

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

November 9, 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 for Roundabout at US 264 and NC 32, W-5702I,
PA 18-04-0006, Beaufort County, ER 18-3385

Thank you for your October 19, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that proposed property boundaries appear appropriate.

- ◆ **Douglas Crossroads Store, 8275 Broad Creek Road (BF 1404)** - under Criterion A, the Douglas Crossroads Store is associated with the historic development and commerce of the community of Douglas Crossroads, while under Criterion C, the building is a good example of an early-to-mid twentieth century rural store building
- ◆ **Jack Douglas House, 8275 Broad Creek Road (BF1412)** - under Criterion C, the Jack Douglas House is a good example of an early-to-mid twentieth century rural residence exhibiting a vernacular residential form and applied contemporary Craftsman-style details. The building retains a high degree of historic integrity.

The Douglas Farm, 6371 US Highway 264E (BF1400) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the loss of historic integrity and not possessing the level of significance necessary to meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Grady Douglas House, north side of US 264 and east of NC 32 (BF 1437) was demolished between 2014 and 2015 as result of severe damage caused by an April 26, 2014 tornado.

The above-listed historic properties and the area in the immediate vicinity of the US 264 and NC 32 intersection were evaluated collectively for the presence of an historic district. Due to the loss of Grady Douglas House (BF 1437); the compromised integrity of the Douglas Farm (BF 1400); and modern residential and community services development, no historic district was identified.

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 919-814-6579 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: 10/26/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-3385

October 19, 2018

Due -- 11/20/18

MEMORANDUM

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

H- 11/2/18
ERLE HCS

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: W-5702I: Roundabout at US 264 and NC 32, PA 18-04-0026, Beaufort County

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 36CRF.800. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments.

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
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Historic Structures Report
TIP No. W-5702I, WBS No. 44848.1.1, PA No. 18-04-0006
Construct Roundabout at US 264 and NC 32
Beaufort County, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4213-18-199

PREPARED FOR:

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598**

PREPARED BY:

**S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464**

October 2018



**Historic Structures Report
TIP No. W-5702I
Construct Roundabout at US 264 and NC 32
Beaufort County, North Carolina**

**FINAL REPORT
WBS No. 44848.1.1, PA No. 18-04-0006**

Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

S&ME Project No. 4213-18-199

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Heather J. Carpini".

October 11, 2018

Heather Carpini, M.A.
Principal Investigator, S&ME, Inc.

Date

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

Date

October 2018



Management Summary

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of four resources located within the project area for a roundabout located at the intersection of US 264 and NC 32 in Beaufort County (TIP No. W-5702I, WBS No. 44848.1.1, PA No. 18-04-0006) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) 2015). An NCDOT architectural historian established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project, which corresponded to the Environmental Study Area for the proposed new road project, and conducted a preliminary assessment to identify resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Four previously recorded structures (BF1400, BF1404, BF1412, and BF1437) warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation and are the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation, due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

In September 2018, S&ME conducted a historic architectural analysis and eligibility evaluation on the four resources (Table 1.1). S&ME recommends the Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404) as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with the community development of the Douglas Crossroads area, and under Criterion C, for its architecture. The Jack Douglas House (BF1412) is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for its architecture. Since the two structures that are recommended eligible for the NRHP are located on the same tax parcel, they comprise a small building complex with its boundary as the tax parcel. The remaining two properties (BF1400 and BF1437) are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 1.1. Summary of properties surveyed in the W-5702I project area.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Douglas Farm	BF1400	Not Eligible	NA
Douglas Crossroads Store	BF1404	Eligible	A and C
Jack Douglas House	BF1412	Eligible	C
Grady Douglas House	BF1437	No Longer Extant	NA



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1.0 Introduction (Methodology)

On behalf of the NCDOT, S&ME has completed a historic architectural analysis of four resources located within the project area for the construction on a roundabout at the intersection of US 264 and NC 32 in Beaufort County (TIP No. W-5702I, WBS No. 44848.1.1, PA No. 18-04-0006) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Work was conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 42-1800730 Rev. 1, dated August 17, 2018.

NCDOT architectural historians established an APE for the project, which corresponded to the Environmental Study Area for the proposed roundabout project. NCDOT identified four previously recorded resources (BF1400, BF1404, BF1412, and BF1437) within the APE that warranted further evaluation to determine NRHP eligibility.

The historic architectural analysis included surveying, analyzing, and evaluating four historic properties according to NRHP criteria. Fieldwork for the project was conducted in September 2018, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Beaufort County Register of Deeds, at the BHM Regional Library Headquarters, and at the Brown Library in Washington, North Carolina, and the Joyner Library at East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the NC-HPO survey files and additional research was conducted using online federal census data, historic maps, and other county records.

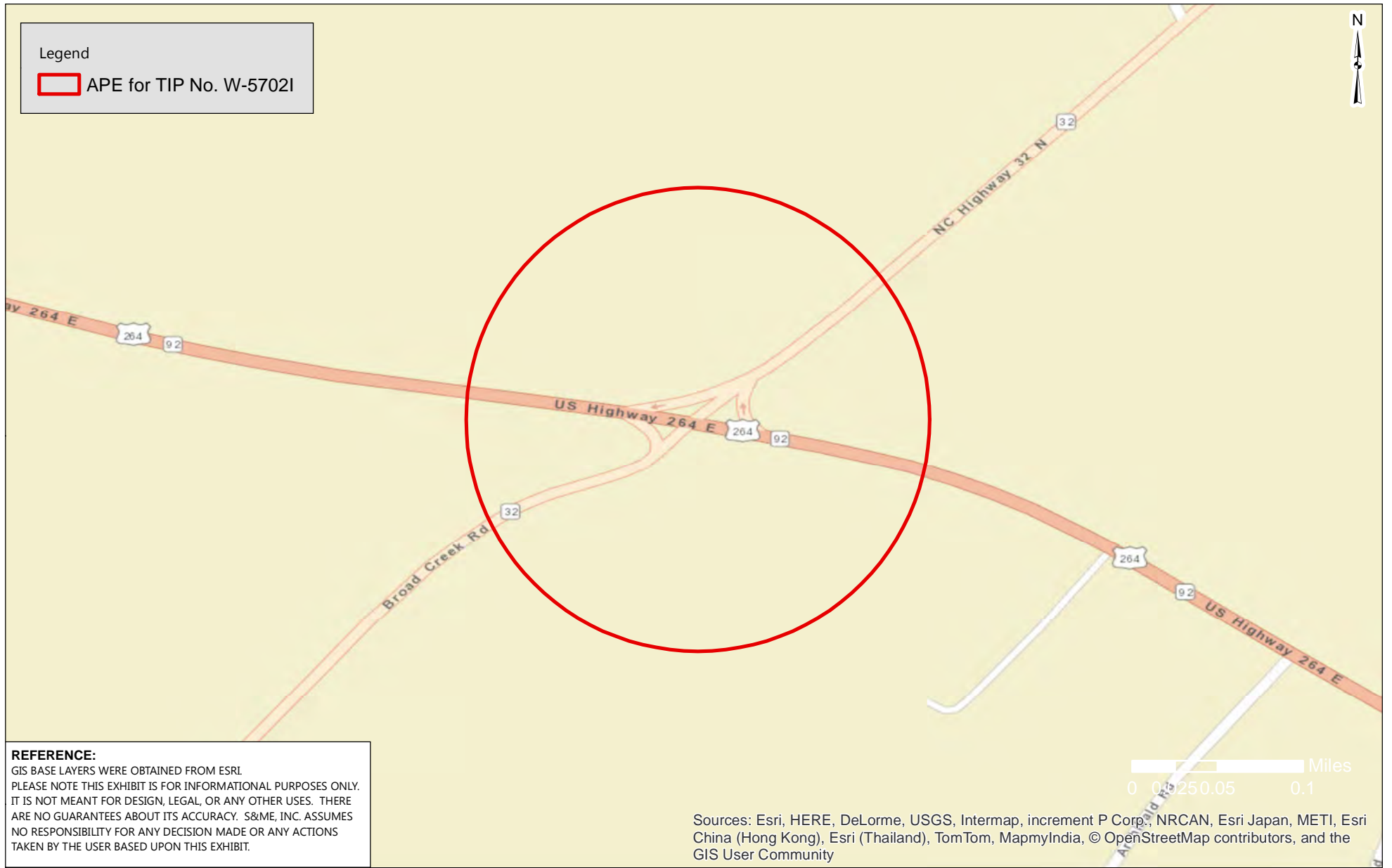
This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CRF 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Report Products* (2015); and NC-HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2015).



Figure 1.1. Street map showing the APE for the W-5702I project, Beaufort County, North Carolina.

Legend

 APE for TIP No. W-5702I



REFERENCE:

GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI.
PLEASE NOTE THIS EXHIBIT IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.
IT IS NOT MEANT FOR DESIGN, LEGAL, OR ANY OTHER USES. THERE
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Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



SCALE:	1 inch = 417 feet
DATE:	9/21/2018
DRAWN BY:	HLC
S&ME PROJECT NO.	4213-18-199

Street Map, W-5702I

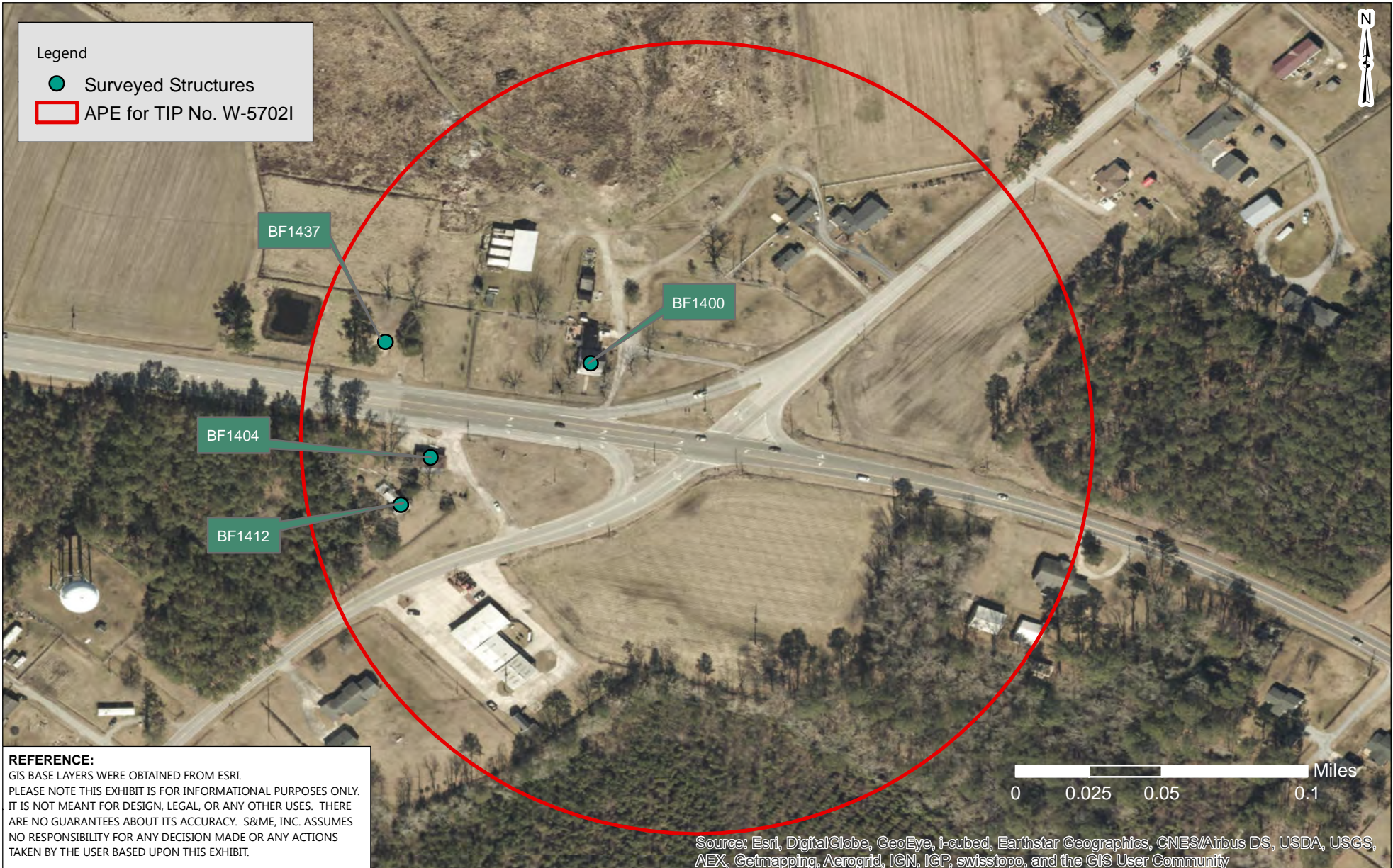
Beaufort County, North Carolina

EXHIBIT NO.

1.1

Legend

- Surveyed Structures
- APE for TIP No. W-57021



REFERENCE:
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SCALE:	1 inch = 246 feet
DATE:	9/21/2018
DRAWN BY:	HLC
S&ME PROJECT NO.	4213-18-199

Aerial Map, W-57021

Beaufort County, North Carolina

EXHIBIT NO.
1.2



2.0 Eligibility Evaluations

2.1 Douglas Crossroads

The four properties surveyed as part of this project have an association with the small community of Douglas Crossroads, located approximately six miles east of the town of Washington, North Carolina. The Douglas Crossroads community consists of the land surrounding the intersection of US 264 and NC 32. This area acquired the name Douglas Crossroads in the early twentieth century, when James Crawford Douglas purchased a number of tracts of land to compile a large farm that incorporated the land at the four corners of the intersection, formerly known as Tetterton's Crossing (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1919 208:509, 212:17; 1920 224:372; 1921 227:423, 232:156).

James C. Douglas was an entrepreneur from Martin County who, according to oral family tradition, was involved in a number of different enterprises (*Washington Daily News* 5 October 1997:C1). Born in 1873, the son of shinglemaker William Douglas and his wife Emily, James Crawford Douglas married Elizabeth Cutler in 1896; Elizabeth Cutler was born in Beaufort County and raised in Long Acre Township, so it is likely that James Douglas moved to the area sometime before the marriage (United States Census Bureau 1860, 1880, 1900). In 1900, the family was living in Long Acre Township and James Crawford identified his occupation as "railroad builder; in the early 1900s, James and Elizabeth Douglas were living in the community of Jessama, to the east the Douglas Crossroads, and James Douglas was appointed as postmaster of Jessama in 1904 and served in the position until 1907 (United States Census Bureau 1900; Appointment of US Postmasters 1889-1930:69). In 1905, Douglas paid for repairs to his house in Jessama (*Washington Progress* 12 October 1905:3).

Following his purchase of the lands surrounding the crossroads, James C. Douglas worked primarily as a farmer (United States Census Bureau 1920, 1930, 1940). According to his descendants, the family farm was mostly self-sufficient, with most of the food items being home grown; in addition to growing tobacco, the Douglas family farm grew produce and produced milk, eggs, and butter, as well as raised cattle, chickens, ducks, guinea hens, hogs, and rabbits. "When the family was farming, we raised everything we ate. The only food items we had to buy were things like flour, sugar, and so forth" (*Washington Daily News* 5 October 1997:C1). In addition to running his farm, family tradition holds that James Douglas also sold fertilizer and worked as a horse trader; in 1916, the county commissioners approved payments to Douglas for providing lumber for building a bridge and in 1920 for moving convicts (*Washington Progress* 10 August 1916:2; 26 February 1920:8). His grandchildren remember him as being the first person in the area to buy a car.

James and Elizabeth Douglas had six children, three sons and three daughters, whom they raised on the family farm. In 1935, Elizabeth Douglas died and shortly thereafter James Douglas began dividing his large farm property among the couple's children (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1938 322:353,354; 1939 335:66, 125, 338:35). Each child received a portion of the Douglas Crossroads farm tract during the late 1930s, although James Douglas did hold on to other property in the county that he owned, which was divided among his children in his will (Beaufort County Will Book 1943 339:341). By 1940, James Douglas had remarried and was living on Main Street in Washington with his wife, mother-in-law, and two step children (United States Census Bureau 1940). His son Jack Crawford Douglas was living in his parents' house at Douglas Crossroads, with his two brothers also living in houses nearby (United States Census Bureau 1940). Throughout the majority of the twentieth century, the land surrounding the intersection of US 264 and NC 32 has consisted of Douglas "family land...the original family



home...and nearby homes where aunts, uncles, cousins, and nephews still dwell" (*Washington Daily News* 5 October 1997:C1).

During the early twentieth century, before the land at Douglas Crossroads was purchased by James C. Douglas, there were a few structures located at the crossroads (Figures 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). By 1919, when Douglas began acquiring the land, there appear to be only two buildings, both located near the northwest corner of the intersection; presumably these two structures correspond to the Douglas Farm (BF1400) and the Grady Douglas House (BF1437), based on location (Figure 2.1.3). By 1938, there were buildings at each of the four corners of the intersection, with commercial enterprises at the southwest and northeast corners (Figure 2.1.4). By 1950, an aerial photograph shows that there were two residences and associated outbuildings at the northwest corner of the intersection, a residence to the southeast of the intersection, and a small structure, situated close to the right of way, in a cleared lot to the southwest of the intersection (Figure 2.1.5). The surrounding area is made up of forested tracts and cleared agricultural fields; the area appears to be a rural farming community. Aerial photographs and topographic maps from the 1950s through the 1990s show that the area remained a relatively rural area, with a focus on farming, and only a small amount of development occurred in the surrounding tracts over approximately a half century; the Bunyan Fire Department building was constructed southeast of the crossroads between 1964 and 1993 (Figures 2.1.6 through 2.1.10).

Although located within a 0.25-mile radius of each other and are associated with the Douglas family, the Douglas Crossroads properties have not been evaluated as a historic district. A potential district may have existed at this crossroads at one point, however the loss of the Grady Douglas House (BF1437), as well as loss of historic outbuildings and modern alterations to the Douglas Farm (BF1400), has significantly damaged the integrity of such a district.



Figure 2.1.1. United States Coast and Geodetic Survey map (1908), showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.

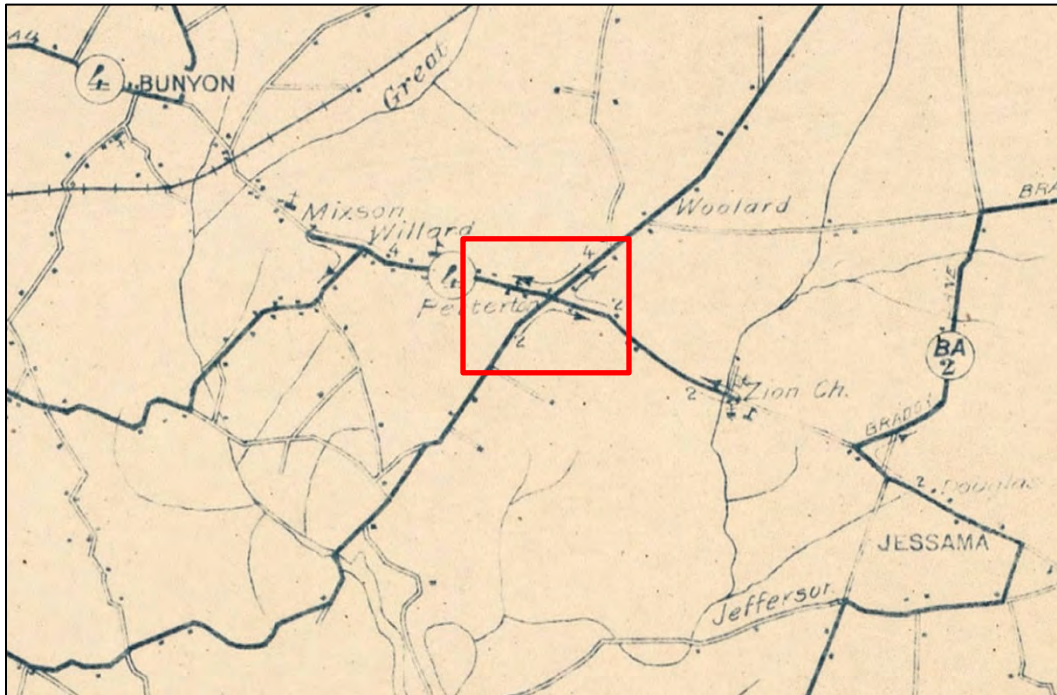


Figure 2.1.2. United States Postal Service (USPS) rural delivery map, showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.

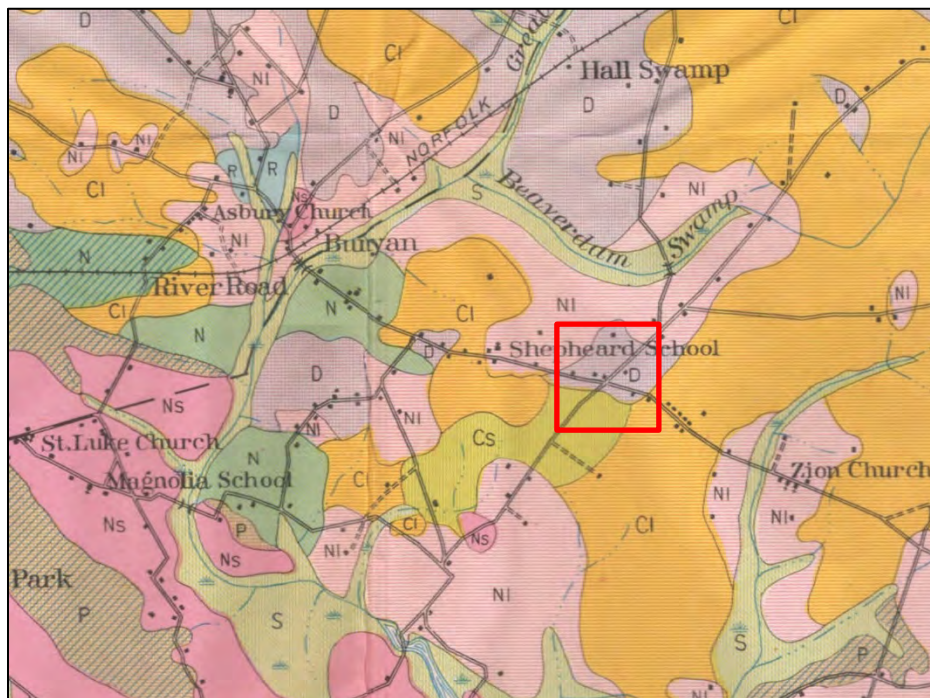


Figure 2.1.3. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map (1919), showing Douglas Crossroads vicinity.



Figure 2.1.4. North Carolina highway map (1938), showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.



Figure 2.1.5. Aerial photograph (1950), showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.

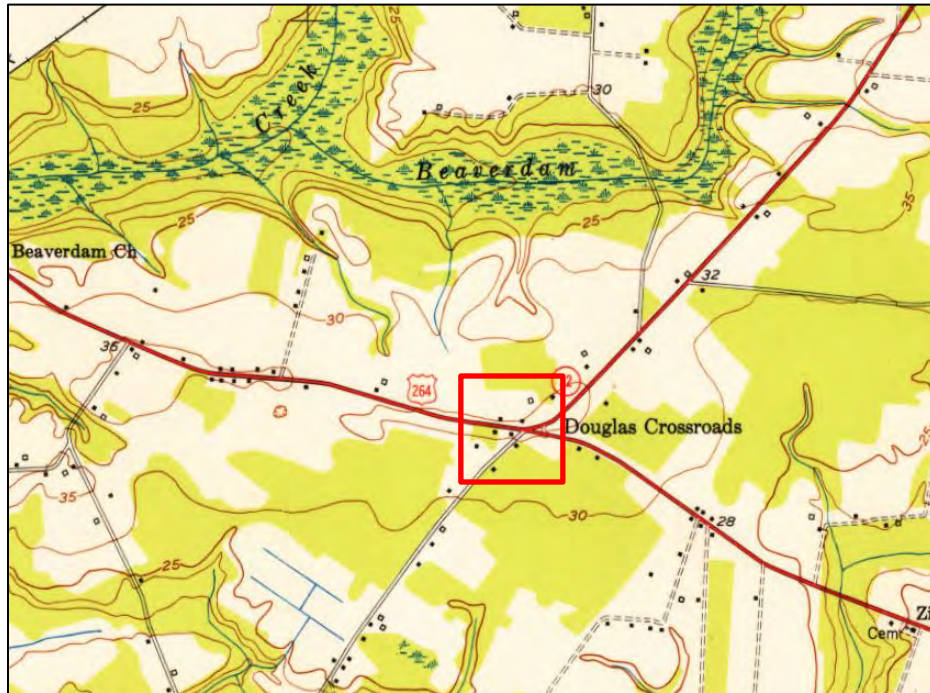


Figure 2.1.6. United States Geological Survey (USDA) topographic quadrangle (1951), showing Douglas Crossroads vicinity.



Figure 2.1.7. Aerial photograph (1956), showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.

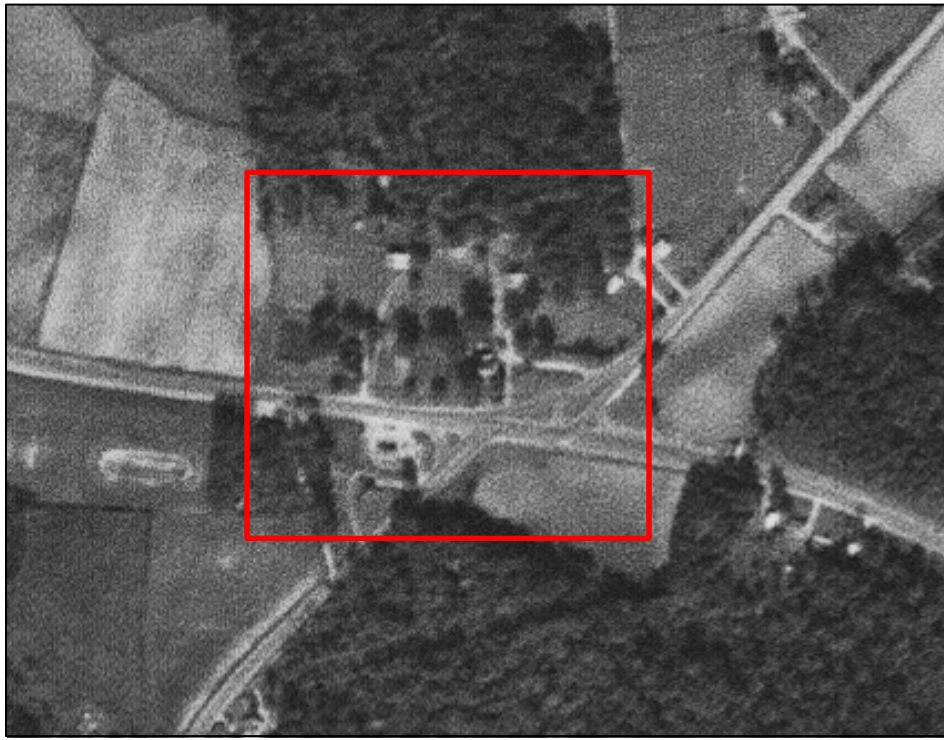


Figure 2.1.8. Aerial photograph (1961), showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.



Figure 2.1.9. Aerial photograph (1964), showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.



Figure 2.1.10. Aerial photograph (1993), showing the Douglas Crossroads vicinity.



2.1.1 *Douglas Farm (BF1400)*

Resource Name	Douglas Farm
HPO Survey Site #	BF1400
Street Address	6371 US Highway 264 E
PIN	6605-94-4968
Construction Date(s)	Circa 1919
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 2.1.11. Douglas Farm (BF1400), house, facing north.

The Douglas Farm (BF1400) is located at 6371 US Highway 264, northwest of the intersection of US 264 and NC 32, approximately six miles east of the town center of Washington, in Beaufort County (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The Douglas Farm was originally surveyed as part of the historic architecture survey of rural Beaufort County in 2010, but it was identified only as "Farm" with no historic association (Survey File 2010:BF1400). The house associated with the farm, which has a setback of approximately 60 feet from US 264, was built around 1919 and is a one and one-half story, Craftsman-style residence (Figure 2.1.11). The parcel on which the house sits, which is approximately 69 acres, also contains a circa-1920s well house, a circa-1920s shed, a late-twentieth century tobacco shed and bulk storage building, and a twenty-first century shed, chicken coop, and dog kennel; the parcel frontage along US 264 has a mid-twentieth century iron fence (Figure 2.1.12).

The house located on the Douglas Farm is a one and one-half story, side-gabled residence of frame construction; it has a rectangular plan, with a single story rear ell that has been extended to form a carport (Figure 2.1.13). The

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Tip No. U-5308; WBS No. 47028.1.2

Randolph County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4213-17-245



front elevation has a central entry door, located beneath a shed-roofed porch that is supported by four tapered square columns that rest on brick piers; infilled areas of plain trim suggest that the door is a replacement and is smaller than the original, which potentially had a transom, based on the space above the existing door. Flanking the door is a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side; these windows have wide vinyl frames to fill the larger openings of the original windows. A large shed-roofed dormer is centered in the front roofline and contains five evenly spaced windows; each of these windows is a six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash and they have the same wide frames as the first story windows, indicating that larger original windows were replaced.

The east elevation of the house has two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows evenly spaced along the first story and two, smaller, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the upper story; an octagonal attic vent is centered within the gable. The rear elevation of the house has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the first story and two six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows that extend beneath the roof overhang on the second story (Figure 2.1.14). A single story, rear ell extends north from this elevation, covering two bays on the first story and one bay on the second story. The east side of the rear ell has an entry door and three single windows: a four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash south of the door; a six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash north of the door; and a four-over-four, double-hung, vinyl sash north of the six-over-six window. The northern elevation of the rear ell has a central entry door that leads to a carport, which has been created by extending the gable roofline and supporting it with round metal posts.

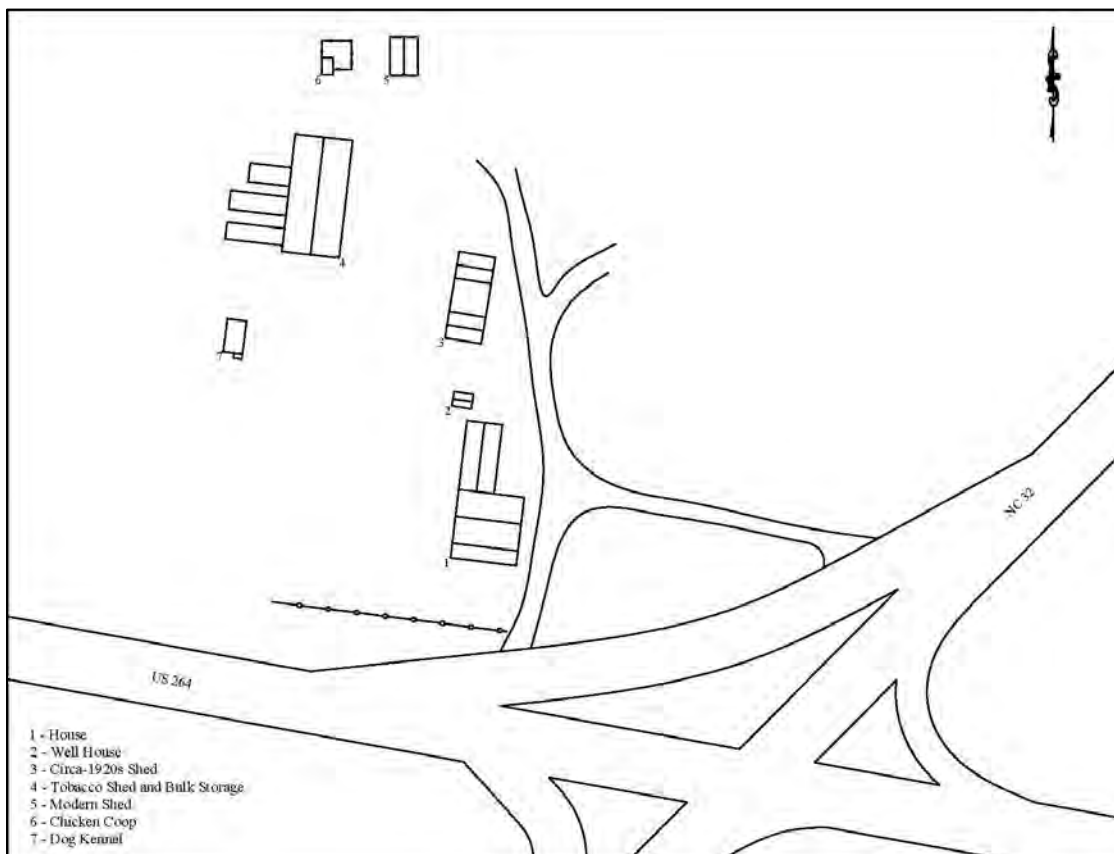


Figure 2.1.12. Site plan of the Douglas Farm (BF1400).



Figure 2.1.13. Douglas Farm (BF1400), house, facing northwest.



Figure 2.1.14. Douglas Farm (BF1400), house, facing southwest.

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Randolph County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4213-17-245



The west elevation of the main portion of the house has two bays; the lower story has a pair of six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window, while the upper story has two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows (Figure 2.1.15 and 2.1.16). Like the eastern elevation, there is an octagonal attic vent centered in the gable end. The rear ell has three bays, each containing a different size of six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window; there is also a small shed-roofed extension off of the rear ell on this elevation (Figure 2.1.15).

The house rests on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with newer brick. The roof of the structure is standing-seam metal; there is a wide roof overhang on the main portion of the house that is covered with vinyl soffit. The siding on the house is vinyl, which covers both the main structure and the rear ell, as well as the trim above the porch supports. S&ME attempted to gain interior access to the structure but the request was denied.



Figure 2.1.15. Douglas Farm (BF1400), house, facing east.



Figure 2.1.16. Douglas Farm (BF1400), house, facing northeast.

Associated with the Douglas Farm house are six outbuildings (Figure 2.1.12). Located directly north of the house is a circa-1920s concrete block well house with a gabled roof, which is covered with standing-seam metal (Figures 2.1.17 and 2.1.18). North of the well house is a circa-1920s frame shed (Figures 2.1.18 through 2.1.20). The shed consists of two front-gabled structures connected by a flat-roofed extension. The southern gabled building has a pair of barn doors and a single one-over-one wooden window. The northern gabled building has a single, hinged entry door. The flat-roofed section between the two gabled sections is supported by two rough-hewn timbers. The two gabled structures have vertical wooden siding and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

West of the circa-1920s shed is a late-twentieth century tobacco shed and bulk storage (Figures 2.1.21 and 2.1.22). The tobacco shed is an open-framed structure with a gabled roof that is supported by a mixture of square wooden posts and rough-hewn timbers. The gable ends of the shed are sheathed in vertical metal siding and the roof, which has visible rafter tails, is standing-seam metal. The bulk tobacco storage consists of three rectangular metal trailers with hinged doors. North of the tobacco shed and bulk storage is a modern wooden shed with a gambrel roof; the shed has vertical wooden panel siding and a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 2.1.23). West of the modern wooden shed is a modern chicken coop (Figure 2.1.24). The chicken coop is a small rectangular wooden structure, with a pent roof; it has a hinged entry door and is covered with vertical wooden siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The building is attached to an open structure that is wooden frame with chicken wire. South of the tobacco shed and bulk storage is a modern dog kennel (Figure 2.1.25). The kennel is an open frame building, with a pent roof, that has a rear wall and wire comprising the other three walls; it has four rooms, each with wire walls and an entry door. Adjacent to the main kennel is a smaller, raised frame structure with a flat roof that serves as a puppy hutch.



Figure 2.1.17. Douglas Farm (BF1400), house and circa-1920 well house, facing southeast.



Figure 2.1.18. Douglas Farm (BF1400), circa-1920 shed and well house, facing southeast.



Figure 2.1.19. Douglas Farm (BF1400), circa-1920 shed, facing northeast.



Figure 2.1.20. Douglas Farm (BF1400), circa-1920 shed, facing southeast.



Figure 2.1.21. Douglas Farm (BF1400), tobacco shed and bulk storage, facing west.



Figure 2.1.22. Douglas Farm (BF1400), tobacco shed and bulk storage, facing northeast.



Figure 2.1.23. Douglas Farm (BF1400), twenty-first century shed, facing northwest.



Figure 2.1.24. Douglas Farm (BF1400), chicken coop, facing north.



Figure 2.1.25. Douglas Farm (BF1400), dog kennel, facing west.

2.1.1.1 History

The Douglas Farm (BF1400) was recorded in 2010, as part of the *Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Beaufort County, Phases II and III (Rural)* project (King 2011; Survey File 2010:BF1400). The house was labeled as a circa 1925 Bungalow-style residence, with associated agricultural outbuildings and was identified as “Farm”. The outbuildings described during that survey were a circa-1925 well house, shed, equipment shed, and packhouse; circa-1950s tobacco bulk barns and shed; and a circa-1960 garage.

The construction of the house may have corresponded to the purchase of large tracts of property in the Douglas Crossroads vicinity by James C. Douglas, around 1920 (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1919 208:509, 212:17; 1920 224:372; 1921 227:423, 232:156). Historic maps from 1908 and 1914 depict a structure at the northwest corner of the crossroads, so it is possible that this house was built by an earlier landowner and later occupied by James C. Douglas (Figures 2.1.1 and 2.1.2); however, none of the deed records mentions a structure in the property descriptions. The 1919 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map shows two structures at the northwest corner of the crossroads, one of which is in the approximate location of the Douglas Farm house, indicating that it was standing by 1919 (Figure 2.1.3). A 1950 aerial photograph also shows the house, with a side-gabled roofline and rear ell (Figure 2.1.5).

The property on which the Douglas Farm is located was part of land that was purchased by James C. Douglas in the late 1910s and early 1920s (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1919 208:509, 212:17; 1920 224:372; 1921 227:423, 232:156). After the death of his first wife, Elizabeth Cutler Douglas, in 1935, James C. Douglas began dividing his property between the couple’s six children. The parcel on which the Douglas Farm house and outbuildings are located was part of approximately 74 acres sold to their son Jack Douglas, in 1938 (Beaufort

Historic Structure Report

Tip No. U-5308; WBS No. 47028.1.2

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County Register of Deeds 1938 322:354). In 1940, Jack Douglas and his wife Alva were living on a farm on US 264 in Long Acre Township, the same house he was living in in 1935; the couple had three children at the time. Jack Crawford identified himself as a farmer and owned his farm, with the house valued at \$1100 (United States Census Bureau 1940). In 1930, Jack Douglas had been living with his father in Long Acre Township and presumably he continued to reside in his father's house before he officially took title of the property in 1938 (United States Census Bureau 1930).

Following the death of Jack Crawford Douglas in 1977, the property passed to his executors in trust, with a life estate to his wife, Alva Woolard Douglas (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1997 1083:482). A newspaper article about Douglas Crossroads indicates that Alva Douglas continued to occupy the original home of James C. Douglas into the late 1990s (*Washington Daily News* 5 October 1997:C1). Alva Woolard Douglas died in 2010; in 2011, the trustees of Jack Douglas sold the property that includes the house and outbuildings to Timothy B. and Cynthia Douglas (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 2011 1753:20).

Aerial photographs of the Douglas Farm illustrate the changes to the farm property during the second half of the twentieth century. A 1950 aerial photograph shows the house and rear ell, before the carport extension, as well as the well house, circa-1920s shed, the packhouse and equipment shed recorded during the 2010 survey, and an additional building located west of the equipment shed (Figure 2.1.5). The same structures are visible on aerial photographs from 1956 and 1961; in a 1964 aerial the garage recorded during the 2010 survey is visible (Figures 2.1.7 through 2.1.9). By 1993, the tobacco shed and bulk storage structures had been erected (Figure 2.1.10). In 2013, the house and outbuildings, as recorded in 2010 are clearly visible (Figure 2.1.26). By April 2014, the packhouse, equipment shed, and a storage building west of the tobacco shed and bulk storage are in the process of being demolished; a northern section of the circa-1920s shed has also been torn down (Figure 2.1.27). By 2015, the garage has been removed and the chicken coop and dog kennel have been constructed (Figure 2.1.28).



Figure 2.1.26. Aerial photograph (2013), showing the Douglas Farm (BF1400).



Figure 2.1.27. Aerial photograph (2014), showing the Douglas Farm (BF1400).



Figure 2.1.28. Aerial photograph (2015), showing the Douglas Farm (BF1400).

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2.1.1.2 Architectural Context

The area of Beaufort County east of Washington, including Douglas Crossroads, was traditionally a rural area, with large farms spanning the main roads, including those between Washington and Bath and Washington and Plymouth. Generally the tracts consisted of homes surrounded by open fields, with agricultural outbuildings on the property, but few other homes in the general vicinity; children sometimes purchased or built houses on property surrounding the house in which they grew up, creating small communities of extended families living in a single area. These characteristics are generally retained by the Douglas Crossroads area and the Douglas Farm (BF1400). Although original survey information indicates that the house on the Douglas Farm was built in the mid-1920s, it is likely that the house dates to slightly earlier, around 1919. The side-gabled plan with a rear ell is a common vernacular form in rural Beaufort County from the early-1900s; the form was often used as a base for construction, with contemporary architectural and stylistic details added (King 2011:82, 93, 97).

An assessment of the rural historic architectural inventory conducted in 2010–2011 indicates that “traditional forms, predominantly the one-and-a-half-story, side-gable house” were common in the county from the late 1800s through the mid-1900s (King 2011). During the period from 1910 to 1940, the Craftsman style was one of the most popular architectural aesthetics in Beaufort County, particularly in rural dwellings; rural survey results note “the near-ubiquity of Craftsman-derived houses built throughout the first half of the twentieth century” (King 2011:95). Although more contemporary forms, became popular among the residents of Washington, traditional-style homes continued to be constructed and remained popular among rural landowners. A search of survey data in HPOWeb indicates that there are 132 surveyed structures in Beaufort County that are identified as being of the Craftsman style or having Craftsman elements; of these, 51 are one-and-one-half-story houses and 35 of these are described as being side-gabled.

In terms of comparative architecture for the Douglas Farm, the closest comparable example is the Jack Douglas House (BF1412), which is located southwest of US 264, at Douglas Crossroads (Figure 2.1.29). Both structures have a one-and-one-half-story main section with a rear ell; however, unlike the Douglas Farm house, the Jack Douglas House has not undergone significant modern alterations. Other examples of early-twentieth-century, side-gabled residences with at least nominal Craftsman detailing include the house at 23 Maple Street in Pantego (BF1052), that dates to around 1920, and a previously unsurveyed house at 25713 US 264 in Pantego (NSN – no survey number), which dates to around 1918. The house at 23 Maple Street has a similar side-gabled form and porch structure, with tapered columns resting on brick piers, as the Douglas Farm house; however it retains much of its original Craftsman detailing along the eaves and has a smaller, gabled dormer (Figure 2.1.30). The house at 25713 US 264 also has a side-gabled form, with a shed-roofed dormer on the front elevation; however, its porch supports have been replaced with vinyl turned posts and the front porch has been enclosed (Figure 2.1.31).

Other rural residences that present similar forms and details to the Douglas Farm and also include extant agricultural outbuildings include two unnamed houses (BF1378 and BF1569), the T. H. Moore House (BF1651), and the Brame-Boyd House (BF1691). Structure BF1378 has a similar layout on the front elevation as the Douglas Farm house, with a porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers, but it has a small gabled dormer and retains its original windows and door, as well as the recognizable Craftsman-style rafter tails (Figure 2.1.32). Structure BF1569, like the Douglas Farm house, has replacement windows; it also has replacement porch posts and two exterior end chimneys, as well as a small shed-roofed dormer (Figure 2.1.33). The T. H. Moore House (BF1651) presents a very similar look to the Douglas Farm house, with a large shed-roofed wall dormer and shed-roofed front porch supported by heavy square posts on brick piers; the original windows and siding remain on this house; this structure also has associated barns located on the property surrounding it, which tie it to its

historic farming tradition (Figure 2.1.34). The Brame-Boyd House (BF1691) is a smaller, single-story example of a side-gabled, Craftsman detail house with a rear ell; although its windows and porch posts have been replaced and its porch built up, it demonstrates similar characteristics as the Douglas Farm house, on a smaller scale (Figure 2.1.35).



Figure 2.1.29. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing southwest.



Figure 2.1.30. House at 23 Maple Street, Pantego (BF1052), facing east.



Figure 2.1.31. House at 25713 US 264, Pantego (NSN), facing west.



Figure 2.1.32. House (BF1378), facing south.



Figure 2.1.33. House (BF1569), facing east.



Figure 2.1.34. T. H. Moore House (BF1651), facing east.



Figure 2.1.35. Brame-Boyd House (BF1691), facing northwest.

2.1.1.3 Integrity

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the Douglas Farm (BF1400) are as follows:

- Location: High

The Douglas Farm remains in its original location.

- Design: Low

The Douglas Farm has undergone significant changes to its landscape and building composition during the twenty-first century, resulting in the loss of delineated fields and agricultural outbuildings. The house on the farm property retains its original form, but the interior of the structure was not assessed to determine changes to the organization of interior spaces. The removal of a large portion of the circa-1920s shed has altered its design.

- Setting: Medium to High

The setting surrounding the Douglas Farm retains the rural character that it has had since the early twentieth century. Although there has been some residential infill to the north and south, along NC 32, a large portion of the land surrounding the Douglas Farm remains open fields or forested tracts. New residential construction is generally spaced out along the main road, as it has been historically, with houses built on larger lots.

- Materials: Low

The Douglas Farm retains some of its original materials. The house has its original framing and brick foundation. However, much of the other exterior material, including windows, doors, and decorative items

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has been removed and replaced by modern material. The interior of the house was not accessible; therefore, material integrity of the interior was not assessed. The two remaining early-twentieth-century outbuildings retain their original materials, although the circa-1920s shed has lost at least a quarter of its original material with the demolition of its northern portion. The loss of three other agricultural outbuildings has resulted in a significant loss of original material for the farmstead as a whole.

- Workmanship: Low

Much of the original workmanship on the Douglas Farm house has been compromised by modern alterations, including the removal of decorative details during the installation of vinyl siding and roof soffits. The interior of the house was not accessible; therefore, integrity of workmanship on the interior was not assessed. The workmanship on the two remaining early-twentieth-century outbuildings is retained and demonstrates the craftsmanship used in circa-1920s rural agricultural complexes. However, the loss of the majority of original outbuildings has significantly altered the workmanship of the farm as a whole.

- Feeling: Medium

Despite changes to the Douglas Farm, the complex continues to evoke the feeling of an early-twentieth-century rural farm. The house form is generally recognizable as dating to the early twentieth century and the presence of some agricultural outbuildings and associated fields signify the property's former and continued use as a farm.

- Association: Low to Medium

The Douglas Farm continues to have an association with Douglas Crossroads and the Douglas family, as it remains in the ownership of descendants of the original owner. However, it has lost its association with James C. Douglas, who originally assembled the large farm and owned the land surrounding the crossroads; James C. Douglas was the most significant owner associated with the property and the alterations to the house and outbuildings occurred after his death in 1943. The farm complex retains a measure of association with the rural farming tradition in Beaufort County during the early twentieth century, as it is recognizable as a farm complex and continues to be used for agriculture, but this association has been diminished by the loss of outbuildings.

2.1.1.4 Eligibility

The Douglas Farm (BF1400) is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, as it does not bear a significant association with a particular event or broad pattern of history. While it is a recognizable example of an early-twentieth-century farm complex, the removal of most of the original agricultural outbuildings has compromised the integrity of this association. The farm complex is recommended ineligible under Criterion B, as it is not associated with a prominent person. The Douglas Farm is an example of an early twentieth-century farm complex, with a house and associated outbuildings. However there are multiple examples of rural farms in Beaufort County and many of them have undergone fewer alterations than the Douglas Farm. Neither the house nor the outbuildings are a significant example of a particular architectural style or the work of a master, making it ineligible under Criterion C. The farm is unlikely to yield any new information about building technology, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D.

A potential district may have existed at the crossroads at one point, including the four structures associated with Douglas Crossroads (BF1400, BF1404, BF1412, and BF1437). However, the loss of the Grady Douglas House (BF1437) and the compromised the integrity of the Douglas Farm (BF1400) have diminished the district.



2.1.2 *Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404)*

Resource Name	Douglas Crossroads Store
HPO Survey Site #	BF1404
Street Address	8275 Broad Creek Road
PIN	6605-93-7546
Construction Date(s)	Circa-1920
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible (along with BF1412); Criteria A and C



Figure 2.1.36. Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404), facing southwest.

The Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404) is located at 8275 Broad Creek Road, southwest of the intersection of US 264 and NC 32, approximately six miles east of the town center of Washington, in Beaufort County (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The Douglas Crossroads Store was originally surveyed as part of the historic architecture survey of rural Beaufort County in 2010, but it was identified only as “Store” with no historic association (Survey File 2010:BF1404); although it is located on the same tax parcel as the Jack Douglas House (BF1412) it was given a separate survey number. The structure, which oriented toward US 264, is situated close to the right-of-way; it was built around 1919 and is a single story, rectangular plan commercial building with a bonnet-style roof (Figure 2.1.36). The store is four bays wide, with a set of double doors that are located east of center; the doors have three panels on the lower, wooden portion and six-pane glass on the upper portion (Figure 2.1.37). On either side of the doors are paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows; the westernmost bay has a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. The windows and doors on the store are covered with metal bars.

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The western elevation of the building has a central, five-panel wooden entry door; to the north is a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window and to the south is are two shorter, one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash windows (Figures 2.1.37 and 2.1.38). The rear elevation of the store has a shed-roofed addition that has an entry door and a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on its western elevation (Figure 2.1.38). The rear elevation has a single five-panel, wooden entry door at its easternmost bay; the rear addition covers the remaining three bays and it has no openings on its south side (Figure 2.1.39). A brick chimney is visible between the main structure and the addition, approximately at the center of the rear wall. The eastern elevation has a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on the main structure and another single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on the addition (Figure 2.1.40).

The store rests on a concrete block pier foundation that has been covered with metal and vinyl sheeting attached to the bottom of the siding. The roof of the structure is standing-seam metal; there is a wide eave overhang and there are visible raftertails. The siding on the store is horizontal wooden weatherboard. In front of the store there remains a small concrete island and a light pole with a double light attached, remnants of the store's days as a service station.

S&ME attempted to gain interior access to the structure but the request was denied. However, a portion of the interior of the store was visible from front windows (Figure 2.1.41). The interior of the store is a single, large room with horizontal wooden sheathing on the interior of the walls and bead board on the ceiling. The rear addition is accessed by two cased openings; one large cased opening on the eastern side of the room, which opens into another room with a shorter ceiling and display shelves, and a smaller, door-sized cased opening on the western side of the room. Last used as an antique store, the Douglas Crossroads Store has a variety of furnishings and decorative items remaining inside.



Figure 2.1.37. Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404), facing southeast.



Figure 2.1.38. Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404), facing east.



Figure 2.1.39. Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404), facing north.



Figure 2.1.40. Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404), facing west.



Figure 2.1.41. Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404), interior.

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2.1.2.1 History

The Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404) was recorded in 2010, as part of the *Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Beaufort County, Phases II and III (Rural)* project (Survey File 2010:BF1404). The store was identified as a circa 1920 to 1940 traditional/vernacular style commercial building and was recorded as “Store”.

The construction of the store may have corresponded to the purchase of large tracts of property in the Douglas Crossroads vicinity by James C. Douglas, around 1920; however, none of the deed records mentions a structure in the property descriptions (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1919 208:509, 212:17; 1920 224:372; 1921 227:423, 232:156). Historic maps from 1908 and 1914 depict a structure at the southwest corner of the crossroads, although it appears to be further west than the Douglas Crossroads Store (Figures 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). The 1919 USDA soil survey map shows no structures southwest of the crossroads; a 1938 highway map shows that there was a commercial building in the approximate location of the store, indicating a construction date sometime between 1920 and 1938 (Figures 2.1.3 and 2.1.4). A 1950 aerial photograph also shows the store, with what appears to be a canopy in front of it, covering the location of the gas pump island (Figure 2.1.5).

The property on which the Douglas Crossroads Store is located was part of land that was purchased by James C. Douglas in the late 1910s and early 1920s (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1919 208:509, 212:17; 1920 224:372; 1921 227:423, 232:156). After the death of his first wife, Elizabeth Cutler Douglas, in 1935, James C. Douglas began dividing his property between the couple’s six children. The parcel on which the Douglas Crossroads Store is located was part of approximately 20 acres sold to their daughter Emily Douglas Padgett in 1939 (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1939 335:66, 125). In 1930, Emily Douglas was living in Raleigh, renting a room, and working as a secretary; by 1940, she was married to Marsh Padgett and the couple, along with their first child, were living in Charlotte, where they owned a house on Shenandoah Avenue (United States Census Bureau 1930, 1940). Although she owned her portion of her father’s farm property by 1940, Emily Padgett was allowing someone else to operate the Douglas Crossroads Store.

A 1937 advertisement names Hawkins’ Service Station as being located at Douglas Crossroads; J. Harold Hawkins was living in Long Acre Township in 1940 and listed his occupation as the operator of an automobile service station, which may have likely corresponded to the Douglas Crossroads Store, but it is unclear if this refers to the Douglas Crossroads Store or another commercial building at or near the crossroads (*Hyde County Messenger* [Fairfield, North Carolina] 1 November 1937:25; United States Census Bureau 1930). A newspaper article about Douglas Crossroads indicates that the store was once a general store, but that by the late-1990s it has closed and reopened as a sandwich and video store; when it was surveyed in 2010, the Douglas Crossroads Store was used as an antique business (*Washington Daily News* 5 October 1997:C1).

In 1989, Emily Douglas Padgett transferred ownership of the property containing the Douglas Crossroads Store to her daughter, Emily Padgett Albera (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1989 918:329). Emily Padgett and James Albera transferred ownership of the property to Albera LLC in 2012 (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 2012 1772:477).

Aerial photographs of the Douglas Crossroads area show that the canopy covering the gas pumps and front parking area of the store was removed between 1956 and 1961 (Figures 2.1.7 and 2.1.8).



2.1.2.2 Architectural Context

The area of Beaufort County east of Washington, including Douglas Crossroads, was traditionally a rural area, with large farms spanning the main roads, including those between Washington and Bath and Washington and Plymouth. Generally the tracts consisted of homes surrounded by open fields, with agricultural outbuildings on the property, but few other homes in the general vicinity; children sometimes purchased or built houses on property surrounding the house in which they grew up, creating small communities of extended families living in a single area. These characteristics are generally retained by the Douglas Crossroads area. Rural stores, were built throughout Beaufort County during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-centuries, primarily near major intersections or “crossroads”; the presence of these commercial establishments along main thoroughfares, close to the road, allowed them to retain visibility and made them easy to access by community residents. The original survey information indicates that the Douglas Crossroads Store was built between 1920 and 1940; based on map information it had been constructed by 1938 and likely dates to the early to mid-1920s. The Craftsman-style elements on the vernacular form also place the building within the same time period (King 2011:112).

Although large portions of Beaufort County remain rural and a large number of buildings that housed crossroads stores from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries remain, the growth of nearby communities, coming of modern superstores, and ease of transportation has resulted in many of the historic commercial buildings becoming unused and obsolete. An assessment of the rural historic architectural inventory conducted in 2010–2011 indicates that “a number of small early to mid-twentieth-century commercial structures stand at rural crossroads and in small communities in Beaufort County” (King 2011). During the period from 1910 to 1940, the majority of the commercial buildings were small structures with simple finishes, although many of those built in this period included gas canopies, as they had gasoline filling stations in addition to being general stores (King 2011:112). A search of survey data in HPOWeb indicates that there are 83 surveyed structures in Beaufort County that are identified as being commercial establishments and 40 that use the word store in their name or description; of those referred to as stores, 20 are identified as being constructed between 1920 and 1940. Only five note that they have hipped or pyramidal roofs, whereas there are at least 12 front-gabled examples from this period, making it the most popular commercial roof type.

Comparative examples of crossroads stores in Beaufort County are wooden frame, rectangular structures with a variety of roof types and window/door arrangements. The Allen Store (BF1297) is a circa-1940 structure with a pyramidal roof, a shed-roofed addition along its side elevation, and visible rafter tails; although also rectangular in plan, like the Douglas Crossroads Store, the Allen Store is oriented with the short side facing the road and it retains a small canopy, which is integrated below the main roofline (Figure 2.1.42). The circa-1920 store at the intersection of NC 99 and Rest Haven Road (BF1317) is another example of a hipped roof store building, although its plan is more of a square than rectangular (Figure 2.1.43). It also has visible rafter tails and a central door flanked by single window openings on either side. The Joe Toler Store (BF1645) is a smaller example of a hipped roof store building, constructed around 1940; similar to the Allen Store, its shorter side is oriented toward the road and it has an integrated canopy (Figure 2.1.44). Located approximately three miles from the Douglas Crossroads Store, the circa-1920 store along Sladestone Road is a more traditional commercial form, with a parapet roofline in front of a pyramidal roof; this rectangular structure is also oriented with its short side facing the road and has undergone significant modern alterations (Figure 2.1.45). The circa-1940 Jackson’s Grocery Store (BF1568) in Pinetown is another traditional commercial form, with a flat roof and parapet and a canopy sheltering the double entry doors and large windows (Figure 2.1.46). Two examples of the more common, front-gabled commercial style, both with canopy extensions from the main roofline, are the store at the intersection of NC 32 and SR 1507 (BF1487) and the Pipkin Store (BF1755), which are both oriented similarly to the Allen Store and the Joe Toler

Store, with the long access perpendicular to the road; each has a central door and paired windows on either side (Figures 2.1.47 and 2.1.48). Among surviving examples in the county, the laterally oriented, hipped roof Douglas Crossroads Store is unique.



Figure 2.1.42. Allen Store (BF1297), facing northeast.



Figure 2.1.43. Store (BF1317), intersection of NC 99 and Rest Haven Road, facing south.



Figure 2.2.44. Joe Toler Store (BF1645), facing north.



Figure 2.2.45. Store (BF1325), south of Slatestone Road, facing southwest.



Figure 2.2.46. Jackson's Grocery Store (BF1568), facing east.



Figure 2.2.47. Store (BF1487), intersection of NC 32 and SR 1507, facing southwest.



Figure 2.2.48. Pipkin Store (BF1755), facing east.

2.1.2.3 Integrity

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the Douglas Crossroads Store are as follows:

- Location: High
The Douglas Crossroads Store remains in its original location.
- Design: Medium to High
The Douglas Crossroads Store retains its original form and design. The interior of the store was partially visible through a window, but could not be accessed, so the interior design was not assessed.
- Setting: Medium to High
The setting surrounding the Douglas Crossroads Store retains the rural character that it has had since the early twentieth century. Although there has been some residential infill to the north and south, along NC 32, a large portion of the land surrounding the Douglas Farm remains open fields or forested tracts. New residential construction is generally spaced out along the main road, as it has been historically, with houses built on larger lots.
- Materials: Medium to High
The Douglas Crossroads Store retains its original exterior materials, including its frame construction, wooden weatherboard siding, windows, and front entry doors. The loss of the original front canopy, which

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occurred in the mid-twentieth century, did result in some loss of original material. The interior of the store was not accessible; therefore, integrity of interior materials was not assessed.

- Workmanship: Medium to High

Much of the original workmanship on the structure's exterior remains, including the windows, doors, and visible rafter tails. The loss of the original front canopy, which occurred in the mid-twentieth century, did result in some loss of original workmanship. The interior of the store was not accessible; therefore, integrity of workmanship on the interior was not assessed.

- Feeling: Medium to High

The Douglas Crossroads Store evokes the feeling of an early-to-mid-twentieth century rural store that served a small residential community. Its location at a crossroads, near the road right-of-way, as well as its historic form and detail convey that this was a commercial building that was constructed during the 1920s through 1940s. The removal of the canopy, which occurred in the mid-twentieth century, detracts slightly from the structure's feeling of a store, as a large number of rural stores from this time period had a canopy to signal their use as a gas station and it is one feature that makes such buildings easily identifiable as rural stores. However, the Douglas Crossroads Store operated without a canopy for longer than it operated with one, so its absence does not significantly compromise integrity.

- Association: High

The Douglas Crossroads Store continues to have an association with Douglas Crossroads and the Douglas family, as it remains in the ownership of descendants of the original owner. The store retains its association with James C. Douglas, who originally assembled the large farm and owned the land surrounding the crossroads; James C. Douglas was the most significant owner associated with the property and few alterations to the store have occurred since his death in 1943. The store retains its association with settlement pattern of rural communities in Beaufort County during the early twentieth century, as small rural stores were an important part of such communities.

2.1.2.4 Eligibility

The Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404) is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, as it has a significant association with the settlement patterns of rural crossroads communities in Beaufort County. It is a good example of an early-to-mid-twentieth-century crossroads store, which were important parts of small rural communities during this time period. Although there are a number of rural store buildings that remain, the Douglas Crossroads Store retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey its historic purpose within the small surrounding community. The store is recommended ineligible under Criterion B, as it is not associated with a prominent person. The Douglas Crossroads Store is an example of an early-to-mid-twentieth-century rural store building, with a simple vernacular commercial form and applied contemporary Craftsman styling. Although the store is not a high-style example of a particular architectural style or the work of a master, it does present a unique plan for a rural store from its time period and it is an example of a Craftsman-era crossroad store that retains a high degree of integrity. Therefore, it is recommended eligible under Criterion C. The store is unlikely to yield any new information about building technology, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D.

A potential district may have existed at the crossroads at one point, including the four structures associated with Douglas Crossroads (BF1400, BF1404, BF1412, and BF1437). However, the loss of the Grady Douglas House (BF1437) and the compromised the integrity of the Douglas Farm (BF1400) have diminished the district.

2.1.2.5 Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Douglas Crossroads Store includes the structure itself and the tax parcel on which it stands, which also includes the Jack Douglas House (BF1412) that is also recommended eligible for the NRHP (Figure 2.1.49). The significance of the Douglas Crossroads Store is in its historic place in the development of the Douglas Crossroads community, as well as its architecture; in this respect, not only does the building convey this importance, but its location at the crossroads and near the right-of-way, as well as near the surrounding residential community, are contributing elements. Therefore, the two structures (BF1404 and BF1412) and the tax parcel on which they stand are recommended as eligible for the NRHP as a small building complex.



Figure 2.1.49. NRHP boundary for the Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404).



2.1.3 *Jack Douglas House (BF1412)*

Resource Name	Jack Douglas House
HPO Survey Site #	BF1412
Street Address	8275 Broad Creek Road
PIN	6605-93-7546
Construction Date(s)	Circa-1915; moved circa-1951
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible (along with BF1404); Criteria C



Figure 2.1.50. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing west.

The Jack Douglas House (BF1412) is located at 8275 Broad Creek Road, southwest of the intersection of US 264 and NC 32, approximately six miles east of the town center of Washington, in Beaufort County (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The Jack Douglas House was originally surveyed as part of the historic architecture survey of rural Beaufort County in 2010 (Survey File 2010:BF1412). The house, which is located on the same approximately one-acre parcel as the Douglas Crossroads Store, is oriented toward Broad Creek Road and sits approximately 250 feet from the right-of-way. The form, materials, and details of the house suggest that it was built in the early-twentieth century. It is a one and one-half story residence with elements of Craftsman detailing (Figure 2.1.50). Associated with the Jack Douglas House are three outbuildings: an early-twentieth-century shed and chicken coop and a mid-twentieth-century well house (Figure 2.1.51).

The Jack Douglas House is a one and one-half story, side-gabled residence of frame construction; it has a rectangular plan, with a single story rear ell (Figures 2.1.52 and 2.1.53). The front elevation has a central entry

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door, located beneath a shed-roofed porch that is supported by four sets of latticed wooden posts; the door, which is surrounded by simple wooden trim, has four vertical glass panes above three horizontal wooden panels. Flanking the door is a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window, with dark muntin bars, on either side; each of these windows also has a simple trim surround, similar to the door. A large shed-roofed wall dormer is centered in the front roofline and contains three evenly spaced windows; each of these windows is a six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash and they have the simple trim frames as the first story windows.

The south elevation of the house has a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window centered on each story. The rear elevation of the house has a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on the first story (Figures 2.1.53 and 2.1.54). A single story, rear ell extends west from this elevation, covering two bays of the rear elevation. The southern side of the rear ell has an entry door and four windows: two six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows west of the door; a four-over-six four double-hung, wooden sash east of the door; and a small one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash east of the four-over-four window. The western elevation of the rear ell has two six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows and a four-pane casement window; a carport has been created at the rear of the ell using a pent-roof supported by bracketed wooden posts (Figure 2.1.55). Vertical trim below the windows on the rear ell suggests that at least a portion of this section of the house may have been an open porch that was enclosed. An interior chimney is visible above the roof ridge on the rear ell. The northern elevation of the main portion of the house has an exterior brick chimney centered within the gable end; flanking the chimney are single four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash windows on both the upper and lower stories (Figure 2.1.56). The rear ell has an entry door, reached by a set of concrete steps, and a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on its north elevation.

The house rests on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with newer brick (Figure 2.1.57). The roof of the structure is standing-seam metal; there is a wide roof overhang on the main portion of the house that has visible rafter tails. The siding on the house is horizontal wooden weatherboard, which covers both the main structure and the rear ell. S&ME attempted to gain interior access to the structure but the request was denied.

Surrounding the Jack Douglas House are three early-to-mid-twentieth century outbuildings. West of the house is a circa-1950s concrete block well house with a gabled roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles (Figures 2.1.58 and 2.1.59). South of the house are two early-twentieth-century structures that have not been in use in a number of years and have become overgrown with vegetation. A small, gable-roofed frame shed, with standing-seam metal roof, wooden siding, and visible rafter tails is slightly southwest of the house (Figure 2.1.60); east of the shed is a shed-roofed chicken coop, with wooden siding, standing-seam metal roof, and visible rafter tails (Figure 2.1.61). The Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404) is also located on the tax parcel with the Jack Douglas House, but is surveyed under a unique survey number.

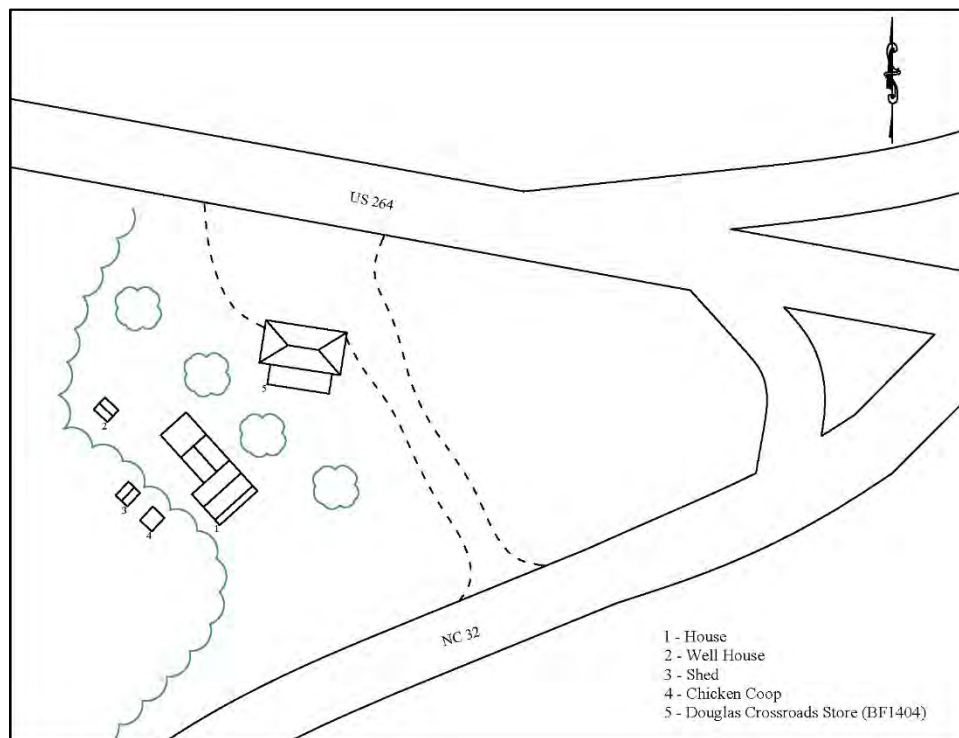


Figure 2.1.51. Site plan of the Jack Douglas House (BF1412).



Figure 2.1.52. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing northwest.



Figure 2.1.53. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing north.



Figure 2.1.54. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing northeast.



Figure 2.1.55. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing east.



Figure 2.1.56. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing south.



Figure 2.1.57. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), facing southwest.



Figure 2.1.58. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), well house, facing southwest.



Figure 2.1.59. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), well house, facing northeast.



Figure 2.1.60. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), shed, facing southeast.



Figure 2.1.61. Jack Douglas House (BF1412), chicken coop, facing south.

2.1.3.1 History

The Jack Douglas House (BF1412) was recorded in 2010, as part of the *Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Beaufort County, Phases II and III (Rural)* project; as part of this survey, the Jack Douglas House was placed on the North Carolina Study List, as an early rural example of the Craftsman style utilized in a vernacular construction form and for its unique application of Craftsman-style details (Mills 2011; Survey File 2010:BF1412). The house was identified as a circa-1915 residence with some Craftsman detailing. During that survey, it was identified as the "Jack Douglas House"; however additional research into the ownership history of the house indicates that it was never owned by Jack Douglas.

In the late 1910s through the 1920s, James C. Douglas purchased large tracts of property in the Douglas Crossroads vicinity; however, none of the deed records mentions structures in the property descriptions (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1919 208:509, 212:17; 1920 224:372; 1921 227:423, 232:156). Although the form, materials, workmanship, and architectural style of the house suggest that it was built in the early twentieth century, aerial photographs indicate that there was no residence at the current location of the Jack Douglas house until after 1950 (Figure 2.1.5). On the 1951 USGS topographic map, however, there is a structure shown in the approximate location of the Jack Douglas House, indicating that it was located on the property by that year (Figure 2.1.6). Therefore, it is likely that the house was moved to its current location sometime around 1951; based on the visible roofline in the aerial photographs, it is possible that the house was moved from across NC 32, as there was a side-gabled structure with a rear ell located there on the 1950 photo that is no longer visible on the 1956 photo.

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The property on which the Jack Douglas House is located was part of land that was purchased by James C. Douglas to make up his Douglas Crossroads farm (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1919 208:509, 212:17; 1920 224:372; 1921 227:423, 232:156). After the death of his first wife, Elizabeth Cutler Douglas, in 1935, James C. Douglas began dividing his property between the couple's six children. The parcel on which the Jack Douglas House is located was part of approximately 20 acres sold to their daughter Emily Douglas Padgett in 1939 (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1939 335:66, 125).

Emily Douglas attended Louisburg College, in Franklin County, in the 1920s (Louisburg College Yearbook, 1925). In 1930, Emily Douglas was living in Raleigh, renting a room, and working as a secretary for the US Marshal's office (United States Census Bureau 1930; Raleigh City Directory 1930). In 1938 she was married to Marsh Padgett and by 1940, the couple, along with their first child, were living in Charlotte, where they owned a house on Shenandoah Avenue (United States Census Bureau 1940). Although she owned her portion of her father's farm property by 1940, Emily Padgett was not living on the property and it does not appear that there was a house there at the time. The couple appears in the Charlotte City Directories until 1947; beginning in the early 1950s, Marsh Padgett appears in the Atlanta City Directories, although Emily Padgett is never identified in these records (Charlotte City Directory 1942, 1945, 1947; Atlanta City Directory 1951, 1954, 1956); Marsh Padgett died in 1970, and was living in Fulton County, Georgia at the time (Georgia Death Index 1970). No records indicate where Emily Padgett was living between 1947 and the early 1990s, but beginning in the mid-1990s her address in public directories was listed as 8275 Broad Creek Road, Washington, North Carolina, which corresponds to the location of the Jack Douglas House (U.S. Phone and Address Directories, 1993–2002, available at www.ancestry.com).

In 1989, Emily Douglas Padgett transferred ownership of the property containing the Jack Douglas House to her daughter, Emily Padgett Albera, but it is possible that she continued to live in the house until her death in 2003 (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 1989 918:329). A newspaper article about Douglas Crossroads has a picture of the Jack Douglas House, with a caption that reads "Just south of the crossroads, behind the store, is the home of Emma Douglas Padgett" (*Washington Daily News* 5 October 1997:C1). Emily Padgett and James Albera transferred ownership of the property to Albera LLC in 2012 (Beaufort County Register of Deeds 2012 1772:477).

2.1.3.2 Architectural Context

The area of Beaufort County east of Washington, including Douglas Crossroads, was traditionally a rural area, with large farms spanning the main roads, including those between Washington and Bath and Washington and Plymouth. Generally the tracts consisted of homes surrounded by open fields, with agricultural outbuildings on the property, but few other homes in the general vicinity; children sometimes purchased or built houses on property surrounding the house in which they grew up, creating small communities of extended families living in a single area. These characteristics are generally retained by the Douglas Crossroads area and the Jack Douglas House (BF1412). Original survey information indicates that the Jack Douglas House was built around 1915; however, if that is the original construction date, the house was later moved to its current location. The side-gabled plan with a rear ell is a common vernacular form in rural Beaufort County from the early-1900s; the form was often used as a base for construction, with contemporary architectural and stylistic details added (King 2011:82, 93, 97).

An assessment of the rural historic architectural inventory conducted in 2010–2011 indicates that "traditional forms, predominantly the one-and-a-half-story, side-gable house" were common in the county from the late 1800s through the mid-1900s (King 2011). During the period from 1910 to 1940, the Craftsman style was one of the most popular architectural aesthetics in Beaufort County, particularly in rural dwellings; rural survey results

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note “the near-ubiquity of Craftsman-derived houses built throughout the first half of the twentieth century” (King 2011:95). Although more contemporary forms, became popular among the residents of Washington, traditional-style homes continued to be constructed and remained popular among rural landowners. A search of survey data in HPOWeb indicates that there are 132 surveyed structures in Beaufort County that are identified as being of the Craftsman style or having Craftsman elements; of these, 51 are one-and-one-half-story houses and 35 of these are described as being side-gabled.

In terms of comparative architecture for the Jack Douglas House, the closest comparable example is the house located on the Douglas Farm (BF1400), which is located at the northwest corner of US 264 and NC 32, at Douglas Crossroads (Figure 2.1.62). Both structures have a one-and-one-half-story main section with a rear ell; however, unlike the Douglas Farm house, the Jack Douglas House has not undergone significant modern alterations. Other examples of early-twentieth-century, side-gabled residences with at least nominal Craftsman detailing include the house at 23 Maple Street in Pantego (BF1052), that dates to around 1920, and a previously unsurveyed house at 25713 US 264 in Pantego (NSN – no survey number), which dates to around 1918. The house at 23 Maple Street has a similar side-gabled form and porch structure as the Jack Douglas House and it also retains much of its original Craftsman detailing along the eaves; however, it has a smaller, gabled dormer and more traditional tapered square columns resting on brick piers as porch supports (Figure 2.1.63). The house at 25713 US 264 also has a side-gabled form, with a shed-roofed dormer on the front elevation; however, its porch supports have been replaced with vinyl turned posts and the front porch has been enclosed (Figure 2.1.64).

Other rural residences that present similar forms and details to the Jack Douglas House include two unnamed houses (BF1378 and BF1569), the T. H. Moore House (BF1651), and the Brame-Boyd House (BF1691). Structure BF1378 has a similar layout on the front elevation as the Jack Douglas House and also retains its original windows and door, as well as the recognizable Craftsman-style rafter tails, but the porch is supported by tapered square posts on brick piers and it has a small gabled dormer (Figure 2.1.65). Structure BF1569, unlike like the Jack Douglas House, has replacement windows; it also has replacement porch posts and two exterior end chimneys, as well as a small shed-roofed dormer (Figure 2.1.66). The T. H. Moore House (BF1651) presents a very similar look to the Jack Douglas House, with a large shed-roofed wall dormer and the original windows and siding that remain on this house; in contrast, the shed-roofed front porch supported by traditional Craftsman-style heavy square posts on brick piers (Figure 2.1.67). The Brame-Boyd House (BF1691) is a smaller, single-story example of a side-gabled, Craftsman detail house with a rear ell; although its windows and porch posts have been replaced and its porch built up, it demonstrates similar characteristics as the Jack Douglas House, on a smaller scale (Figure 2.1.68).



Figure 2.1.62. Douglas Farm house (BF1400), facing north.



Figure 2.1.63. House at 23 Maple Street, Pantego (BF1052), facing east.



Figure 2.1.64. House at 25713 US 264, Pantego (NSN), facing west.



Figure 2.1.65. House (BF1378), facing south.



Figure 2.1.66. House (BF1569), facing east.



Figure 2.1.67. T. H. Moore House (BF1651), facing east.



Figure 2.1.68. Brame-Boyd House (BF1691), facing northwest.

2.1.3.3 Integrity

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the Jack Douglas House are as follows:

- Location: Medium to High

The Jack Douglas House remains in the location it has been since around 1951; it was moved to its current location from an unknown original location. However, the house has been in its current location for the majority of its lifespan and it is likely that it was moved from nearby and was originally in a similar rural location.

- Design: Medium to High

The Jack Douglas House retains its original form and design. The rear ell has likely undergone some minor alterations, like the enclosure of an open porch area, but this appear to have occurred greater than 50 years ago. The interior of the house could not be accessed, so the interior design was not assessed.

- Setting: Medium to High

The setting surrounding the Jack Douglas House retains the rural character that it has had since the early twentieth century. Although there has been some residential infill to the north and south, along NC 32, a large portion of the land surrounding the Douglas Farm remains open fields or forested tracts. New residential construction is generally spaced out along the main road, as it has been historically, with houses built on larger lots.

- Materials: Medium to High

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The Jack Douglas House retains its original exterior materials, including its frame construction, brick pier foundation, wooden weatherboard siding, windows, and front entry door. The interior of the house was not accessible; therefore, integrity of interior materials was not assessed.

- Workmanship: Medium to High

Much of the original workmanship on the structure's exterior remains, including the windows, doors, and visible rafter tails, as well as the unique lattice-detail porch supports. The interior of the house was not accessible; therefore, integrity of workmanship on the interior was not assessed.

- Feeling: Medium to High

The Jack Douglas House evokes the feeling of an early-twentieth-century rural farmhouse that was part of a small residential community.

- Association: High

The Jack Douglas House continues to have an association with Douglas Crossroads and the Douglas family, as it remains in the ownership of descendants of the original owner. The house retains its association with Emily Douglas Padgett, the daughter of James C. Douglas who inherited this portion of her father's large farm surrounding the crossroads; James C. Douglas was the most significant owner associated with the property, however the Jack Douglas House was not standing at its current location until after the property had been transferred to his daughter and after his death in 1943. The house retains its association with settlement pattern of rural communities in Beaufort County during the early twentieth century, as traditional vernacular form houses, with contemporary details, located close to crossroads on large tracts of land were the common construction type and building pattern.

2.1.3.4 Eligibility

The Jack Douglas House (BF1412) is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A. Although it does retain its association with the settlement patterns of rural crossroads communities in Beaufort County, it is only a single house that was part of a larger crossroads community and alone it does not convey the historic associations of the Douglas Crossroads area. The house is recommended ineligible under Criterion B, as it is not associated with a prominent person. The Jack Douglas House is an example of an early-twentieth-century rural residence, with a simple vernacular commercial form and applied contemporary Craftsman styling. Although the Jack Douglas House is not a high-style example of a particular architectural style or the work of a master, it does present a good early example of a Craftsman-era rural residence that retains a high degree of integrity and contains some unique architectural features, including the lattice-style porch supports. Therefore, it is recommended eligible under Criterion C. The house is unlikely to yield any new information about building technology, so it is considered ineligible under Criterion D.

A potential district may have existed at the crossroads at one point, including the four structures associated with Douglas Crossroads (BF1400, BF1404, BF1412, and BF1437). However, the loss of the Grady Douglas House (BF1437) and the compromised the integrity of the Douglas Farm (BF1400) have diminished the district.

2.1.3.5 Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Jack Douglas House includes the structure itself. The significance of the Jack Douglas House is in the architecture of the building; the house itself contributes to this significance but the remaining outbuildings and surrounding parcel do not. However, the tax parcel on which it stands also includes

the Douglas Crossroads Store (BF1404), which is also recommended eligible for the NRHP and has its NRHP boundary as the tax parcel (Figure 2.1.69). Therefore, the two structures (BF1404 and BF1412) and the tax parcel on which they stand are recommended as eligible for the NRHP as a small building complex.



Figure 2.1.69. NRHP boundary for the Jack Douglas House (BF1412).



2.1.4 *Grady Douglas House (BF1437)*

Resource Name	Grady Douglas House
HPO Survey Site #	BF1437
Street Address	North of US 264, approximately 500 feet west of NC 32 intersection
PIN	6605-85-6054
Construction Date(s)	Circa-1920
NRHP Recommendation	No Longer Extant / Not Eligible



Figure 2.1.70. Location of Grady Douglas House (BF1437), facing northeast.

The Grady Douglas House (BF1437) was originally surveyed as part of the historic architecture survey of rural Beaufort County in 2010; it was identified as “House” with no historic association listed (Survey File 2010:BF1437). The house was located approximately 500 feet west of the intersection of US 264 and NC 32. The survey information indicates that it was a circa-1910 Foursquare house with a hipped roof and Colonial Revival details. Six outbuildings were associated with the house and located on the property. The Grady Douglas House was located on a portion of the James C. Douglas Farm that James Douglas sold to his son, Grady P. Douglas and his wife, Callie, in 1939 as he divided his property among his six children; Grady Douglas’s portion of the property contained approximately 60 acres but there was no mention of a structure in the deed. In 2012, the 60 acre parcel was sold to Douglas Crossroads, LLC. A field visit to the location of the Grady Douglas House indicates that the structure is no longer extant (Figure 2.1.70). Aerial photographs show that the house was demolished between 2014 and 2015 (Figures 2.1.71 and 2.1.72).



Figure 2.1.71. Aerial photograph (2014), showing the Grady Douglas House (BF1437).

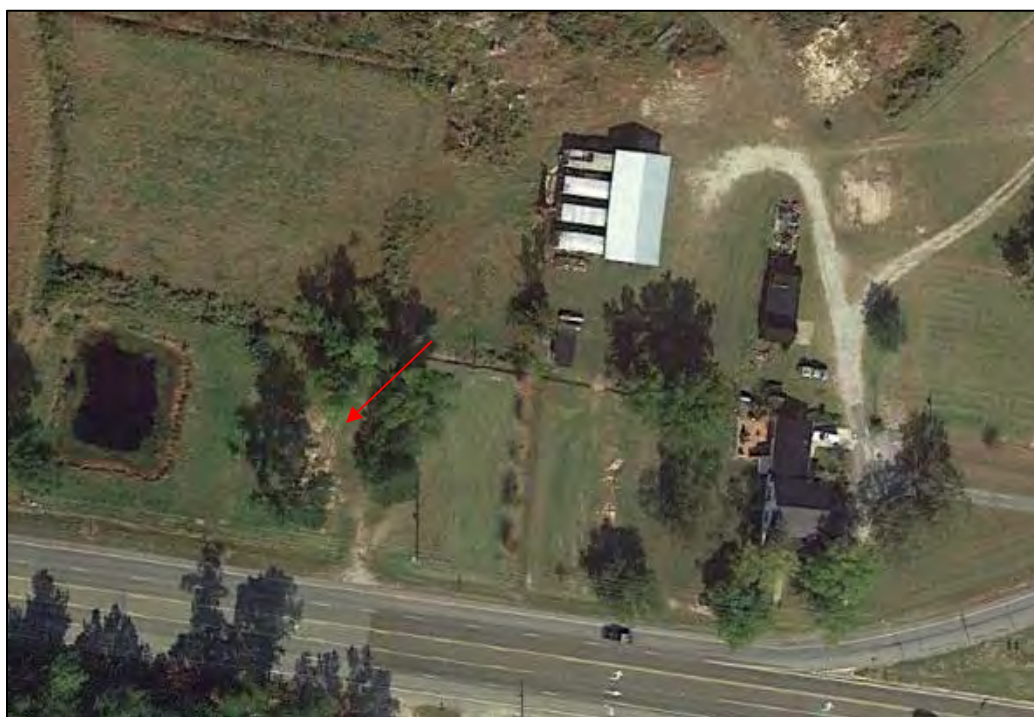


Figure 2.1.72. Aerial photograph (2015), showing the Grady Douglas House (BF1437) no longer extant.



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