina (2001)
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination*, Macon County, North Carolina (2000)

PUBLICATIONS:

The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina, 2014

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University, 2006

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999

PRESENTATIONS:

“Introduction to Raleigh’s Historic Architecture,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Raleigh, North Carolina, November 2007

“Restoration of the Morganton and Marion Depots,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Asheville, North Carolina, November 2004

“Nominating Rosenwald Schools to the National Register of Historic Places,” National Rosenwald School Conference, Nashville, Tennessee, May 2004

AWARDS:

2004 Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2003 Special Book Award Recognizing an Outstanding Guide Book Series from the Southeast Society of Architectural Historians for the series that includes *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*

2001 Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*

2000 Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County

CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

POSITION:	Founding Principal Mdm Historical Consultants Inc.
EDUCATION & TRAINING:	B.A. Public Policy Studies Duke University Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Washington, DC Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) Presented by National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Lynchburg, Virginia
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Preservation North Carolina Preservation Durham, Board Member, APAC Committee Member

EXPERIENCE:

Cynthia de Miranda, a founding Principal of Mdm Historical Consultants, has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1993. Ms. de Miranda has successfully prepared National Register nominations, HAER reports, local landmark designation reports, architectural surveys, design review guidelines, and preservation plans. She has documented historic properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Washington State. She has also contributed to the field through publications and presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Prior to forming Mdm Historical Consultants, Inc., Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., in Durham, North Carolina and with Hess, Roise and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. In her position with Edwards-Pitman, Ms. de Miranda completed a number of projects for NCDOT while the firm had an on-call services contract with the department. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staffs of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, DC, and, as noted, the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- *A. W. Brafford Clothing Store, Landmark Designation Report*, Fayetteville, North Carolina (2016)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive-Level Survey: Replace Bridge No. 11 on Hall's Mill Road (SR1336) over the Eno River*, Orange County, North Carolina
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive-Level Survey: Construction of a Roundabout and Related Safety Improvements at Intersection of SR 1008 (Mount Carmel Church Road) and SR 1913 (Bennett Road)*, Chapel Hill, Orange County, North Carolina (2016)
- *Golden Belt Historic District Preservation Plan*, Durham, North Carolina (2015-2016)
- *Nathaniel Jones Jr. House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Orange County Architectural Survey Update*, Orange County, North Carolina (2015-2016)
- *Owen and Dorothy Smith House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2015)
- *Wachovia Building Company Contemporary Ranch House*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- *Leonard Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- *Tyler Hall Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)

- *Raleigh Business District Tour for RALhistoric Mobile App*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *Merrimon-Wynne House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, Wake County (2014)
- *Proximity Print Works National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2014)
- *Garland S. and Toler Moore Tucker House Local Designation Report and National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *St. Matthew's School Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Reports: Ashe County Bridge Replacements (2014)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Intensive Level Survey: Interstate 26 Improvements from US 25 in Hendersonville vicinity in Henderson County to Interstate 40/240 in Buncombe County (2014)*
- *The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2013)
- *African American Landmarks Tour for RALhistoric Mobile App*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *South Brick House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Wake Forest, North Carolina (2013)
- *John and Belle Anderson House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *William and Georgia Holleman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *John Beaman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Wrights Automatic Machinery Company National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Scott and Roberts Dry Cleaners National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2011)
- *Summerfield School Gymnasium and Community Center National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Summerfield, North Carolina (2011)
- *Special Character Statement: S. Blount-S. Person Street Historic District*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)
- *Pope House Application for Determination of Statewide Significance*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2011)
- *Paul O. and Elsie Stahl House Local Landmark Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Harwell Hamilton and Jean Bangs Harris House and Office National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2010)
- *Carpenter Farm Supply Company Complex Local Landmark Designation Report*, Wake County, North Carolina (2010)
- *Dillard and Mildred Teer House Local Designation Report*, Durham, North Carolina (2009)
- *Fayetteville Modern Architectural Survey*, City of Fayetteville, North Carolina (2009)
- *Wilbur and Martha Carter House National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2008)
- *Liberty Warehouse Nos. 1 and 2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2007 and 2008)
- *Samuel Bartley Holleman House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (2008)
- *Fayetteville Street National Register District Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *George and Neva Barbee House National Register Nomination*, Zebulon, North Carolina (2007)
- *Guidesheets to Raleigh's Historic Landmarks and Districts*, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina (2007)
- *Midway Plantation National Register Nomination (relocation)*, Knightdale, North Carolina (2007)
- *Macpelah National Register Nomination*, Vance County, North Carolina (2006)
- *Adams-Edwards House National Register Nomination*, Raleigh vicinity, North Carolina (2006)
- *Maiden Lane Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2006)
- *Walltown Phase I Archaeology*, Durham, for G. H. Williams Collaborative, P.A. (2006)
- *Old Towne Historic District Design Guidelines*, Augusta, Georgia (September 2006)
- *Wake County Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey*, North Carolina (2005-2006)

- *City of Franklin Preservation Planning*, City of Franklin, Virginia (2005-2008)
- *Skinnerville-Greenville Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greenville, North Carolina (2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wiley Forbus House National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2005)
- *Wachovia Bank Building Study List Application and National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey for the Construction of the Windsor Bypass*, North Carolina (2005)
- *Dorothea Dix Campus Master Plan* (with LandDesign), Raleigh, North Carolina (2005)
- *Mount Pleasant Historic District Design Review Guidelines*, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (2004-2006)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Thomasville, North Carolina (2004)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Study List Application*, Apex, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Greenville Revitalization Area Historic and Architectural Evaluation*, for the City of Greenville, North Carolina (2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina, Architectural Survey*(for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2003-2004)
- *Historic Preservation Component of the Apex Comprehensive Plan*, Apex, North Carolina (a project with LandDesign) (2003-2004)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, North Carolina (2004)
- *Report on the Statewide Significance of All Saints Chapel* for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2003)
- *Washington Graded and High School National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County, North Carolina (2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina, Architectural Survey* (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2002-2003)

PUBLICATIONS:

The Historic Architecture of Brunswick County, North Carolina.
Brunswick County Planning Department, 2014.

“Safety and Showmanship: Corporate Requirements for the Hardy Hydroelectric Plant,” *IA: Journal of the Society for Industrial Archaeology* 26, 2: 19-30 (2000)

“Country Life in the Suburbs: Spruce Shadows Farm,” *Hennepin History Magazine* 58, 2: 20-29 (1999)

PRESENTATIONS:

Midcentury Neighborhoods: What Should We Preserve? Delivered to Leadership Triangle Regional Planning Class, held at NC AIA Headquarters, Raleigh (April 2015).

Modernism Primer. Delivered at the 2014 Preservation North Carolina Conference, held in Raleigh (October 2014).

North Carolina Modernism in the National Press. Delivered at the 2nd Lowenstein Legacy Symposium, University of North Carolina at Greensboro (October 2013) and the 1st annual Roots of the Piedmont Conference: History and Preservation in Central North Carolina, held in Chapel Hill and Hillsborough (May 2014).

Downtown NC Goes Corporate: Modernist Curtain Walls in Sixties Skyscrapers. Delivered at the Loewenstein Legacy Symposium,

University of North Carolina at Greensboro, (November 2005) and
at Preservation North Carolina Conference, Raleigh (October 2007)

*Usonian Antecedents to Loewenstein's Carter House: An Idea Born on
the Prairie Comes to the Piedmont.* Delivered at the 26th Annual
Meeting of the Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural
Historians, Greensboro (October 2008)