

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

April 2, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
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 SR 1223/1224 (Old Swamp Road) and
SR 1218/1227 (South Mills Road), PA 17-05-0040, R-5717, Camden and Currituck Counties,
ER 18-0453

Thank you for your memorandum of March 2, 2018, transmitting the above-referenced report.

We have reviewed the report and concur that the William Riley Abbot House (CM0003) is listed and remains eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the McBride Methodist Church (CM0045) is eligible for National Register under A and C. We agree that the boundaries proposed for the McBride Methodist Church appear appropriate.

We also concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons outlined in the report.

- ◆ Stafford-Purden House (CK0246)
- ◆ Former Moyock Methodist Church (CK0062)
- ◆ W. W. Jarvis House (CK0054)
- ◆ Northern-Cox House (CK0024)
- ◆ Pritchard House (CM 0150)
- ◆ Griffin House (CM0149)
- ◆ Butt House (CM0019)

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: 03/08/2018

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-0453

March 2, 2018

MEMORANDUM

Due -- 3/30/18

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

H- ER letters
3/27/18

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: PA No. 17-05-0040, R-5717: Widen SR 1223/1224 (Old Swamp Road) and SR 1218/SR1227 (South Mills Road), Camden and Currituck Counties

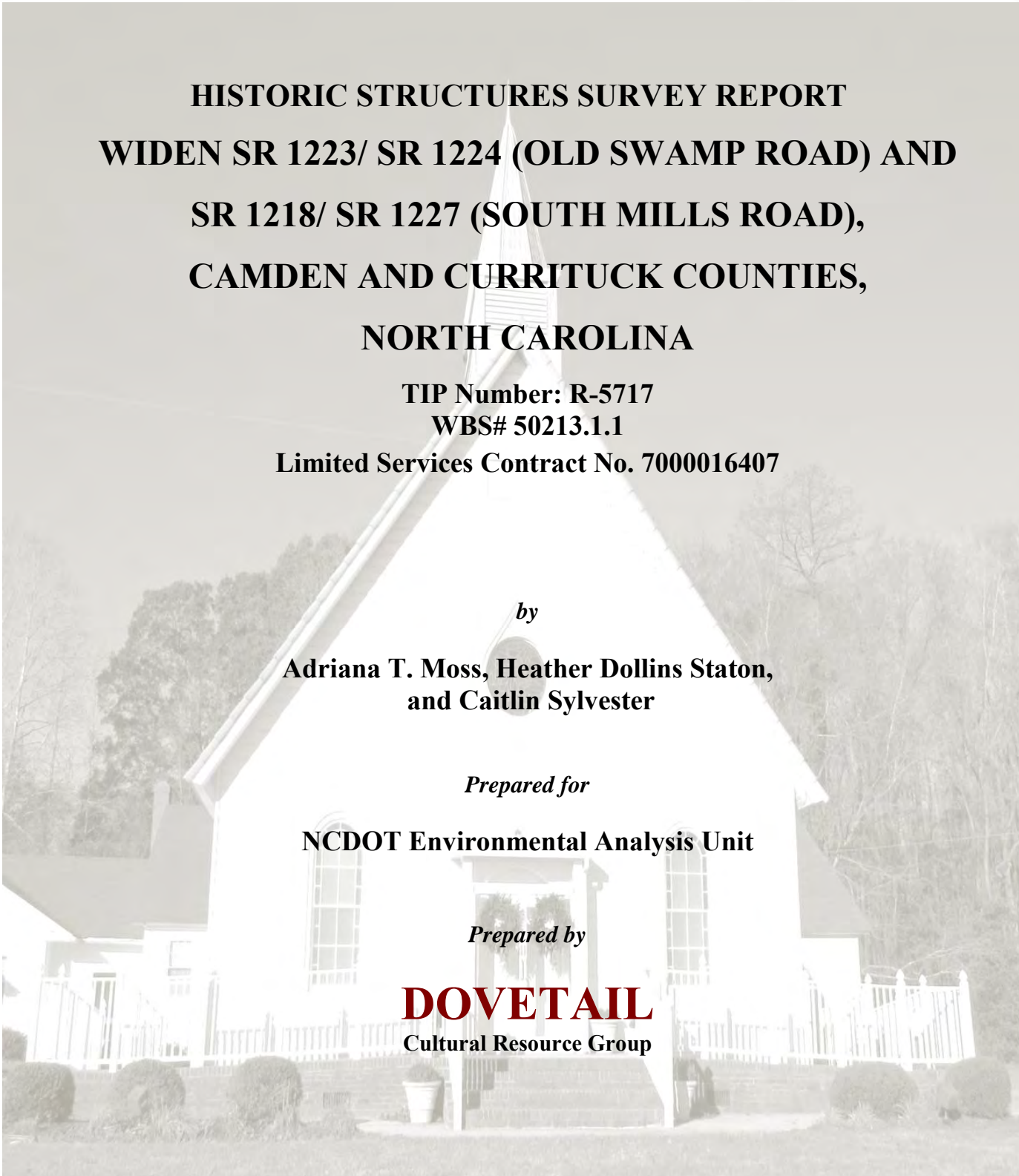
Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.

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**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
WIDEN SR 1223/ SR 1224 (OLD SWAMP ROAD) AND
SR 1218/ SR 1227 (SOUTH MILLS ROAD),
CAMDEN AND CURRITUCK COUNTIES,
NORTH CAROLINA**

TIP Number: R-5717

WBS# 50213.1.1

Limited Services Contract No. 7000016407

by

**Adriana T. Moss, Heather Dollins Staton,
and Caitlin Sylvester**

Prepared for

NCDOT Environmental Analysis Unit

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
Cultural Resource Group

February 2018

Historic Structures Survey Report

Widen SR 1223/ SR 1224 (Old Swamp Road) and SR 1218/ SR 1227 (South Mills Road), Camden and Currituck Counties, North Carolina

TIP Number: R-5717

WBS#: 50213.1.1

Limited Services Contract No.: 7000016407

Prepared for

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Environmental Analysis Unit

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Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by

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Dovetail Job #17-091

February 2018



Principal Investigator
Dovetail Cultural Resource Group

February 28, 2008

Date

Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) environmental analysis unit in preparation for a project to widen and improve SR 1223/ SR 1224 (Old Swamp Road) and SR 1218/ SR 1227 (South Mills Road) from the intersection of Caratoke Highway and South Mills Road to the intersection of NC 343 and Old Swamp Road in Moyock, Currituck County and South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina. The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) number is R-5717 and the WBS# 50213.1.1. The R-5717 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.¹

In November 2017, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a survey of the project's area of potential effects (APE)—defined as an area 50 feet from either side of the centerline of the roadway. Upon discussion with the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO), it was determined that nine of these properties required further evaluation. The scope of the current investigation included a revisit of one National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed resource to ensure that it retains the elements that rendered it eligible for listing. It also included an eligibility evaluation of the remaining eight properties which were previously recorded with the NC-HPO or the NC-HPO Eastern Office, none of which had received a formal eligibility evaluation prior to the beginning of this survey (Table 1, p. ii).

The goals of this investigation were to: first, document the architectural and landscape features of the properties; second, gather archival data on the properties; and third, examine the physical and historical information collected within the appropriate context(s) to properly evaluate each property under established criteria for the NRHP. The fourth goal of this investigation was to propose NRHP boundaries for any property should it be recommended eligible for listing. Work on this project was conducted in December 2017 and January 2018, in accordance with relevant state and federal regulations as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

As a result of this investigation, Dovetail **recommends that one resource, the William Riley Abbot House (CM0003), should remain listed in the NRHP.** In addition, it is recommended that one resource is eligible for the NRHP. **The McBride Methodist Church (CM0045) is recommended eligible under Criteria A and C at the local level and Criteria Consideration A as a religious property.**

The remaining seven resources are **recommended not eligible for the NRHP (CK0246, CK0062, CK0054, CK0024, CM0150, CM0149, and CM0019).**

¹ NCDOT/NC-HPO/Federal Highway Administration 2007.

Table 1: Eligibility Recommendations. *Note:* This table is organized in a north-to-south order to match the order of the report.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Recommendation	Criteria
Stafford-Purden House, 468 Caratoke Highway	CK0246	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
Former Moyock Methodist Church, 116 Camellia Drive	CK0062	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
W.W. Jarvis House, 166 Jarvis Road	CK0054	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
Northern-Cox House, 595 South Mills Road	CK0024	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
Pritchard House, 581 Old Swamp Road	CM0150	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
Griffin House, 368 Old Swamp Road	CM0149	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
McBride Methodist Church, 228 Old Swamp Road	CM0045	Recommended Eligible	Criteria A and C; Criteria Consideration A
Butt House, 177 Old Swamp Road	CM0019	Recommended Not Eligible	N/A
William Riley Abbott House, 179 Nosay Road	CM0003	Remain NRHP Listed	Criteria A and C

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail conducted a NRHP eligibility evaluation on behalf of the NCDOT in preparation for a project involving the widening of SR 1223/ SR 1224 (Old Swamp Road) and SR 1218/ SR 1227 (South Mills Road) from the intersection of Caratoke Highway and South Mills Road (south end) to the intersection of NC 343 and Old Swamp Road (north end) in Moyock, Currituck County and South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project (TIP# R-5717) is state funded and will require a federal permit. The R-5717 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.²

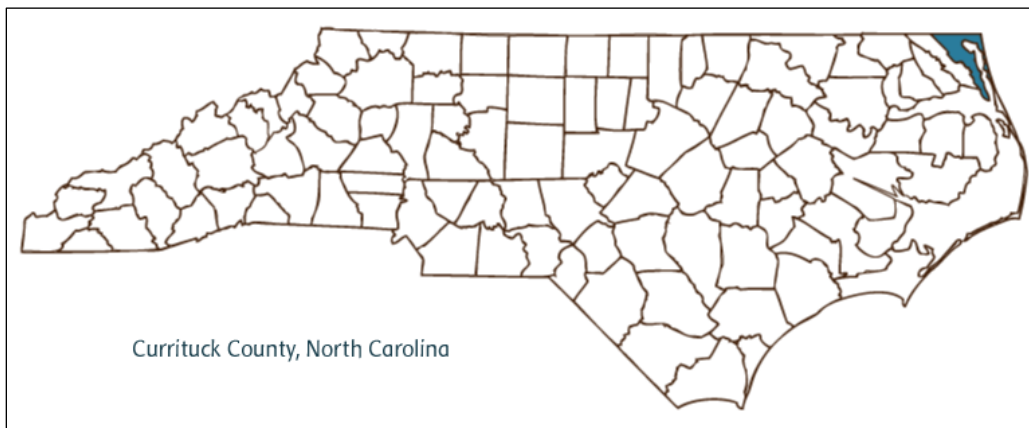


Figure 1: Map of Currituck County within the State of North Carolina.³

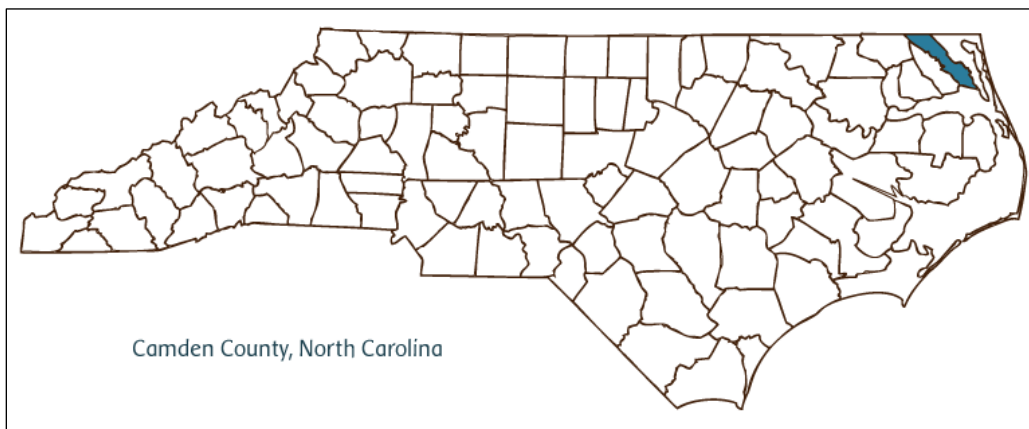


Figure 2: Map of Camden County within the State of North Carolina.⁴

² NCDOT/NC-HPO/Federal Highway Administration 2007.

³ NCPedia 2017a.

⁴ NCPedia 2017b.

Documentation and research for this project was conducted in accordance with relevant state and federal guidelines as part of the compliance process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). NCDOT architectural historians worked with the NC-HPO to define the current project APE and, together, they determined that nine resources required further study for NRHP evaluation: CK0024, CK0054, CK0062, CK0246, CM0003, CM0019, CM0045, CM0149, and CM0150. Dovetail architectural historians Adriana T. Moss and Caitlin Sylvester performed the work for this project with Adriana T. Moss serving as Project Manager. Dr. Kerri S. Barile served as the Principal Investigator. Dr. Barile, Ms. Moss, and Ms. Sylvester meet and exceed the standards established for Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

Following a review of NC-HPO records, Dovetail conducted fieldwork and archival research between December 11 and December 14, 2017; January 3 to January 4, 2018; and January 11, 2018. During these periods, historic data was collected from the NC-HPO Survey and Planning Archives in Raleigh, North Carolina; Camden County Register of Deeds in Camden, North Carolina; Currituck County Register of Deeds in Currituck, North Carolina; the Currituck County Library in Barco, North Carolina; the Camden County Library in Camden, North Carolina; the North Carolina Heritage Room at the Pasquotank County Library in Elizabeth City, North Carolina; the State Archives of North Carolina in Raleigh, North Carolina; and the North Carolina Government and Heritage Library in Raleigh, North Carolina.

This report includes an eligibility evaluation of the nine resources determined to require additional studies, including one property listed on the NRHP and eight previously recorded resources. The APE is defined as the area within 50 feet of the centerline of the roadway (Figure 3–Figure 5, pp. 7–9). Within this document, the resources are organized north-to-south in the following order: CK0246, CK0062, CK0054, CK0024, CM0150, CM0149, CM0045, CM0019, and CM0003. This report meets the standards set forth by the NC-HPO’s Architectural Survey Manual, *Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*, as well as those outlined by NCDOT in *Sections 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines*.



Figure 3: APE as Shown on a Current Aerial.⁵

⁵ Esri 2016.

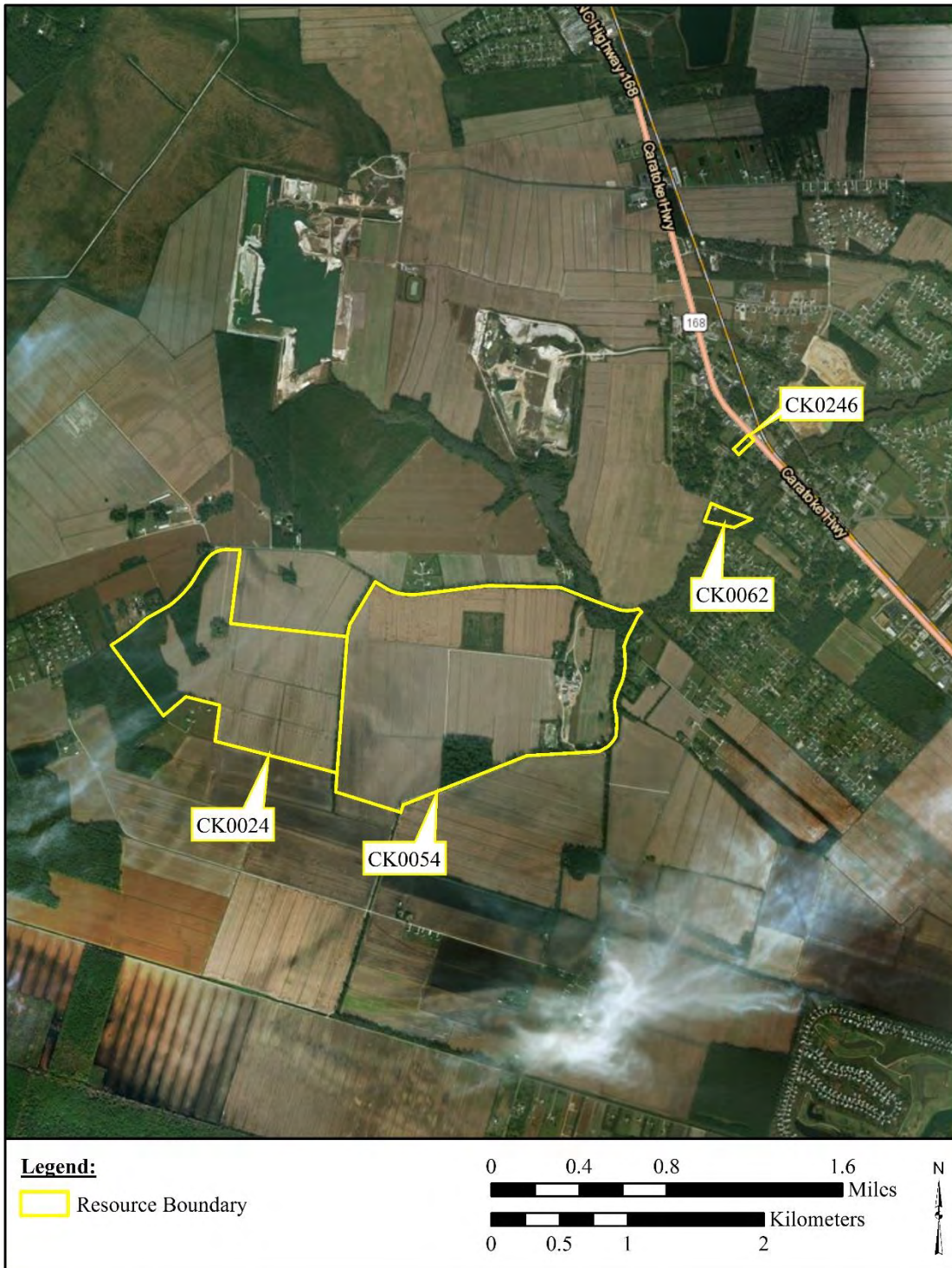


Figure 4: Surveyed Resources (Yellow) in Currituck County as Shown on a Current Aerial.⁶

⁶ Esri 2016.

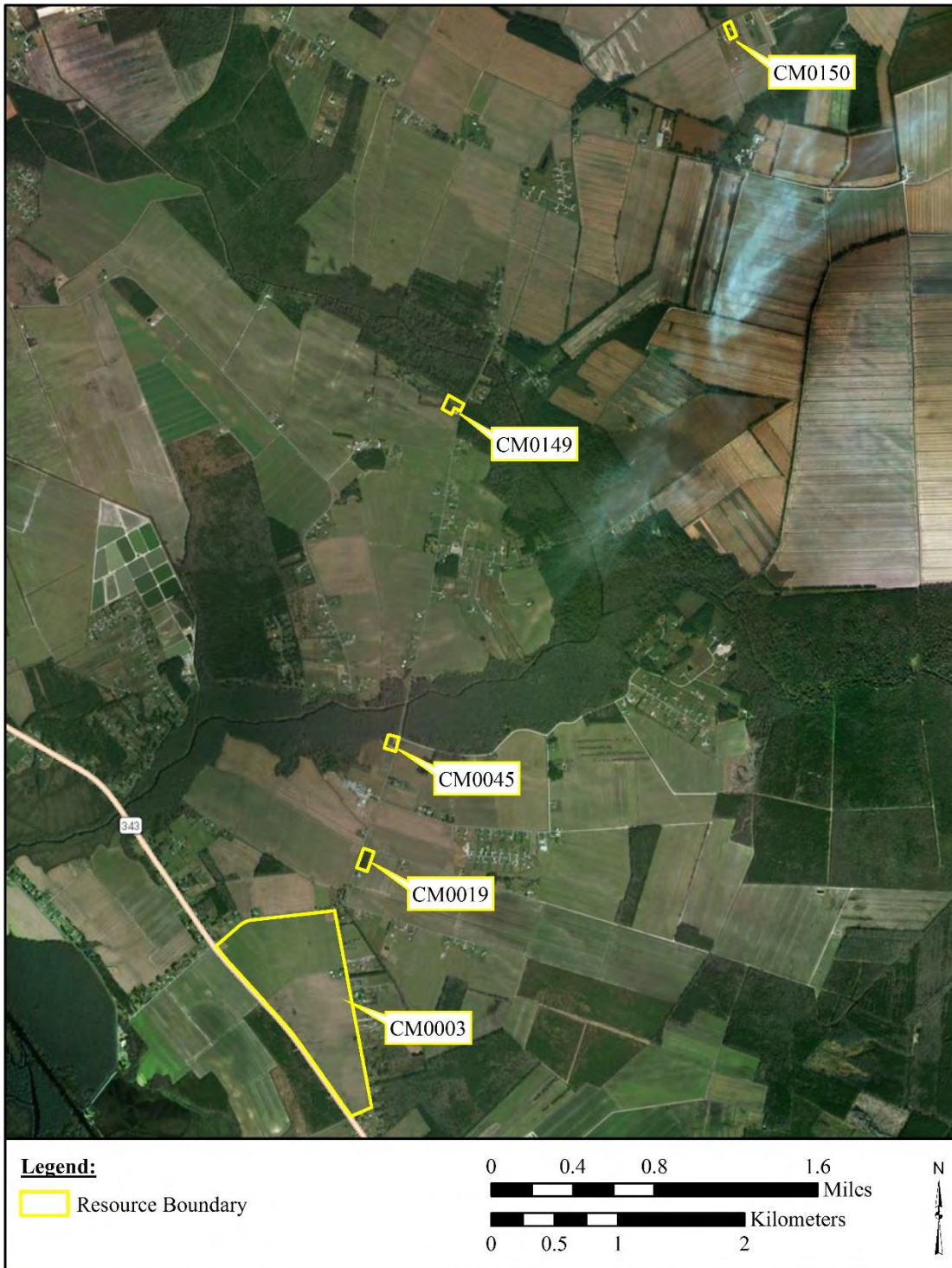


Figure 5: Surveyed Resources (Yellow) in Camden County as Shown on a Current Aerial.⁷

⁷ Esri 2016.

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ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

CK0246: Stafford-Purden House

Date of Construction: Circa 1936
Modifications: Circa 1940, Late-twentieth Century

468 Caratoke Highway (Route 168)
Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 009A00000660000
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Stafford-Purden House at 468 Caratoke Highway (Route 168) is located in a moderately populated area in the unincorporated community of Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina (Figure 6 and Figure 7, pp. 12–13). The resource was previously recorded in 2007 and revisited as a part of this effort. The property comprises a rectangular lot measuring approximately 1.27 acres covered in a grass lawn lined by Caratoke Highway to the northeast, South Mills Road to the northwest, another residential property to the southeast, and a wooded lot to the southwest. The property is dotted with shrubbery and trees surrounding a single-family dwelling, the primary resource, while mature coniferous trees line the northwest and southwest boundaries. A metal-framed shed is associated with, and located southwest of, this resource. The property is accessed by an unpaved, dirt driveway that extends from the road towards the southeast side of the dwelling. Access to the interior of the house was not obtained during this survey; however, some interior details were recorded during a previous survey and are briefly summarized in this report.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1936 in a bungalow form with Craftsman-style elements (Photo 1, p. 14). The building is set on a brick-pier foundation with brick infill supporting a frame structural system clad in weatherboard siding with cornerboards. It is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with wide open eaves featuring exposed rafter tails on non-gabled ends. The roof has been re-sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two partial-width, shed dormers, clad in the same materials as the remainder of the building, span a majority of the façade and the rear (southwest) elevation (Photo 2, p. 14). The dormer on the primary elevation contains two sets of three-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows flanking a central window of the same form and materials while the dormer in the rear elevation has single and paired double-hung sash windows in the same style and material. An interior-slope brick chimney pierces the dormer in the southeast half at the façade while an interior-end brick chimney is set in the north half of the northwest elevation. An additional interior-end brick chimney is situated in the south half of the southeast elevation.



Figure 6: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Stafford-Purden House (CK0246).⁸

⁸ Esri 2016.

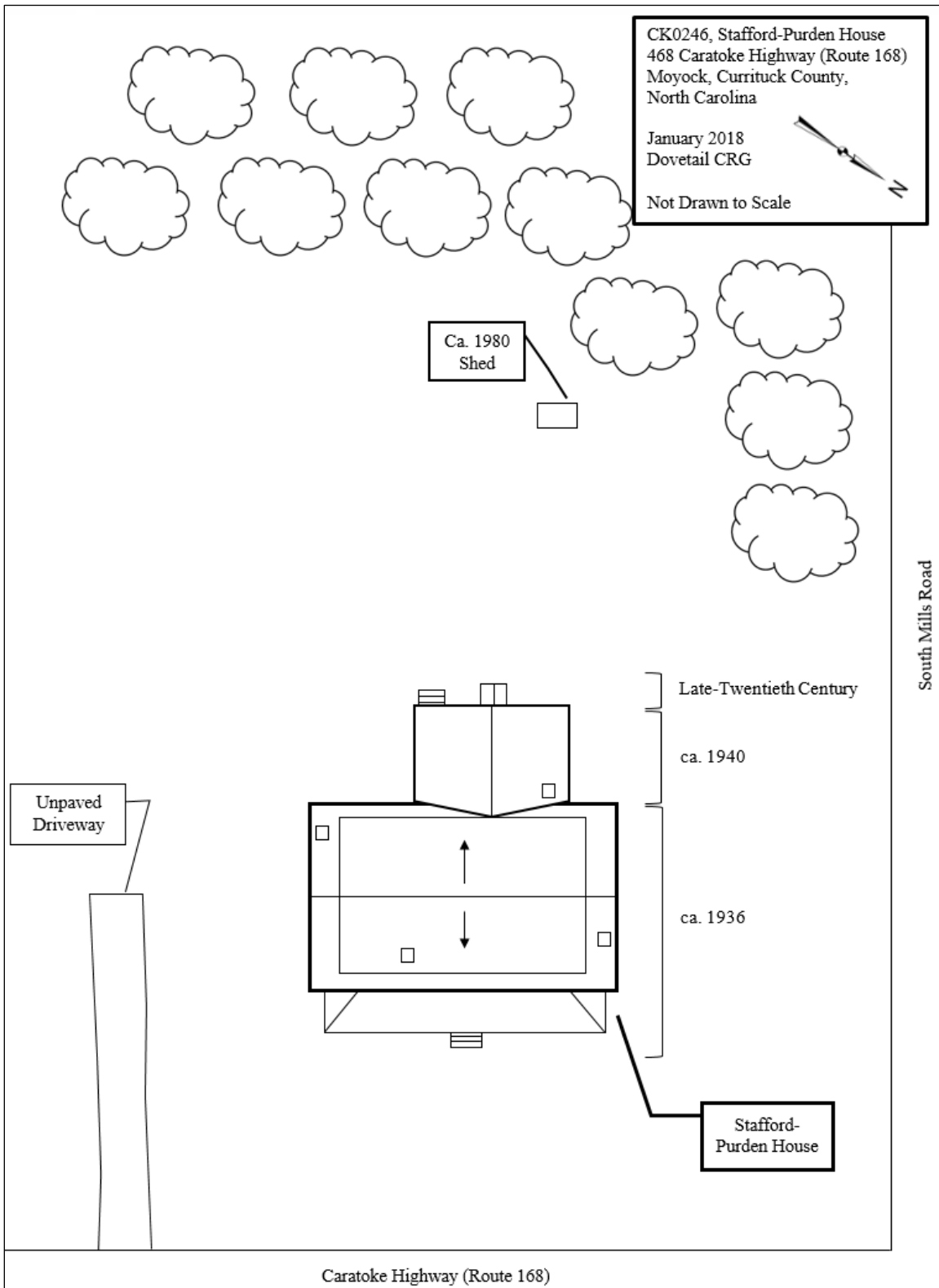


Figure 7: Site Plan of the Stafford-Purden House (CK0246).



Photo 1: North Oblique of Stafford-Purden House.



Photo 2: Detail of Dormer Along Façade, Facing South.

Centered in the façade, the primary entrance is filled with a single-leaf, paneled, wood door with three lights that is covered by a metal-framed storm door (Photo 3, p. 15). The entryway features a simple wood surround. Other fenestration includes single and paired three-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with vertical muntins with unadorned wood surrounds. The windows in the façade are flanked by fixed, aluminum, louvered shutters. A one-story, three-bay, full-width porch with a wood deck set on a brick pier foundation with brick infill spans the façade (Photo 3, p. 15). The porch, containing a wood deck, is covered

by a hipped roof with open eaves and exposed rafter tails; the roof is supported by tapered wood posts with beaded detailing towards the cap. It is accessed by a set of brick steps flanked by brick retaining walls with concrete ledges. A single-leaf, wood, three-paneled door with metal-framed storm door is set in the west corner of the southwest elevation.



Photo 3: Detail of Primary Entrance (Left); Detail of Porch Along Façade (Right).

A circa-1940, one-story, gabled, large-scale addition extends from the west half of the southwest elevation (Photo 4 and Photo 5, p. 16). It is constructed in the same materials as the core. The roof also contains exposed rafter tails in the non-gabled ends and is pierced by an interior-slope, brick chimney in the north corner. Fenestration includes similar windows as the original portion of the building has as well as two-over-two, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with horizontal muntins. The southeast elevation of the addition holds a recessed, full-width, screened-in porch with a wood-frame structural system. A single-leaf, wood-and-screen door is set in the southern corner of the southwest elevation and accessed by set of similar steps observed in front of the primary entrance with an additional wood rail to the west. A late-twentieth-century, small, less than half-story, brick addition protrudes from the center of the southwest elevation of the addition. It is covered by a gabled roof with wide eaves filled with exposed rafter tails that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single-leaf, beadboard door is set in the southwest elevation. This may access a cold storage space or house utilities.

Primary Resource: Interior

The interior of the building was not accessed during the current effort; however the previous survey states that Walter Stafford and his brother-in-law designed the house that included “a formal central hall, reminiscent of the hall in the older Victorian house that he grew up in.”⁹

⁹ NC-HPO 2007a.

As a result, the entrance door opens into a small rectangular formal hall with two doorways; one leading to the living room, the other which opens into a larger hall leading to the first floor rooms and staircase to the half-story. Overall, this area is more reminiscent of the open plans seen in many bungalow houses. The home's interior also features 9-foot ceilings, a deco-style surround for the flue and the original pine floors.¹⁰



Photo 4: West Oblique of the Stafford-Purden House.



Photo 5: Southwest Elevation of the Stafford-Purden House.

¹⁰ NC-HPO 2007a.

Secondary Resources

A circa-1980, one-story, metal shed is located southwest of the primary resource (Photo 6). The shed features an irregular roof clad in interlocking metal panels, which also covers the walls of the building. A double-leaf, metal door is centered in the southeast elevation.



Photo 6: Shed, North Oblique.

Historic Context

Just south of the border with Virginia in Currituck County, North Carolina, lies the Stafford-Purden House lot. This land was once a part of a larger agricultural property owned by Samuel Flora Aydlette (1850–1929), also seen in archival records spelled as Aydlett. In 1886, Samuel Aydlette purchased a 60-acre tract from the county commissioner for \$1,000 near the center of the village of Moyock (originally called Shingle Landing) bounded by the “main road” to the north and Shingle Landing Creek to the east.¹¹ This property was adjacent to the original Moyock railroad, which first came through the area in the 1880s, and is denoted as the Norfolk Southern Railway in a 1916 map of the county (Figure 8, p. 18).¹²

Samuel, who partook in hog farming among other agricultural practices, lived in a two-story frame dwelling on the property with his wife, Mary Ella Fulford, and their eight children until his death on February 19, 1929.¹³ His property was subdivided by his children and widow in 1936 and the 1.25-acre tract along North Carolina Highway 34 (Caratoke Highway), which was established in this part of the county by 1925, was sold to Walter Leon Stafford (1904–1976) for the amount of \$300.¹⁴ This portion of the land did not include the two-story dwelling that was the Aydlette’s family home. Shortly thereafter, Walter constructed the dwelling that is now known as the Stafford-Purden House. According to the previous survey, Walter and his brother-in-law designed the house that included “a formal central hall, reminiscent of the hall

¹¹ Currituck County Deed Book (CCDB) 38:236–237.

¹² United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1916.

¹³ North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1929; Welch 1982:28, 71.

¹⁴ Bates 1985:53; CCDB 62:158–159, 67:605–607; North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services 1976.

in the older Victorian house that he grew up in.”¹⁵ The form also states that all of the lumber used in the construction of the dwelling was milled at Walter’s mill that was located directly across NC 168.¹⁶



Figure 8: Approximate Location (in Red) of Stafford-Purden House (CK0246) on 1916 Map of Moyock.¹⁷ Note: Caratoke Highway was not completed through this area until the 1930s.¹⁸ Map not to scale.

In the 1940 United States Federal Population Census (U.S. Census), Walter is noted to be working as a buyer for farm produce and grain living in a home on “State Highway” valued at \$2,000 with his wife, Louise Whitehurst, and daughter Evonne.¹⁹ The estimated single acre of land he owned with the dwelling thereon was worth \$1,500 in the 1940 county tax records, where he is also noted as owning two motor vehicles.²⁰ Walter was self-employed as a “buyer of Grain in Moyock, NC” where his wife worked with him; however, Louise also worked as a school teacher for some time.²¹ During the 1940s, he owned additional 0.75-acre and 1-acre lots that were utilized as part of his grain and produce buying company.²² After Walter’s death in 1976, the property was left to his widow who lived there until her death in 2007 after which

¹⁵ NC-HPO 2007a.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1916.

¹⁸ North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission 1936.

¹⁹ U.S. Census 1940.

²⁰ Currituck County Tax List Scrolls [CCTLS] 1940.

²¹ Twilford Funeral Homes 2017.

²² CCTLS 1940, 1945.

it was devised to their only daughter, Evonne Stafford Purden (Figure 9).²³ Evonne conveyed the lot to the current owner, Linda R. Old, in December 2015.²⁴



Figure 9: Plat of the Properties Along Caratoke Highway (SR 168).²⁵ Note, property containing Stafford-Purden House outlined in red.

Evaluation

The circa-1936, Craftsman-style bungalow known as the Stafford-Purden House retains a high level of integrity in its location and setting. It has not been moved and, although the surrounding area has had some additional residential and commercial construction, it appears that this area of Moyock remains a moderately populated, residential area that is somewhat agricultural in nature. This resource continues to function as a residence, retaining a high level of association. As only a few modifications have been made to the building such as a rear addition, the resource maintains a moderate to high level of integrity of workmanship, design, materials, and feeling.

²³ CCDB 334:916, 995:39; Currituck County Estate Record [CCER] 2007.

²⁴ CCDB 1350:246.

²⁵ CCDB 344:9116.

The National Park Service (NPS) outlines the considerations for which a property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. They are as follows: “To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context . . . The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context. . . and it must retain historic integrity.”²⁶ There are no known associations of the property with an important event in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Stafford-Purden House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be eligible under Criterion B, it must have an association with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”²⁷ None of the owners of the Stafford-Purden House are known to have had any individual significance locally, statewide, or nationally; consequently, the Stafford-Purden House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C as outlined by NPS pertains to “properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork.” For a resource to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, it must “embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”²⁸ The form and style of the Stafford-Purden house is not unique in the region.

To properly evaluate the resource’s NRHP eligibility under Criterion C, it must be compared with similar resources within the area. There are several examples of a one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalows in the surrounding area of Moyock as well as nearby counties that are comparable to the Stafford-Purden House. Located about 12 miles from the resource is the Effie and Bruce Creekmore House (Creekmore House) at 258 E. Highway 158 (CM0074) in Camden County (Photo 7, p. 21).²⁹ The Creekmore House is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style bungalow constructed circa 1928.³⁰ The house is clad in weatherboard siding and is covered by a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with wide eaves filled with exposed rafter tails pierced by a central shed dormer, calling to the Craftsman style it represents.³¹ Unlike the Stafford-Purden House, the Creekmore House features ribbons of wood-frame casement windows in the dormer as well as ribbons of multi-light, wood-frame, sash windows at the façade, further exemplifying its architectural style. The shed-roof porch along the primary elevation that extends seamlessly from the roof is supported by wood posts set on squared brick piers. Similar to the Stafford-Purden House, this dwelling is set upon a brick pier foundation infilled with brick. The Creekmore House was determined not eligible in 1994.

Another dwelling that contains many similar architectural elements as the Stafford-Purden House is the House at 405 W. Main Street (Photo 8). Built in 1940, the building is located

²⁶ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²⁹ Barile et al. 2013.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ McAlester 2013:568–578.

southwest of Moyock in the more-developed and densely populated Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, North Carolina. Although this house features Classical Revival-style characteristics such as partial eave returns in the gabled ends of the building and Doric-style columns supporting the porch roof, it is comparable to the Stafford-Purden House in a number of characteristics.³² The single-family dwelling is one-and-one-half stories tall, three bays wide, clad in weatherboard siding, and covered by a low-pitched, side-gabled roof pierced by a central shed-roofed dormer like the Stafford-Purden House, despite being in a more urban area of the eastern part of the state.



Photo 7: East Oblique of the Creekmore House (CM0074).



Photo 8: Northeast Elevation of House at 405 W. Main Street.

The House at 244 Maple Road in Maple, Currituck County is situated approximately 12 miles south of the Stafford-Purden House (Photo 9). This circa-1939, one-and-one-half-story, three-

³² McAlester 2013:409–446.

bay, bungalow dwelling has a side-gabled roof with a central shed dormer spanning about three-quarters of the façade, similar to the Stafford-Purden House.³³ However, unlike the Stafford-Purden House, this dwelling features replacement materials, such as vinyl siding and windows, and the porch spanning the façade is covered by a shed roof supported by turned wood posts rather than a hipped roof and tapered posts.



Photo 9: South Oblique of House at 244 Maple Road.

After repeated unsuccessful attempts to contact the current property owner by phone in January 2018, during fieldwork Dovetail architectural historians attempted to gain interior access to the building by knocking on the door; however, no one was home and although one call was returned, access was not granted. As such, interior access to the building was not obtained. Despite not being able to evaluate the integrity of the interior, Dovetail's archival research, notes from the previous survey conducted in 2007, and comparisons with other similar resources in the area provide sufficient information with which to evaluate the Stafford-Purden House under Criterion C.³⁴ Though the Stafford-Purden House features many original features such as siding and fenestration, the dwelling's historic fabric has been negatively impacted by replacement materials and rear additions and, overall, the dwelling does not possess high artistic value. As it possibly features a unique floor plan more commonly seen in Victorian-era housing, the associated builders are amateurs and are not known to be masters of the craft. There are also many dwellings of this architectural style and form throughout rural Camden County that are better examples. As such, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or

³³ Currituck County Tax Department 2017.

³⁴ NC-HPO 2007a.

prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.³⁵ The Stafford-Purden House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Stafford-Purden House is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

³⁵ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

CK0062: Former Moyock Methodist Church

Date of Construction: Circa 1855
Modifications: Multiple

106 Camellia Road
Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 017999005155760000
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Former Moyock Methodist Church (historically known as Moyock Methodist Church) is located on the southeast side of the intersection of South Mills Road and Camellia Drive in a residential area of the unincorporated community of Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina. The resource was previously recorded in 2008 and was revisited as a part of this effort. The resource is currently used as a dwelling, but served as the Moyock Methodist Church from its construction around 1855 until a new church was built and the congregation moved in 1937. Built on a rectangular parcel measuring about 5 acres, the resource is situated in the northwest corner of the lot and is immediately surrounded by a manicured grass lawn dotted with small shrubbery and deciduous trees (Figure 10 and Figure 11, pp. 25–26). The remainder of the parcel is heavily wooded. The resource faces northeast towards Camellia Drive and is accessed by a gravel driveway that extends southwest from the road. The parcel is bordered by densely forested areas to the southeast and southwest and other residential lots to the northeast and northwest. A garage located to the southeast is associated with this resource. Access to the interior of the dwelling was not granted.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay building constructed as a church for the surrounding community in 1855. The religious building, currently a single-family dwelling, originally reflected the Greek Revival style but was modified in the late-nineteenth century to incorporate Gothic Revival-style elements (Photo 10, p. 27). The continuous foundation, covered in a brick veneer, has replaced the original brick piers and supports the frame structural system clad in vinyl siding.³⁶ The resource is covered by a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with a temple front sheathed in standing-seam metal with wide overhanging eaves. A single-light lunette is located on the gable end of the primary elevation and a vinyl louvered vent is located in the gable end at the rear (southwest) elevation. An exterior-end brick chimney laid in a running-bond pattern is located in the eastern half of the southeast elevation. An interior-slope brick chimney topped by a corbeled cap is located to the west on the northwest roof slope.

³⁶ Welch 1982:108.



Figure 10: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Former Moyock Methodist Church (CK0062).³⁷

³⁷ Esri 2016.

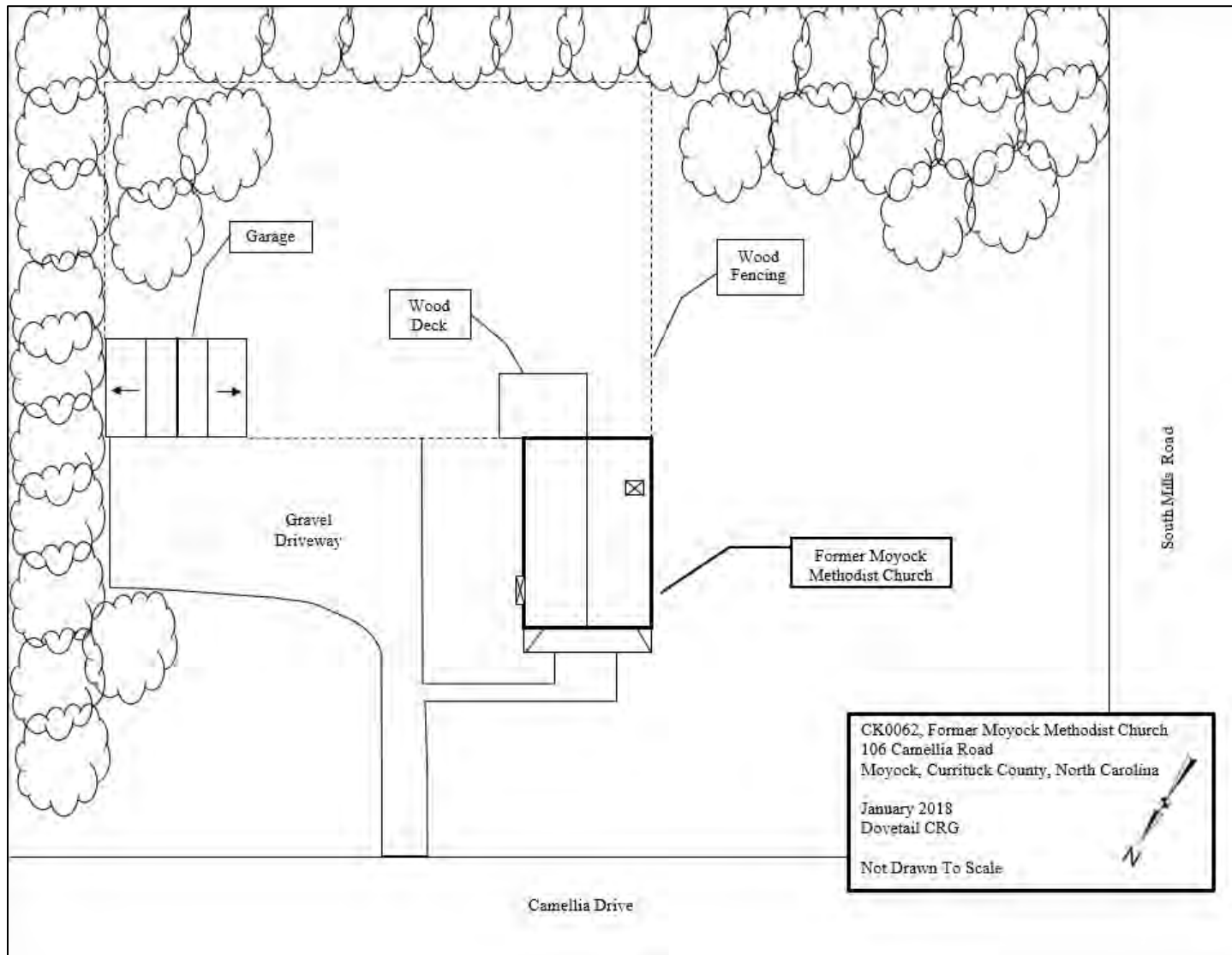


Figure 11: Site Plan of Former Moyock Methodist Church (CK0062).



Photo 10: Former Moyock Methodist Church, Northeast Elevation.

The primary entrance is centered on the northeast elevation and is filled with two, side-by-side, single-leaf, paneled doors covered by a double-leaf metal-frame storm door. According to the previous survey, this resource was once used as a duplex and the two doors led to two different apartments; however, subsequent owners converted the building into a single-family residence.³⁸ The door is covered by a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed front porch supported by square, tapered, wood Tuscan columns. The porch is set upon a continuous foundation clad in brick veneer and is accessed by three wood steps. Paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with false muntins meant to mimic six-over-six windows and set within vinyl surrounds flank the primary entrance. Fenestration on the second story of the primary elevation includes paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with false muntins meant to mimic six-over-six windows flanked by wood, board-and-batten shutters on the outer bays with two, single, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with false muntins centered on the façade.

Fenestration on both the northwest and southeast elevations includes single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with false muntins meant to mimic six-over-six windows (Photo 11, p. 28). The southern corner of the dwelling has been modified to contain a sunroom on the second story that features one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows. A two-story wood deck extends from the rear (southwest) elevation (Photo 11, p. 28).

³⁸ NC-HPO 2007b.



Photo 11: Former Moyock Methodist Church, Southeast Elevation (Top); Northwest Elevation (Middle); Wood Deck Extending Southwest From the Dwelling (Bottom).

Primary Resource: Interior

Interior access was not obtained during the current survey and the form produced from the previous survey did not provide any interior detail.

Secondary Resources

A circa-1970, one-story, two-bay garage is located southeast of the primary resource (Photo 12). The frame structural system is clad in vertical wood board and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Two wood garage doors are located on the primary (northeast) elevation. The garage is flanked by two, shed-roof additions. The first is an open lean-to that extends from the southeast elevation and is supported by square-wood posts. The other extends from the northwest elevation and is enclosed with plywood.



Photo 12: Garage, Northeast Elevation.

Historic Context

The Former Moyock Methodist Church was built around 1855 and is the second of four buildings used by the Moyock Methodist Church to house their congregation. Methodism came to North Carolina in 1772 when Joseph Pilmoor preached the first Methodist sermon in the state at the Currituck Courthouse.³⁹ By the 1780s the first congregation to have been formally organized in the area was in Currituck as well, near Moyock.⁴⁰ Sometime prior to 1810 a small chapel, known as a community church where multiple denominations met, was established on the site where the former Moyock Methodist Church stands today.⁴¹ Between 1810 and 1820 the small church stopped being used and was left vacant. In 1820 Major Cox (of the Cox family who are discussed further in the Northern-Cox House [CK0024] section in this report on page

³⁹ Welch 1982:108.

⁴⁰ Pugh 1957.

⁴¹ Moyock Methodist Church 1965.

68) started a drive to reestablish a church in Moyock and due to his efforts the Moyock Methodist Church was established in that same small church.⁴²

The first church was also used as a school building in the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1844, congregants were becoming worried that the school children were mistreating the building and plans were formulated to build a new school house and church building.⁴³ Mathias Hudgins, who had allowed the first church to be built on his land, donated the parcel to the trustees in perpetuity for the church and the new school house. The new schoolhouse was erected across the street from the church, west of the intersection of Newtown Road and South Mills Road.⁴⁴ The schoolhouse was later used as a dwelling but has since been demolished. In 1855 the small chapel was sold and moved to Pudding Ridge Road, though it is also no longer extant.⁴⁵ The second church building was then constructed on the same site and is the building that stands on the site currently.⁴⁶

The church that was built around 1855 looked very different from the building that stands on the site today. The church was originally constructed as a one-story, two-bay building with Greek-Revival-style elements and two primary entrances, likely to separate the men and women (Figure 12). Sometime around 1880 the church was updated to reflect the Gothic Revival style which was popular during that time, especially for ecclesiastical buildings.⁴⁷

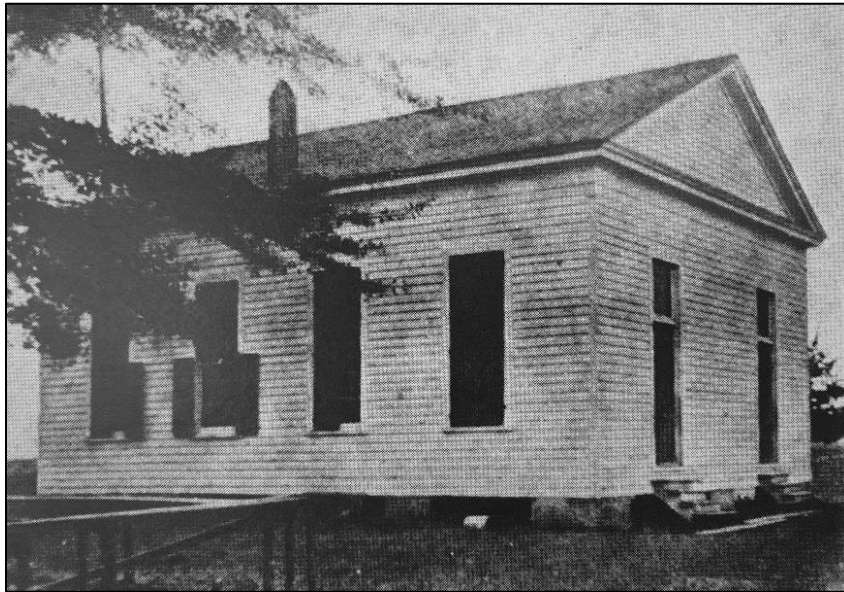


Figure 12: Undated Photo of the Moyock Methodist Church Likely Taken Prior to 1880.⁴⁸

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Moyock Methodist Church 1965.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Jennings 2014:54.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ McAlester 2013.

⁴⁸ Welch 1982:108.

The modifications that took place during the shift from the Greek to Gothic Revival style were mainly concentrated on the façade of the building (Figure 13). The congregation added an engaged, two-story, projecting central tower topped by a steeple, breaking the temple-front roof line. A pent roof divided the first and second stories of the tower which was capped by a belfry with gabled openings on each elevation and a pyramidal steeple. The primary entrance was centered on the tower and filled with a double-leaf, paneled, wood door topped by a lancet transom and flanked by double-hung sash, lancet windows. The congregation thrived while housed in this building. It was noted that it was crowded every Sunday and revivals would often be held at the church.⁴⁹



Figure 13: Undated Photo of the Moyock Methodist Church Likely Taken After 1880.⁵⁰

Until 1900 the church was a part of the Virginia Conference, as were all churches situated south of the Virginia line to the Albemarle Sound at Edenton. The Moyock Methodist Church was a member of the Moyock Circuit that served seven churches with the itinerant pastor often residing in Virginia. In 1900 the Moyock circuit was transferred to the North Carolina Conference and plans were made to construct a Methodist parsonage in Moyock.⁵¹ The parsonage was constructed around 1920 and was located along Highway 168 (now Caratoke Highway) (Figure 14, p. 32). The building has since been demolished.

By the 1930s the congregation was outgrowing their building and erected a new church in 1937 next to the Methodist parsonage.⁵² The building, which is still extant, was converted into a bank around 2002 when the congregation moved again to its current location and building about 1.5 miles north of the 1937 building (Figure 15, p. 32).

⁴⁹ Moyock Methodist Church 1965.

⁵⁰ Jennings 2014:54; Welch 1982:108.

⁵¹ Moyock Methodist Church 1965.

⁵² Ibid.



Figure 14: Methodist Parsonage in Moyock Constructed around 1920.⁵³



Figure 15: Undated Photo of Third Moyock Methodist Church Building Shortly After it was Constructed (Left) and Current Photo of Church Used as a Bank (Right).⁵⁴

Some written documents suggest that the second building for the Moyock Methodist Church (from now on referred to as the Former Moyock Methodist Church) and land was likely purchased by W.W. Jarvis as it was part of the estate of his wife, Margaret S. Jarvis in 1967, though no primary sources were uncovered during this survey to confirm this transaction.⁵⁵ For

⁵³ Welch 1982:108.

⁵⁴ Bates 1985:77.

⁵⁵ CCDB 106:315.

more information on the Jarvis family, they are further discussed in the W.W. Jarvis Farm (CK0054) section of this report (p. 37). The Former Moyock Methodist Church was converted into a duplex that was occupied by tenants shortly after the third church building was erected in 1937.⁵⁶ The two doors located on the primary entrance are remnants of this modification, with one of the doors leading to the apartment on the second floor and the other door providing access to the apartment on the first floor.⁵⁷

In 1967, Margaret S. Jarvis granted 19 tracts of land, including the Former Moyock Methodist Church property, to her four children: W.W. Jarvis Jr, Margaret J. Busby, Luna J. Cuttino, and Anne J. Saunders. Members of the Jarvis family owned the property until 1993 and during that time they leased the dwelling to tenants as well as forested the land.⁵⁸ Many of the modifications to the Former Moyock Methodist Church were completed under their ownership. The massing of the building appears to have been greatly altered as it is taller, wider, and longer than when it was used as a church and the tower and steeple have been removed. The building has a new foundation, vinyl siding, new chimneys, and window openings have been moved and the windows replaced with vinyl.

Margaret D. Jarvis, daughter of W.W. Jarvis, Jr. sold the property to James E. Rhine and Connie Rhine Holder in 1993. The land was deeded with the conditions that the “grantor reserves and excepts from this conveyance the timber rights for a period of five years...together with any and all necessary easements of rights of way to harvest said timber” and that “all structures situated on the above described property are conveyed in “as is” condition”.⁵⁹ In 2012 the property went into foreclosure and the Federal National Mortgage Association came into possession of the house which they then sold to Tracie Beacham. In March of 2017 Randy Harris purchased the property, containing 5 acres, for \$180,000 and owns it currently.

Evaluation

The Former Moyock Methodist Church is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay building built around 1855 in the Greek-Revival style and later modified to the Gothic-Revival style that previously functioned as a church, but is currently used as a single-family dwelling. The building is situated on a rectangular parcel measuring about 5 acres and features a garage. The Former Moyock Methodist Church retains integrity of location; the building has not been moved. The resource has a low level of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design due to the many modifications that have been done through the years as well as replacement materials such as the vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and replacement foundation. Though the Former Moyock Methodist Church is still located within a residential area of Moyock, the building is no longer used as a Methodist Church, thus the resource has a low level of integrity of setting, feeling and association.

⁵⁶ NC-HPO 2007b.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ CCDB 327:162.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

To properly evaluate the resource's NRHP eligibility, it must be compared with similar churches within the area. The Pilgrim Journey A.M.E. Zion Church (CK0227) is a one-story, three-bay, Gothic Revival-style church constructed in 1907 in a linear plan (Photo 13). Though this resource is about 50 years newer than the Former Moyock Methodist Church, it is located in Moyock, has similar massing and form and has experienced similar alterations. This resource features a tall, bell tower as well as lancet, double-hung, stained-glass windows. The Pilgrim Journey A.M.E. Zion Church has experienced several alterations which includes replacement of most of the roof, replacement siding and doors, and an altered belflower due to damage from Hurricane Isabel in 2003.⁶⁰ The church does not appear to still be in continuous use by the congregation. This church has been evaluated for NRHP eligibility by NC-HPO staff and has been found potentially eligible, but due to the importance to the local African American community and its importance to the area's social history.⁶¹



Photo 13: Pilgrim Journey A.M.E. Zion Church (CK0227), Northwest Oblique.

A good example of a nineteenth-century church that has been listed in the NRHP is the Forestville Baptist Church in Wake Forest (WA0182) (Photo 14, p. 35). It is a two-story, one-bay, church constructed around 1860 with Greek Revival and Italianate influences in a linear plan. The church is similar in massing and form to the Former Moyock Methodist Church before its many alterations and modifications. The Forestville Baptist Church is clad in weatherboard siding with pilaster corner boards, which is set on a continuous brick foundation and covered by a front-gabled roof with a temple front and decorative brackets in the eaves. The church also features four-over-four and eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows flanked by louvered shutters and a louvered belfry topped by a pyramidal steeple.

⁶⁰ Sandbeck and David 2006:22.

⁶¹ NC-HPO 2007c.

The church is still actively used by a small congregation. Forestville Baptist was listed in the NRHP in 1984 under Criteria A and C stating:

The Forestville Baptist Church was organized in 1859 by several prominent citizens of the flourishing railroad village of Forestville. The church building was completed in 1860 and survives as an intact example of a handsome antebellum church. The eclectic Greek Revival-Italianate style structure may be the work of Warrenton contractor Jacob W Holt, one of North Carolina's leading builders in the antebellum period, or his brother, Thomas J. Holt, architect with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad... [The church is eligible under Criterion A because it is] associated with antebellum development of small towns along the route of the railroads built in this period [and under Criterion C because it] embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles of architecture in a church structure designed for the worship services of a prosperous antebellum Baptist congregation.⁶²



Photo 14: Forestville Baptist Church (WA0182), South Oblique.

The Former Moyock Methodist Church was built around 1855 and is the second of four buildings used to house their congregation. This resource is no longer used as a church and was converted to a dwelling sometime around 1937. Though the church was important to Moyock while it was in use, the church itself is not associated with an important event or historically significant trend within the larger community. As such, the Former Moyock Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

⁶² Bisher and Bullock 1984.

The church and later dwelling have no known association with an individual who is “significant within a historic context” or has “gained importance within his or her group or profession” which are necessary qualifications for it to be eligible under Criterion B.⁶³ Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C, as outlined by NPS, pertains to “properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork”. For a resource to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, it must “embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”⁶⁴ After repeated unsuccessful attempts to find contact information for the current property owner in January 2018, during fieldwork Dovetail architectural historians attempted to gain interior access to the building by knocking on the door; however, no one was home. As such, interior access to the building was not obtained. Despite not being able to evaluate the integrity of the interior, Dovetail’s archival research, notes from the previous survey in 2007, and comparisons with other similar resources in the area provide sufficient information with which to evaluate the Former Moyock Methodist Church under Criterion C.⁶⁵ The church was built around 1855 and has undergone many modifications and alterations. The massing of the building appears to have been greatly altered as it is taller, wider, and longer than when it was used as a church and the tower and steeple have been removed. The building has a new foundation, replacement siding, chimneys, and windows. Due to all of these changes, most of the character defining features have been lost. As such, The Former Moyock Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.⁶⁶ The Former Moyock Methodist Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

For a church to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must also meet Criteria Consideration A which states that a religious property is “eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.”⁶⁷ As discussed within this section, the Former Moyock Methodist Church does not meet any of these conditions to qualify for the NRHP. In sum, the Former Moyock Methodist Church **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

⁶³ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ NC-HPO 2007b.

⁶⁶ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

CK0054: W.W. Jarvis Farm

Date of Construction: Circa 1833
Modifications: Circa 1950, Circa 1985

166 Jarvis Road
Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 00100000020000, 0010000003B0000,
0010000003A0000, 001000000100000
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The W.W. Jarvis Farm, identified as the W.W. Jarvis House in previous survey files, at 166 Jarvis Road is located 1 mile west of the moderately populated center of the unincorporated community of Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina (Figure 16, p. 38). The resource was previously recorded in the 1980s, again in 2007, and was subsequently revisited as a part of this effort. The property comprises an irregular lot measuring approximately 420 acres consisting of four tax parcels primarily used as agricultural fields. South Mills Road lines the north while other agricultural properties divided by wooded boundaries line the west, south and east. Also to the east is a tributary that feeds into Shingle Landing Creek. The resource includes several agricultural fields to the northwest, east, and west of the primary resource, a circa-1833 dwelling, that are strip cropped. Crop fields appear to be divided by dirt farm lanes and thick wooded patches of the land are situated to the northeast and southwest of the primary resource. The property is predominantly accessed by a long dirt lane called Jarvis Road from the north via South Mills Road. The primary resource is situated in the eastern half of the property, immediately north of the agricultural complex. It is surrounded by a grass lawn spotted with matured trees and shrubbery. East of the primary resource and separated by a dirt road stands a secondary dwelling constructed in the mid-twentieth century with two associated sheds (Figure 17–Figure 19, pp. 39–40, 46). Northwest of the primary resource and intersection of several farm lanes is a recently constructed secondary dwelling. Northeast of the primary dwelling is an unenclosed family cemetery. General access to the property was granted by the current occupant during the time of survey; however, access to the interior of the primary dwelling was denied.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a two-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1833 and reflects some late-Federal influences, but in general lacks much of the high-style ornamentation and elements commonly associated with this architectural style (Figure 18, p. 40; Photo 15, p. 41). The raised, continuous, brick foundation laid in a one-to-three common bond supports a mortise-and-tenon structural system. As recently as 2007 the original weatherboard remained in place; however, within the last 10 years the owners applied vinyl siding. A moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles covers the building and exterior-end, double-shouldered, brick chimneys stand at the east and west elevations.



Figure 16: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the W.W. Jarvis Farm (CK0054).⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Esri 2016.



Figure 17: Overview of the W.W. Jarvis Farm.⁶⁹ Not to scale.

⁶⁹ Google 2017.



Figure 18: Detailed Site Plan of Primary Resource at the W.W. Jarvis Farm.⁷⁰ Not to scale.

⁷⁰ Google 2017.

It appears that the chimneys were originally laid in a one-to-three common bond. Over time several areas needed repairs and replacement bricks were laid in a stretcher bond and did not conform to the original configuration (Photo 16).



Photo 15: Northwest Oblique of the Primary Dwelling at the W.W. Jarvis Farm.



Photo 16: Double-Shouldered Chimney on the West Elevation.

Situated slightly off-centered on the north elevation, the primary entrance is filled with a solid wood door and metal-framed storm door flanked by fixed wooden shutters (Photo 17). Other fenestration includes one-over-one, vinyl, replacement windows which are also flanked by wooden shutters on the primary (north) elevation only (Photo 17). In a previous survey completed in the early-twenty-first century, it was noted that original, wood-framed, double-hung sashes located in narrow window openings on the east and west elevations survived; however, they too have been replaced with vinyl windows. First-story windows on the east elevation feature metal awnings and small, fixed, square-shaped, four-light, wood-framed windows are located on either side of the chimneys in the gable ends.



Photo 17: Primary Entrance (Left) and Vinyl Window (Right) on the North Elevation.

In the mid-twentieth century, owners replaced a one-story porch on the north elevation with full-height, three-bay, Neoclassical-styled porch which remains in place today. The raised brick foundation is accessed by a central set of brick steps and square, wooden columns support the flat roof with a wooden balustrade along the edge (Photo 18, p. 43). A small, shed-roofed, vinyl-clad bulkhead provides access to the cellar. A single-leaf door pierces the south elevation.



Photo 18: Circa-1950 Porch on the North Elevation (Left) and a Detail of the Porch's Balustrade, Looking West (Right).

From the original core's south elevation extends a two-story rear ell (Photo 19). Notes from previous surveys on file with the NC-HPO suggest that that the first story was original to the building but later greatly modified with a second-story addition in the mid-twentieth century. Today, the vinyl-clad ell stands on a continuous, raised, brick foundation and features a moderately pitched, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. All window openings are filled with vinyl replacement sashes and those on the first story are covered with metal awnings.



Photo 19: Rear Ell, East Elevation (Left) and West Elevation (Right).

A one-story enclosed sun porch dating to the mid-twentieth century is attached to dwelling's east elevation. Like the circa-1833 core and the ell, this addition has a brick foundation that supports a vinyl-clad structural system. A wooden cornice with return eaves on the gable end lines the low-pitched, side-gabled roof. Situated on the south elevation near where the former porch appends to the original core is a secondary entrance. A brick porch lined with a metal balustrade provides access to this wooden door. Window openings are filled with vinyl sashes (Photo 20 and Photo 21).



Photo 20: Enclosed Side Porch, Northeast Oblique.



Photo 21: Enclosed Side Porch, East Elevation.

Around 1985, the owners constructed a large, one-story addition to the ell's south elevation (Photo 22 and Photo 23). Set on a continuous brick-veneered foundation, the vinyl-clad structural system is covered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Although the east elevation is a solid plane, the west elevation is stepped, with the narrowest point where the ell meets the addition and the widest near the southern edge. A large, exterior-end, shouldered, brick chimney with a corbelled cap stands at the northernmost edge of the west elevation. There are several entrances on this circa-1985 section, including a 15-light pedestrian door with a fixed 15-light side-light and a large garage door on the east elevation and a double-leaf, wooden door on the middle section of the west elevation. Other fenestration includes one-over-one, vinyl windows.



Photo 22: Circa-1985 Addition, East Elevation.



Photo 23: Circa-1985 Addition, West Elevation.

Primary Resource: Interior

Although Dovetail did not gain access to the interior during the current survey, notes about the interior were taken during a 1980 survey and have been summarized in this section.⁷¹ The dwelling originally had a central-hall plan but by the time of the survey, the eastern wall of the

⁷¹ NC-HPO 2007d.

hallway had been removed, creating a large open room. The enclosed stairway leading to the second story is situated on the western side of the hallway. Notes from this survey state that the first floor features wainscoting made of horizontal wide board and Federal-style mantel. Floor plans also note a dining room located at the southeast corner where the ell and original core meet. By the 2007 survey, this dining room was no longer extant.

Secondary Resources

South and southeast of the primary resource is a cluster of outbuildings, most of which are agricultural in nature although there are several currently or historically related to domestic functions (Figure 19).



Figure 19: Detailed Site Plan of the Secondary Resources Located South and East of the Primary Dwelling.⁷²

⁷² Google 2017.

Immediately south of the primary resource's circa-1985 addition is a chimney stack, all that remains of a nineteenth-century smokehouse. The shouldered, brick chimney laid in a one-to-three common bond once stood at the west elevation of the frame outbuilding, which fell down in 2017 (Photo 24). Just southwest of this chimney stands a circa-1950 machine shed of pole-type construction. A front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal covers the shed, which features open bays on the north and east elevations, while the west and south elevations are clad in narrow, vertically laid, wooden boards. Centered on the south elevation is an open bay used for agricultural machinery or other vehicles (Photo 25).



Photo 24: Chimney Stack Once Associated with a Smokehouse, Looking West.



Photo 25: Circa-1950 Machine Shed, Southwest Oblique.

South of the circa-1833 dwelling, smokehouse ruins, and circa-1950 shed is a cluster of metal grain bins. The earliest (likely in the 1980s) are located at the northeast edge of this grouping (Photo 26). Two of these stand on a continuous, concrete foundation while the smallest of the three is raised on metal posts. The remaining grain bins in this cluster were built around 1992 and, like the older three, are a combination of large bins set on a concrete foundation and smaller ones raised on poles made of metal. All of the grain bins are circular in shape and covered by conical roof of the same material. A series of steps and ladders are affixed to each to allow access.



Photo 26: Grain Bins, Looking Southwest.

Constructed around 1980, a metal-framed Quonset Hut is located just southwest of the silos. This metal building has a semicircular roof and is accessed by two metal sliding doors: one on both the east and west elevations. Appended to the north elevation is a wood deck platform and stairs and a small, one-story, shed-roofed shed (Photo 27 and Photo 28, p. 49).



Photo 27: Quonset Hut, North Elevation.



Photo 28: Quonset Hut, East Elevation.

Also associated with this resource are two open-air equipment sheds that stand adjacent to one another. The oldest (westernmost) shed dates to around 2000 and has a metal structural system and is covered by a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The newest (easternmost) was constructed within the last year. Its metal structural system stands on solid blocks of concrete and is covered by a flat roof (Photo 29 and Photo 30).



Photo 29: View of Circa-2000 (Right) and 2017 (Left) Equipment Shelters, Looking South.



Photo 30: 2017 Equipment Shed (Foreground) and Circa-2000 Equipment Shed (Rear).

A large, two-and-a-half story, transverse-frame barn stands at the southeast corner of this cluster of outbuildings. According to a previous survey, this building was constructed around 1920 as a cattle barn; however, today it is mostly used for storage. A solid, continuous, poured-concrete foundation supports a weatherboard-clad structural system that is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal (Photo 31). Historically, there was an opening with clipped corners on the east elevation; although evidence of it remains, this entrance was modified when some of the siding on the east and south elevations was removed to convert this portion of the barn into a vehicle and machine storage space. Other fenestration includes small fixed windows, openings on the east elevation covered over with sheets of metal, and a single-leaf wood door on the north elevation. Just south of the barn is a circa-1950 concrete silo. It is not currently in use and does not have a roof (Photo 32).



Photo 31: Circa-1920 Barn, Northeast Oblique.



Photo 32: Circa-1950 Silo, Looking West.

Located near the just north of the circa-1920 barn and circa-1950 silo is a trapezoid-shaped machined shed constructed around 1980 (Photo 33). The building is covered by a flat roof sheathed in standing-seam metal; on the north and south elevations, the roof line extends beyond the eaves and slopes downward to ground level at a slope, forming the building's trapezoid shape. Corrugated metal covers the rear (west) elevation and a large, open bay is located on the east (primary) elevation.



Photo 33: Circa-1980 Machine Shed, Northeast Oblique.

A circa-1950, concrete-block, machine shed stands just southwest of the primary resource (Photo 34). The entire east (primary) elevation is open and supported by three concrete-block walls and wood poles. A side-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal covers the building. Two eight-light, metal-framed windows pierce the north elevation. Attached to the south elevation is slightly later (circa-1965), one-story, four-bay, frame, machine shed (Photo 35, p. 52). This building is clad in corrugated metal and covered by a gabled roof also sheathed in metal. Like the earlier concrete-block portion, the east elevation is open and the roof on this side is supported by wood poles. There is also a large opening on the south elevation to allow big pieces of machinery to enter and exit.



Photo 34: Northeast Oblique of the Circa-1950 Machine Shed. The circa-1960 machine-shed addition can be seen on the left side of the photograph.



Photo 35: Circa-1965 Machine-Shed Addition, Northeast Oblique.

Two secondary resources are located west of the circa-1833 dwelling: a circa-1970 machine shed and a circa-1990 gazebo (Photo 36). The one-story, frame, machine shed is clad in weatherboard with vinyl siding placed on top of it and covered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Only two openings on the east (primary) elevation were visible at the time of the survey: an open bay with clipped corners and a large opening with a wood sliding door suspended from a metal track. The wood-framed gazebo constructed around 1990 is located just north of this machine shed. A balustrade made of wood lines the octagonal-shaped structure, which is covered by a wood-shingled roof supported by square posts and brackets. The gazebo is enclosed with a mesh screen and accessed by a screen door on the southwest elevation.



Photo 36: Circa-1970 Machine Shed, East Elevation (Left) and Circa-1990 Gazebo, Looking Southwest (Right).

East of the primary resource and separated by a dirt road are three buildings: a secondary dwelling and two sheds (see Figure 19, p. 46). Constructed around 1950, the vinyl-clad, single-family dwelling stands one story tall and is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The primary entrance, filled with a wood door with six fixed lights at the top, is off-centered on the south elevation (Photo 37). A one-story, one-bay, front-gabled entry porch supported by unadorned wood posts surrounds this entrance. Other fenestration includes paired vinyl windows, metal-framed hopper windows, and a wood-framed tripartite window comprising six-over-six, double-hung sashes flanking a large, single, fixed light.

Immediately southwest of the dwelling is a circa-1960 shed. This frame building was likely once clad in wooden siding, possibly weatherboard; however, in recent decades the owners affixed aluminum siding to the original (Photo 38, p. 54). Covering the building is a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Off-centered on the north elevation is a single-leaf wood, vinyl-clad door attached by a metal-strap hinge. A recently-constructed, one-story shed stands just west of the shed and dwelling. This building currently sits on concrete-blocks and is covered in board-and-batten siding and capped by a side-gabled roof. A large, double-leaf, wood door fills the south elevation's central bay and just east of this door is a fixed vinyl window (Photo 38, p. 54).

Two secondary resources are located north of the primary dwelling (see Figure 17, p. 39). The first is a small, unenclosed family cemetery comprising approximately 15 interments and range in date from 1859 to 1932 (Photo 39, p. 54). Although most of the granite markers are small, unadorned, and set in the ground, there is one four-sided, tall headstone decorated with detailed granite work in the form of flowers built in memory of Mrs. Maggie A. Lindsey (1839–1959) (Photo 39, p. 54).



Photo 37: Circa-1950 Secondary Dwelling, Southwest Oblique (Left) and South Elevation (Right).



Photo 38: Circa-1960 Shed, Northwest Oblique (Left) and Circa-2017 Shed (Right).



Photo 39: Family Cemetery, Looking West (Left) and Mrs. Maggie A. Lindsey Grave Detail, Looking Northeast (Right).

The remaining resource is a one-story, circa-1985, single-family dwelling. A moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles covers the brick-veneered structural system (Photo 40, p. 55). Fenestration includes a single-leaf wood door on the east (primary) elevation and single and paired, double-hung sash windows flanked by shutters. Surrounded the entrance on the east elevation is an engaged one-story, two-bay porch supported by square columns. Full access to this dwelling was not granted during this survey.



Photo 40: Circa-1985 Secondary Dwelling, East Elevation.

Historic Context

The W.W. Jarvis Farm property has been in agricultural use since at least before the 1830s when a portion of it was purchased from Elizabeth Dailey (also seen as Daly or Eliza Dailey in historic records) by John Barnard in 1833.⁷³ Elizabeth Dailey, married to Stephen N. Dailey who passed away intestate in 1832, was ordered as guardian of their children and her husband's real and personal property in the Currituck County Court of Pleas.⁷⁴ It is not clear how much land the Daileys owned, but after due advertisement was made in an unspecified local paper, John Barnard was the highest bidder at \$5.55 per acre with the sum of \$1,100 equaling approximately 200 acres of land described as meeting with the "mill stream" and adjoining lands of Lumus Waller, Colonel Wilson, and Patrick Northern, yet reserving 35 acres and a grist mill for a life estate.⁷⁵ According to the current owner, the house was built prior to the newspaper advertisement, most likely just before Stephen Dailey's death. Although there was no mention of any buildings or structures in the associated deed and in other writings, John Barnard is said to have been the commissioner of the primary dwelling on the W.W. Jarvis Farm property.⁷⁶

John Barnard (1806–1893), a Currituck County native farmer and plantation owner, was married initially to Emily Etheridge (1820–1845) and then to Adelia Elizabeth Wilson (1825–1896) and altogether they had several children including a son named John Etheridge Barnard (1845–1932) and three daughters: Margaret Ann Barnard (1840–1858), Adelia Elizabeth Barnard (1850–1896), and Luna Alden Barnard Jarvis (1857–1952).⁷⁷

Prior to the Civil War, many white Currituck farmers and large landholders, including John Barnard, were known to own slaves. Although John Barnard is said to have been a "staunch

⁷³ CCDB 20:130–131.

⁷⁴ County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1832.

⁷⁵ CCDB 20:130–131.

⁷⁶ Sawyer 1973.

⁷⁷ Bates 1985:279; Currituck County Library 2012; Currituck County Library Vertical File n.d.; Findagrave.com 2001, 2015.

Unionist... defending the local area from guerilla activity” during the Civil War, he is listed in the 1850 slave schedule as owning a total of 28 slaves, 15 of which were female and 21 were under the age of 20; these numbers appear to be slightly above average for the county at that time.⁷⁸ By 1860, he was listed with 37 slaves which was also slightly above average for the county.⁷⁹ Barnard partook in pig/hog farming, as many in the area did at the time, being taxed for 31 swine in 1864 tax records.⁸⁰

John Etheridge Barnard was given lands and ownership after the end of the Civil War by his father.⁸¹ He served a short stint as post master for Moyock and later the as the county sheriff in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.⁸² John Etheridge was married to Mary Virginia Ferebee Barnard (1850–1928) and they had a total of 12 children, many of whom likely helped work the family farm.⁸³ By the 1910 Federal Census, John Etheridge and his wife are noted to be living alone with their close neighbors being his sister, Luna Barnard Jarvis, and her husband, Thomas Lindsay Jarvis (1849–1915).⁸⁴ At the time of John Barnard’s death in 1893, some of the family lands in Moyock that he accumulated throughout his lifetime were given to his daughter, Luna.⁸⁵ John Barnard also sold some of his vast acreage prior to his death in 1893 to non-family members such as John W. Jones, who was conveyed approximately 320 acres in 1866, some of which was “Dailey Tract”.⁸⁶ Further intensive research would be required to determine the maximum amount of acreage John Barnard owned in his lifetime; however, it seems the house and agricultural buildings primarily stayed within the family for some time as many sources state that Luna Barnard Jarvis (locally known as “Cousin Luna”) raised her family in the same home as she was raised.⁸⁷

After her husband’s death in 1915, Luna Barnard Jarvis stayed in Moyock with their son, William Wilson Jarvis (W.W. Jarvis) (1878–1959), who took over the family farm (Figure 20, p. 57).⁸⁸ W.W. Jarvis, a graduate of The Sheep Academy for Young Men in Elizabeth City, traveled as a salesman for the J.B. Williams Company prior to taking over the family farm.⁸⁹ William married Margaret Elizabeth Sanderlin Jarvis (also known as Maggie) in 1918 and they bore four children: Margaret Gilliam Jarvis Busby, William Wilson Jarvis, Jr., Luna Alden Jarvis Cuttino, and Emily Anne Jarvis Saunders.⁹⁰

⁷⁸ Currituck County Library 2012; U.S. Census 1850.

⁷⁹ U.S. Census 1860.

⁸⁰ Records of the Internal Revenue Service 1864.

⁸¹ Currituck County Library 2012.

⁸² Currituck County Library 2012; Records of the Post Office Department 1875.

⁸³ Currituck County Library Vertical File n.d.; North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1928; U.S. Census 1880, 1900.

⁸⁴ Findagrave.com 2015; U.S. Census 1910.

⁸⁵ Currituck County Library 2012.

⁸⁶ CCDB 29:333.

⁸⁷ Bates 1985:279.

⁸⁸ Bates 1985:279; North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1953; U.S. Census 1930, 1940.

⁸⁹ Bates 1985:279.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

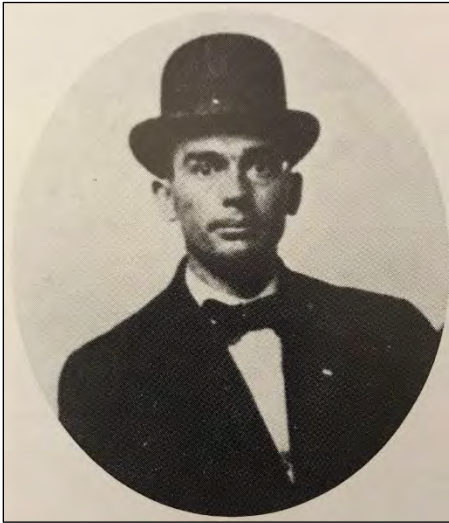


Figure 20: W.W. Jarvis, Date Unknown.⁹¹

W.W. Jarvis became a successful farmer and in the 1930s was known to be “one of the first leaders in livestock production in the county. He was active in the affairs of the school board, Church Board, etc. In June 1920, he founded the Bank of Currituck, became the first President and stockholder. He remained President until he became ill in 1947” (Figure 21, p. 58).⁹² Prior to the bank opening, many farmers utilized safes kept in local stores and businesses.⁹³ Among the many county farmers who purchased stock when the bank was incorporated in 1920 are David A. Cox (of the Northern-Cox House, CK0024), Samuel F. Aydlett (of the Stafford-Purden House, CK0246), as well as W.W. Jarvis.⁹⁴ In *Moyock: A Pictorial and Folk History, 1900–1920*, an image of a herd of cattle is noted as “W.W. Jarvis, Sr. had one of the finest herds of cattle in eastern North Carolina. He studied innovative feeding and improved pastures. He had a particular success with the Hereford line.”⁹⁵ W.W. Jarvis also registered for World War I in 1918 at the age of 39.⁹⁶ In 1915, W.W. Jarvis was noted to own \$6,650 worth of real property in 1915 in the county tax assessment records and by 1925, it grew to \$27,580.⁹⁷

⁹¹ Welch 1982.

⁹² Bates 1985:279.

⁹³ Welch 1982.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Welch 1982:76.

⁹⁶ United States, Selective Service System 1918.

⁹⁷ CCTLS 1915.

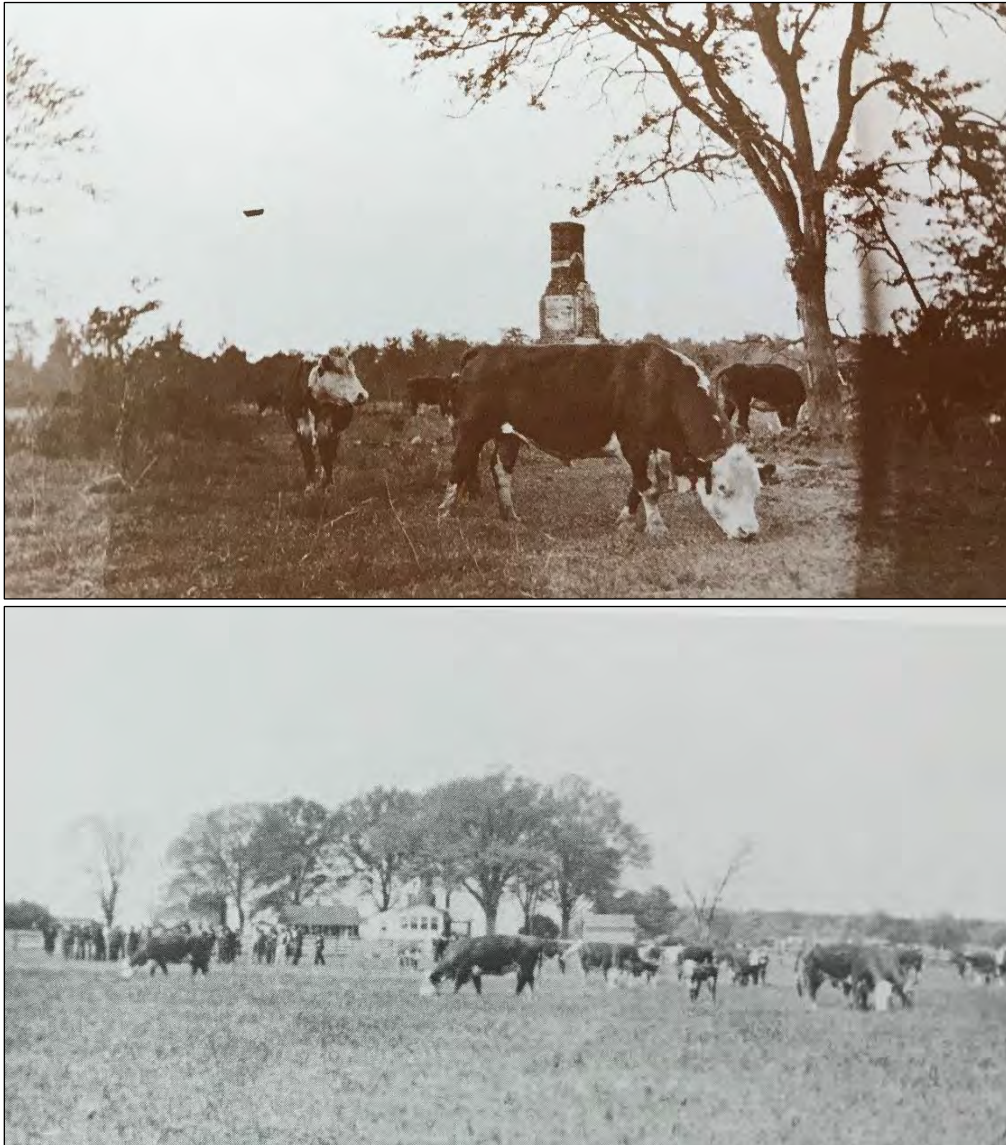


Figure 21: Images of W.W. Jarvis' Herds of Cattle, Dates Unknown.⁹⁸

During the 1940s, W.W. Jarvis' health began to decline and he passed away in 1953.⁹⁹ His son, William Wilson Jarvis, Jr., primarily known as "Billy," proceeded to take over the family farm and house.¹⁰⁰ Billy married Margaret Durham Jarvis and they had four children: William Wilson Jarvis, III, James Martin Jarvis (mainly known as Martin Jarvis), Elizabeth Anne Jarvis Sanderlin, and Charles Durham Jarvis.¹⁰¹ Similar to his father, Billy registered for the World

⁹⁸ Welch 1982:76.

⁹⁹ Bates 1985:279; North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1953.

¹⁰⁰ Bates 1985:279.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

War II draft in 1942, was active in the local community through his church, and became the President and stockholder of the Bank of Currituck.¹⁰²

Prior to Billy Jarvis' death in 1985, he and his three sons filed for incorporation with the state in 1976 of which was named Jarvis Farms, Inc.¹⁰³ Within the articles of incorporation, the business was allowed to acquire farm property and other real estate "to plant, sow, cultivate and harvest grains, hay, forage, vegetables, fruit, flowers and all kinds of farm produce and products of the soil."¹⁰⁴ They also had the ability to engage in dairying, livestock, and poultry businesses. It appears that the articles were broad to allow the family business to partake in any agricultural venture they so choose.

After his death, Billy's son, Martin Jarvis, promptly took lead in the business and farm property. Martin lived there with his mother, Margaret; his wife, Cynthia V. Jarvis; and his two children.¹⁰⁵ Martin also served as a member of the board of directors with the Bank of Currituck (now the Towne Bank of Currituck) as his father and grandfather had before him.¹⁰⁶ As Martin has been described as an "innovative farmer" and a "pioneer in preserving agricultural land and wildlife", it is said that he was known for practicing "no-till farming to conserve soil and water and left vegetative buffers on the edges of fields, creating prime wildlife habitat" some of which can still be seen on the property today.¹⁰⁷ The advantages of no-till farming include excellent erosion control, soil moisture conservation and sustainability, and minimum fuel and labor costs while an increased dependence on herbicides and a lack of incorporation make it less appetizing for primarily organic farmers.¹⁰⁸

Martin was also known to be an avid flier and in 2011, he was killed in a wreck in his single-engine aircraft in a remote field near his home in Moyock.¹⁰⁹ An article in *The Virginian-Pilot* notes that "the land [owned by Jarvis] is recognized by the state's Century Farm Family program because it's been in the family so long;" however, this was not able to be confirmed.¹¹⁰ In 2001 before to Martin's death, his mother, Margaret Durham Jarvis, was still listed as the official owner and she had a plat created dividing three tracts of land ranging from 10 acres to 15.6 acres.¹¹¹ These tracts about South Mills Road and include the primary dwelling and secondary dwelling and reflect current tax parcels (Figure 22, p. 60).

¹⁰² Bates 1985:279; National Archives and Records Administration 1942.

¹⁰³ Currituck County Articles of Incorporation Book [CCAIB] 3:31.

¹⁰⁴ CCAIB 3:31.

¹⁰⁵ North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services 1985.

¹⁰⁶ *The Virginian-Pilot* 2011.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ Staropoli 2016; University of Nebraska-Lincoln Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources 2017.

¹⁰⁹ *The Virginian-Pilot* 2011.

¹¹⁰ North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services n.d.; *The Virginian-Pilot* 2011.

¹¹¹ CCDB 562:642; Currituck County Plat Book [CCPB] G:387.

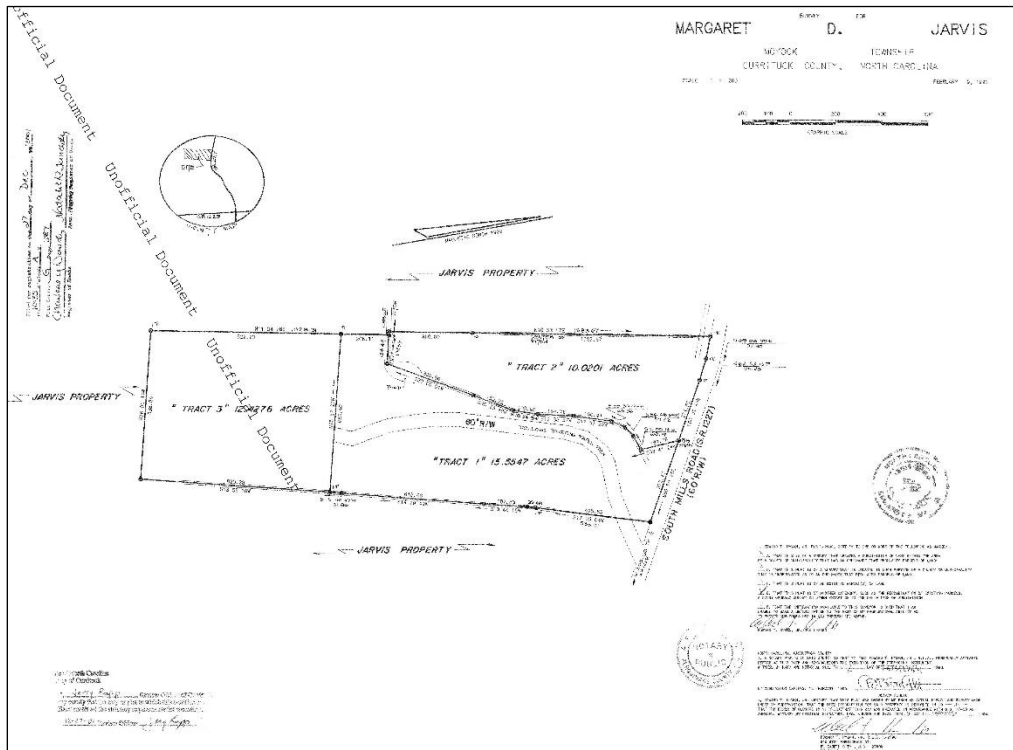


Figure 22: Plat of Three Tracts that Includes the Primary Dwelling on the W.W. Jarvis Farm.¹¹²

Martin's son, James Martin Jarvis, Jr., is now leading Jarvis Farms, Inc. and maintaining the farm land on the family property, while Elizabeth Jarvis Campbell, the daughter of William W. Jarvis, Jr. and Margaret Durham Jarvis and the sister of Martin Jarvis, is listed with her husband, Thomas M. Campbell, as the primary owners of the tax parcel that includes the circa-1833 dwelling.¹¹³

Evaluation

The W.W. Jarvis Farm comprises a single-family dwelling constructed around 1833, two secondary dwellings, a family cemetery, and a cluster of outbuildings that are predominately agricultural in function. Because the house has not been moved from its original location and the area surrounding the farm remains heavily rural with very little development, this resource retains a high level of location and setting. Furthermore, the resource continues to function as a farm and conveys the property's historic agricultural character and as such retains a high level of association and feeling. Since the mid-twentieth century, the primary resource has undergone heavy modifications, such as window replacement, application of vinyl siding, and the construction of a full-height porch to the façade and a long addition to the south elevation. Earlier surveys also noted some alterations to the dwelling's interior floor plan. Only two

¹¹² CCPB G:387.

¹¹³ CCDB 1193:392.

secondary resources dating to the nineteenth century remain: the chimney once associated with a smokehouse and the cemetery. The rest of the outbuildings date to the twentieth century and of those, a high percentage was constructed between 1950 and 2000. For these reasons, the W.W. Jarvis Farm retains a low to moderate level of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design.

The NPS outlines the considerations for which a property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. They are as follows: “To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context... The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context... and it must retain historic integrity.”¹¹⁴ Additionally, in a National Register Bulletin entitled “Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,” the NPS further defines what might be eligible for a listing in the NRHP specifically for agricultural complexes. In order for a rural property to attain significance in agriculture, they must:

... have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area... have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community,” and “cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.”¹¹⁵

Historic online aerials indicate that crop field patterns as well as vegetation boundaries have remained unaltered for over 60 years since the ownership of Billy Jarvis (Figure 23, p. 62).¹¹⁶ However, several buildings on the property appear to be no longer extant including two in the northern half of the property along South Mills Road and in the northeast corner nearest to the tributary feeding into Shingle Landing Creek (Figure 24, p. 63). Likewise, the type of farming conducted on the W.W. Jarvis Farm property had moved historically from beef cattle farming at the turn of the twentieth century to primarily crop/grain farming in the twenty-first century. Although the Jarvis family was considered a group of innovative farmers, there is no primary resource documentation suggesting that they were the first or only of Currituck County or the region to use a particularly groundbreaking agricultural technique, introduce a new livestock breed or use a little known profitable crop species. It had been found that the Jarvis Farm has been one of the largest family farms in the county; however, this fact does not in itself warrant NRHP eligibility. In sum, the W.W. Jarvis Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion A as it lacks integrity to reflect the period of time in which W.W. Jarvis made notable contributions to the area’s agricultural history.

¹¹⁴ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

¹¹⁵ McClelland et al. 1999.

¹¹⁶ Nationwide Environmental Title Search, LLC [NETR] 1953, 2012.



Figure 23: Similar Field Patterns of the W.W. Jarvis Farm Visible in Aerials from 1953 (Top) and 1990 (Bottom).¹¹⁷ Obvious changes are noted in the built environment surrounding the primary resource as well as along Old Swamp Road.

¹¹⁷ Google 1990; United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953.

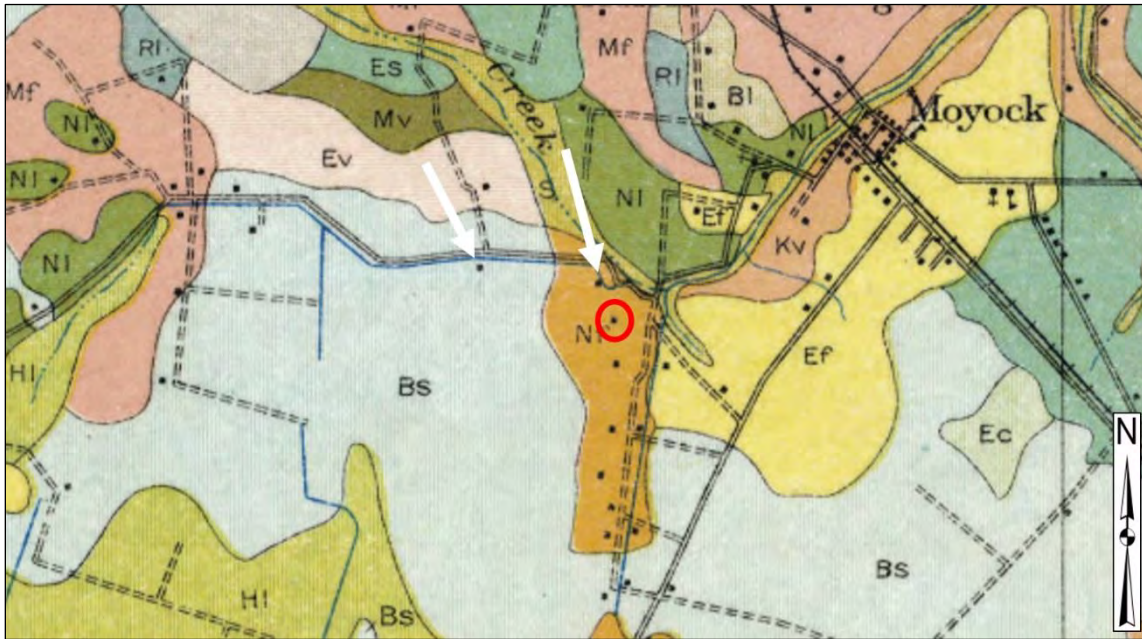


Figure 24: Approximate Location (Red Circle) of the Primary Dwelling of the W.W. Jarvis Farm on a 1923 Soil Map.¹¹⁸ No longer extant buildings denoted by white arrow.
Map not to scale.

For a resource to be eligible under Criterion B, it must have an association with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”¹¹⁹ None of the owners of W.W. Jarvis Farm are known to have had any individual significance locally, statewide, or nationally; consequently, the W.W. Jarvis Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

To properly evaluate the resource’s NRHP eligibility under Criterion C, it must be compared with similar resources within the area. The primary resource of the W.W. Jarvis Farm, the circa-1833 two-story, frame dwelling, has a core composed of a central passage plan with flanking brick chimneys in the non-gabled ends of the buildings. However, similar to many resources of its age in the Moyock vicinity and surrounding counties, the dwelling has been continuously renovated and added to in attempts to progress with architectural trends and increasing space needs. An example of a similar situation is the Whitehurst-Smithson House (PK0998). This resource, located approximately 12.5 miles southwest of the W.W. Jarvis Farm at west corner of the intersection of Chicken Corner Road and NC 17 in Pasquotank County, is a slightly more recent example of the house form and type as it was constructed in 1856 with Neoclassical- and Federal-style elements (Photo 41, p. 64). The house is relatively larger in scale at the façade, containing five bays, but is a single room deep similar to the W.W. Jarvis Farm house. The Neoclassical, partial-width, full-height portico is said to be a replacement addition and supported by “mock-fluted Doric pillars.”¹²⁰ The interior also reflects the

¹¹⁸ United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1923.

¹¹⁹ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

¹²⁰ NC-HPO 1985.

architectural style in which the building was constructed featuring “moldings with peaked and crossetted lintels” as well as ornamental plaster ceiling medallion in the main parlor.¹²¹ The dwelling, which is currently being operated as a bed and breakfast, was placed on the Study List in 1987.



Photo 41: Primary (Northeast) Elevation of the Whitehurst-Smithson House (PK0998).

The House at 407 Tulls Creek Road (CK0435) in Moyock of Currituck County is an example of a two-story, side-gabled dwelling constructed with Federal attributes (Photo 42, p. 65). The house, located 1.8 miles east of the current resource, is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling built around 1890 with flanking exterior-end, brick chimneys and replacement siding and fenestration, akin to the primary dwelling of the W.W. Jarvis Farm.¹²² Although constructed outside of the period of popularity for the style, the dwelling features several Neoclassical elements such as the dominant full-height porch supported by squared Doric-like columns and pilasters and a pedimented surround for the primary entrance with side lights and squared Doric-like pilasters, possibly added at a later date.¹²³ The resource was determined not eligible by NC-HPO staff in 2006. Currently the house sits on a 1.8-acre parcel but whether it was once associated with more land was not discernable with the brief revisit completed as a part of this effort. The surrounding landscape had become increasingly residential over the last decade, replacing agricultural fields that once marked the area.¹²⁴

¹²¹ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

¹²² NC-HPO 2018.

¹²³ McAlester 2013:247–264.

¹²⁴ NETR 2012.



Photo 42: Looking Northeast at the House at 407 Tulls Creek Road (CK0435).

Another example of an early- to mid-nineteenth-century, two-story dwelling is the Simmons-Morris House (CK0331) at 3784 Caratoke Highway in Barco of Currituck County, approximately 14 miles southeast of the current resource (Photo 43, p. 66). The modest dwelling is three bays wide featuring a side-passage plan and is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gabled roof contains partial returns in the gabled ends and a rear ell as well as addition gabled extensions extend from the rear (west). Unlike the house at the W.W. Jarvis Farm, the porch is two stories with squared, aluminum-clad posts with the second story being lined with a turned rail. According to a previous survey, the dwelling's interior is "relatively intact and features original heart of pine floors, four-paneled doors and parlor fireplace surround with fluting, scrolled brackets and central molded, incised panel."¹²⁵ The resource was placed in the Study List in 2007. The former survey did not, however, note the agricultural buildings associated with the Simmons-Morris House (Figure 25, p. 66). A recent visit to the property showed that the agricultural complex immediately north of the resource are called "Morris Farm Market," further relating it to the dwelling. Visible from the public right-of-way and current online aerials, the complex includes a produce salesroom warehouse and a larger warehouse with ridge ventilators that appear to be of recent construction to the north and several historic buildings to the west such as a barn and silo. In a 1953 aerial, it appears that a minimal amount of associated outbuildings are indeed historic, similar to the current state of the W.W. Jarvis Farm.¹²⁶

¹²⁵ NC-HPO 2007e.

¹²⁶ NETR 1952, 1993, 2012.



Photo 43: Southeast Oblique of Simmons-Morris House (CK0331).



Figure 25: Current Aerial View of the Simmons-Morris House (CK0331) (denoted by red arrow) and Presumed Associated Agricultural Outbuildings.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ Google 2017.

During a mid-1980s survey of the W.W. Jarvis property, the documenter notes numerous changes that have occurred to the primary dwelling including the large-scale porch and rear additions.¹²⁸ Unfortunately the 1980 survey form does not go into any more detail on these modifications and no photographs of the house were included in the file. During fieldwork, Dovetail was able to speak to the current occupants of the W.W. Jarvis Farm, who provided access to the property and allowed exterior photographs of all primary and secondary resources; however they denied admittance to the primary dwelling's interior. Despite not being able to evaluate the integrity of the interior, Dovetail's archival research, notes from the previous survey conducted in the 1980s and 2007, and comparisons with other similar resources in the area provide sufficient information with which to make an evaluation of the W.W. Jarvis Farm under Criterion C.¹²⁹ Dovetail did learn from the current occupants that the interior of the house has been heavily remodeled. This dwelling, however, has undergone several common exterior modifications since the last survey was conducted, including siding and window replacement; however, no further additions were noted. The associated historic outbuildings that have survived have either been heavily modified for alternate uses (i.e., the circa-1920 cattle barn now utilized for machine storage) or are in very poor condition, such as the smokehouse ruins. The previous survey suggests that an original detached kitchen constructed circa 1835 was still extant; however, it was found to be no longer extant during the current survey.¹³⁰ Because of the alterations and modifications to the primary resource as well as to extant historic outbuildings, resulting in a reduced integrity of materials, design, and workmanship, the W.W. Jarvis Farm is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.¹³¹ The W.W. Jarvis Farm is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the W.W. Jarvis Farm **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

¹²⁸ NC-HPO 2007e.

¹²⁹ NC-HPO 2007d.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

CK0024: Northern-Cox House

Date of Construction: Circa 1855
Modifications: Circa 1900

595 South Mills Road
Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina
PIN: 8011-87-5719
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Northern-Cox House is located on the south side of South Mills Road in a rural area about 2 miles west of the unincorporated community of Moyock in Currituck County, North Carolina. The resource was previously recorded in 1972 and again in 2008 and was revisited as a part of this effort. The property comprises a large, irregularly shaped parcel measuring about 229 acres that is primarily covered in agricultural fields. The house and outbuildings, which are approximately centered on the lot, are immediately surrounded by a grass lawn dotted with deciduous trees and small shrubbery. The remainder of the parcel is covered by cropped agricultural fields and a wooded area to the west (Figure 26 and Figure 27, pp. 69–70). The property is predominantly accessed by a long dirt lane from the north via South Mills Road. The resource faces north towards South Mills Road and the parcel is boarded to the west by Riley’s Run Road, cultivated agricultural fields to the south, and other agricultural properties divided by a wooded boundary line to the east. A garage, well house enclosure, and building ruins are all affiliated with this resource. Access to the interior of the house was not obtained during this survey, as the dwelling appears vacant at this time.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a two-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling built around 1855 in the Greek Revival style (Photo 44, p. 71). The continuous brick foundation with decorative vents is laid in a six-to-one common bond and supports the frame structural system that is clad in weatherboard. The dwelling is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with full wood returns and closed eaves. Four interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roof slope: two on the northern slope along the east and west elevations and two on the south slope on the east and west elevations.



Figure 26: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Northern-Cox House (CK0024).¹³²

¹³² Esri 2016.

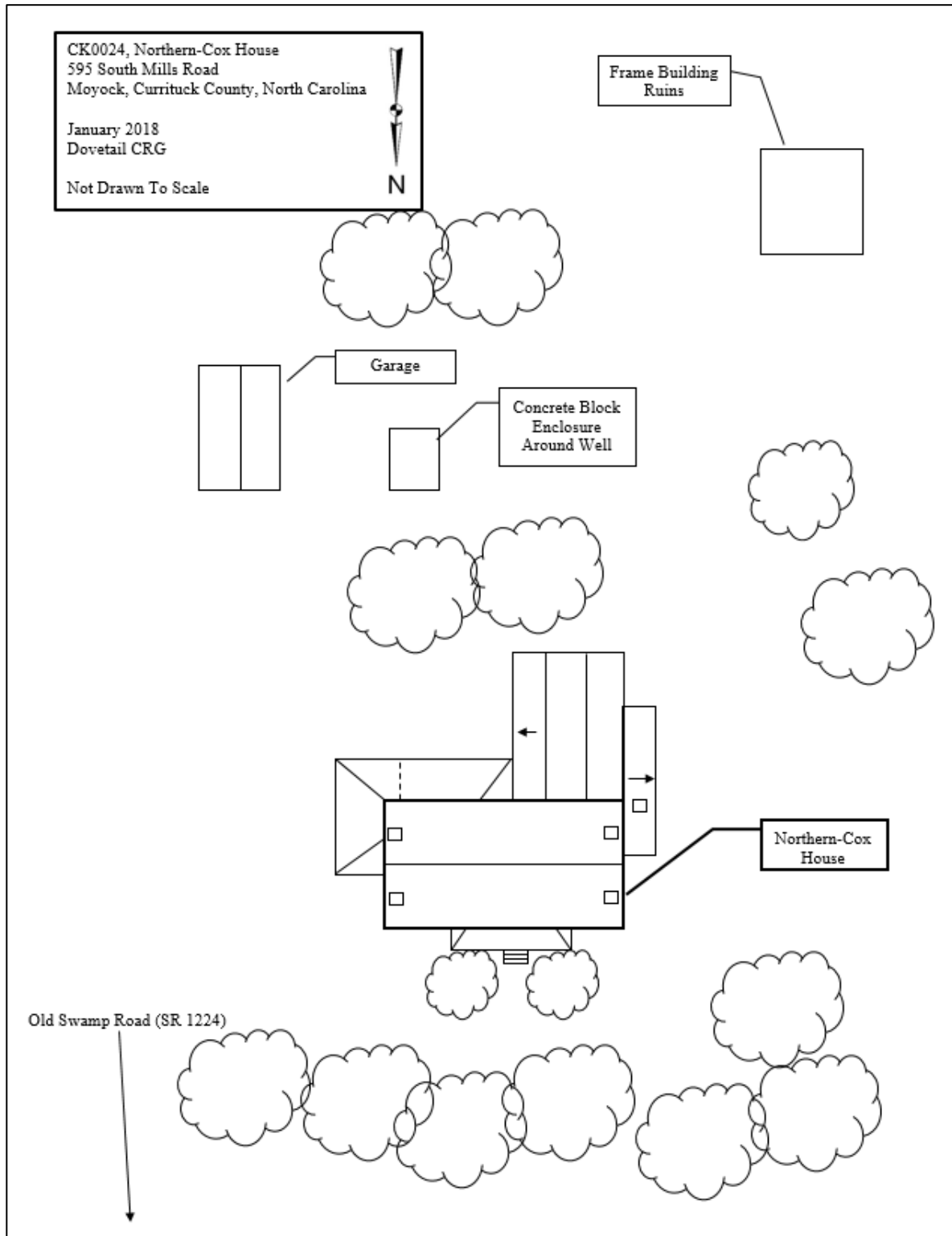


Figure 27: Northern-Cox House (CK0024) Site Plan. Not to scale.



Photo 44: Northern-Cox House, North Elevation (Top) and Northwest Oblique (Bottom).

The primary entrance is centered on the north elevation and is filled with a modern, single-leaf, louvered, wood door covered by a metal-framed storm door (Photo 45, p. 72). The door is located on a one-story, three-bay, enclosed, entry porch that replaced an earlier porch supported by Tuscan columns (Figure 28, p. 72). The porch is set on a continuous brick foundation, is clad in weatherboard, and is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The door is flanked by paired, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows and is accessed by a set of six brick steps with metal railing that lead to a landing in front of

the porch. Other fenestration on the façade (north) and rear (south) elevation includes symmetrical, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows within wood surrounds. The centered window on the second story of the façade features four-light side lights. The east and west elevations feature four-over-four, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows within unadorned, wood surrounds with six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows in the gable ends.



Photo 45: Northern-Cox House, Primary Entrance Detail.



Figure 28: Undated Photo of Northern-Cox House Showing Original Porch.¹³³

¹³³ Bates 1985.

This resource features three large additions that all appear to date around the turn of the twentieth century (Photo 46). The first is a wrap-around porch which stretches from the west elevation around to the south elevation (Photo 46). The porch is set on brick piers, some of which feature concrete-block infill. The eastern portion of the porch is screened—likely a more recent alteration, and supported by small, Tuscan columns and the southern section is enclosed and features weatherboard and fixed ribbon windows with a single-leaf vinyl door providing interior access between the two. The entire porch is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single-leaf vinyl door with a large fixed light at the center is located within the enclosed porch portion. A set of wood stairs with wood railing lead to the door and the entrance is covered by a pent roof sheathed in asphalt shingles.



Photo 46: Northern-Cox House, East Elevation (Top) and Rear (Southeast Oblique) Wrap-Around Porch Addition Detail (Bottom).

The second is a one-story, rear-ell addition that extends from the western portion of the south elevation (Photo 47). This addition was previously recorded as containing the kitchen.¹³⁴ The foundation, which is on brick piers with concrete-block infill, supports the frame structural system that is clad in weatherboard. The gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features partial wood returns. Fenestration along the west elevation is composed of four-over-four, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows. The east elevation features a shed-roofed, screened porch—likely a more recent alteration. Access to this addition is gained through a single-leaf, paneled vinyl door covered by a metal-and-glass storm door located on the north elevation.



Photo 47: Northern-Cox House, Rear Ell Addition, Southwest Oblique (Top) and East Elevation (bottom).

The final addition stretches across the west elevation of the primary resource and the rear ell addition (Photo 48, p. 75). The one-story, five-bay addition is situated on brick piers, is clad in weatherboard, and is covered by a shed roof with exposed rafter tails sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior-end brick chimney topped by a metal flue is located on the south

¹³⁴ NC-HPO 2008.

elevation. The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation and is filled with a single-leaf, flush wood door covered by a metal-framed storm door. A set of six stairs constructed of concrete blocks with metal railing supported by wood posts leads to the door. Other fenestration includes one-over-one, double-hung sash, metal windows.



Photo 48: Northern-Cox House, Addition Detail, West Elevation.

Primary Resource: Interior

A previous survey conducted in 2007 by Meg Greene Malvasi was able to obtain interior access to the resource.¹³⁵ The footprint of the property does not appear to have been changed since that survey and interior site plans were drawn which are included below (Figure 29 and Figure 30, pp. 76–77). At that time it was noted that the interior remained mostly intact:

The central hall plan features plaster walls, approximately ten-foot high ceilings, random width plank floors and four-paneled single-leaf wood doors. The house's design also incorporates other interior details not seen anywhere else in Currituck County. Greek Revival, pedimented-styled cap trim and molded surrounds adorn all the door and window openings. Four-foot wide paneled pocket doors separate the dining room from the parlor area. The centerpiece of the house is the suspended center-hall, quarter-turn staircase with a Greek-Revival styled round newel post which opens into a spacious second floor hall. The fireplace surrounds are simple molded wood with flat pilasters. Four bedrooms, each with their own fireplace are located here; another quarter-flight of stairs leads to the half-story with two smaller bedrooms, most likely used by servants.¹³⁶

¹³⁵ NC-HPO 2008.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

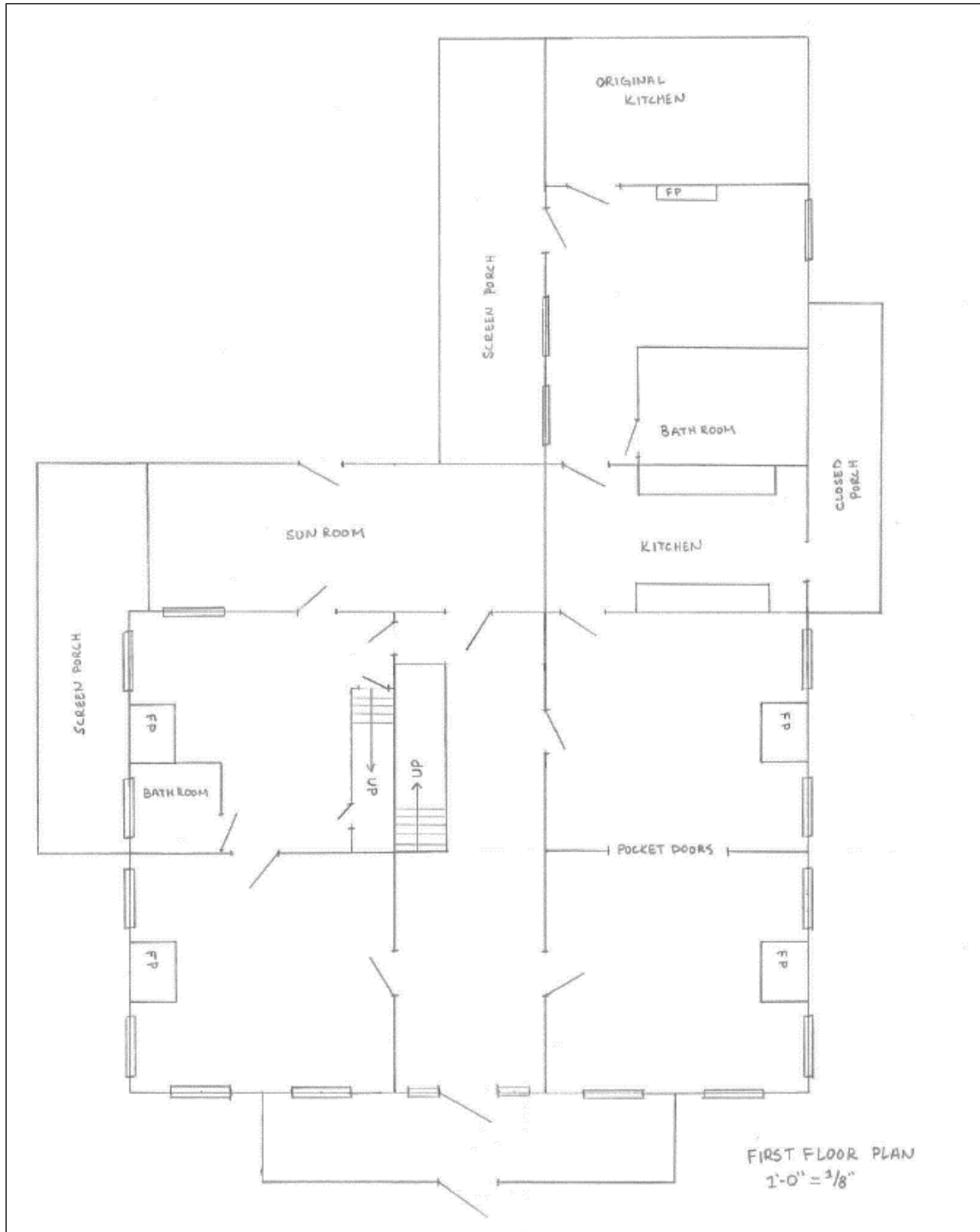


Figure 29: Northern-Cox House, First Floor Plan.¹³⁷

¹³⁷ Ibid.

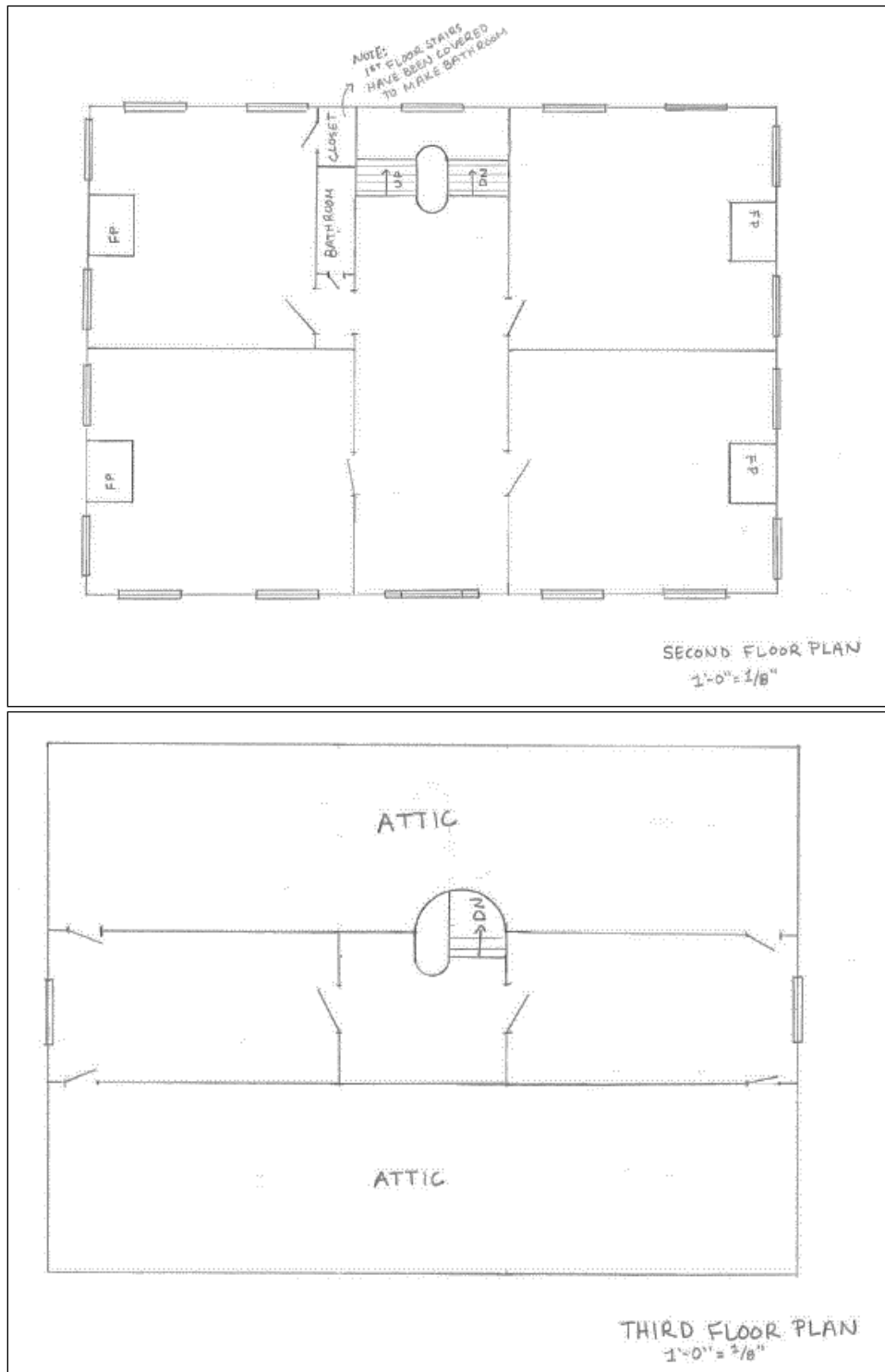


Figure 30: Northern-Cox House, Second Floor Plan (Top) and Third Floor Plan (Bottom).¹³⁸

¹³⁸ NC-HPO 2008.

Secondary Resources

Three secondary resources are associated with this dwelling. They all appear to date from the first half of the twentieth century and are located to the south of the primary resource. A circa-1950, one-story garage is located about 60 feet south of the primary resource (Photo 49). The frame structural system is clad in weatherboard and is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. A large, open-bay, vehicular entrance is centered on the primary (north) elevation and is flanked by two, single-leaf, open-bays. A secondary entrance located on the west elevation is filled with a single-leaf, two-paneled, half-glazed, vinyl door.



Photo 49: Garage, North Elevation (Top) and West Elevation (Bottom).

A circa-1950, one-story, well enclosure is located about 60 feet south of the primary resource (Photo 50, p. 79). The frame structural system is clad in weatherboard and tar paper and the resource does not have a roof. A modern metal tank is located within the structure. A circa-

1920 set of building ruins is located about 170 feet southwest of the primary resource (Photo 51). The resource appears to have been frame and clad in weatherboard with a gabled roof. A brick chimney with a corbeled cap is located on the north end of the ruins.



Photo 50: Well Enclosure, Northeast Oblique.



Photo 51: Frame Building Ruins, Looking Southeast.

Historic Context

The parcel that contains the Northern-Cox House was once a part of a much larger tract owned by Philip Northern (1). Philip Northern (1) was a large landowner and farmer in Currituck County who received most of his land through several land grants in the 1820s.¹³⁹ When he passed away in 1836, he left his estate to his son, William, to divide. Though records of this division were not found, it appears that some of the estate was given to another of his son's, Philip Northern (2).¹⁴⁰ Philip Northern (2) and his wife Mary married around 1850 when he was 25 and she was 16, and by 1860 they are listed as living in Moyock Township with their five children and a live-in farm laborer.¹⁴¹ At that time their real estate was valued at \$15,000 and personal estate valued at \$25,000, making them one of the wealthiest families in the northern end of the county.¹⁴² Due to the large real estate value and the Greek-Revival style of the dwelling, it is likely that the house was built around this time as well, circa 1855.

Philip Northern (2) died in the early 1860s and the estate passed to his family. Mary remarried and had four more children with her second husband, Edwin Holt.¹⁴³ Edwin Holt was a teacher and Civil War veteran from Princess Anne County, Virginia who moved to Currituck County after the war.¹⁴⁴ Philip Northern's estate likely was transferred to his children after Mary remarried, as was often stipulated in wills of the time.¹⁴⁵ Mary and Edwin, though not owners of the property, held life estate to the land and house for the rest of their lives.¹⁴⁶ They raised their children in the house and farmed the land, at times housing in-laws and grandchildren, many of which are listed as "work[ing] on farm."¹⁴⁷

At the time of Mary's death in 1881, her son with Philip Northern, William Patrick (W.P.) Northern, was the owner of the property. In 1882 he sold the parcel to his brother Willoughby Dozier (W.D.) Northern for \$750. The deed states that it contains "seven hundred and fifty acres ...being the same tract on which Mary J. Holt (formerly Northern and Mother of said W.P. and W.D. Northern) resided at the time of her death, and on which E.W. Holt now resides."¹⁴⁸ Edwin Holt continued to live on the property due to his life rights. In 1891, W.D. Northern sold the 750-acre property, now known as the "Northern Tract" to David A. Cox for \$2,000.¹⁴⁹ Edwin Holt moved in with his son, Robert Edwin Holt, near the end of his life and passed away in 1907.¹⁵⁰

¹³⁹ North Carolina Land Grants 1824, 1827.

¹⁴⁰ North Carolina County, District and Probate Courts 1836.

¹⁴¹ U.S. Census 1850.

¹⁴² NC-HPO 2008; U.S. Census 1860.

¹⁴³ U.S. Census 1870.

¹⁴⁴ Findagrave.com 2016a.

¹⁴⁵ CCDB 40:585.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ U.S. Census 1880.

¹⁴⁸ CCDB 40:585.

¹⁴⁹ CCDB 45:157.

¹⁵⁰ Findagrave.com 2016b.

David A. Cox was a decedent of the Cox family, who lived in Virginia as early as the 1660s and moved to Currituck County, North Carolina around the 1740s.¹⁵¹ They were a prominent and wealthy family in the area, and David A. Cox likely inherited land and money through his family connections.¹⁵² By 1900, he and his wife, Maggie, with their five children, were living in the house and farming the land.¹⁵³ In 1930 his home is valued at \$25,000, significantly more than his neighbors.¹⁵⁴ After David A. Cox's death in 1939, 455 acres of his estate, including the house lot, were partitioned to be divided up amongst his family (Figure 31, p. 82). The remainder of his estate was granted to one of his sons, Edward A. Cox, as devised in his will.¹⁵⁵ The partition deed of 1940 states that "Alfred T. Cox, Jane Cox Charlton, and Ruth Cox Tyler are the owners as tenants in common of all of the home farm of their late father, David A. Cox... and they desire to partition the said property among them."¹⁵⁶ Alfred T. Cox was allotted the two parcels indicated as "#2" on the plat, which included the house and a cluster outbuildings (no longer extant), noted as the "main buildings of the D.A. Cox Farm," excepting the family cemetery, which was to remain for use of the heirs of David A. Cox (the cemetery was unable to be located during the current survey).¹⁵⁷

It is likely that Alfred T. Cox did not live on the property, as one year later he sold the 106-acre house parcel as well as the remaining unsold chattel property to his sister, Ruth Cox Tyler, and her husband, N.B. Tyler. Ruth and N.B. Tyler also did not reside on the property as they are listed in city directories as residing in Raleigh.¹⁵⁸ They likely continued to run and manage the farm through the use of tenants. In 1952 Ruth and N.B. Tyler sold all the land they received from the partition of David A. Cox's estate, which makes up the 229 acres that the parcel currently contains, to Ruth's brother, Edward A. Cox. Edward and his wife, Faytie, lived in Moyock at the time, and upon buying the property, moved to the house and began to manage the farm. Edward and Faytie had two daughters and were very involved in the community. Faytie was a teacher, a member of the Moyock Home Demonstration Club, Currituck Historical Society, Moyock Women's Club, Farm Bureau, and she served as chairman of the Currituck Board of Social Services. Edward was a farmer, Boy Scout Leader, president of the Currituck County Farm Bureau, president of the Moyock Parent and Teachers Association, as well as belonged to the Purebred Duroc Swine Breeders Association, North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, Foundation Seed Producers Association, and the Ruritan Club.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵¹ Bates 1985.

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ U.S. Census 1900.

¹⁵⁴ U.S. Census 1930.

¹⁵⁵ CCDB 71:270.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ CCDB 71:270; CCPB A:158.

¹⁵⁸ U.S. City Directories 1935, 1945, 1949.

¹⁵⁹ Bates 1985:185.



Figure 31: Plat of a Part of The D.A. Cox Estate.¹⁶⁰ Note the two parcels designated as “#2” as well as the house and outbuilding cluster and the cemetery.

Together, Edward and Faytie were very proficient farmers, raising Blank Angus Cattle and Duroc Hogs and growing various grains. The Edward Cox family went on to win the Master Farm Family Award in 1951, a joint award from the *Progressive Farmer* magazine and the Agricultural Extension Service that judged based on farming, homemaking, and citizenship.¹⁶¹ Following Edward's death in 1966, Faytie continued to operate the farm and live in the house. In 1994, shortly before her death, Faytie granted interest in the property to her children and their spouses who own it now.¹⁶² Currently the house is vacant and owned by a trust.

Evaluation

The Northern-Cox House is a circa-1855, Greek Revival-style dwelling that retains a high level of integrity of location and setting. The building has not moved since it was first constructed

¹⁶⁰ CCPB A:158.
¹⁶¹ Bates 1985:185.
¹⁶² CCDB 341:155.

and remains in a rural area that is heavily agricultural in nature. This property was once a thriving farm, but only a mid-twentieth century garage, well, and set of ruins survive. As such, it has a low integrity of association. Integrity of workmanship, materials, design, and feeling have been affected by the construction of several medium- and small-sized additions as well as the vacant and deteriorating condition of the house.

The NPS outlines the considerations for which a property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. They are as follows: “To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context... The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context... and it must retain historic integrity.”¹⁶³ Additionally, in a National Register Bulletin entitled “Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,” the NPS further defines what might be eligible for a listing in the NRHP specifically for agricultural complexes. In order for a rural property to attain significance in agriculture, they must “have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area... have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community,” and “cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.”¹⁶⁴ Though the residents of the Northern-Cox House participated in agricultural practices such as farming and raising livestock, they have no known association with notable historic events or trends. As such, the Northern-Cox house is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Philip Northern (2), David Cox, nor any of the other owners or occupants associated with this resource are known to have gained notable importance, nor are they considered individually significant at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, this resource does not do not meet the requirements for Criterion B which is defined as needing to be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”¹⁶⁵ As such, the Northern-Cox House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Northern-Cox House is one of several mid-nineteenth century dwellings of that size and form in this region of rural Currituck County. This house was constructed by the Northern family during a time in which they were prospering, and as a result, it stands out on the landscape, though the current deteriorating condition of the house has had an adverse effect on its historic integrity. To properly evaluate the resource's NRHP eligibility under Criterion C, it must be compared with similar resources within the area. The Samuel Wilson House (CK0021) is similar in style and massing to the Northern-Cox House and is in much better condition (Photo 52, p. 84). Constructed in 1852, this two-story, five-bay, Greek Revival dwelling is set on brick piers is clad in weatherboard. The resource is covered by a side-gabled roof and features six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows and a one-story, one-bay, Greek Revival-style porch. The Samuel Wilson House was once a part of a much larger

¹⁶³ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

¹⁶⁴ McClelland et al. 1999.

¹⁶⁵ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

farm complex with multiple outbuildings, like the Northern-Cox house, are no longer extant.¹⁶⁶ The Samuel Wilson House remains in excellent condition, with only one small rear addition, and was noted as one of the best surviving example of the Greek Revival style in Currituck County.¹⁶⁷



Photo 52: Samuel Wilson House (CK0021), East Elevation.

The J.P. Morgan House (CK0352) is a two-story, four-bay, single-family dwelling constructed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Photo 53, p. 85). The resource is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This house features a one-story, full length, shed-roof porch and one-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows flanked by louvered shutters. The J.P. Morgan House is one of two remaining dwellings with a primary entrance featuring two doors in the county.¹⁶⁸

This Northern-Cox House has undergone several common modifications since the early twentieth century, including enclosing the front porch and replacing the door. There have also been several additions constructed to the rear elevation. Since the resource was last surveyed in 2007, the house had fallen into disrepair and is currently sitting vacant. The house has become overgrown with trees and shrubs, and some of the siding and roofing material has fallen off. After repeated unsuccessful attempts find contact information for the current property owner due to the property currently being owned by a trust, during fieldwork Dovetail architectural historians attempted to gain interior access to the building by knocking on the door; however, the house is currently vacant. As such, interior access to the building was not obtained. Despite not being able to evaluate the integrity of the interior, Dovetail's archival

¹⁶⁶ NC-HPO 2008.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ NC-HPO 2009.

research, notes from the previous survey in 2008, and comparisons with other similar resources in the area provide sufficient information with which to evaluate The Northern-Cox House under Criterion C.¹⁶⁹ The alterations and the vacant and deteriorating condition of the house have resulted in a reduced integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Furthermore, the nearby Samuel Wilson House (CK0021) and J.P. Morgan House (CK0352) are better examples of this form and style in the area. Thus, the Northern-Cox House is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



Photo 53: J.P. Morgan House (CK0352), Northwest Elevation.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.¹⁷⁰ The Northern-Cox House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Northern-Cox House **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

¹⁶⁹ NC-HPO 2008.

¹⁷⁰ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

CM0150: Pritchard House

Date of Construction: Circa 1890
Modifications: Circa 1930

581 Old Swamp Road
South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: 018000002625520000
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Pritchard House at 581 Old Swamp Road (SR 1224) is located in a moderately populated area about 4.2 miles northeast of the unincorporated community of South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina (Figure 32 and Figure 33, pp. 87–88). The resource was believed to be newly recorded as a part of this effort; however, the Eastern Office of the NC-HPO notified Dovetail that it was identified during a county-wide survey conducted in 2015.¹⁷¹ It was not given a resource name at that time; therefore, its name is derived from archival research that suggests the house was most likely constructed by D.T. Pritchard and primarily owned by members of the Pritchard family. The property comprises a rectangular lot measuring approximately 1.25 acres covered in a grass lawn lined by Old Swamp Road to the north, residential properties to the east and west, and a small horse farm to the south. The property is speckled with immature trees and the façade (northeast elevation) is lined by small plantings. Additional resources associated with the primary resource includes four sheds and a chicken coop. The property is accessed by an unpaved driveway that extends from the road towards the east side of the dwelling. Access to the interior of the house was not obtained during this survey.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a two-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1890 in a T-plan, featuring a central rear ell (Photo 54, p. 89). The building is set on a brick-pier foundation with brick and concrete-block infill supporting a frame structural system clad in weatherboard siding with cornerboards although new vinyl siding covers portions of the rear ell (Photo 54, p. 89). It is covered by a moderately pitched, cross-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal with wood boxed eaves and partial returns in the gabled ends (northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations). An interior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap is centered in both the northeast and southwest elevations and the southeast elevation of the rear ell (Photo 54, p. 89).

¹⁷¹ John Wood, personal communication 2017; NC-HPO 2015a.



Figure 32: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Pritchard House (CM0150).¹⁷²

¹⁷² Esri 2016.

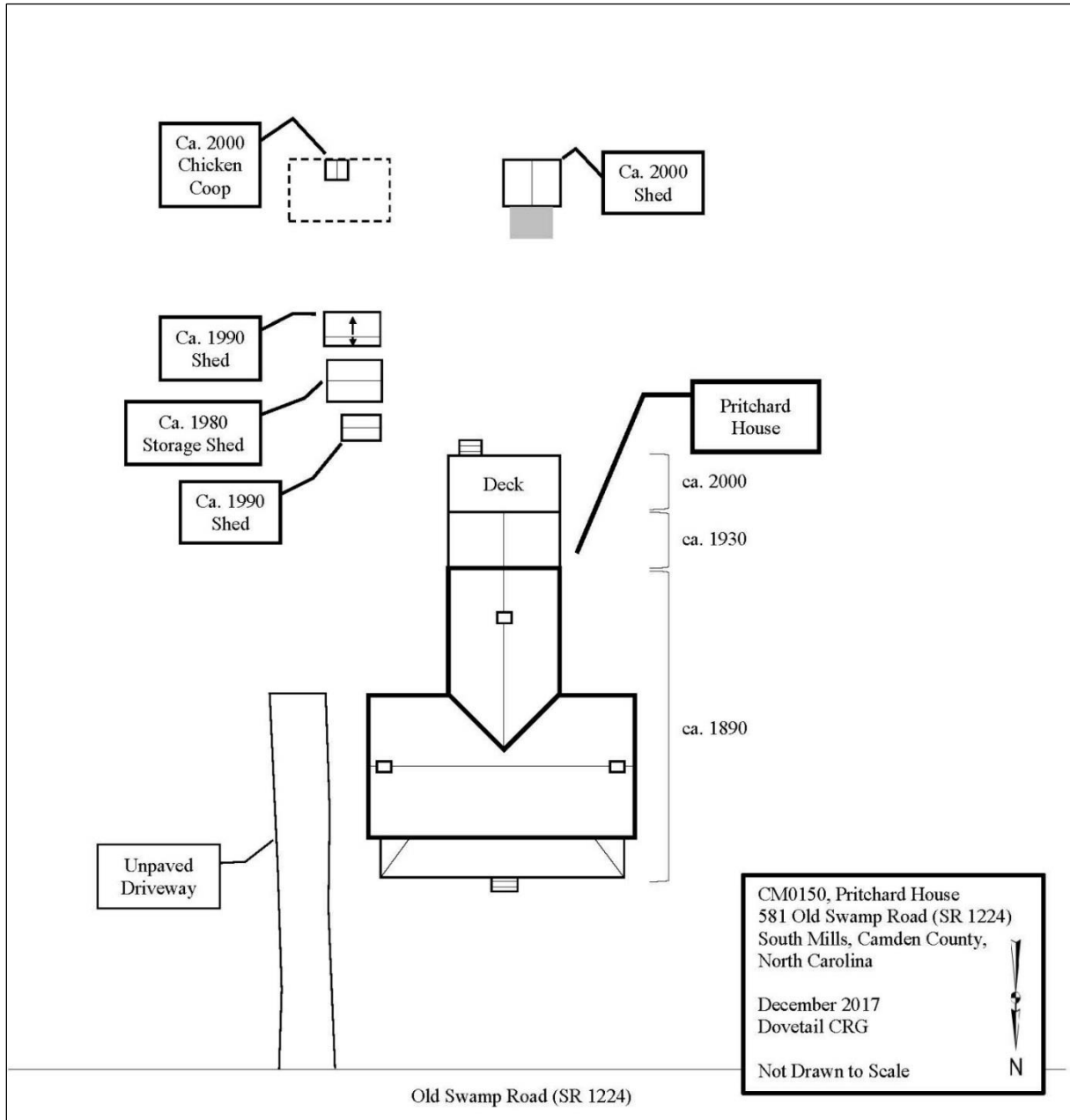


Figure 33: Site Plan of the Pritchard House (CM0150).



Photo 54: Northwest Elevation of the Pritchard House, Facing Southwest (Top); Detail of Foundation of Pritchard House, Northeast Elevation of Pritchard House (Middle); Detail of Gabled Returns and Chimney Flue, Southwest Elevation of Pritchard House (Bottom).

Centered in the façade (northwest elevation), the primary entrance is filled with a replacement, single-leaf, half-glazed, metal door and is framed by an unadorned wood surround (Photo 55). Other fenestration includes single and paired, one-over-one, vinyl and two-over-two, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with vertical muntins featuring wood surrounds (Photo 55). A two-over-two, double-hung sash window with horizontal muntins is visible in southwest elevation of the rear ell. A one-story, five-bay, full-width porch spans the façade. The wood deck, accessed by a set of poured-concrete steps centered in the northwest elevation, is set on a brick pier foundation and covered by a hipped roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The roof is supported by squared and slightly tapered wood posts.



Photo 55: Detail of Replacement Door in Primary Entrance of Pritchard House (Left); Detail of Original Window in Northwest Elevation (Right).

A circa-1930, one-story, gabled addition set on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill extends from the southeast elevation of the rear ell (Photo 56, p. 91). The frame addition is primarily clad in new vinyl siding that is still in the process of being applied and the roof, which features small partial returns in the southeast elevation, is clad in v-crimp metal, similar to the core of the building. Windows have been replaced by one-over-one, vinyl, double-hung sashes with faux muntins and an entrance in the east half of the southeast is filled with a single-leaf, multi-light, metal door and covered by a shed awning supported by wood brackets. A circa-2000 wood deck, which appears to be a more recent addition, partially lined with a squared wood rail extends from the southeast elevation from the one-story addition.



Photo 56: Northeast Elevation of the Pritchard House, Looking West.

Primary Resource: Interior

Interior access was not obtained during the current survey and the form produced from the previous survey did not provide any interior detail.

Secondary Resources

There are several secondary resources associated with the dwelling, most of which are situated in a cluster immediately southeast while two secondary resources are located approximately 115 feet south. A circa-1990 one-story, concrete-block shed sits within the cluster of outbuildings nearest to the primary resource (Photo 57, p. 92). It is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal and a single-leaf, plywood door is set in the east elevation. Immediately south of the concrete-block shed is a circa-1980, frame storage shed clad in corrugated metal and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal (Photo 57, p. 92). An entrance was not visible during the time of survey. A circa-1990, pre-fabricated, frame storage shed is directly south of the frame and concrete-block storage sheds (Photo 57, p. 92). The building is clad in T1-11 siding and covered by a shed roof with a pent roof along the north elevation; the entire roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single-leaf, plywood door is set in the north elevation and a window opening is visible in the east.

One of the outbuildings situated outside of the cluster of secondary resources is a circa-2000, prefabricated, gable-roofed shed. It is clad in Hardi-plank and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles (Photo 58, p. 92). A double-leaf, plywood door is set in the north elevation and is accessed by a wood ramp. The other outbuilding set away from the cluster of secondary

resource is a circa-2000, frame chicken coop (Photo 58, p. 92). It is partially clad in plywood siding and covered by a front-gabled roof partially sheathed in asphalt shingles. Surrounding the coop is chicken wire-and-wood post fence with a gate of the same materials to the north.



Photo 57: Cluster of Outbuildings Associated with the Pritchard House, Looking West. From left to right: circa-1990 frame shed, circa-1980 storage shed, and circa-1990 concrete-block shed.



Photo 58: Circa-2000 Pre-Fabricated Shed, North Oblique (Left); Circa-2000 Chicken Coop, Looking South (Right).

Historic Context

Although county tax assessment records indicate that the Pritchard House was constructed around 1930, a 1923 soil map shows the building on the south side of the current Old Swamp Road (Figure 34).¹⁷³ The house is also shown and named “old house” in a plat of “Road and

¹⁷³ USDA 1923.

Paths in Camden County, N.C.” drawn in 1933 (Figure 35, p. 95).¹⁷⁴ In 1888, David L. Pritchard, a local plantation and mill owner, died and left his estate to his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Hughes, and his nephew, Daniel Thomas Pritchard (1842–1924).¹⁷⁵ In 1874 county tax assessment records, David L. Pritchard was taxed with a total of 1,526 acres of land, 437 of which is denoted as “Home” valued at \$2,000.¹⁷⁶ In the same tax record, David Thomas is taxed on 350 acres of “Buck Island” and by 1888, David Thomas is taxed for 150 acres of “Home” land valued at \$900, 475 acres of “D.L. Pritchard” land valued at \$2,375, and almost 700 acres of swamp lands.¹⁷⁷ It is estimated that the dwelling was constructed shortly after the transfer from David L. to David Thomas. In 1890, the county tax assessment records note that David Thomas still owned the same amount of lands valued at the same amount; however, by 1892, the 475 acres of “Pritchard” land had increased to \$2,850 in value, potentially indicating the addition of a building or structure to the property.¹⁷⁸

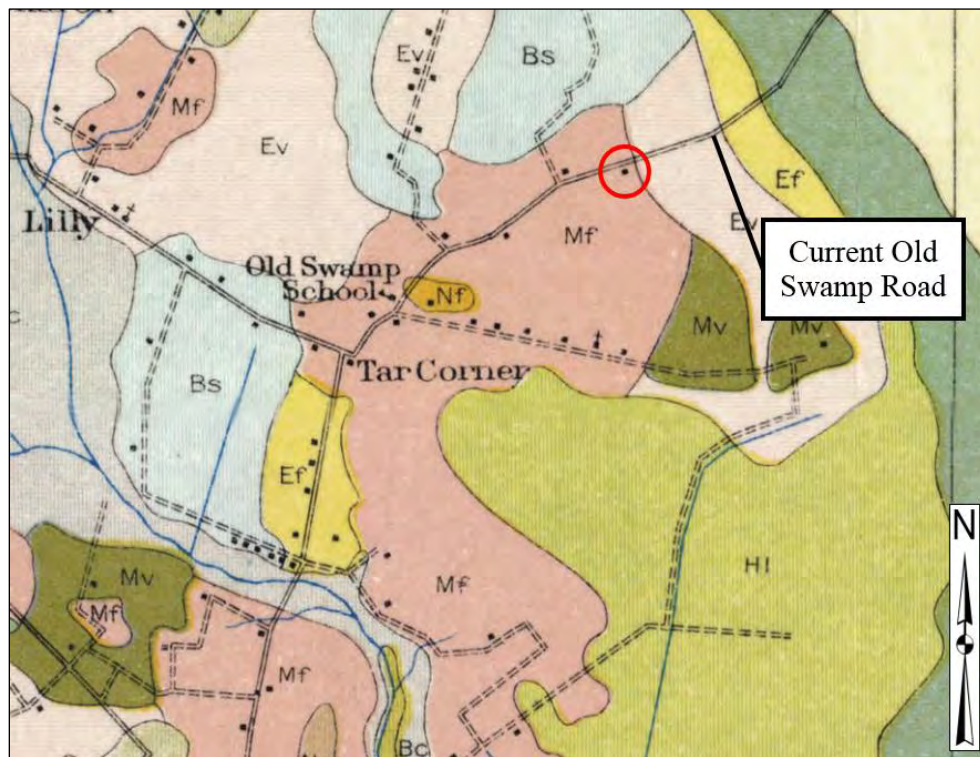


Figure 34: 1923 Soil Map with Location of Pritchard House Encircled in Red.¹⁷⁹
Map not to scale.

David Thomas and his wife, Alice Virginia, had 14 children and were noted to own a mortgaged farm in South Mills where four of their sons worked as farm laborers in the 1900

¹⁷⁴ Camden County Map Book [CaCMB] 0:4.

¹⁷⁵ Camden County Will Book [CaCWB] E:142–143; Virginia Department of Health 1924.

¹⁷⁶ Camden County Tax List Scrolls [CaCTLS] 1874.

¹⁷⁷ CaCTLS 1874, 1888.

¹⁷⁸ CaCTLS 1890, 1892.

¹⁷⁹ USDA 1923.

Census.¹⁸⁰ David Thomas was known to be an active member of the South Mills community and a Civil War veteran during which he was enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army.¹⁸¹ His property had been occasionally called “Buck Island Farm” or “Buck Island Tract.”¹⁸²

David Thomas passed away intestate in 1924 and in July 1927, after special proceedings in the county Superior Court, the lands totaling 150 acres of “D.T. Pritchard, Homestead” were advertised for sale and George Pritchard was once again the highest bidder.¹⁸³ In an additional court proceeding entitled “G.E. Pritchard vs. J.A. Pritchard, et als” in 1937, the tract known as “Buck Island Farm” was resurveyed and measured to contain approximately 180 acres which was divided into 10 equal lots allotted to heirs of David Thomas, his children or if they were deceased at the time, to their children.¹⁸⁴

Sanburn Leary Pritchard (1891–1923) was one of David Thomas’ many children that passed away prior to his father’s death.¹⁸⁵ Sanburn Leary was married to Beulah Leah Dailey Pritchard (1897–1989), and together they had one child, Linwood Eugene Pritchard (1917–1999).¹⁸⁶ In 1920, Sanburn, Beulah, and Linwood Eugene were living with David Thomas on the farm that he owned in South Mills, on which Sanburn worked as a farmer.¹⁸⁷ After her first husband’s untimely death, Beulah married his brother, John Franklin Pritchard (1883–1959), in 1926.¹⁸⁸ Together Beulah and John had three children: Mary Sanburn “Sannie” Pritchard Boswood, Alice Pritchard, and Sophia Pritchard.¹⁸⁹ Once David Thomas’ lands were subdivided between 1927 and 1937, the portion with the dwelling was conveyed to John Franklin.¹⁹⁰ In the 1925 county tax assessment records, John Franklin is noted to be taxed on \$3,390 worth of land in South Mills, while the heirs of D.T. Pritchard are taxed for \$1,500.¹⁹¹ The plat for the division does not note any buildings on the property; however on a plat dated 1933, the Pritchard House, denoted as “old house,” is shown on the south side of Old Swamp Road and on lands owned by John Franklin.¹⁹² It is unclear if John Franklin and Beulah Pritchard lived in the Pritchard House as it was denoted as “old house” or the house to the west was noted as “J.F. Pritchard” in the plat from 1933 (Figure 35, p. 95).¹⁹³

¹⁸⁰ U.S. Census 1900.

¹⁸¹ The National Archives 1864.

¹⁸² CaCMB 0:4.

¹⁸³ Camden County Deed Book [CaCDB] 15:213–214.

¹⁸⁴ CaCDB 15:213–214, 21:323–325A.

¹⁸⁵ Findagrave.com 2000.

¹⁸⁶ Ancestry.com 2012; CaCDB 21:323–328; Findagrave.com 2000.

¹⁸⁷ U.S. Census 1920.

¹⁸⁸ Ancestry.com 2012; North Carolina County Registers of Deeds 1926; North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1959.

¹⁸⁹ North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services 1989; U.S. Census 1940.

¹⁹⁰ CaCDB 21:325A.

¹⁹¹ CaCTLS 1925.

¹⁹² CaCMB 0:4.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

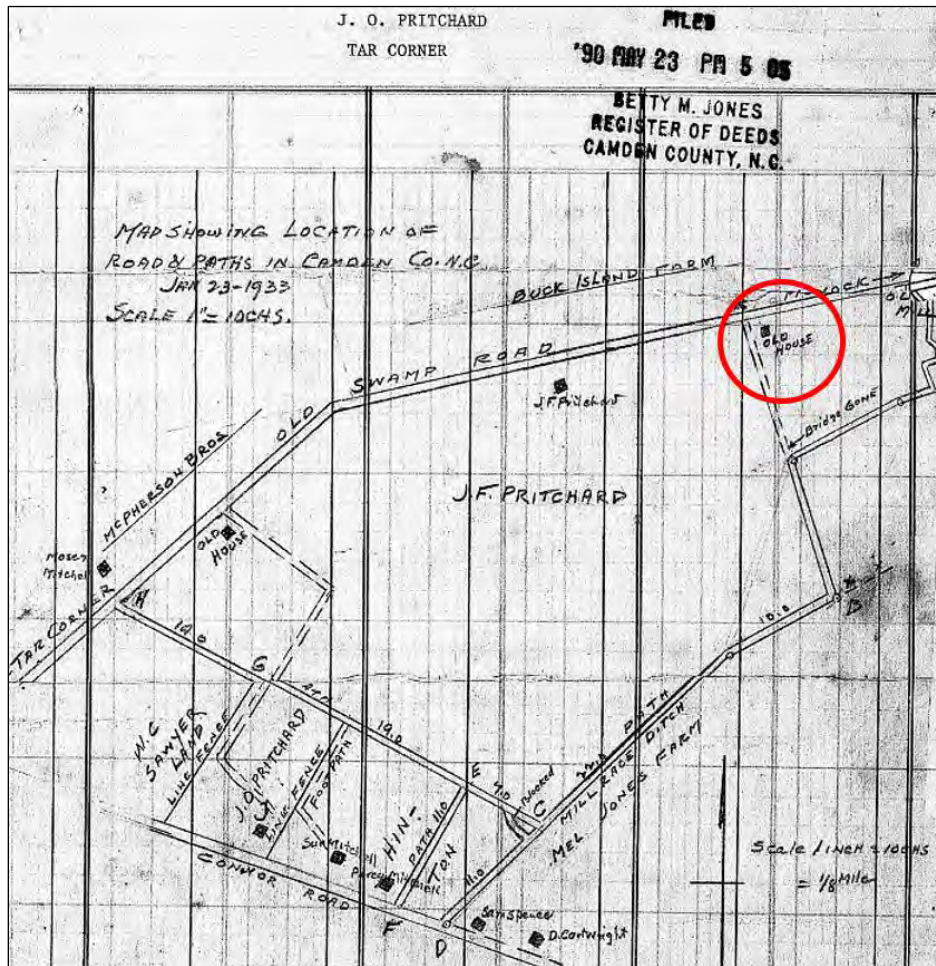


Figure 35: Pritchard House or “Old House” Circled in Red in 1933 Plat That Details Lands Belonging to John Franklin Pritchard.¹⁹⁴

John Franklin was a farmer and also worked as a grocer during his lifetime, living with his family on Old Swamp Road in South Mills.¹⁹⁵ After the death of John Franklin in 1959, the property on both the north and south sides of Old Swamp Road a part of “Buck Island Farm” were conveyed to Linwood Eugene. Linwood Eugene, who also went by the nickname of “Buck Island,” farmed the land and brought horses to the property, becoming a trainer of Standard Breed Race Horses.¹⁹⁶ Although this area of North Carolina is not particularly known for horse farms, they are not uncommon in eastern North Carolina. Linwood, who never married, was noted in his estate records to own a Camden County property worth \$260, 967.¹⁹⁷ In 2004, land owned by Linwood Eugene was divided amongst his sisters Sannie Boswood, Alice V. Pritchard, and Sophia Pritchard. During this division, the S.L. (Sanburn Leary)

¹⁹⁴ CaCMB 0:4.

¹⁹⁵ North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1959; U.S. Census 1940.

¹⁹⁶ Camden County Estate File [CaCEF] 2004.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

Pritchard Tract containing 87.03 acres, among other land, was allotted to Sannie (1924–2004) (Figure 36).¹⁹⁸

After the death of Sannie Boswood in 2004, her daughter, Eula Boswood Joyner, subdivided the property which is detailed in a 2006 plat (Figure 37, p. 97).¹⁹⁹ The property was partitioned into 10.01- to 12.60-acre lots save for the Pritchard House noted as the “now or formerly Boswood Property.”²⁰⁰ Currently, the son of owners Robert E. Hocutt, Sr. and Betty J. Hocutt resides in the dwelling on the “Old House Tract;” they purchased the 1.2-acre tract with the Pritchard House from Eula Joyner.²⁰¹

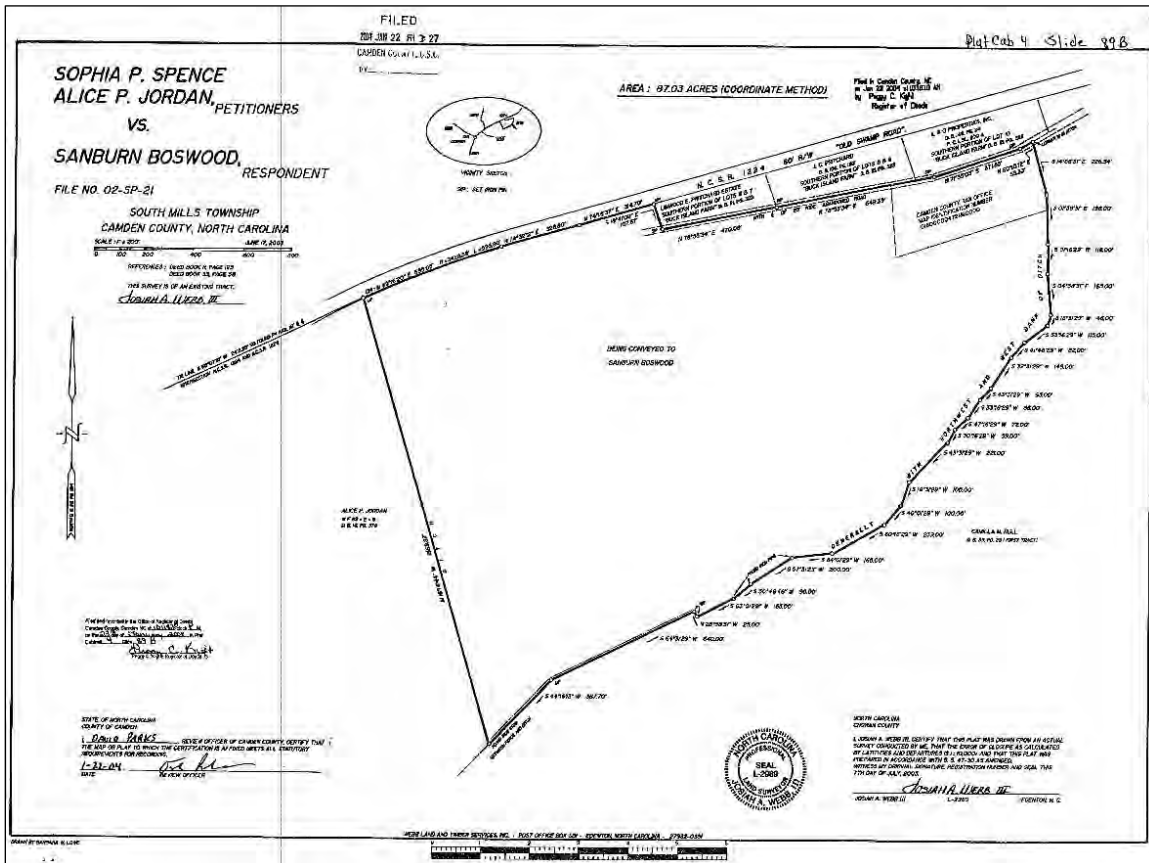


Figure 36: A 2003 Plat Denoting Land Being Conveyed to Sannie Boswood That Includes the Pritchard House.²⁰²

¹⁹⁸ CaCDB 188:314; Camden County Plat Book [CaCPB] 4:89B; North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services 1989.

¹⁹⁹ CaCPB 5:71A; Findagrave.com 2010.

²⁰⁰ CaCPB 5:71A.

²⁰¹ Betty Hocutt, personal communication 2017; CaCDB 298:73.

²⁰² CaCPB4:89B.

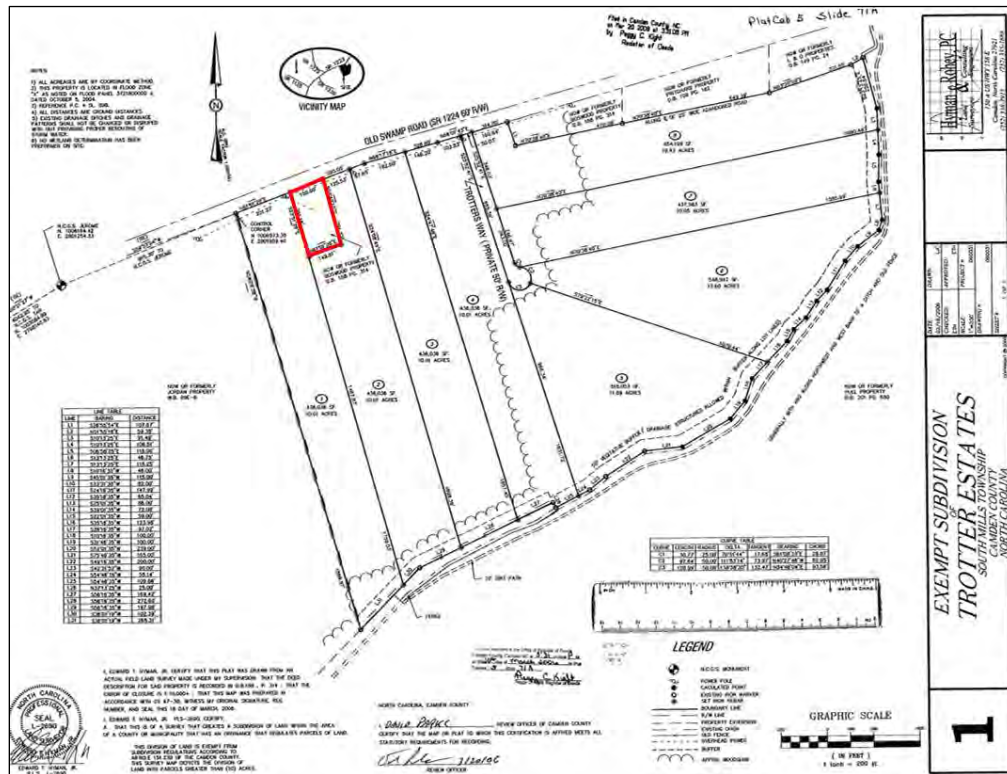


Figure 37: A 2006 Plat of the Subdivision of the Land Formerly Owned by Sanborn Boswood.²⁰³ Lot with Pritchard House outlined in red.

Evaluation

The circa-1890, vernacular, single-family dwelling known as the Pritchard House retains a high level of location as the building has not been moved since it was first constructed. Although this area of South Mills has remains fairly agricultural in nature and moderately populated, the lands immediately surrounding the Pritchard House that was once a part of the large agricultural property associated with the dwelling has been subdivided for new residential construction. This property, once a part of a larger farm or plantation, now contains only a dwelling and several outbuildings of more recent construction. As such, the Pritchard House retains a low to moderate level of setting and association. Integrity of workmanship, materials, design, and feeling have been affected by a variety of modifications, such as the construction of several medium- and large-sized additions.

The NPS outlines the considerations for which a property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. They are as follows: “To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context... The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context ... and it must retain historic integrity.”²⁰⁴ Additionally, in a National Register Bulletin entitled

²⁰³ CaCPB 5:71A.
²⁰⁴ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

“Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,” the NPS further defines what might be eligible for a listing in the NRHP specifically for agricultural complexes. In order for a rural property to attain significance in agriculture, they must “have served or resulted from an important event, activity, or theme in agricultural development as recognized by the historic contexts for the area... have had a direct involvement in the significant events or activities by contributing to the area's economy, productivity, or identity as an agricultural community,” and “cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.”²⁰⁵ The Pritchard House acreage had been severely downsized and subdivided for the construction of new residential lots and any associated landscape features or agricultural buildings have been demolished. As a result the property as a whole no longer reflects its original agricultural use. For these reasons, the Pritchard House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be eligible under Criterion B, it must have an association with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group.”²⁰⁶ None of the owners or associated members of the Pritchard family were found to be significant or important locally, statewide, or nationally; therefore, the Pritchard House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

To properly evaluate the resource’s NRHP eligibility under Criterion C, it must be compared with similar resources within the area. There are several examples of the current resource’s style, form, and type seen throughout Camden County as well as the surrounding counties. The Simmons-Morris House (CK0331), previously mentioned in another section of this report (p. 60), is located over 15 miles southeast of the current resource. Although the circa-1850, two-story, side-gabled dwelling features a two-story, full-width porch along its façade, it is similar to the Pritchard House in width (single pile) and architectural characteristics such as the partial eave returns in the gabled ends of the building. The ell addition seen in the Simmons-Morris House is not centered like the one seen in the Pritchard House.

The Rose S. and Eddie C. Bell House (CM0087) is located at 124 Whitehurst Lane in the Belcross vicinity of Camden County, approximately 11 miles south of the Pritchard House. The heavily modified, two-story, three-bay, frame, single-family I-house, was constructed between 1829 and 1831 as a part of a farmstead (Photo 59, p. 99). The dwelling, surveyed and determined not eligible for the NRHP by NC-HPO staff in 2013, features many replacement materials such as siding and fenestration as well as overwhelming additions including the screened-in porch that spans the entire façade and wraps around to a side elevation.

Roberts House (CK0271), located approximately 13 miles southeast from the resource at 164 S. Indiantown Highway in Shawboro of Currituck County, is a circa-1860, vernacular, two-story, three-bay, frame, I-house (Photo 60, p. 99). The plain building is very similar in massing and plan as the Pritchard House; however, unlike the Pritchard House, the Roberts House features replacement asbestos siding, remains on a pier foundation, and has a partial-width, hipped roof centering on the façade. A two-story ell as well as a one-story, rear addition are

²⁰⁵ McClelland et al. 1999.

²⁰⁶ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

elements of the Roberts House also shared with the Pritchard House. Unlike the current resource, the Roberts House features an exterior-end chimney flue in the core of the building as well as the rear ell. Although the dwelling itself appears neglected and in poor condition in comparison to the Pritchard House, it does retain its primarily agricultural setting. The resource was most recently surveyed around 2006; however, it has not received a formal eligibility determination from NC-HPO staff.



Photo 59: South Elevation of the Rose S. and Eddie C. Bell House (C0087).



Photo 60: North Oblique of the Roberts House (CK0271).

The Boswood House (CK0188), located about 15.5 miles southeast off of Maple Road in Currituck County, is a two-story, three-bay, frame I-house constructed between 1860 and 1880 with little ornamentation (Photo 61). Although a bit older than the Pritchard House, there are many similarities including the brick pier foundation with infill; weatherboard siding; the one-story, full-width, hipped porch on the façade; and the side-gabled roof. Some differences

include a recently constructed interior-end, concrete-block chimney, replacement fenestration, and lack of rear ell. The resource, which has had no formal eligibility determination, was last surveyed in 2006.²⁰⁷



Photo 61: South Elevation of the Boswood House (CK0188).

After repeated attempts to contact the current property owner by phone in January 2018, only one was successful. In speaking over the phone with the current owner, interior access to the property was not granted. During fieldwork Dovetail architectural historians attempted again to gain interior access to the building by knocking on the door; however, no one was home. As such, interior access to the building was not obtained. Despite not being able to evaluate the integrity of the interior, Dovetail's archival research, notes from the previous survey conducted in 2015, and comparisons with other similar resources in the area provide sufficient information with which to evaluate the Pritchard House under Criterion C.²⁰⁸ The two-story, single-pile dwelling with rear ell Pritchard House does not appear to be an exemplary example of the building form and architectural style in which it was constructed. Although the primary resource does appear to retain a moderate amount of its original exterior materials, they are in poor condition. It was also observed that the dwelling is currently under renovation as vinyl siding partially covers the rear ell and addition with a portion missing exposing Tyvek wrap. Furthermore, contact with the current owner was unsuccessful after several failed attempts and access to the property could not be obtained; as such, no information could be gathered through oral history or an in-depth analysis of the interior of the house. The house is not the known work of a master nor is it a strong example of its style, form, and type. For these reasons, the Pritchard House is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

²⁰⁷ NC-HPO 2007f.

²⁰⁸ NC-HPO 2015a.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.²⁰⁹ The Pritchard House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Pritchard House **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

²⁰⁹ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

CM0149: Griffin House

Date of Construction: Circa 1920
Modifications: Early- and Mid-Twentieth Century

368 Old Swamp Road
South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: 017999006865580000
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Griffin House at 368 Old Swamp Road (SR 1224) is located in a moderately populated area about 2.5 miles northeast of the unincorporated community of South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina (Figure 38 and Figure 39, pp. 103–104). The resource was believed to be newly recorded as a part of this effort; however, the Eastern Office of the NC-HPO notified Dovetail that it was identified during a county-wide survey conducted in 2015.²¹⁰ Because it was not given a property name at the time, Dovetail derived its name from archival research that suggests the house was primarily occupied by members of the Griffin family. The property comprises an L-shaped lot measuring approximately 2.02 acres covered in a grass lawn lined with matured deciduous and coniferous trees on all sides save for the east boundary, which is lined with a ditch and Old Swamp Road. A large concentration of trees is situated in the western corner of the parcel and a smaller concentration is directly northeast of the primary resource, a single-family dwelling. The lot is bounded by agricultural fields to the west and south as well as an additional residential property to the south and a wood lot to the north. Additional resources associated with the dwelling include ruins of a former outbuilding and a family cemetery which is partially lined with metal picket fencing. The property is accessed by a set of two wood, half-round posts that traverse the ditch, providing a bridge leading from the road towards the primary entrance of the dwelling. Access to the interior of the house, was not obtained during this survey; however, some interior details were discernable from the exterior of the building.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1920 in a vernacular bungalow form with several Craftsman-style attributes (Photo 62, p. 105). The building is set on a brick pier foundation covered by pressed aluminum and the frame structural system is clad in lapped weatherboard siding with cornerboards. The dwelling is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with open eaves on non-gabled ends containing wood rafter tails along the east and west elevations, commonly seen in Craftsman-style dwellings.²¹¹

²¹⁰ John Wood, personal communication 2017; NC-HPO 2015b.

²¹¹ McAlester 2013:567.



Figure 38: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Griffin House (CM0419).²¹²

²¹² Esri 2016.

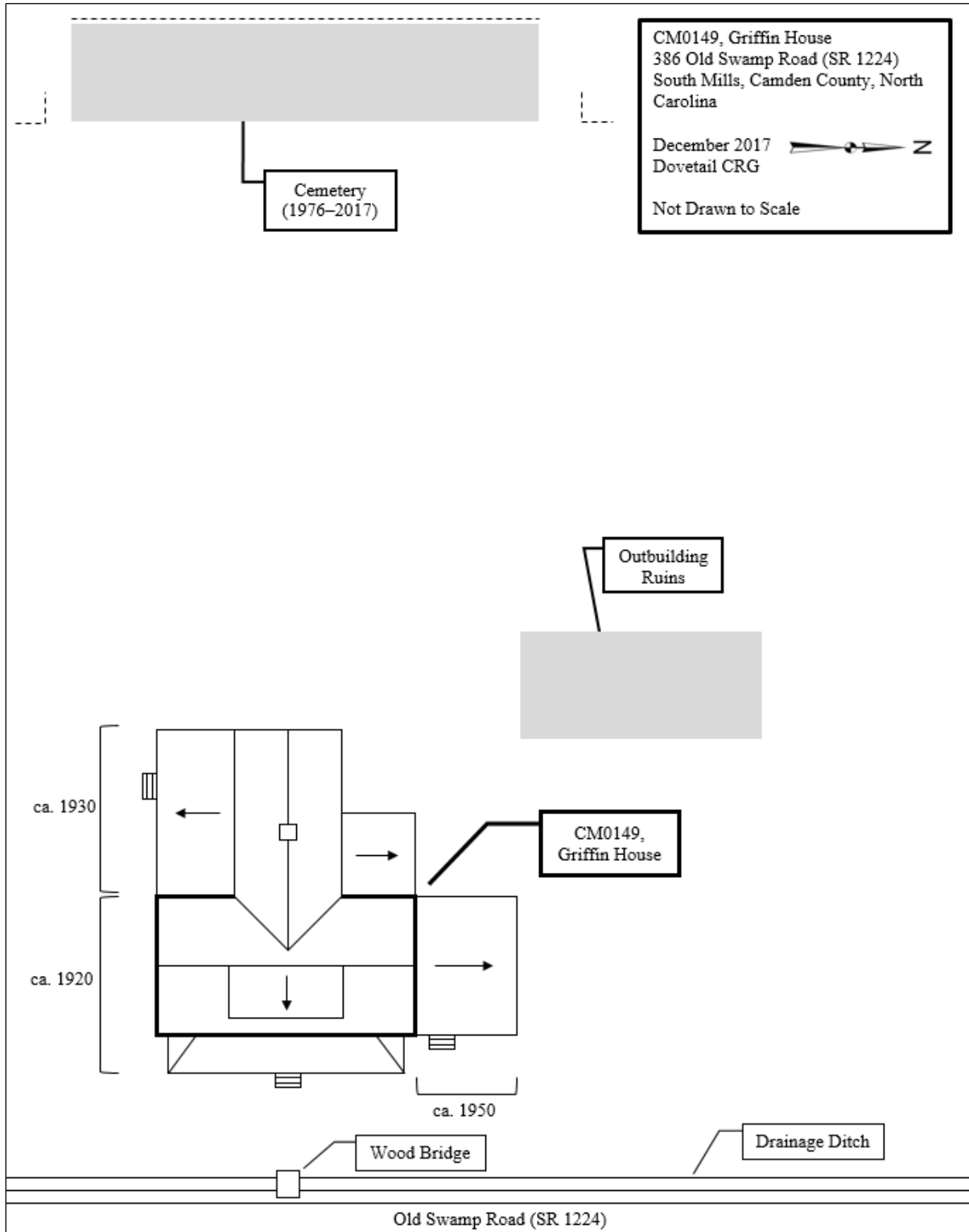


Figure 39: Site Plan of the Griffin House (CM0149).

The roof is sheathed in v-crimped metal with original wood-shake shingles visible in the east elevation below the central shed dormer (Photo 63). The dormer contains a ribbon of two-over-two, wood-framed, double-hung sash windows with vertical muntins (Photo 63). The core of the building does not appear to contain a chimney. The dormer, with a wide eave lined with a fascia board centered in the façade (east elevation), an element typical to side-gabled Craftsman bungalows; it is clad in the same materials as the core of the building.²¹³



Photo 62: East Elevation of the Griffin House.



Photo 63: Detail of Dormer in the East Elevation of the Griffin House.

²¹³ McAlester 2013:568–578.

Centered in the façade, the primary entrance is filled with a single-leaf, four-paneled, wood door and is framed by a wood surround. Other fenestration includes two-over-two, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with vertical muntins featuring wood surrounds. A one-story, three-bay, full-width porch spans the façade. Its wood deck is set on a brick-pier foundation covered by pressed aluminum and is in poor condition with the southern corner of the deck beginning to collapse. It is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in v-crimp metal supported by squared wood posts and is accessed by a set of poured-concrete steps with cast mold marks.

This resource features multiple additions, three of which are believed to be constructed shortly after the core of the building and the other was likely constructed around the mid-twentieth century. The first is a one-story, gabled addition that extends from the center of the west (rear) elevation (Photo 64, p. 107). An interior-ridge, brick chimney with a corbeled cap is centered in the addition. A one-story, shed-roofed addition spans the south elevation of the gabled addition while a partial-width shed-roofed addition is set along the north elevation (Photo 64, p. 107). These shed-roofed additions contain exposed rafter tails in their open eave. All three additions feature the same building materials and construction methods as the core. Fenestration includes four-over-four and three-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows; a four-light, wood-frame, casement window; and open window bays with portions of windows left therein. A secondary entrance, filled with a single-leaf wood door and metal storm door, is set in the south elevation in the southern shed addition and is accessed by a set of brick steps with a wood rail.

A mid-twentieth-century, one-story, shed addition extends from the north elevation of the building's core (Photo 65, p. 107). It is set on concrete-block piers and the frame structural system is clad in a combination of clapboard and simple-drop wood siding with wood cornerboards, a small section of which was missing in the north elevation. The low-pitched, shed roof with open eaves is sheathed in v-crimp metal. A secondary entrance, filled with a single-leaf, paneled, wood door and metal storm door, is set in the east elevation and accessed by a set of steps composed of concrete block. Other fenestration includes two-over-two, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with horizontal muntins. A fairly recent, concrete-block box was constructed in the northwest corner of the gabled addition. Its purpose is not entirely clear; however, it may have been used for storage.

Primary Resource: Interior

The interior of the building was not accessible; however, the front door was open during the time of survey and some details of the interior were discernable (Photo 66, p. 108). The primary entrance opens to a central hall that extends west with peeling linoleum flooring and beadboard covering the walls. The hall ends at a single-leaf, four-paneled, wood door that opens into a rear (west) room. A similar door is situated in the east half of the south wall of the hall while another is in the west half of the north wall, each of which lead into separate rooms. Since only few details were gathered about the interior of the dwelling during this effort, a floor plan was not completed.



Photo 64: South Elevation of the Griffin House.



Photo 65: Northwest Oblique of Griffin House.



Photo 66: Primary Entrance on the East Elevation of the Griffin House.

Secondary Resources

Ruins of an undated, frame outbuilding are located approximately 45 feet northwest of the dwelling (Photo 67, p. 109). Situated 210 feet west of the dwelling is a small, unenclosed, family cemetery (Photo 68, p. 109). The cemetery includes 12 interments dating from 1976 to 2017, all of which face east. The interments are mainly marked by flat, rectangular, lawn-level grave markers, at least four of which appear to be full-length, while two others are headstones. The markers are composed of stone or marble. One headstone (Ernest Linwood Griffin, d. 2007) features a squared base with an arched tablet and rusticated sides while the other headstone (Earvin McCoy Evans, d. 2015) is a simple, arched tablet. The interments include members of the Griffin, Sawyer, Saunders, McPherson, Harvey, Evans, and Roach families.



Photo 67: Outbuilding Ruins, Looking West.



Photo 68: Looking North at Family Cemetery on Griffin House Property.

Historic Context

The African American community has been long standing in the county of Camden and particularly around the village of South Mills since before the Civil War. In fact, the Great Dismal Swamp, just to the northwest of the current project's APE by almost 5 miles, is well known to have been a key part of the Underground Railroad.²¹⁴ Camden County was approximately 40 percent enslaved in the 1860s, and many African Americans stayed in the area after Emancipation, as the county provided opportunities in agriculture and the milling

²¹⁴ Camden County, North Carolina 2017.

industry for them despite the bad economy in the late 1800s.²¹⁵ Landowners turned to subdividing their land and a tenant farming system during this time. “By 1890, one in three white farmers and three out of four black farmers were either tenants or sharecroppers” in the state of North Carolina.²¹⁶ In an 1890 map showing the percentage of sharecroppers in the state, Camden County is shown to have more than 35 percent of sharecropped farms out of total farms in the county, comparatively high compared to other surrounding counties.²¹⁷

Martha A. Muse (1850–1924) lived in the area of South Mills with her husband, Joseph Muse (?–1915), who worked as a farm laborer on another farm besides their home farm.²¹⁸ In 1910, they are noted to own their own property in South Mills surrounded by neighbors, most of which were also African American but listed as renters.²¹⁹ In 1915 county tax records, Martha is shown to own property taxed at \$490 while Joseph was listed with land taxed at \$565.²²⁰ At the time of his death in 1915, Joseph’s estate records indicate that among his personal property he owned seven hogs, 31 chickens, one horse, a horse cart, and many basic farming tools such as plows, corn-planter, harrow, and hoes.²²¹ Around this time, Camden County began to have a stronger agricultural focus on livestock, especially hogs and beef cows, rather than crops.²²² Unlike typical tenant farmers of this period, Joseph and Martha not only owned land, but also livestock and farming tools, which were typically borrowed by tenant farmers during this time.²²³

In 1920, Martha sold 4 acres “adjoining lands of James H. Sawyer and Martha A. Muse” to William C. Perkins (1857–?) and his wife, Amanda (also seen as Mandy), for \$125.²²⁴ William and Mandy were married in 1879 in Camden, but not much information was uncovered about the Perkins family.²²⁵ As the style and form of the current dwelling are common for this area and the time period, it is suggested that either Martha Muse constructed the dwelling immediately prior to selling to William or that William was responsible for building that house (Figure 40, p. 111). A previous survey of the Griffin House proposes that the Griffin House was constructed in 1918.²²⁶ Unfortunately, primary resource records were not able to corroborate this assumption.

In the 1920 Federal Census, William Perkins along with his wife, daughters, son-in-law, and grandchildren are renting a farm property in South Mills; however, William is marked as owning his home in South Mills by 1930 with taxable real and personal property valued at \$484.²²⁷ His neighbors at the time appear to be mainly tenant farmers composed of a mix of

²¹⁵ Lunk 2017.

²¹⁶ UNC School of Education 2017.

²¹⁷ UNC School of Education 2009.

²¹⁸ CaCDB PP:55, 4:185; U.S. Census 1900.

²¹⁹ U.S. Census 1910.

²²⁰ CaCTLS 1915.

²²¹ North Carolina County, District and Probate Courts 1915.

²²² Warren and Denmark 1947:24–25.

²²³ UNC School of Education 2017.

²²⁴ CaCDB 11:554; North Carolina County Registers of Deeds 1879.

²²⁵ North Carolina County Registers of Deeds 1879.

²²⁶ NC-HPO 2015b.

²²⁷ CaCTLS 1935; U.S. Census 1920, 1930.

Caucasian and African American decent. William and his wife sold the 4-acre parcel to John (1892–1986) and Nellie Griffin (1897–1960) for \$165 in 1938.²²⁸ John and Nellie Griffin, also African American, are shown to be owning and working on a home farm in South Mills valued at \$300 while living with their children in the 1940 Federal Census.²²⁹ John was a farmer who was also an active member in the local religious community as a deacon and first chairman of the board of the Pentecostal House of Prayer, which is located just north of the current resource at 410 Old Swamp Road.²³⁰ His property is taxed at \$614 in the county tax records for 1945 and this slight increase in value of the property may have been due to a rear or side addition to the building.²³¹

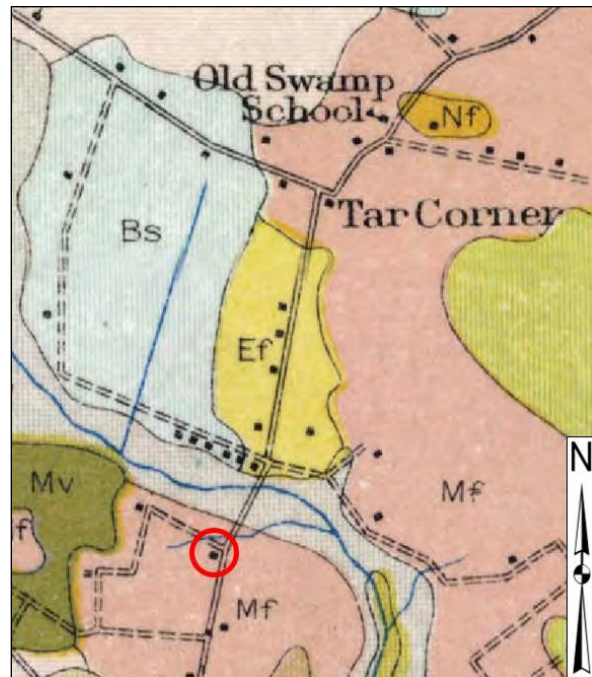


Figure 40: Approximate Location of the Griffin House (Encircled in Red) on a 1923 Soil Map of Camden and Currituck Counties.²³² Map not to scale.

When he passed away in 1986, John owned a total of 16 acres of real estate, which was divided amongst his children: Franklin Leroy Griffin, John W. Griffin, James Griffin, Ernest Griffin, Fannie G. Mann, Mary G. Harvey, and Shelby G. Sawyer.²³³ A note in the previous survey file states that a “house and lot” that includes “12 acres farmland” was purchased by John W. Griffin from all other heirs of John Griffin.²³⁴ It is suggested that the remaining 4 acres is the

²²⁸ CaCDB 23:499; Findagrave.com 2013; North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics 1960.

²²⁹ U.S. Census 1940.

²³⁰ CaCEF 1986.

²³¹ CaCTLS 1945.

²³² USDA 1923.

²³³ CaCEF 1986.

²³⁴ CaCEF 1986.

current property on Old Swamp Road was conveyed to Franklin Leroy Griffin (1914–2014).²³⁵ John as well as his wife, Nellie, were the first to be buried in the small family cemetery on the Griffin House property.

Franklin Leroy Griffin worked as an auto mechanic in South Mills and owned two properties: a house and 1.25-acre lot at 422 Old Swamp Road, north of the aforementioned church, worth \$150,000, and 4 acres located on Old Swamp Road worth \$100,000, most likely the Griffin House lot.²³⁶ Archival research did not clarify in which house Franklin lived with his family. At the time of his death in April 2014, Franklin bequeathed all of his property to his wife, Nellie Walker, and children and the parcel of study was subdivided into two properties by July 2014 (Figure 41).²³⁷ The plat shows that the current property measures approximately 2.02 acres and is mapped in an L shape.²³⁸ The residual 2.02 acres with the Griffin House was conveyed to Shirley G. Sawyer, Franklin’s sister, in September 2014.²³⁹ The Griffin House was found to be vacant during the current survey.

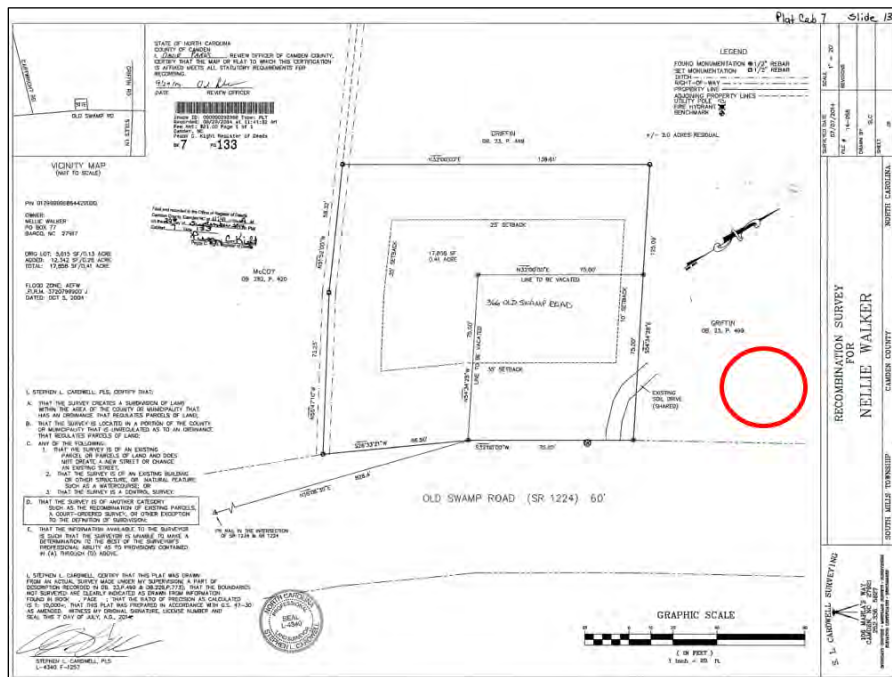


Figure 41: Plat Showing Division of Nellie Walker’s Lands in 2014.²⁴⁰ Approximate location of Griffin House denoted by red circle.

²³⁵ CaCEF 2014.

²³⁶ CaCEF 1986.

²³⁷ CaCPB 7:133.

²³⁸ Ibid.

²³⁹ CaCDB 330:509.

²⁴⁰ CaCPB 7:133.

Evaluation

The circa-1920, Craftsman-style Griffin House retains a high level of location and setting as the building has not moved since it was first constructed and, although there has been some residential development surrounding the property, this area of northeast South Mills remains only moderately populated and somewhat agricultural in nature. Several small-scale additions along with the poor condition of the dwelling stemming from neglect and disuse has negatively affect the house's integrity of workmanship, materials, design, and feeling. As the property remains residential, but yet again, has been abandoned for some time, the resource maintains a low to moderate level of integrity of association.

The NPS outlines the considerations for which a property can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. They are as follows: "To be considered for listing under Criterion A, a property must be associated with one or more events important in the defined historic context... The event or trends, however, must clearly be important within the associated context... and it must retain historic integrity."²⁴¹ There are no known associations of the property with an important event in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Griffin House is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

For a resource to be eligible under Criterion B, it must have an association with a person who is "individually significant within a historic context" and has "gained importance within his or her profession or group."²⁴² None of the owners of the Griffin House are not known to have had any individual significance locally, statewide, or nationally; consequently, the Griffin House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

To properly evaluate the resource's NRHP eligibility under Criterion C, it must be compared with similar resources within the area. Variations of the dwelling form and style of the Griffin House dot both the vicinity of South Mills and the surrounding counties. Slightly similar to the Griffin House is the Stafford-Purden House (CK0246), located approximately 7.5 miles northeast from the current resource in Currituck County; this property is discussed further in an earlier section of this report (p. 11). The Stafford-Purden House was constructed as a one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling with a central shed dormer and a full-width hipped porch on the façade, alike to the Griffin House. Both dwellings also retain weatherboard siding and original wood-frame windows. However, although both dwellings are three bays wide, the Stafford-Purden House is wider and double piled rather than single piled as the Griffin House. The side-gabled roof of the Stafford-Purden House is also lower in pitch featuring wide overhanging eaves, calling to the Craftsman style in which it was constructed, while the Griffin House roof has close eaves and is steeper in pitch, allowing for two lights in the half story in the gabled ends.²⁴³

Also comparable to the Griffin House is the Effie and Bruce Creekmere House (Creekmere House) (CM0074) and the House at 405 W. Main Street in Elizabeth City, both of which are

²⁴¹ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²⁴² Ibid.

²⁴³ McAlester 2013:568–578.

discussed in the previous section of this report (p. 19). The Creekmore House is similar in that it, too, is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with a central shed dormer and a one-story porch spanning its façade. Constructed a decade or so later than the Griffin House around 1930, the Creekmore House features many elements of the Craftsman style and bungalow form such as a low-pitched roof with exposed rafter tails in the eaves and a shed porch with a roof, supported by posts on brick piers, that flows from the roof of the core of the building.²⁴⁴

The House at 405 W. Main Street, also known as The Griffin House, is located in Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County. Covered by a side-gabled roof, this one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame bungalow has full-width porch that spans the primary elevation. It is similar to the Griffin House at Old Swamp Road in size and form; however, this dwelling in Elizabeth City, constructed circa 1940, features some Classical Revival elements such as boxed eaves and partial returns in the gabled ends and Doric style columns supporting the porch roof.²⁴⁵

After repeated unsuccessful attempts to contact the current property owner by phone in January 2018, during fieldwork Dovetail architectural historians attempted to gain interior access to the building by knocking on the door; however, no one was home and none of the phone calls were returned. As such, interior access to the building was not obtained; yet some characteristics of the interior were discernable from the exterior as the primary entrance was left open. Despite not being able to fully assess the integrity of the interior, Dovetail's archival research, notes from the previous survey conducted in 2015, and comparisons with other similar resources in the area provide sufficient information with which to evaluate the Griffin House under Criterion C.²⁴⁶

Criterion C as outlined by NPS pertains to “properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork.” For a resource to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, it must “embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”²⁴⁷ The current poor condition of the Griffin House has greatly affected the historic integrity of materials and workmanship of the resource. It is also not known to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Although many of the known one-and-one-half-story bungalow examples found within Camden and the surrounding counties are later in construction, they are better examples of early-twentieth century, rural Camden County architecture. As such, this resource is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or

²⁴⁴ McAlester 2013:568–578.

²⁴⁵ McAlester 2013:409–446.

²⁴⁶ NC-HPO 2015b.

²⁴⁷ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.²⁴⁸ The Griffin House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

In sum, the Griffin House **is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

²⁴⁸ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

CM0045: McBride United Methodist Church

Date of Construction: 1889
Modifications: Circa 1950

228 Old Swamp Road
South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: 017999005155760000
Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible



Architectural Description

McBride United Methodist Church (historically known as McBride's Chapel, McBride Methodist Episcopal Church, and McBride Methodist Church) is located on the west side of Old Swamp Road in a rural area about 1.7 miles east of the unincorporated community of South Mills in Camden County, North Carolina. The resource was previously recorded in the 1970s and was revisited as a part of this effort. Built on a small, rectangular parcel measuring 1.2 acres, the resource is immediately surrounded to the southeast and northwest by a manicured grass lawn and paved parking lots to the southwest and northeast (Figure 42 and Figure 43, pp. 117–118). The resource faces southeast and is accessed directly from the road via the parking lots. The parcel is bordered by densely forested areas to the north and west, a cultivated agricultural field to the south and Old Swamp Road to the east. A metal carport, prefabricated shed, wood playset and a sign are all associated with this resource. Access to the interior of the house, was not obtained during this survey.

Primary Resource: Exterior

The primary resource is a one-story, three-bay church built in 1889 in the Gothic-Revival style with a linear plan (Photo 69, p. 119). The foundation, composed of brick piers with bricks laid in a lattice pattern as infill, supports the frame structural system that is clad in aluminum siding. The church is covered by a steeply pitched, front-gabled roof sheathed in composite shingles made to mimic slate with wide, overhanging eaves. A square steeple sits at the roof's ridgeline near the southeast elevation. The base of the steeple is clad in vinyl and is topped by a louvered belfry that is covered by a pyramidal roof sheathed in decorative metal shingles.



Figure 42: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the McBride United Methodist Church (CM0045).²⁴⁹

²⁴⁹ Esri 2016.

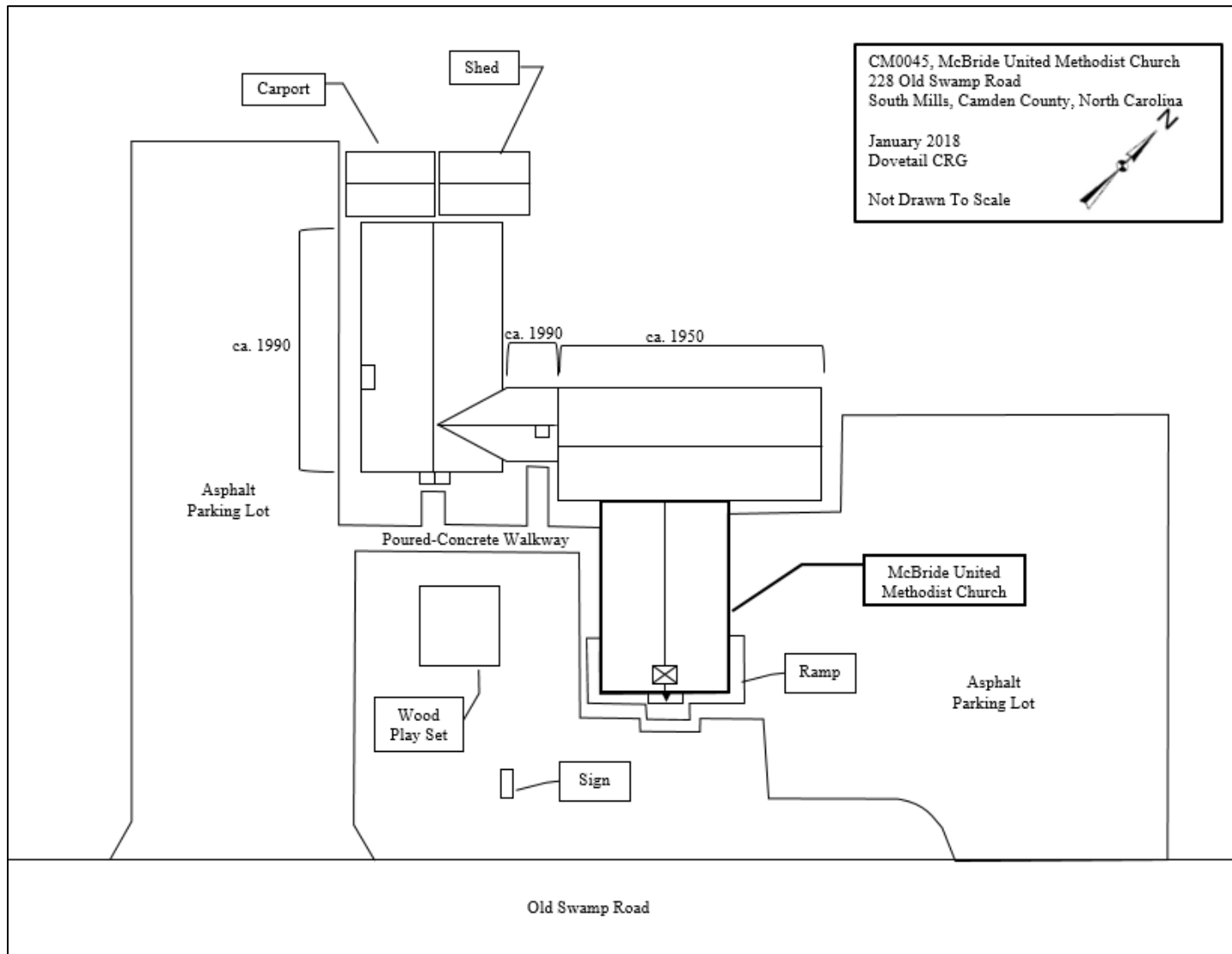


Figure 43: McBride United Methodist Church (CM0045).



Photo 69: McBride United Methodist Church, South Oblique.

The primary entrance is centered on the southeast elevation and is filled with a double-leaf, three-paneled, rounded, wood door within an unadorned wood surround (Photo 70, p. 120). The door is covered by a shed-roofed entry porch enclosed in glass and supported by square, metal posts with double-leaf, metal-and-glass doors providing access. A set of four brick stairs and a ramp that stretches from the northeast to the southwest elevation, both lined with vinyl railing, lead to a landing in front of the primary entrance. The door is flanked by four-over-four, double-hung sash, rounded, wood-frame windows outlined by decorative stained glass panes. The windows are located within simple vinyl surrounds and are covered by storm windows. Above the door is a decorative, circular, stained-glass window with a “Jesus Praying in the Garden” motif.²⁵⁰ A marble plaque is located within the gable end that reads “McBride M.E. Church. Erected A.D. 1792. Rebuilt 1837. Remodeled & Rebuilt 1882.” The northeast and southwest elevations of the resource mirror each other and both feature four, four-over-four, double-hung sash, rounded, wood-frame windows outlined by decorative stained glass panes. The windows are located within vinyl surrounds and are covered by vinyl storm windows.

²⁵⁰ Lane 1992.



Photo 70: McBride United Methodist Church, Primary Entry Detail (Top) and East Elevation (Bottom).

Three additions are associated with this resource. The first is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, circa-1950, Sunday School addition that extends from the northwest elevation of the main block, creating a T shape (Photo 71, p. 121). The continuous, rusticated, concrete-block foundation supports the structural system that is clad in aluminum siding. It is covered by a gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. This addition features three entrances, one centered on the northeast elevation, another centered on the northwest elevation, and the last located to the south of the southeast elevation. All are filled with matching single-leaf, four-paneled, wood doors with four lights at the top and covered by a metal-frame storm door. Other fenestration include single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with false muntins.



Photo 71: McBride United Methodist Church, Circa-1950 Sunday School Addition, Northeast Elevation (Top), Southeast Oblique (Bottom Left), and North Oblique (Bottom Right).

A circa-1990, side-gabled addition extends from the southwest elevation of the previous addition and acts as a connector between the Sunday School addition and the third addition (Photo 72, p. 122). The continuous, rusticated, concrete-block foundation supports the structural system that is clad in aluminum siding. It is covered by a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior-slope brick chimney is located on the southeast roof slope. The entrance is located on the southeast elevation and is filled with a single-leaf, vinyl door covered by a metal-frame storm door.



Photo 72: McBride United Methodist Church, Circa-1990 Addition, Southeast Addition.

The third addition was also constructed around 1990 and extends from the southwest elevation of the Sunday School addition (Photo 73). The foundation is not visible and supports the structural system that is clad in aluminum siding and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior-end brick chimney is located along the southwest elevation. The entrance to this addition is centered on the southeast elevation and is filled with a double-leaf, paneled, wood door topped by six fixed lights. The door is covered by a front-gabled entry porch supported by square Tuscan columns and features aluminum in the gable end. Other fenestration include single and paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with false muntins.



Photo 73: McBride United Methodist Church, Circa-1990 Addition, South Oblique.

Primary Resource: Interior

Interior access was not obtained during the current survey and the form produced from the previous survey did not provide any interior detail.

Secondary Resources

Four secondary resources are associated with this dwelling. They are all relatively modern and were erected within the last 20 years (Photo 74). A circa-2000 sign is located east of the primary resource. Built on a poured-concrete foundation, the metal-framed sign features a backlit plastic board with shallow plastic trays that hold letters printed on plastic sheet. A circa-2005, one-story, open-bay carport is located west of the primary resource. The front-gabled roof is sheathed in pressed metal and supported by metal poles. A circa-2015, one-story shed is located west of the primary resource. It is set on concrete-block piers and clad in T1-11 siding. The resource is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A circa-2015 wood play set is located southeast of the primary resource. It features a wood swing set and a vinyl slide.



Photo 74: Outbuildings Associated with the McBride United Methodist Church Sign, Looking East (Top Left); Shed, North Oblique (Top Right); Carport, West Oblique (Bottom Left); and Wood Playset, Looking Northwest (Bottom Right).

Historic Context

Four church buildings and two denominations have occupied the current site of the McBride United Methodist Church, which is considered to be the oldest continually used ecclesiastic site northeast of the Pasquotank River in North Carolina as well as the oldest Methodist congregation in Camden County.²⁵¹ The Church of England became the officially sanctioned faith in North Carolina with the passage of the First Vestry Act in 1701. This act created parishes to be run by vestries, which allowed for the levying of taxes and fines for the construction of church buildings and to pay ministers.²⁵² The Provincial Assembly of 1715 authorized the construction of “chapels of ease” in Pasquotank Precinct (the precursor to Camden County) and other surrounding precincts to be used as places of worship. As a result of this authorization, “Forke Chappell” was established on the current site of the McBride United Methodist Church.²⁵³ Though the date of construction is not known, the chapel was built by 1733 as it appears on the Edward Moseley map of that time (Figure 44).



Figure 44: Detail from “A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina” by Edward Moseley in 1733.²⁵⁴ Note “Chappel” in red. Map not to scale.

Prior to the American Revolution, Methodists mostly practiced their faith in their own homes, as the only sanctioned religion to that point was though the Anglican Church. After American Independence, Methodists could now worship freely, and several Methodist circuits

²⁵¹ Pugh 1957: 118.

²⁵² Graebner 2011.

²⁵³ Pugh 1957: 118.

²⁵⁴ Moseley 1733.

(geographical areas ministers were assigned to) were formed throughout North Carolina. The second circuit in North Carolina, which was established in 1784, was the Camden circuit which encompasses the counties of Camden, Currituck, and Pasquotank.²⁵⁵ By 1784 Methodists are noted as sharing the Forke Chapel with the Anglican congregation there.²⁵⁶ The original Forke Chapel was destroyed sometime in the early 1780s, and while a new building was being erected, a formal indenture of lease was made for the property. In November 1792, Jeremiah Sexton leased jointly to:

Elisha McBride and Joshua Gambling, in trust for Methodist Society, and Joshua McPherson and Morgan Cartwright, in trust for the American Episcopal Church one lot or parcel of land... containing half an acre more or less... for the purpose of finishing and keeping in repair a house of worship for the joint use of the Methodist Society and the Episcopal Church of America.²⁵⁷

The lease was for 99 years with the payment being made yearly of “one grain of Indian corn unto the said Jerimiah Sexton and his heirs.”²⁵⁸ The date of this lease is when McBride United Methodist Church mark their establishment and the spiritual foundation for the church.

It is not known exactly when the church became known as McBride’s Chapel (as the church was first referred to) instead of Forke Chapel, but by 1808, on a visit to the area, Bishop Francis Ashbury wrote “we came to McBirdes [sic]” indicating that the chapel’s name had changed by that point.²⁵⁹ Elisha McBride, whom the church is named for, was one of the four people who leased the church lot and likely was a large financial backer of the church. He was also a community leader, an important part of the spread of Methodism in Camden County, and served in the North Carolina General Assembly.²⁶⁰

In 1837, a new church building was constructed to replace the smaller chapel on the site. Though not much information could be found on this newer building, it was noted in church assembly minutes to be 41 feet wide and 47 feet long without a high roof or a pulpit extension and was known at the time as McBride’s Church.²⁶¹ A one-room church schoolhouse was also built around this time to serve the community children and was also used for public events.²⁶² Grades one through seven were all taught in the same building and the curriculum focused on religion, reading, and public speaking.²⁶³

Around the mid-nineteenth century, two congregations broke off of the McBride Church to form their own churches closer to other populations in the county: Trinity Church (now Trinity

²⁵⁵ Sawyer 1977:29.

²⁵⁶ Lane 1992.

²⁵⁷ CaCDB F:79.

²⁵⁸ Ibid.

²⁵⁹ Pugh 1957:120.

²⁶⁰ Sawyer 1977:30.

²⁶¹ Spence 1957:5.

²⁶² Ibid.

²⁶³ Lane 1992.

United Methodist Church) and Sharon Church (now Sharon United Methodist Church), both of which are still active today.²⁶⁴ Because of this, McBride United Methodist is known as the “Mother of Methodism” in Camden County.²⁶⁵

In 1882 a decision was made to finance and construct a new church building, which resulted in the current church on the site. The church minutes for a meeting held about the new church in February 1882 stated that “the building as decided upon is to be 6 feet narrower with same length as the present House, recess added in the rear for pulpit purposes, and a cut off in the front of the present length of 8 ft. for vestibule purposes and suspension roof.”²⁶⁶ The church solicited funds from members as well as non-members throughout South Mills. Many donated including Nelson Chamberlin who devised to the congregation a farm to be held in perpetuity, for the revenue to be used to pay the pastor’s salary.²⁶⁷ A gallery was to be built above the vestibule to increase the church capacity, but also to accommodate the African American congregants who were segregated from the white church members. While the new building was being constructed, church services were held in the schoolhouse.²⁶⁸ The building was completed in late 1882 (Figure 45, p. 127). Of the interior of the new church, a congregant remembered that:

The pulpit was elegantly furnished with chairs and sofa built of mahogany and splendidly upholstered. The pews in the church and gallery had solid walnut ends. The church had lovely windows, bordered with colored glass, with panes partly transparent and partly translucent. There were three windows in the pulpit, and ten in the main church vestibule. A large oval window in the end of the church above the gallery was made up of several large round panes of various colors.²⁶⁹

The church remained mostly unchanged until the 1950s when the Sunday School annex addition was built upon the rear of the church to provide updated classrooms (Figure 46, p. 127).²⁷⁰ It was also around this time that it was brought to the attention of the church that the 99-year lease that was signed on behalf of the Methodist Society had expired in 1891. To gain legal possession of the land, church trustees went before the Superior Court in 1956 and were granted a fee-simple deed based on the fact that they had been in open ownership of the property for more than 30 years prior to the request to a clear title as long as “the premises shall be used, kept, and maintained as a place of Divine worship of the Methodist Ministry”.²⁷¹

²⁶⁴ Sawyer 1977:29.

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Pearce 1994:44.

²⁶⁷ Pugh 1957:121.

²⁶⁸ Spence 1957:14.

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

²⁷⁰ Lane 1992.

²⁷¹ CaCDB 36:323.



Figure 45: Undated Photo of the McBride United Methodist Church That Appears to Have Been Taken Shortly After Construction of the Current Church Building.²⁷²



Figure 46: Circa-1957 Photo of the McBride United Methodist Church. Note the rear addition.²⁷³

²⁷² Spence 1957.

²⁷³ Ibid.

Several other small changes were made to the historic fabric of the church between the 1960s and today, including the installation of the stained glass window showing “Jesus Praying in the Garden,” which replaced a tear drop window above the primary entrance.²⁷⁴ In the late 1960s and early 1970s the aluminum siding was added as well as central air, carpeting, and new kneeling pads at the altar. In the 1990s chandelier-type lights replaced the original lights within the sanctuary and the asphalt parking lots were added.²⁷⁵

Evaluation

The McBride Methodist Church is a one-story, three-bay church built in 1889 in the Gothic-Revival style with a linear plan. The massing and form are common of rural turn-of-the-century churches throughout North Carolina. The church is situated on a small, rectangular parcel measuring 1.2 acres and features a metal carport, pre-fabricated shed, wood playset and a sign. McBride Methodist Church retains integrity of location; the church has not been moved and it continues to operate and function as a Methodist church. The church has a moderate level of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design; it is still in good condition despite the large rear additions that have been added though the years and replacement materials such as the aluminum siding and roof shingles. The church and grounds have been well maintained and is still located within a rural area that retains its agricultural character; thus the resource has a high level of integrity of setting, feeling and association.

McBride Methodist Church is considered to be the oldest continually used site for ecclesiastical purposes northeast of the Pasquotank River in North Carolina as well as the oldest Methodist congregation in Camden County.²⁷⁶ A church has been on the site since about 1730 with the construction of a small chapel designated by the crown to serve the area.²⁷⁷ From then, two Methodist congregations broke off to form their own churches, making McBride Methodist the “Mother of Methodism” in Camden County.²⁷⁸ Though the congregation has remained relatively small, it continues to be important to the rural community outside of South Mills. There are also no other churches in the NRHP in Camden County.²⁷⁹ As such, McBride Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

The church has no known association with an individual who is “significant within a historic context” or has “gained importance within his or her group or profession” which are necessary qualifications for it to be eligible under Criterion B. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

To properly evaluate the resource’s NRHP eligibility, it was compared with similar churches within the area. The New McBride AME Zion Church is a one-story, three-bay, Gothic Revival-style church constructed around 1900 in a linear plan (Photo 75, p. 129). This resource

²⁷⁴ Lane 1992.

²⁷⁵ Ibid.

²⁷⁶ Pugh 1957: 118.

²⁷⁷ Ibid.

²⁷⁸ Sawyer 1977:29.

²⁷⁹ NC-HPO 2018.

features a tall bell tower as well as rounded, double-hung, stained-glass windows. The church has experienced minimal alterations which includes a small rear addition and replacement siding and is located in a rural area near South Mills. The church does not appear to still be in continuous use by the congregation, but likely serves as a space for revivals and special services.²⁸⁰ This church has not been surveyed or evaluated for NRHP eligibility by NC-HPO staff.



Photo 75: New McBride Zion AME Church, North Oblique.

A good and similar example of a nineteenth-century church that has been listed in the NRHP is the Forestville Baptist Church in Wake Forest (WA0182) (Photo 76, p. 130). It is a two-story, one-bay church constructed around 1860 with Greek Revival and Italianate influences in a linear plan. The church is clad in weatherboard siding with pilaster corner boards which is set on a continuous brick foundation and covered by a front-gabled roof with full wood returns and decorative brackets in the eaves. The church also features four-over-four and eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows flanked by louvered shutters and a louvered belfry topped by a pyramidal steeple. The church is still actively used by a small congregation. Forestville Baptist was listed in the NRHP in 1984 under Criteria A and C stating:

The Forestville Baptist Church was organized in 1859 by several prominent citizens of the flourishing railroad village of Forestville. The church building was completed in 1860 and survives as an intact example of a handsome antebellum church. The eclectic Greek Revival-Italianate style structure may be the work of Warrenton contractor Jacob W Holt, one of North Carolina's leading builders in the antebellum period, or his brother, Thomas J. Holt, architect with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad... [The church is eligible under

²⁸⁰ New McBride AME Zion Church n.d.

Criterion A because it is] associated with antebellum development of small towns along the route of the railroads built in this period [and under Criterion B because it] embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles of architecture in a church structure designed for the worship services of a prosperous antebellum Baptist congregation.²⁸¹



Photo 76: Forestville Baptist Church (WA0182), South Oblique.

Criterion C, as outlined by NPS, pertains to “properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork”. For a resource to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, it must “embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction”.²⁸² After repeated unsuccessful attempts to contact the church by phone in January 2018, during fieldwork Dovetail architectural historians attempted to gain interior access to the building several times; however, no one was there and none of the phone calls were returned. As such, interior access to the building was not obtained. Despite not being able to assess the integrity of the interior, Dovetail’s archival research, notes from a previous survey in 1969, and comparisons with other similar resources in the area provide sufficient information with which to evaluate McBride United Methodist Church under Criterion C.²⁸³ McBride Methodist Church is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style in rural Camden County. The church was built in 1882 and has undergone few modifications and alterations. Though the siding has been replaced and the resource features replacement doors, many of the character defining features remain such as the windows and steeple. Because the church and property as a whole retain a high level of historic integrity and

²⁸¹ Bisher and Bullock 1984.

²⁸² Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²⁸³ NC-HPO 1969.

architectural significance, McBride Methodist Church is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant.²⁸⁴ The McBride United Methodist Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology, nor of significant patterns of history or prehistory in the area. Therefore, it is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

For a church to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must meet Criteria Consideration A which states that a religious property is “eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance”.²⁸⁵ McBride Methodist Church is architecturally significant as a good example of the Gothic Revival style in Camden County and it is in excellent condition. The church has also been important to the community as the longest continually used site for a house of worship northeast of the Pasquotank River in North Carolina as well as being the “Mother of Methodism” in Camden County. For this reason, McBride Methodist Church is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration A.

In sum, McBride Methodist Church is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C and Criteria Consideration A.

The proposed period of significance for this resource is from 1882 to 1950, the date the resource was built until the date of construction of the larger additions to the building. The proposed NRHP boundaries for McBride Methodist Church, as determined during the current investigations, conform to the existing tax parcel which extends down to the public right-of-way (Figure 47, p. 132).²⁸⁶

²⁸⁴ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²⁸⁵ Shrimpton et al. 1990.

²⁸⁶ Camden Country GIS 2018.



Figure 47: Proposed NRHP Eligibility Boundaries of McBride United Methodist Church (CM0045).²⁸⁷

²⁸⁷ Esri 2016.

CM0019: Butt House

Date of Construction: ca. 1940
Modifications: Demolished

167 Old Swamp Road
Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: 017998006768480000
Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



Architectural Description

The Butt House site is located on the south side of the intersection of Old Swamp Road and Bass Lake Road in a rural area about 1.75 miles southeast of the unincorporated community of South Mills in Camden County, North Carolina (Figure 48 and Figure 49, pp. 134–135). All built resources associated with the Butt House have been demolished, and the site now consists of a vacant lot measuring about 2 acres that is overgrown with deciduous and coniferous trees and small- and medium-sized shrubs. The lot is accessed directly from the road and is bordered by a ditch and Bass Lake Road to the northeast, Old Swamp Road and a ditch to the northwest, large residential lots to the southwest, and cultivated agricultural fields to the southeast.

According to a 1975 survey of the resource, the Butt House, also referred to as the Junk House, was built around 1940 of recycled materials and was located on the parcel (Photo 77, p. 135). This building was not used as the dwelling for the Butt family. Secondary sources indicated that there was a “modest house” built circa 1923 where the Butts resided; however, this too is no longer extant.²⁸⁸

The demolished Butt House was an eclectic two-story building that featured a wide array of window, door, and siding types, all made of recycled materials and was surrounded by a landscaped garden (Figure 49, p. 135). The house was a known folk art site and featured found objects and quotes from literature and history.

²⁸⁸ NC-HPO 1975, USGS 1940.



Figure 48: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the Butt House (CM0019).²⁸⁹

²⁸⁹ Esri 2016.



Figure 49: Circa-1980 Photograph of the Butt House.²⁹⁰



Photo 77: View of Butt House Site, Looking Southeast.

²⁹⁰ North Carolina County Photographic Collection, circa 1850–1990 n.d.

Historic Context

The parcel where the Butt House stood was once part of a much larger tract owned by the Albertson Family.²⁹¹ The Albertsons continue to own and farm much of the land in the area, as well as the Butt House lot today. In 1923, James F. Butt, who was a carpenter and mason, and his wife Rena Butt purchased 1 acre from C.L. Albertson and Rosa Albertson "lying on the Main road between McBrides Church and Johnson's Corner; Bounded on the North by a land between this property and the Chamberlin Farm, on the East and South by the lands of C.L. Albertson, [and] on the West by the aforesaid Main Road... Situate immediately in the fork of the aforesaid main road and lane."²⁹² At that time, the Butts likely built the modest house where they resided with their young son, Justus Cramer (Figure 50).²⁹³

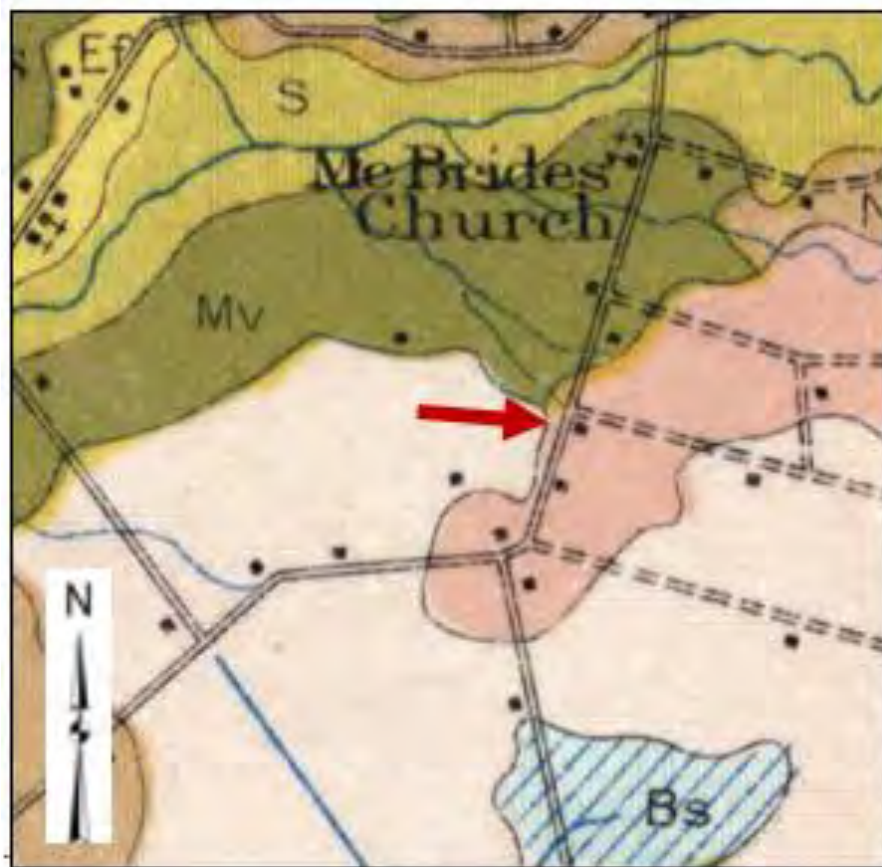


Figure 50: Soil Map of Camden County and Currituck County Showing a Dwelling on the Butt Property by 1923.²⁹⁴ Not to scale.

²⁹¹ CaCDB 13:425.

²⁹² Ibid.

²⁹³ U.S. Census 1930.

²⁹⁴ USDA 1923.

In 1938, C.L. and Rose Albertson sold a 10-acre plot of land, surrounding the Butt parcel to the east and south, to W.T. Stafford.²⁹⁵ W.T. Stafford sold one acre of that parcel to the Butts in 1942 that stretched to the southwest of the first lot and completed the 2-acre parcel that exists today. It was likely around this time that James Butt commenced working on what was previously recorded as a “Junk House,” but what was known locally as his “Dream House.”²⁹⁶ The house, which was a work in progress for his entire life, was constructed of recycled and discarded materials and was surrounded by a landscaped garden (Figure 51 and Figure 52, pp. 137–138). James was influenced by history and his dreams in the design of the house and he would imbed found objects and artifacts into the walls, ceilings, and floors and cover them in glass to preserve them. The house became known as a folk art site and a visitor noted that the house was:

...covered with historical references and quotations ranging in scope from Cicero and Constantine to Miles Standish and Barry Goldwater, stamped in cement along with embedded mirrors, sea shells, and other found objects. One sign near the entrance included the words "Shangri La." Butt created a system for personalizing history that could completely surround him with historical and literary references, enclosing and protecting him in structures revealed to him in his dreams, while at the same time publicly proclaiming the connections to anyone who drove by.²⁹⁷



Figure 51: Circa-1980 Photographs of the Butt House.²⁹⁸

²⁹⁵ CaCBD 21:294.

²⁹⁶ Jennings 2014:59.

²⁹⁷ UCM Museum n.d.

²⁹⁸ North Carolina County Photographic Collection, circa 1850–1990 n.d.



Figure 52: Circa-1998 Photo of the Butt House.²⁹⁹

Rena and their son, Justus Cramer, both passed away in the 1960s. When James Butt died in 1973 the property was left to Justus Cramer Butts window, Merl Z. Butt. She likely did not live on the property and the Dream House started to fall into disrepair and the gardens became unruly (Figure 53, p. 139).³⁰⁰ In 1986 she sold the house to her son, James Carroll Butt, of Lone Star, South Carolina.³⁰¹ He continued to live in South Carolina during his ownership of the property and the house continued to deteriorate. In 1998 he sold the lot to Jarvis R. Albertson and his wife, Hazel Albertson.³⁰² Jarvis was the son of the C.L. Albertson who sold the property to the Butts in 1923. The Dream House and the modest house appear to have been demolished shortly after the Albertson's bought the property and a vacant, wooded lot covers the parcel today.³⁰³

²⁹⁹ Jennings 2014:59.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

³⁰¹ CaCDB 83:359.

³⁰² CaCDB 124:555.

³⁰³ NETR 1952, 1998, 2003.

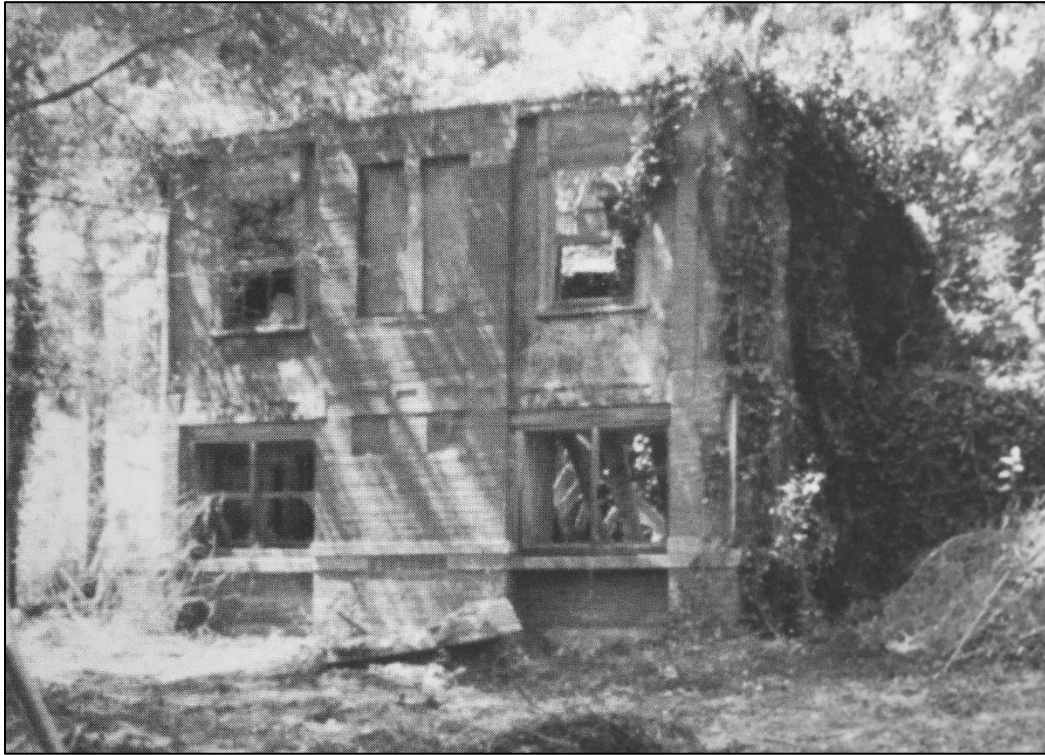


Figure 53: Circa-1998 Photo of the Butt House.³⁰⁴

Evaluation

The Butt House was a two-story building constructed of recycled and discarded materials and was surrounded by a landscaped garden. Because the building and landscape once associated with the Butt House are no longer extant, this resource has little to no historic integrity and a loss of architectural significance. Therefore, the Butt House is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–D.**

³⁰⁴ Jennings 2014:59.

CM0003: William Riley Abbott House

Date of Construction: circa 1845
Modifications: N.A.

179 Nosay Road
South Mills, Camden County, North Carolina
PIN: 017998004792990000
Eligibility Recommendation: Remain Listed



Architectural Description

The William Riley Abbott House is located on the southwest side of the intersection of Nosay Road and Old Swamp Road in a rural area about 1.75 miles southeast of the unincorporated community of South Mills in Camden County, North Carolina. The resource was listed in the NRHP in 1978 and was briefly revisited as part of this effort. Built on a large, irregular shaped parcel measuring about 247 acres, the house and outbuildings are immediately surrounded by a grass lawn dotted with deciduous trees and small shrubbery while the remainder of the lot is covered by cultivated agricultural fields (Figure 54 and Figure 55, pp. 141–142). The property is predominantly accessed by a short graveled driveway from the east via South Mills Road. The resource faces east toward Nosay Road and is bordered to the north by Old Swamp Road, to the west by North Carolina Highway 343, and to the south by small residential lots.

The William Riley Abbott House does not appear to have been modified since it was listed in the NRHP in 1978. The primary resource is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling constructed around 1845 in the Greek Revival style and with an L-shaped plan (Photo 78, p. 143). The brick-pier foundation with wood-lattice infill supports the frame structural system that is clad in weatherboard. The dwelling is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with pedimented gable ends sheathed in pressed-metal shingles. An interior-end coursed brick chimney is located on the south end of the roof ridge and two interior-slope, coursed, brick chimneys flank the rear ell.

The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation and is filled with single-leaf, four-paneled, wood door covered by a metal-framed storm door. The door is topped by a multi-light transom and flanked by multi-light side lights, all of which are located within a decorative door surround that features a three-part top enframement as well as the Greek key motif and fluted pilasters. A second-story door is located above the primary entrance that leads onto a small wood balcony lined with wood railing. The second-story door is flanked by multi-light side lights and a multi-light transom that is somewhat less detailed than the primary entrance.



Figure 54: Location and Parcel Boundaries of the William Riley Abbott House (CM0003).³⁰⁵

³⁰⁵ Esri 2016.

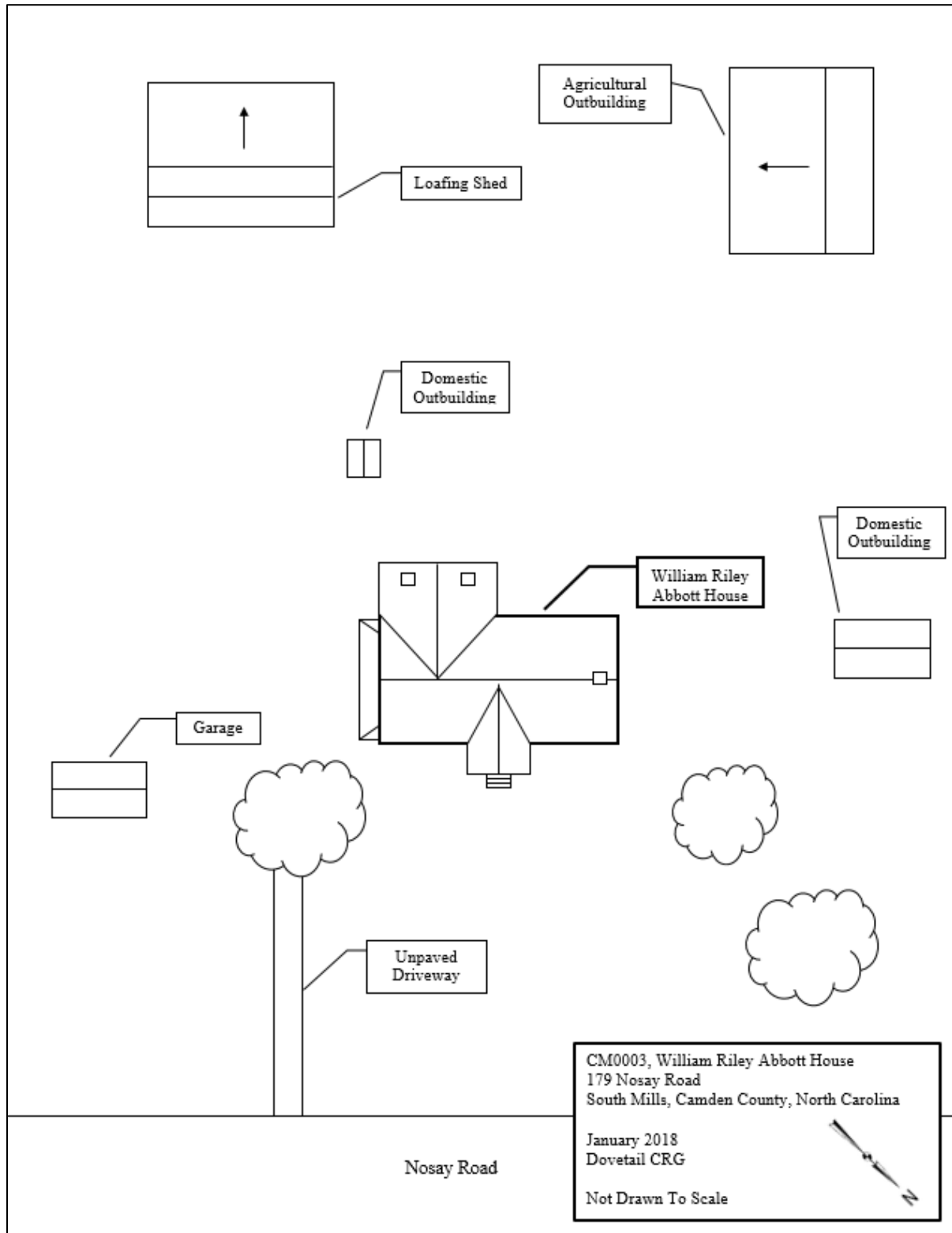


Figure 55: Site Plan of William Riley Abbott House (CM0003).

A two-and-a-half-story, one-bay, front porch that was added in the 1920s covers the primary entrance.³⁰⁶ The porch is supported by Tuscan columns and is covered by a front-gabled roof with a pedimented gable end and a single-light round window centered on the gable. Other fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows located within fluted wood surrounds, flanked by paneled-wood shutters on the primary elevation. A one-story, screened, side-porch addition that appears to have been constructed in the 1920s extends from the south elevation of the resource. It is supported by brick piers with lattice infill and is covered by a hipped roof.



Photo 78: William Riley Abbott House, East Elevation.

Five outbuildings are associated with this resource. As noted in the NRHP nomination, none of them were built contemporaneously with the primary resource and all appear to date to the mid-twentieth century. A circa-1950, one-story, one-bay garage is located about 45 feet south of the primary resource (Photo 79, p. 144). The frame structural system is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. An overhead garage door is centered on the primary (north) elevation. A circa-1950, one-story, one-bay, small domestic outbuilding is located about 30 feet west of the primary resource (Photo 79, p. 144). It is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. A single-leaf door is centered on the primary (east) elevation.

³⁰⁶ Smith and Cross 1978.



Photo 79: Domestic Outbuilding (Left) and Garage (Right), Looking Northwest.

A circa-1950, one-story, open-bay loafing shed is located about 100 feet west of the primary resource (Photo 80). The frame structural system is clad in vertical wood board and is covered by a shed-roof with a pent that is clad in v-crimp metal. Multiple open bays are located along the east elevation.



Photo 80: Loafing Shed, Northeast Oblique.

A circa-1950, one-and-a-half-story, one-bay agricultural outbuilding is located about 150 feet northwest of the primary resource (Photo 81, p. 145). The frame structural system is clad in pressed metal and covered by an off-centered gabled roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. A roll-up metal door with a small boarded up window above it in the gable end are both located on the primary (east) elevation. A one-story, one-bay, domestic outbuilding constructed circa 1950 is located about 90 feet north of the primary resource (Photo 81, p. 145). The continuous concrete-block foundation supports the structural system that is clad in weatherboard. It is covered by a gable roof that is sheathed in v-crimped metal with a metal flue piercing the north end of the ridgeline. This resource featured one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows.



Photo 81: Domestic Outbuilding (Left) and Agricultural Outbuildings (Right), Looking Southwest.

Historic Context

Because this resource is already listed in the NRHP, Dovetail did not complete additional archival research. Instead, this section includes a summary of the history presented in the NRHP nomination.³⁰⁷ William Riley Abbott purchased the land where the dwelling now stands in 1845 and likely built the house before 1850. Abbott was a wealthy speculator and farmer and owned about 500 acres of arable farmland and 40 enslaved people by 1850. Between 1850 and 1860, the value of his personal and real estate more than doubled, from \$20,000 to \$60,000. In 1856 Abbott sold the property to Joseph P. Gordon for \$12,000, though Gordon died just three years later. His wife, Mary Gordon, and their young children continued to live in the house as Mary had been granted a life estate. The house was rumored to have been used as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War.

The land changed hands many times during the Gordon's occupation of the house with the value and acreage depreciating significantly following the Civil War. At the time of Mary Gordon's death around 1890, the house was owned by John L. Hinton of Pasquotank County. His son, John C. Hinton, moved into the house with his wife and four children. John C. Hinton died in 1902; his wife and children likely lived in the home until the death the John L Hinton in 1910. The house was left jointly to all six of John C. Hinton's children who sold it in the mid 1920s.

Henry Nosay bought the house from the Hinton heirs and lived in the house until the 1970s when it was sold to H.T. and Annie Mullen. The house is still in good condition today, though it now only sites on about 8 acres of the original 500 acres.

³⁰⁷ Smith and Cross 1978.

Evaluation

In 1978, the William Riley Abbott House was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. According to the nomination form:

The William Riley Abbott House is a large frame plantation house of vigorous and highly vernacular Greek Revival character, featuring a variety of decorative patterns based on the popular Greek key motif. One of the most pretentious of the relatively few mid-nineteenth century plantation houses in Camden County, the house is believed to have been built for William Riley Abbott and was later owned by the Gordon family. During the Civil War the battle of Sawyer's Lane (South Mills) took place a short distance south of the house...On a local basis, this house meets National Register criteria C, for it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type or period of construction as a vernacular Greek Revival plantation house; it meets criteria A, as contributing to the broad patterns of our history as a representative of the agrarian antebellum plantation economy important to North Carolina and the South.³⁰⁸

During the current survey, Dovetail revisited the property to provide data on its continuation for NRHP listing (Figure 56, p. 147). Following a close examination of the nomination and a field visit, it appears that the dwelling continues to embody the characteristics that made it eligible for the NRHP in 1978 under Criteria A and C. It has not undergone extensive alterations and retains many of its original character defining features that made it significant. The building also remains an excellent example of a vernacular Greek Revival antebellum dwelling in Camden County. As such, it is **recommended that this resource remain listed in the NRHP.**

³⁰⁸ Smith and Cross 1978.



Figure 56: NRHP Boundaries for the William Rile Abbott House (CM0003).

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