

**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

March 1, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widening of US 258 from SR 1101 (Browntown Road) to SR 2010 (C.F. Harvey Parkway), R-5814, PA 17-09-0026, Greene and Lenoir Counties, ER 18-0280

Thank you for your February 8, 2018, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to their loss of historic integrity and not possessing the level of significance necessary to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:

- Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341)
- Leon Sutton Farm (LR0880)

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



Received: 02/13/2018
State Historic Preservation Office

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

Renee Gledhill-Earley
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

February 8, 2018
ER 18-0280

Due -- 3/7/18
John W 3/3

H- *ep letters 2/23/18*

Dear Gledhill-Earley:

RE: Historic Structure Survey Report, PA# 17-09-0031, Widen US 258 from SR 1101 in Green County to SR 2010 in Lenoir County

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to Widen US 258 from SR 1101 in Green County to SR 2010 in Lenoir County. AECOM prepared the attached Eligibility Report and recommends neither of the properties evaluated eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at sleap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**Widen US 258 from SR 1101 (Browntown Road) in Greene County to
SR 2010 (C.F. Harvey Parkway) in Lenoir County**

**TIP # R-5814
WBS # 46985.1.1
PA # 17-09-0026**

Prepared For:

**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
Sarah Potere**

January 2018

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

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Raleigh, NC 27607

Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
Sarah Potere

January 2018



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

2-6-18
Date

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

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

AECOM Technical Services of North Carolina, Inc. (AECOM) prepared this report in January 2018 in support of the North Carolina Department of Transportation’s (NCDOT) proposed widening improvements of US 258 from SR 1101 (Browntown Road) in Greene County to SR 2010 (C.F. Harvey Parkway) in Lenoir County (TIP No. R-5814; WBS No. 46985.1.1; PA No. 17-09-0026). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation that identified two potentially historic resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that required historic architectural assessment. It requested that AECOM evaluate 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 types of resources in the region; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, if appropriate.

As result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that both the Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341) and the Leon Sutton House (LR0880) are not eligible for NRHP listing. The following table identifies the resources requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding their eligibility.

Resource Name	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
Jesse H. Jones House	GR0341	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing
Leon Sutton House	LR0880	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

AECOM prepared this report in January 2018 in support of NCDOT’s proposed widening improvements to US 258 from SR 1101 (Browntown Road) in Greene County to SR 2010 (C.F. Harvey Parkway) in Lenoir County (TIP No. R-5814; WBS No. 46985.1.1; PA No. 17-09-0026) (Figure 1). NCDOT conducted a preliminary investigation that identified two potentially historic resources within the APE that required historic architectural assessment: the Jesse H. Jones House and the Leon Sutton House. It requested that AECOM evaluate 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 types of resources in the region; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, if appropriate.

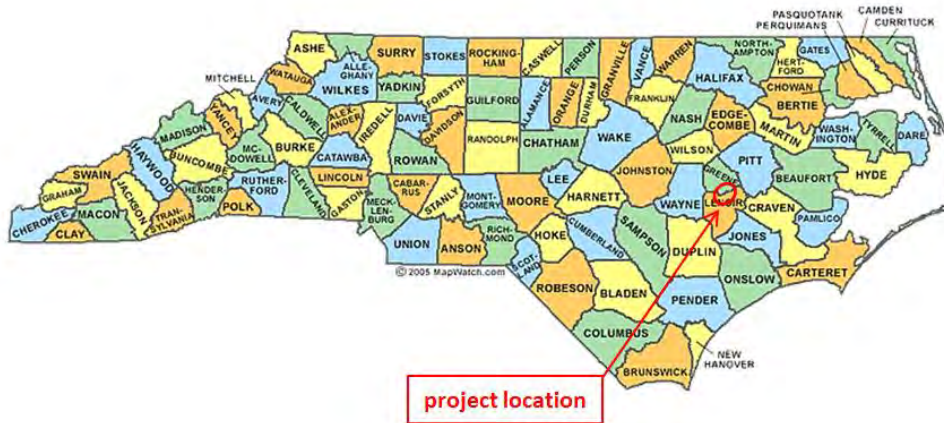


Figure 1: Project location map.

In January 2018 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 evaluation, AECOM recommends that neither property evaluated in this report is eligible for NRHP listing.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown and AECOM architectural historian Sarah Potere, both of whom meet the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork, research and analyzed the resources, and drafted this report. As part of this effort, they visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted supplementary research. This effort included reviewing Greene and Lenoir County deeds, GIS data, plat maps, and property and tax records; conducting research at the State Library of North Carolina; speaking with knowledgeable local residents; studying the Greene and Lenoir County files of the North Carolina HPO; reviewing architectural histories and reports, and partially surveying Greene and Lenoir Counties for comparable resources; and conducting online historical and genealogical research.

The project's APE is located within Greene and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina (Figure 1). The APE is depicted in detail in Figure 2 along with the locations of the Jesse H. Jones House and the Leon Sutton House.

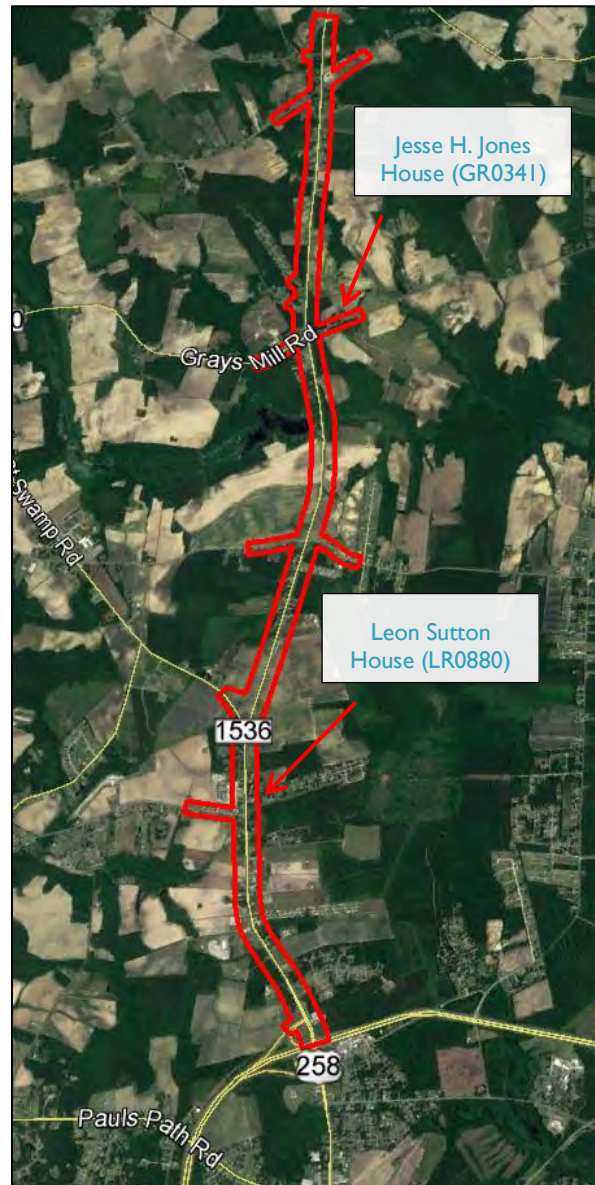



Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects with location of surveyed resources noted (image courtesy of GoogleMaps).

III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Jesse H. Jones House

	Resource Name	Jesse H. Jones House
	HPO Survey Site #	GR0341
	Location	3292 Grays Mill Road, Institute vicinity
	PIN	359700967582
	Date of Construction	Ca. 1880s
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Site



Figure 3: Site plan of the Jesse H. Jones House (base image courtesy of GoogleMaps).

The Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341) sits on a 22.5-acre parcel fronting Grays Mill Road in rural Greene County, approximately ten miles northwest of Kinston. The house sits back from the road approximately 100 feet, and is screened from view by a line of mature trees. The parcel is bounded on its northern and eastern edges by a line of trees, to the south by Grays Mill Road, and to the west by US 258. A gravel driveway runs from Grays Mill Road to the northeast of the house, and forks upon reaching the building's rear. The western fork leads to the house's modern carport, and the eastern fork leads to the Jones Family Cemetery. Tax maps reveal that the cemetery has become an independent parcel from the house and surrounding property. Tax records also show the cemetery is owned by the Jones family. Only one outbuilding—a twentieth-century shed—accompanies the house.

Jesse H. Jones House

The Jesse H. Jones House is a single-story, single-pile, Italianate-style farmhouse constructed ca. 1880. The frame building is comprised of a three-bay front block with an original single-story rear-ell extending from its northeastern corner. An original single-story attached rear kitchen extends from the building's northwestern corner, effectively creating an original U-shaped floor plan (Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341) SHPO). Over the course of the twentieth century, this "U" has been filled in with a one-story frame addition.

Multiple other twentieth century additions have been made to the building, altering its footprint considerably. On the northern (rear) side of the house, attached to the rear ell, a single-story, single-pile flat roof block has been added. Additionally, a modern single-bay carport has been added to the northern side of this rear ell addition. Two noticeable additions have been made to the western side of the house, extending from the original detached kitchen ell. A two-bay, single-story mass extends from the western end of the kitchen, and a single-story, single-pile shed roof addition projects to the northern side of the kitchen (Figure 5 through Figure 7). All of these alterations to the building's footprint are easily visible from the street when approaching the house from either the east or west.



Figure 4: View, southeast corner of house.



Figure 5: View of right, side (northeastern) elevation.



Figure 6: Rear (northwestern elevation).



Figure 7: View of side (southwestern) elevation.

The original U-shaped house is clad in original weatherboard siding, edged with plain wooden cornerboards, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The cross-gabled roof is topped with replacement standing-seam-metal. The house's gables are heavily trimmed and feature large gable returns. Diamond-shaped ventilators adorn the center of each gable. Two corbelled, brick replacement chimneys pierce the ridgeline of both the rear-ell and the attached kitchen. According to an interview with the homeowner in 1993 by William L. Murphy, the two chimneys are replacement, but modeled after the house's original chimneys. (Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341) SHPO). Originally framing the building's front (southern) elevation, the three-bay front porch was altered during the twentieth century to wrap-around to the building's western side. This western portion has been screened in since the house's previous 1993 survey by Murphy. The original three-bay portion of the porch, embracing the front (southern) elevation, is supported by turned posts featuring foliated brackets and spanned by a turned spindle rail, and appears to be original. The porch deck and ceiling are replacement (Figure 8 and Figure 9).

The building's primary entrance is centrally placed on the southern elevation. Although the door has been replaced since the 1993 survey, its original four-over-four light transom, sidelights, and molded surrounds remain. Replacement windows with six-over-six snap-in muntins are framed by surrounds of the same style featuring peaked lintels with raised center panels. All windows are flanked by modern fixed wooden shutters (Figure 10).

Interior access to the house was not available, and all windows were covered to prevent interior viewing. According to notes from Murphy's earlier 1993 survey, extensive alterations took place in 1975 suggesting loss of original interior material (Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341) SHPO).



Figure 8: View of southwest corner.



Figure 9: Interior view of western porch addition, looking to northwest. Twentieth-century addition to kitchen can be seen on the left

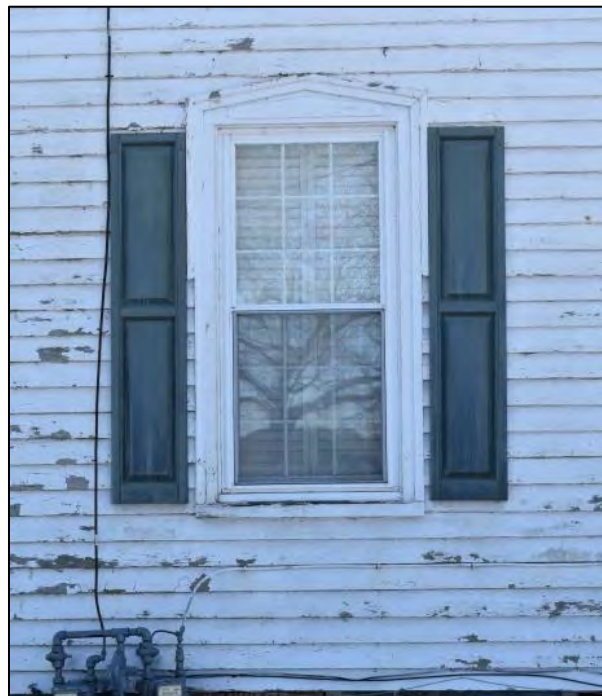


Figure 10: Detail view of typical window.

Shed

The mid/late twentieth-century, side-gabled, frame shed (Figure 11) sets to the northeast of the Jesse H. Jones House. The shed is clad in vertical wood siding on its northern, eastern, and western sides. Its southern side is open and divided into four bays by large wooden posts and was used for equipment storage.



Figure 11: View of front (southern) elevation.

Jones Family Cemetery

The Jones Family Cemetery lies approximately 60 yards to the northeast of the Jones House. Fourteen headstones are found in the small cemetery, including the graves of Jesse H. Jones, his wife Sarah P. Jones (Figure 12), and the graves of many of their children and grandchildren. Dating to 1912, Jesse's grave is the oldest in the cemetery, the newest being that of William Arthur Jones dated 2016. All of the cemetery's markers are plain in design—rectangular, curved or angled on top—and resting on stone plinths.



Figure 12: Left, headstone of Jesse H. Jones (1859-1912); right, headstone of Sarah “Nep” Sugg Jones (1864-1952).



Figure 13: Headstone of Mary Frances and Wilbur J. Jones (1952-2014) which personifies the typical modern headstone found in the Jones cemetery.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As part of the 1993 survey of Greene County, William L. Murphy compiled the following history of the Jesse H. Jones House (Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341) SHPO):

The first house on this site was built by John F. Jones, a farmer and minister who served as pastor for Wheat Swamp Christian Church in Lenoir County for almost 20 years. He died prior to 1860 when the family, headed by his widow Nancy Hodges Jones, is shown occupying the [property’s original] 416-acre tract.

The land apparently descended to Rev. Jones' eldest son, James Franklin Jones (1834-1863), who was killed at Chancellorsville. In 1880, the house was occupied by widow Elizabeth Hill Jones [1864-1885] with her son, Jesse H. Jones [1859-1912] and daughter-in-law, Mary Ann and George B. Rouse [husband of Mary Ann]. Rouse is shown as head of the household with 140 acres. Jesse H. Jones purchased 83 acres from the Rouses in 1884 and probably built the present house not long afterwards.

Ray W. Jones [one of Jesse H. Jones' eight children with his wife Sarah Penelope Sugg] eventually purchased most of his father's real estate. His [Ray's] widow, Leola W. Jones, remodeled the house in 1975. In 1977 she deeded it to her son, William Jones.

The house, which currently sits vacant, was purchased in 1987 by Wendell Murphy, who retains ownership today.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

All single-story, three-bay farmhouses identified in Greene County as comparable to the Jesse H. Jones House were located in rural or small town environments. Survey of the Greene County housing stock exposed a large inventory of this housing type, revealing its commonality and popularity amongst late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residents of the rural county. Like the Jones House, all identified comparables displayed modern additions and alterations of varying degrees.

A comparable house identified at 217 S. Main Street in Walstonburg (Figure 14, left) is one-story tall and features a three-bay original block. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding and features a four-bay replacement porch supported by synthetic columns on its front elevation. Unlike the Jones House, the building at 217 S. Main Street retains most of its original windows, an original ridgeline chimney, and its original three-bay block with rear ell footprint.

The Speight House (GR0082) located at 308 S. Main Street in Walstonburg (Figure 14, right) built ca. 1910-1920 is one-story tall and three bays wide. A replacement porch is found on the primary elevation and the building is clad in replacement vinyl siding. Replacement four-over-four synthetic windows are surrounded by replacement surrounds. Remnants of two original interior chimneys stand on the ridgeline of the roof. Unlike the Jones House, the Speight House retains its original early footprint, with no modern twentieth-century additions.



Figure 14: Left, 217 S. Main Street, Walstonburg; right, the Speight House (GR0082) at 308 S. Main Street, Walstonburg.

The Paul Jones House (GR0375) located at 64 Coggins Road in Walstonburg (Figure 15, left) was built ca. 1880-1900 and is also a single-story, three-bay frame house. Unlike the Jesse Jones House, the Paul Jones House features an original front porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The house is clad in replacement vinyl siding and features replacement windows and replacement asphalt shingles. In addition to these material losses, the house has also lost its original chimneys.

The Spence-Grantham House (GR0029) ca. 1875 is located at 8725 NC Highway 58 in Stantonsburg (Figure 15, right). The house is clad in replacement vinyl siding, but retains original six-over-six sash windows and original window surrounds. An original door is surrounded by three-light sidelights and topped with a four-light transom. Replacement synthetic columns support a hipped roof porch which is clad with standing-seam-metal. Two original shouldered chimneys embrace either gable end of the house.



Figure 15: Left, the Paul Jones House (GR0375) at 64 Coggins Road, Walstonburg; right, the Spence-Grantham House (GR0029) at 8725 NC Hwy 58, Stantonsburg.

The Jesse H. Jones House is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. The house does not merit listing under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or persons. It is also not recommended eligible under Criterion C. The Jones House retains its original front block and two rear ells, and its original siding, front porch posts and rails. However, it has lost its original windows, chimneys, and roof; its porch has been altered; and it has accumulated significant modern additions across its rear that are visible from the road. The house additionally does not retain any original secondary buildings historically associated with the farm. Finally, as the house is not likely to yield important historic information on the basis of its appearance or construction, it is not recommended eligible, as an architectural resource, under Criterion D.

JESSE H. JONES HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on site where it was built.
Design	Medium	Retains original front block and two rear ells, but multiple additions have been made across its rear elevation and it has lost its original windows, chimneys, roof, and has later porch addition.
Setting	Medium	Retains rural surroundings; however no original farm buildings remain.
Materials	Medium/Low	Retains original front block, siding and window surrounds; building has had multiple additions and has replacement windows, chimneys, roof, and addition to porch.
Workmanship	Medium/Low	Retains original form, sidings and windows; building has had multiple additions and has replacement windows, chimneys and porch additions .
Feeling	Medium	Medium integrity of design, setting and medium/low integrity of materials and workmanship; therefore, medium integrity of feeling.
Association	Medium	Medium integrity of design, setting and medium/low integrity of materials and workmanship; therefore, medium integrity of feeling.

Leon Sutton Farm



Resource Name	Leon Sutton Farm
HPO Survey Site #	LR0880
Location	3355 US-258, Wheat Swamp vicinity
PIN	306741
Date of Construction	Ca. 1905
Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Site



Figure 16: Site plan of the Leon Sutton House (base image courtesy of Googlemaps).

The Leon Sutton House (LR0880) sits on an 11.21-acre lot, almost nine miles north of downtown Kinston. Situated amongst a grove of mature oak trees (Figure 17 and Figure 18), the house fronts the eastern side of US 258 and is accessed by a gravel driveway. According to Jennifer Malpass, great-granddaughter of Leon Sutton, Sutton planted nine oak trees around the house—one in honor of each of his eight children and his wife. The trees serve to screen the house from the road. Behind the house and its accompanying outbuildings the lot is open, comprised of actively cultivated agricultural fields. The parcel is bounded on its northern, eastern, and southern sides by woods and on its western side by US 258.

Eight outbuildings accompany the Leon Sutton House, and are scattered about the eastern portion of the parcel, located between the eastern side of the house and the western edge of the fields. These buildings all appear to date from the early/mid-twentieth century and include: a garage, three sheds, a packhouse, a well house, a chicken coop, and a tractor shed.



Figure 17: View of front (western) elevation from street.



Figure 18: Closer view of front (western) elevation.

Leon Sutton House

The Leon Sutton House is a one story, frame, pyramidal cottage featuring a center-hall plan. It has a three-bay-wide, two-pile-deep front block with an original one-story rear ell on its northeastern corner (Figure 19). The house is clad in plain weatherboard siding and edged by wooden cornerboards. The building's original piers have been filled in to create a continuous brick foundation. A porch found on the southern side of the rear ell was enclosed in the 1950s (Malpass, 2018) and is the only exterior alteration to the building's original footprint.

An engaged, recessed, front porch wraps around the western, southern, and eastern sides of the house terminating at the enclosed rear ell. The porch is supported by original wooden Doric columns. A modern wheelchair ramp was added to the western side of the porch, resulting in the loss of an original column. Centrally placed, original, paneled wooden doors, situated between two one-over-one sash replacement windows, are located on the western and southern sides of the house. Both the windows and doors are surrounded by simple wooden surrounds. The primary door, located on the building's western side, is flanked by single-light sidelights and topped by a single-light transom (Figure 20).



Figure 19: View of southwest corner of house.



Figure 20: View of side (southern) elevation.

A steep-pitched hipped roof capped with replacement asphalt shingles tops the house. A front-gabled dormer with a centrally placed one-over-one sash window is found on the north, west, and south sides of the roof. Photos from a 2010 survey completed by Marvin Brown reveal that the previous roofing material was standing-seam metal. As part of the roof replacement—which took place between 2010 and 2018—two original interior, brick, ridge chimneys were removed from the original mass of the house; two chimneys of the same style were additionally removed from the rear ell (Figure 21 and Figure 22). The only chimney which remains is a modern, exterior, single-stack, brick chimney attached to the south side of the enclosed ell porch (Figure 23).



Figure 21: View of southeastern corner of main block ca. 2010 (photo credit: Marvin Brown)



Figure 22: View of the northeastern corner of the enclosed rear ell ca. 2010 (photo credit: Marvin Brown).



Figure 23: View of rear (eastern) elevation.



Figure 24: View of northeast corner of house.

Interior access to the house was limited to the enclosed rear-ell porch. Views of this space revealed carpeted floors throughout the areas of the house observable from this point. Looking through a doorway leading from the enclosed porch to the rear portion of the house, early baseboards and chair rail were visible. The original exterior ceiling of the rear-ell porch (comprised of bead board) was also visible. Additionally an early exterior paneled door (now an interior door) remained in place. Views into the adjacent rear-ell (Figure 25 and Figure 26) revealed this space has been converted to serve as the house's modern kitchen, comprising all original material.

Following an earlier 1993 survey of the building, Ruth Little wrote the following of the interior, suggesting much of the building's interior integrity had been compromised (Leon Sutton House (LR0880), SHPO):

The interior center hall plan and original finish have been altered slightly. Closets and a bathroom have been installed in the center hall, changing its configuration. Some paneling has been installed on the walls and the ceilings have been lowered.



Figure 25: View of interior of enclosed rear-ell porch, looking north toward main block of building.



Figure 26: View of interior of enclosed rear-ell porch looking north toward main block of building.

Shed

Situated to the east of the Leon Sutton House and oriented to the west, the frame shed building (Figure 27) dates from the mid-twentieth century, post-dating the house. The front-gabled building is clad in weatherboards and edged in plain cornerboards. Exposed rafter ends extend from the roof, which is clad in standing-seam metal. Two openings are located on the building's southern side: a large, doorless opening, suggesting early use as a garage; and a second smaller doorway featuring a wood-batten door.



Figure 27: View of front (western) elevation of shed.

Garage

Situated to the east of the house, directly to the south of the shed, and facing west, the frame building (Figure 28) likely dates from the mid-twentieth century, post-dating the house. The garage is clad in weatherboards and stands on a continuous concrete-masonry-block foundation (CMU). The building's front-gabled roof is clad in standing-seam metal and features exposed rafter tails. A large two-bay opening is found on the building's western elevation, suggesting its original use as a garage.



Figure 28: View of front (western) elevation of garage.

Workshop

The front-gabled frame workshop (Figure 29) is situated to the southeast of the Leon Sutton House and likely dates from the mid-twentieth century. The workshop sits on a continuous CMU foundation and is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. Standing-seam-metal and exposed rafter tails adorn the roof. Two large metal French doors are found on the building's primary (northern) elevation. Two-over-two sash windows punctuate the building's eastern, western, and southern elevations, allowing for large amounts of natural light. This suggests the building's original use as a workshop. An interior CMU chimney protrudes from the workshop's northeastern roof.



Figure 29: View of southeast corner of workshop.

Shed

Situated to the direct west of the workshop, the frame shed (Figure 30) likely dates to the mid-twentieth century. The building is clad in weatherboard siding. A front-gabled roof, which has been extended on the building's northern side, is topped with standing-seam metal and features exposed rafter tails. The extension displays the same features, and is supported by large posts on either end. A large two-bay opening is located on the building's primary (northern) elevation, suggesting the building's original use as a machine shed.



Figure 30: View of front (northern) elevation of shed.

Pack House

The early/mid-twentieth century frame pack house (Figure 31 to Figure 32) stands to the southeast of the Leon Sutton House, at the western edge of the field. Oriented toward the north, the front-gabled building is clad in replacement corrugated-metal sheathing. An open-air lean-to addition extends off of the building's eastern side. A small one-room, shed-roof, frame addition clad in horizontal wood boards extends from the building's southwest corner.



Figure 31: View of front (northern) elevation.



Figure 32: View of southeast corner.

Well house

The mid-twentieth-century, rectangular, CMU well house (Figure 33) is located to the west of the shed and workshop. The small building features a flat roof that is capped with standing-seam-metal.



Figure 33: View of northern elevation of well house.

Chicken Coop

The mid-twentieth century frame chicken coop (Figure 34) is linear in plan, and sits to the south of the Leon Sutton House and the west of the well house. Horizontal wood boards clad the bottom portion of the building. The top of the building is comprised of tall rectangular bays—six on the north and south sides, and three on the east and west sides—all of which were once covered with chicken wire. Standing-seam metal covers the coop's flat roof which features exposed rafter tails.



Figure 34: View of eastern elevation of chicken coop.

Tractor Shed

The frame tractor shed (Figure 35) dates to the mid-twentieth century and is linear in. The building is clad in vertical boards on its northern, southern, and eastern sides. Its primary (western) elevation is open, and divided into five bays by large wooden posts. The building's shed roof is topped with standing-seam metal.



Figure 35: View of northwest corner of tractor shed.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As part of the 1993 survey of Lenoir County, Ruth Little compiled the following history of the Leon Sutton House (Leon Sutton House (LR0880) SHPO):

Leon Sutton (1874-1965) and his wife Bela Suggs had this house built about 1905. They owned a farm of approximately 1000 acres here. They raised a family of eight children and lived here until their deaths. Leon survived his wife and died in the 1950s. His daughter Polly Sutton Rouse (1920-2013) now owns the homeplace, with 12 acres, and lives there now [as of 1993].

The house appears on the 1914 USGS map of Kinston (Figure 36), and is one of just three houses in area. The large expanse of open land surrounding the house coincides with the tradition that the house was once the seat of a large farm. At the time of the map's creation, the Leon Sutton house fronted a much smaller road that would eventually develop into US 258.

Prior to her death in 2013, Polly Sutton Rouse bequeathed the property to her son Robert Edward Rouse Jr., who still owns the house and remaining 12 acres of associated land. Presently, Robert's daughter Jennifer Malpass, her husband, and young son occupy the house.

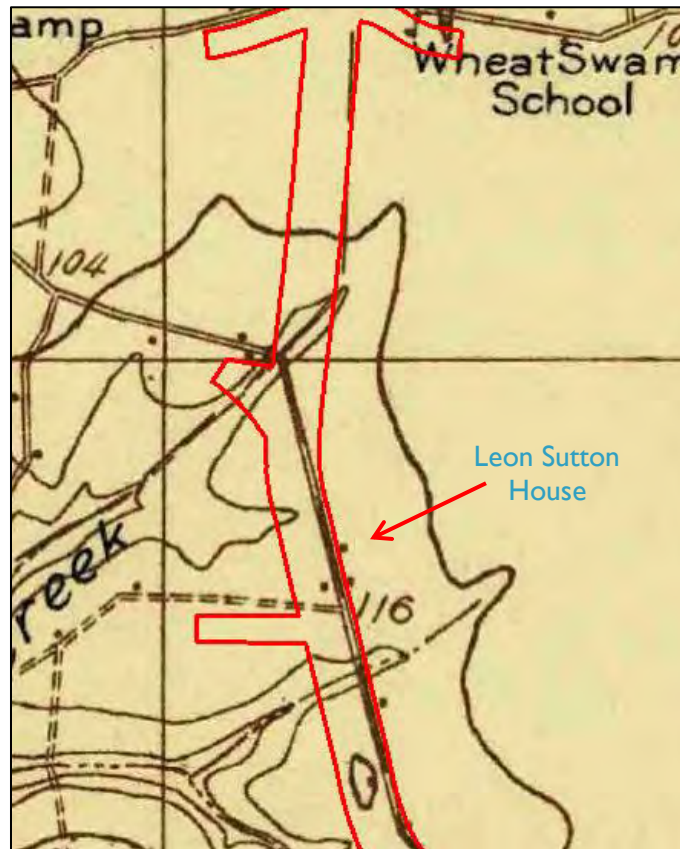


Figure 36: 1914 USGS map of Kinston quadrangle with APE outlined in red (source: <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#13/35.3293/-77.6619>).

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

The single-story, double-pile, “pyramidal cottage” type houses identified in Lenoir County as comparable to the Leon Sutton House were primarily located in rural environments. The typology is common throughout Lenoir County, although the examples vary with regard to their overall integrity. The Dr. Kilpatrick House (LR1096) stands at 105 N. Wooten Street in La Grange (Figure 37), and is an exception to the rural nature of the building type, due to the house's relocation to the town in 1969. Constructed ca. 1886-1915 (Dr. Kilpatrick House (LR1096) SHPO), the original double-pile block of the house is three-bays wide and features a partial replacement wraparound porch. The house is clad in replacement vinyl siding and has replacement windows framed by replacement surrounds. A hipped roof with two hipped dormers tops it. A one-story, single-pile hipped roof addition extends from the building's northern side.



Figure 37: Left, view of southwest corner of the Dr. Kilpatrick House (LR1096) at 105 N. Wooten Street, La Grange; right, view of northeast corner.

The comparable one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, double-pile Danny Sutton House (LR0705) stands at 6816 Skeeter Pond Road just outside Grifton (Figure 38, left) and was built ca. 1900-1920 (Danny Sutton House (LR0705) SHPO). The frame house is clad in replacement vinyl siding, features replacement vinyl windows and surrounds, and synthetic columns on its front porch. Unlike the Leon Sutton House, the Danny Sutton House retains its original interior brick chimney stacks. It also retains its original front door, transom, and sidelights. Multiple additions have been made to the rear of the house.



Figure 38: Left, Danny Sutton House (LR0705) at 6816 Skeeter Pond Road, Grifton; right, house at 1355 Apple Tree Road, Stantonsburg

A third comparable to the Leon Sutton House is located at 1355 Apple Tree Road outside of Stantonsburg (Figure 38, right). The original portion of the house is a three-bay double-pile block capped with a hipped roof. Front-gabled dormers are found on the front and rear elevations. The building is clad in replacement vinyl siding, features replacement vinyl windows and surrounds, and a replacement porch. The house retains one of its two original interior brick chimney stacks.

The Leon Sutton House is recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing. Although the house has been involved with active farming practices since its construction in the early 1900s, the Sutton House does not merit eligibility under Criterion A for Agriculture. While a handful of secondary farm buildings accompany the house on the parcel, almost all of these buildings post-date the house and are

considered non-contributing buildings. Numerous better assemblages of early-twentieth century farm buildings can be found accompanying other houses in the county such as those associated with the Elijah Loftin House (LR1195; determined eligible for NRHP listing (DOE) 2017)), the Cobb-King-Humphrey House (LR1197; DOE 2017), and the William P. Gilbert House (LR1204). The house also lost most of its original associated farmland. In addition to lacking eligibility under Criterion A, the Leon Sutton House is not NRHP eligible under Criterion B as it boasts no known association with any significant historical person. The Leon Sutton House additionally does not merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. While the house largely retains its original form, weatherboard siding, and porch, the building has lost its original windows, roofing material, chimneys, and its rear ell porch has been enclosed. Additionally the building’s interior appears to retain very little original material. These losses result in an overall loss of material integrity, resulting in the building’s ineligibility for NRHP listing under Criterion C. Finally, the house is not likely to yield important historic information on the basis of its appearance or construction, and is therefore not recommended eligible, as an architectural resource, under Criterion D.

LEON SUTTON HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on site where it was built.
Design	Medium	Retains original central block, however additions/alterations have been made to original rear ell. Additionally lack original roofing material, windows, and chimneys.
Setting	Medium	Retains some original outbuildings, however, loss of significant amount of original land associated with the house; encroachment of modern development (including installation of trailers on edges of property); and loss of original farm buildings.
Materials	Medium	Retains some original materials including porch columns, weatherboard siding, window and door surrounds; loss of original windows, some doors, roofing, and chimneys.
Workmanship	Medium	Retains some original materials including porch columns, weatherboard siding, window and door surrounds; loss of original windows, some doors, roofing, and chimneys
Feeling	Medium	Medium integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting; therefore, medium integrity of feeling.
Association	Medium	Medium integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting; therefore medium integrity of association.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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n.d. Jesse H. Jones House (GR0341) survey file. Located at the North Carolina SHPO, Raleigh.

n.d. Leon Sutton House (LR0880) survey file. Located at the North Carolina SHPO, Raleigh.

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