



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

February 4, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widen NC 43 from SR 1708 to SR 1711, PA 18-02-0013,
U-5991, Pitt County, ER 19-0078

Thank you for your December 19, 2018, memorandum transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

- Guilford and Luana H. Evans House (PT3325)
- Evans Family Tenant House (PT3326)
- Everett-Cox House (PT3327)
- Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House (PT3328)
- Adell Wilson House (PT3329)
- Hollywood Presbyterian Church (PT3330)
- Smith Family House (PT3331)

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: 01/10/2019

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 19-0078

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Due -- 2/5/19

Date: December 19, 2018

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report. Widen NC 43 from SR 1708 (Firetower Road) to SR 1711 (Worthington Road), Pitt County, North Carolina. TIP No. U-5991. WBS No. 47111.1.1. PA No. 18-02-0013.*

H- ER le Hers

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the U-5991, Pitt County project area (one hard copy and one CD-ROM). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site forms are included on the CD-ROM, and hard copies of the site forms are also provided.

The report considers seven resources – the Guilford and Luana H. Evans House (PT3325), the Evans Family Tenant House (PT3326), the Everett-Cox House (PT3327), the Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House (PT3328), the Adell Wilson House (PT3329), the Hollywood Presbyterian Church (PT3330), and the Smith Family House (PT3331). All seven resources are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

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

V.E.P.

Attachments

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RALEIGH, NC 27610

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HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

**Widen NC 43
from SR 1708 (Firetower Road) to SR 1711 (Worthington Road)
Pitt County, North Carolina**

**TIP # U-5991
WBS # 47111.1.1
PA # 18-02-0013**

Prepared For:

**Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

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

**Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
Sarah Potere**

November 2018

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November 2018



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

Date

**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Environmental Analysis Unit, Historic Architecture Team
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the United States Forest Service (USFS) of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff identified seven resources that warranted an intensive evaluation of individual eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). They also requested that a rural historic district encompassing five of these resources be considered for NRHP eligibility. These individual resources and the potential rural historic district are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The project involved the evaluation of the seven resources and the potential historic district located within the APE in support of NCDOT’s proposed widening of NC 43 from SR 1708 (Firetower Road) to SR 1711 (Worthington Road) in Pitt County (TIP No. U-5991; WBS No. 47111.1.1; PA No. 18-02-0013) (Figure 1 through Figure 5). As part of this project, AECOM intensively evaluated the resources and provided a written report that included photographs of the resources and landscapes; historic and architectural contexts (as needed); evaluations of NRHP eligibility; comparisons to similar types of resources; and carefully delineated and justified NRHP boundaries, as appropriate.

AECOM prepared this report in October and November 2018. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends none of the evaluated resources merit NRHP eligibility. The following table identifies the resources requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding their eligibility.

Resource Name	AECOM Survey #	NC HPO Survey Site #	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation and Criteria
Guilford and Luana H. Evans House	01	PT3325	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a potential rural historic district
Evans Family Tenant House	02	PT3326	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a potential rural historic district
Everett-Cox House	03	PT3327	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a potential rural historic district
Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House	04	PT3328	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a potential rural historic district
Adell Wilson House	05	PT3329	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a potential rural historic district
Hollywood Presbyterian Church	06	PT3330	Not eligible for NRHP listing
Smith Family House	07	PT3331	Not eligible for NRHP listing

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects between the NCDOT, NCHPO, FHWA, and USFS of 2015. An NCDOT architectural historian defined an APE and conducted preliminary research and a reconnaissance-level survey to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Following this initial survey, NCDOT staff identified seven resources that warranted an intensive evaluation of individual eligibility for the NRHP. They also requested that a rural historic district encompassing five of these resources be considered for NRHP eligibility. These individual resources and the potential rural historic district are the subject of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other resources and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

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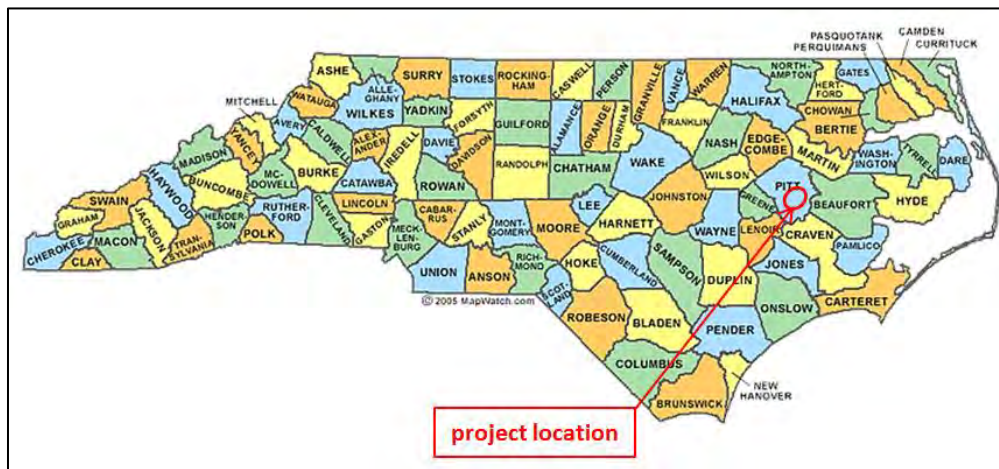


Figure 1: Project location map

In October and November 2018 AECOM evaluated the resources as required, in compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, other state and federal regulations, and NCDOT’s current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the NCHPO Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina. AECOM prepared this report in September and October 2018. As a result of its analyses, AECOM recommends that none of the evaluated resources are eligible for NRHP listing.

AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown and AECOM architectural historian Sarah Potere, both of whom meet the Secretary of Interior’s qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork, research and analyzed the resources, and drafted this report. As part of this effort, they visited, documented, and photographed the resources and conducted

supplementary research. This effort included reviewing Pitt County deeds, GIS data, plat maps, property and tax records; conducting research at the State Library of North Carolina; speaking with knowledgeable local residents; studying the Wake County files of the North Carolina HPO; reviewing architectural histories and reports, and partially surveying Pitt County for comparable resources; and conducting online historical and genealogical research.

The project's APE is located entirely within Pitt County. It is depicted in Figure 2. The locations of the resources are plotted on Figure 3 through Figure 5.

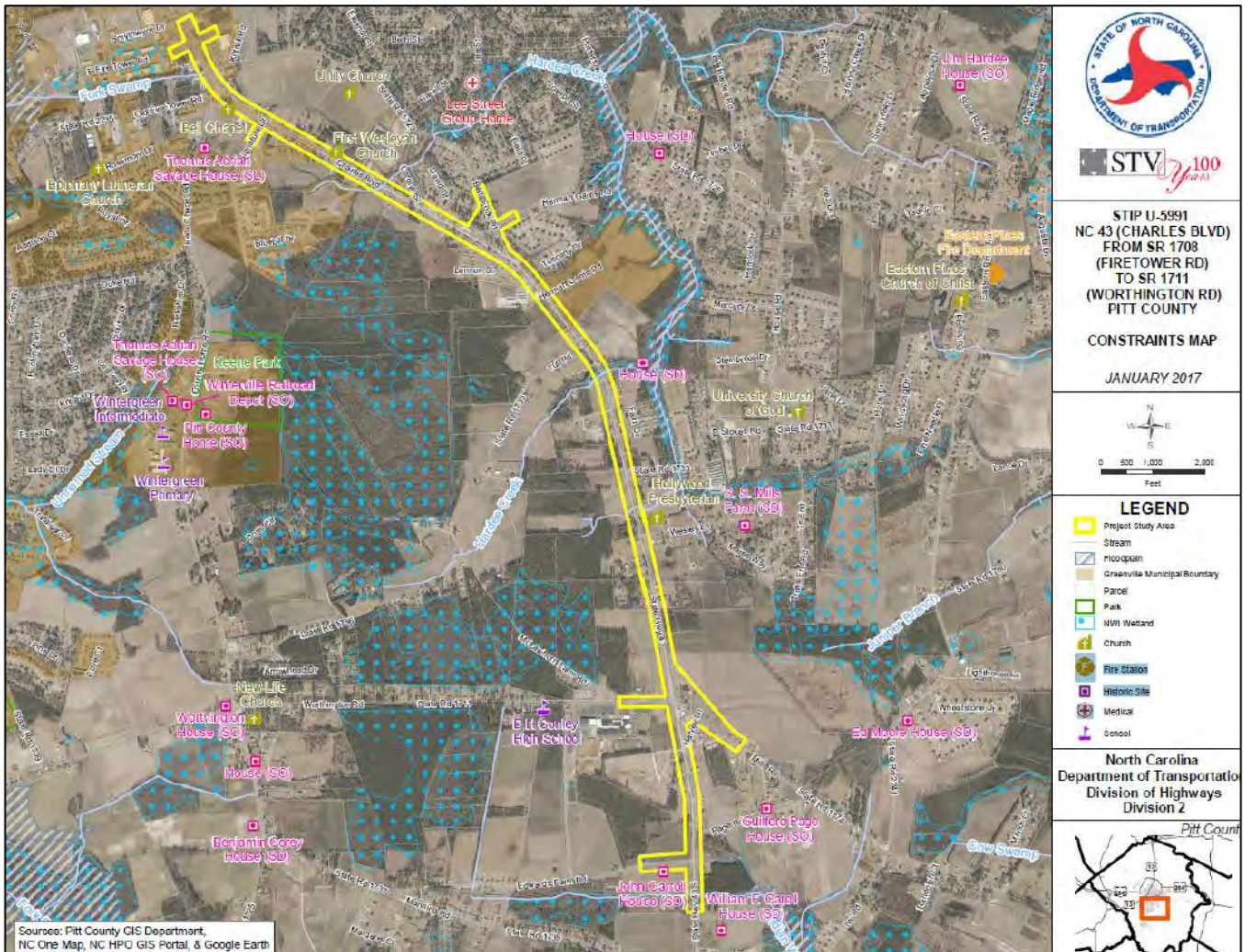
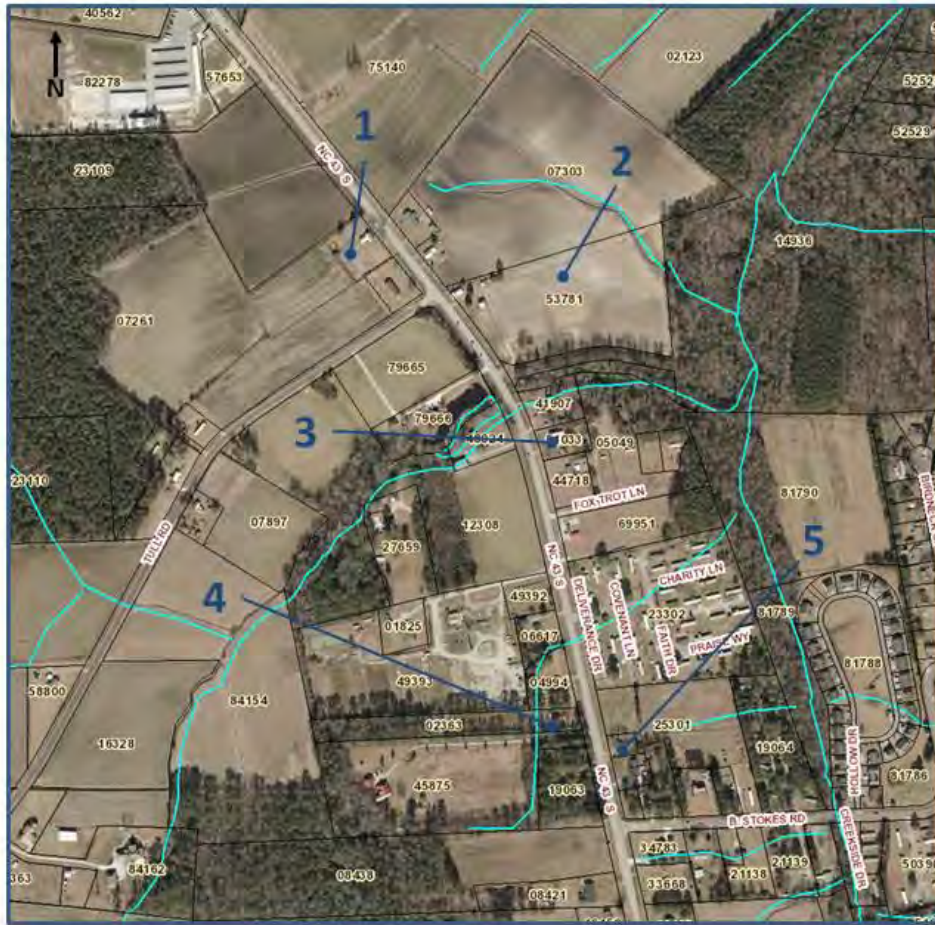


Figure 2: Project APE (figure courtesy of NCDOT)



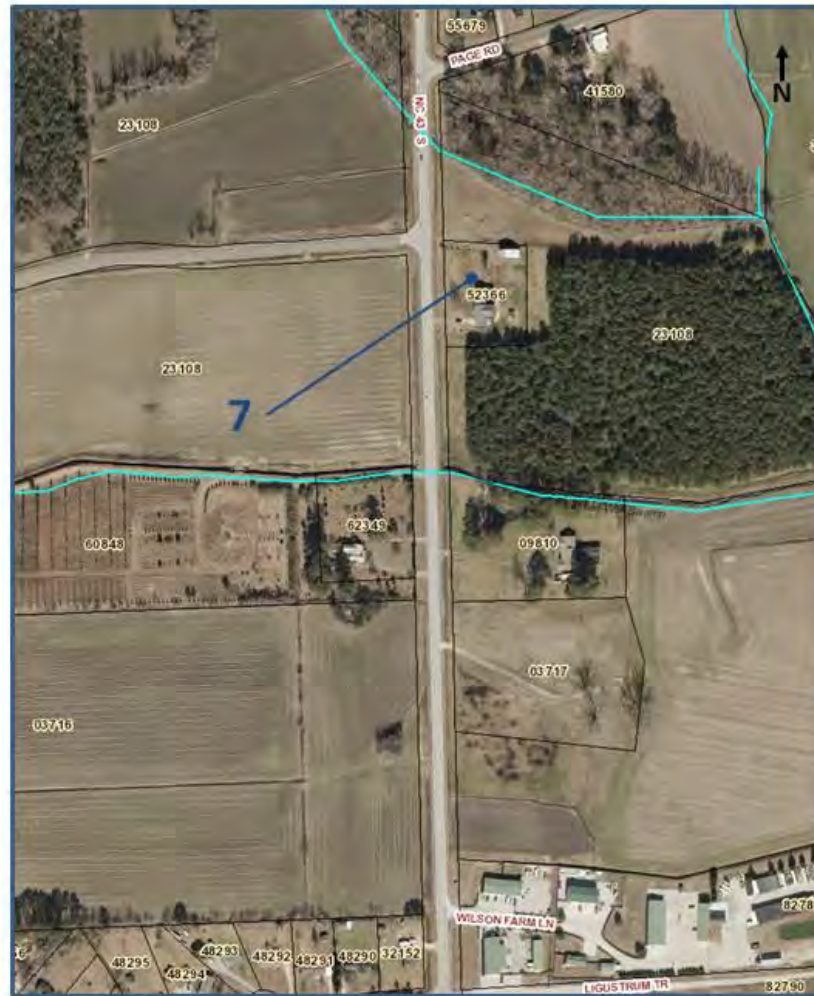
U-5991 NC 43 Widening Pitt County
WBS No. 47111.1.1 Base map: Current Pitt County GIS, nts

Properties to be Evaluated (Page 1 of 3)

1. House. #4680 NC 43. PIN: 4695693266.
2. House. #4715 NC 43. PIN: 4695894480.
3. House. #4769 NC 43. PIN: 4695884747.
4. House. No number NC 43. PIN: 4695779500.
5. House. #4881 NC 43. PIN: 4695877422.

NCDOT – Historic Architecture
May 2018
Tracking No. 18-02-0013

Figure 3: Map depicting locations of resources 1 through 5 to be individually evaluated and assessed as part of a potential rural historic district (NCDOT)



U-5991 NC 43 Widening Pitt County
WBS No. 47111.1.1 Base map: Current Pitt County GIS, nts
Properties to be Evaluated (Page 3 of 3)
7. House. #5554 NC 43. PIN: 4694988766.

NCDOT – Historic Architecture
May 2018
Tracking No. 18-02-0013

Figure 5: Map depicting location of resource 7 (NCDOT)

II. ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The NRHP eligibility of six frame houses, a potential rural historic district, and one church within the APE is assessed within this report. All of the houses are three-bay, gable-roofed, frame, and one-story or one-story-and-a-jump tall. This is a common form found throughout Pitt County, well beyond the bounds of the APE. As the houses are so closely related in form and finish, the following context provides comparisons to assist in determining if any are potentially individually eligible for NRHP listing. Five of the houses—PT3325 through PT3329—may constitute or be part of a rural historic district. The context for these resources is addressed at the entry for the Guilford and Luana H. Evans House (PT3325). It is then referenced at the assessments of the other four houses. The context for the Hollywood Presbyterian Church (PT3330) is included at its individual entry.

One-story and One-story-and-a-jump Houses

One-story and one-story-and-a-jump, gable-end, frame houses dating from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries are ubiquitous throughout Pitt County, neighboring Lenoir County, and elsewhere in eastern North Carolina. The smallest cohort of the dwellings from this period date from the last half of the nineteenth century. Two largely intact early examples are the three-bay-wide Noah Forbes, Sr. House (PT0047) in the Greenville area and the Robert J. Lang, Jr. House (PT0457) near Fountain. The ca.1850 Forbes House, which retains modest Greek Revival-style details, was determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2016. The more vigorously Greek Revival-style Lang House, built ca.1870, was listed in the NRHP in 1990 (van den Hurk 2016; Black 1990) (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Left, Noah Forbes, Sr. House (PT0047) (photographer: Jeroen van de Hurk 2016); right, Robert J. Lang, Jr. House (PT0457) (Pitt County tax photograph)

During the final two decades of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, the form remained popular at both ornate and plainly finished rural dwellings. The ca.1889 Claudius Jackson House (PT0136) near Littlefield, for example, is a straightforward representative. Although its front bays have been altered, their asymmetric placement suggests late-nineteenth-century construction. The symmetrically placed bays of the very similarly fashioned Evans Family Tenant House (PT3326) near Ayden (within the APE and assessed below) suggest a slightly later construction date (Figure 7). These two houses are akin to four no-longer-extant, late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century tenant houses erected on the edge of the Ichabod H. Little Farmstead (PT0018) near Bethel (Figure 8). While the Evans House may well have been a tenant house, the Claudius Jackson House was built and lived in by its owners.



Figure 7: Left, Claudius Jackson House (PT0136); right, Evans Family Tenant House (PT3326)



Figure 8: Tenant house near the Ichabod H. Little Farmstead, late 1980s (Power 1991:161)

The builders of the ca.1870 Mumford-Jolly House (PT0161) near Ayden added to the basic form of their home such Italianate-style ornament as pointed-arch surrounds, deep cornice returns, brackets, and floriated sawnwork. The turn-of-the-century house on Forlines Road (PT2763) near Winterville is unadorned (though what its original porch columns looked like is not known). The well-detailed and intact Mumford-Jolly House was placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1989. The plain Forlines Road house, in spite of retaining early weatherboards and sash, was determined not NRHP-eligible in 2014 (van den Hurk) (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Left, Mumford-Jolly House (PT0161); right, house on Forlines Road (PT2763)

The basic frame, three-bay, gable-end form continued into the twentieth century at such houses as 173 Main Street in Winterville, erected ca.1923, and the Edwards House (PT3321) on East 14th Street in

Greenville, which dates from 1930. Both are commonplace examples of the form. The Edwards House, which includes a shallow front dormer, an altered front porch and siding, and has been extended to either side, was determined not eligible for NRHP listing in 2017 (Funk) (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Left, House at 173 Main Street and, right, Edwards House (PT3321), Greenville (photographer of both: Megan Funk 2017)

By the turn of the twentieth century, the form at many houses had been extended to the front, giving it an L-shaped footprint, and sometimes to the rear as well, creating a T- or stepped-back-shape. (These houses, as did the more straightforward ones discussed above, are generally extended to the rear by one-story, gable-end ells as well.) Power (1991:122-123) says of the form (Figure 11):

In contrast to the [ornately finished, two-story, no-longer-extant] Sumrell House is the William Amos Shivers House (c. 1900) [PT0377] located near the town of Winterville and built as a one-story, center-hall plan dwelling with a front ell. This example, more modest in its expression of ornament, is also more representative of the type. Plain turned balusters and delicate brackets distinguish the three-quarter front porch. An early-twentieth-century photograph shows the house much as it is today [ca.1991]; the exception is a replacement pressed-tin shingle roof. The original roof was wood shingle.

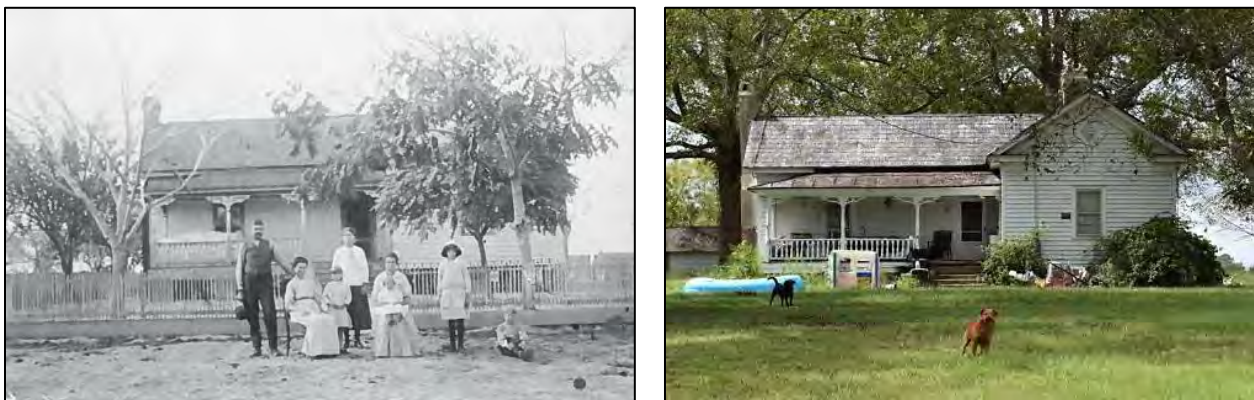


Figure 11: William Amos Shivers House (PT0377) in the early twentieth century (Power 1991:124), at left, and currently, at right

An even more plainly finished house at 332 East Littlefield Road in the railroad hamlet of Littlefield is typical of the form. It looks much like the ca.1900 Jesse Franklin Hart House (PT2737), just west down the road, and carries essentially the same tax date of 1901 (Figure 12).



Figure 12: Left, house at 332 East Littlefield Road

Additional façade gables began to appear regularly in the late nineteenth century, often with Italianate and/or Queen Anne-style flourishes. The 1905 L.S. Hardee House (PT3322) on East 14th Street in Greenville is a good and intact example that was determined NRHP eligible in 2017 (Funk). The eligibility of the even more ornate and apparently equally intact Dr. Beriah Thaddeus Cox House (PT0173) near Ayden, erected ca.1890, has not been addressed (Figure 13). Within the APE (and assessed below) the Everett-Cox House (PT3327) and Smith Family House (PT3331) near Ayden make use of the same form (Figure 14). The Everett-Cox House is essentially the same in form as the above-noted examples, but for its useable loft space. Such story-and-a-half houses appear little different than their one-story contemporaries.



Figure 13: Left, L.S. Hardee House (PT3322) (photographer: Megan Funk 2017); right, Dr. Beriah Thaddeus Cox House (PT0173)



Figure 14: Everett-Cox House (PT3327), at left, and Smith Family House (PT3331), at right

The multi-façade-gable form is expressed at one-story houses with L- and T-shaped footprints or flush front gables. The gables can be plainly finished or accented with cornice returns. Full-façade porches span the front of the better and more intact survivors. Turned posts and balusters mark the porches at late-nineteenth- and some early-twentieth-century houses. As the twentieth century advanced through its first three decades, square or round posts became more common. The ca.1914 Felix Hills House (LR0746) and ca.1908-09 Stephen Nathan Gilbert House (LR0757)—both in Lenoir County near the Pitt County town of Grifton—have façades that step forward. Flush façades mark the ca.1917 Poole-Smith House (LR0883) at 2407 Highway 258 North and the ca.1920 Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) on Hull Road, both also in Lenoir, near Kinston (Figure 15 and Figure 16).

One feature found at some of these houses appears to be a holdover from the mid-nineteenth-century—the trabeated entry. A number of one-story, gable-end, frame houses in Pitt County, and also Lenoir, retain front entries framed by sidelights and topped by transoms. This relatively expensive treatment is absent from the more basic representatives of the form (see for example 332 East Littlefield Road and the Poole-Smith House (Figure 12 and Figure 15, at right)).



Figure 15: Left, Felix Hills House (LR0746) and, right, Poole-Smith House (LR0883) (photographer: Heather Carpini 2016)



Figure 16: Left, Stephen Nathan Gilbert House (LR0757) and, right, Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) (photographer: Heather Carpini 2016)

III. INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

01. Guilford and Luana H. Evans House

	Resource Name	Guilford and Luana H. Evans House
	HPO Survey Site #	PT3325
	Location	4680 NC 43, Greenville vicinity
	PIN	4695693266
	Date of Construction	ca. 1897
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a rural historic district

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The one-story, single-pile, gable-end Guilford and Luana H. Evans House stands three bays wide and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The house is situated on the eastern edge of a 40-acre agricultural parcel, about 50 feet back from the edge of pavement of NC 43. A single-story rear kitchen ell has been attached to the western elevation of the frame house through the enclosure of an original breezeway. A mid-twentieth-century one-room addition (likely a bathroom) abuts the juncture of the rear-ell and the main block on the house’s southern side (Figure 17). Asbestos shingle siding covers all elevations of the building. Attached to the house’s southern gable end is a shouldered brick chimney, which appears to be original. A much smaller single-stack chimney rises from the western gable end of the rear ell.

A five-bay, hipped-roof porch embraces the front (eastern) elevation of the house. The appendage is supported by five turned wooden posts (likely replacement) resting on a poured concrete floor. Remnants of the porch’s original beadboard ceiling hang in disrepair. A replacement front door is centrally placed beneath the porch, and is fronted by a mid-nineteenth-century metal screen door featuring an “E” inscription that stands for “Evans.” The door is flanked on either side by original two-over-two sash with their original surrounds. The same window type is retained on all elevations of the building’s main block, and slightly smaller versions are found on the rear ell. A secondary entrance to the house is found at the southern elevation of the rear ell. This replacement door rests beneath a recessed porch, which is enclosed on its eastern and western ends to create two shed rooms (Figure 17, right and Figure 18). The porch is supported by two square posts which rest on wooden floorboards. A third door, void of any embellishment, is found on the northern side of the ell. Tin shingles clad all of the building’s roofs, and two lightning rods sit atop the ridge of the main block’s roof (Figure 17, left).



Figure 17: Left, eastern (front) elevation; right, southern elevation



Figure 18: Left, western (rear) elevation; right, northern elevation

Interior access was not available as the house sits vacant and most of its windows and doors are boarded. A view to the building's upper floor (where the porch ceiling has fallen away) reveals horizontal boards on the interior side of the building's studs (Figure 34). This suggests that the house retains original wooden horizontal paneled walls.



Figure 19: View to second floor of house through dilapidated porch roof

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Guilford and Luana H. Evans House

Guilford and Luana H. Evans likely erected this house not long after their marriage in 1897. Tax records assign it a date of 1914, providing an outside end date for its construction. Guilford Evans (1869-1947) was born and died in Pitt County. The same was true of the former Luana Haddock (1877-1942). Both were also raised on Chicod Township farms and they were first cousins once removed. Between 1898 and 1917 they had eight children who lived to adulthood and were raised in the house (North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; North Carolina Death Certificates, 1909-1976; findagrave.com website; ancestry.com website; 1870 and 1880 federal census).

Guilford and Luana first appear in their own household in the 1900 census, living with their first child, Pearl. Headed by Guilford, the household also included one of his brothers, Luana's mother, and Luana's infant niece. None in the household could read or write, but Guilford owned his own farm, mortgage free. The following censuses show them raising children and continuing to farm on their own account. The 1940 census reports that Guilford, at about 70, still worked his farm 50 weeks a year.

In 1948, following Guilford's death, the county divided the property into three parcels and auctioned it off for the benefit of his heirs. Son Lyman Evans (1907-1995) bought a 42-acre parcel on the west side of NC 43 described as a portion of "the 'Home Tract' of land of the late Guilford Evans" (Deed Book C-25/Page 198). In 1973 Lyman and his wife, the former Hazel Lois Britton (1919-1999), sold the house and property to Glenda Evans Loftin (Deed Book M-41/Page 366). It remains in the Evans and Loftin family.

Potential Rural Historic District

The NCDOT requested that the potential of a rural historic district along NC 43 be assessed. This potential district encompasses five resources on both sides of half-mile long stretch of the highway. The five, all assessed individually in this report, are this resource on the north, as well as the Evans Family Tenant House, the Everett-Cox House, the Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House and, at the south, the Adell Wilson House (all assessed individually below).

Pitt County has two NRHP-listed rural or semi-rural historic districts. The Renston Rural Historic District (PT1792), which has a period of significance of ca. 1890-1953, was NRHP listed in 2003 (Van Dolsen 2003) (Figure 20 through Figure 23). Renston developed largely as a rural agricultural community as opposed to one centered on a relatively short extent of roadway. It extends about 2.5 miles along NC 903 and, at its deepest point, is about two miles wide. In total it encompasses approximately 1,650 acres, most of which is farmland scattered with residences and outbuildings. Its contributing landscape of fields, once devoted to tobacco cultivation, continues to be heavily planted, in soybeans and other crops. Despite its sprawling nature and many fields, Renston includes a store, a sawmill, two churches, and a school. It thus exemplifies a well-developed community structure, as well as a rural agricultural landscape. Within its boundaries are (or were as of 2003) 119 contributing resources.

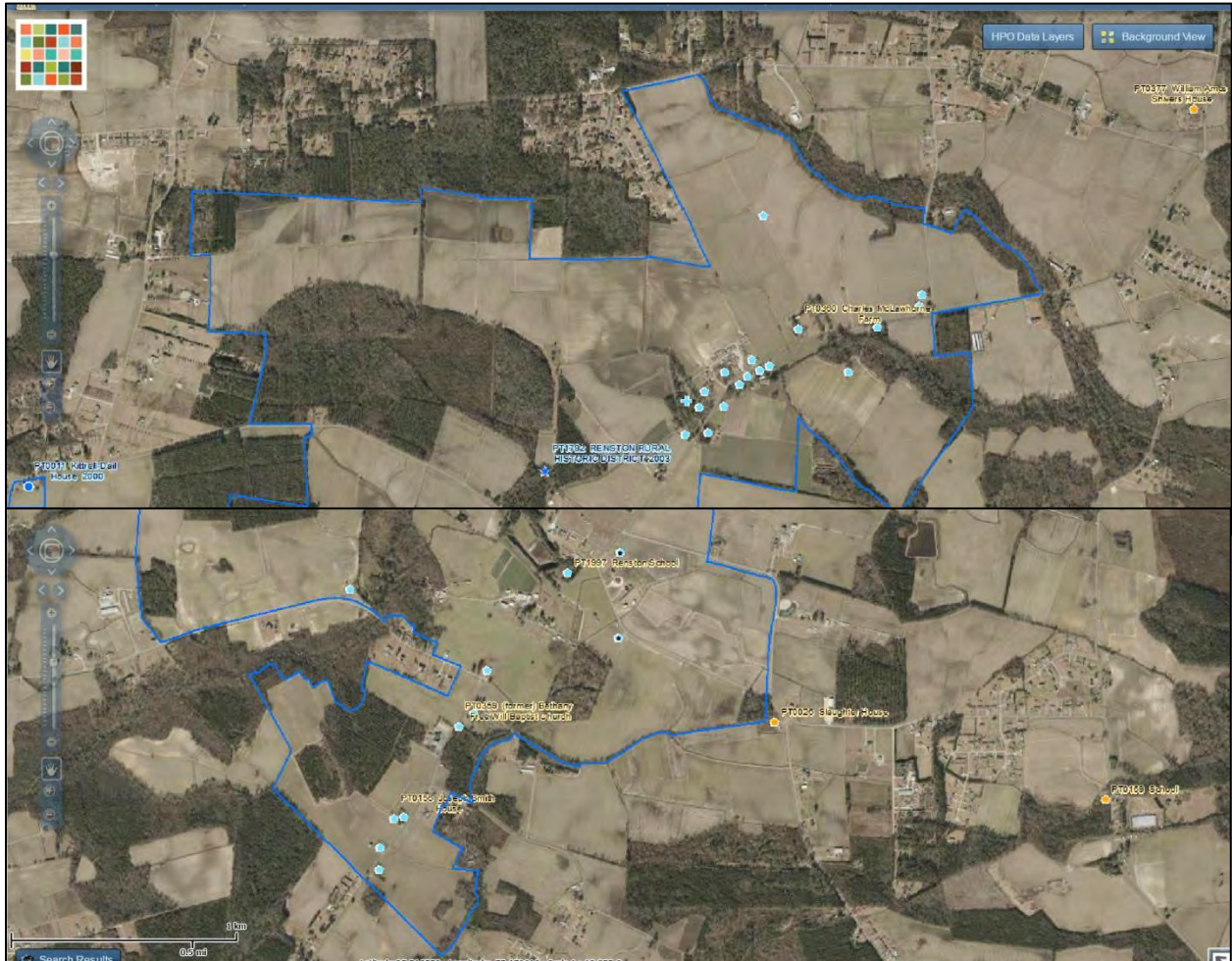


Figure 20: Renston Historic District outlined in dark blue with individually inventoried resources marked in light blue framed by cultivated fields (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpweb/>)



Figure 21: Renston Rural Historic District: left, William Henry Tripp House, c.1890; right, Calvin (Callie) Stokes House, c.1929



Figure 22: Renston Rural Historic District: left, David Stokes House, c.1915; right, R. H. and Janie Tyson McLawhorn House, 1922



Figure 23: Renston Rural Historic District: Bethany Free Will Baptist Church, 1922-1925 and later

The Falkland Historic District (PT-1994), with a period of development and significance of c.1859-1960, was NRHP listed in 2012 (Eastern Office Staff, Archives and History) (Figure 24 through Figure 27). It encompasses a hamlet with 37 contributing resources that include commercial and residential buildings and a church. Most of its residences are one-story and frame, though it includes some grander houses. It is framed by agricultural fields and farmhouses with outbuildings that are not included within its boundaries. Like the area under consideration here, its early growth occurred during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, Falkland developed into a crossroads community rather than remaining a linear row of houses.

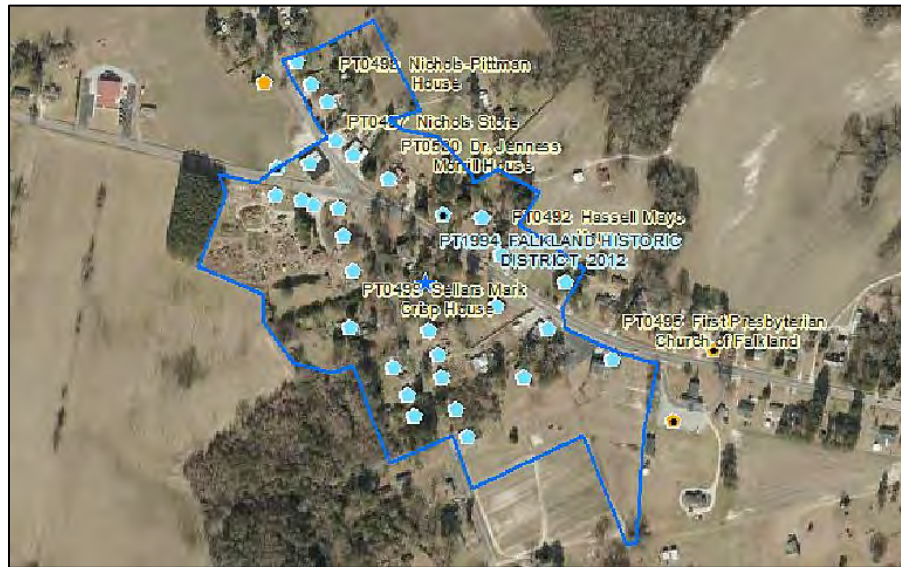


Figure 24: Falkland Historic District outlined in dark blue with individually inventoried resources marked in light blue (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpweb/>)



Figure 25: Falkland Historic District: Hassell Mayo House (PT0492), 1909 (Google Maps, July 2018); right, Nichols-Pittman House (PT0498), c.1880



Figure 26: Falkland Historic District: left, Roberson-Mayo House (PT2086), c.1905; center right, Eaton Cobb King House (PT2081), c.1910; far right, Charles and Anna Newton House (PT2081), c.1900 (Google Maps, July 2018)



Figure 27: Falkland Historic District: Dr. Jenness Morrill House (PT0500), c.1900

The area within and around a potential rural historic district on NC 43 has no previously recorded resources within it. (A house (PT0312) recorded in the late 1980s no longer stands.) Five one-story or one-story-and-a-jump houses were recorded along the approximately half-mile stretch of the road within the APE. The following map and images depict these houses in association with surrounding ranch houses, modern houses, manufactured houses, a row of towering metal utility poles, and a large central trailer park (Figure 28 through Figure 33). Only a few outbuildings stand behind these houses, a fraction of the buildings that would have been associated with them when they served as farm and tenant houses.

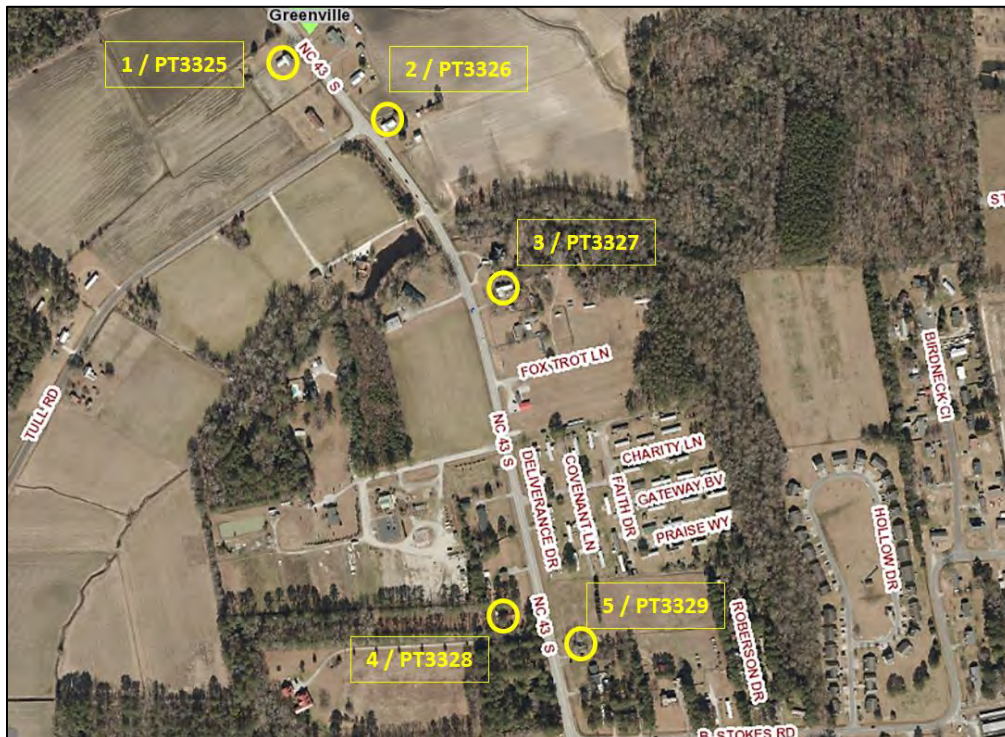


Figure 28: Potential Rural Historic District on NC 43 with inventoried resources marked in yellow



Figure 29: Left, looking south from Guilford and Luana H. Evans House; right, looking east from house with ranch houses at left and right, and Evans Family Tenant House in center right distance



Figure 30: Left, looking northwest across NC 43 from Evans Family Tenant House at Guilford and Luana H. Evans House at center and ranch house at left; looking southeast at modern house to left and Everett-Cox House to right



Figure 31: Left, Everett-Cox House to left and mobile home park beyond; right, looking south across mobile home park from NC 43 to Adell Wilson House at right; note utility poles



Figure 32: Left, looking southwest across NC 43 from trailer park at ranch house and Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House at center; looking northwest from NC 43 at Everett House at left and ranch houses beyond



Figure 33: Looking southeast from NC 43 at Adell Wilson House at left with modern house and trailer beyond

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION


Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Guilford and Luana H. Evans House is recommended as not NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. It is also not believed to merit listing under Criterion C, either individually or as part of a rural historic district. It retains its original form in large part, as well as its original sash. However, its porch and entry are altered, it is clad in asbestos, and later shed rooms extend off one side of its ell. As noted at the architectural context in Section II, numerous other similar houses with higher degrees of integrity survive in Pitt County. Further—as noted at the above rural historic district context and illustrated at the accompanying photographs—the Evans house and four other late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century houses within a half-mile of each other on NC 43 lack the integrity and significance necessary to comprise a rural historic district. The five are not part of any identifiable intact hamlet or rural community, for they are largely surrounded by houses dating from the mid/late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries; they retain few outbuildings; and they lack any contemporary nonresidential companions. Finally, the house is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

GUILFORD AND LUANA H. EVANS HOUSE

Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Low/medium	Retains much of basic form, but altered through changes to front porch and entry, addition of shed rooms at ell, and cladding in asbestos
Setting	Low/medium	Remains within a still partially agricultural setting, but has lost all outbuildings and is framed by ranch and later houses
Materials	Low/medium	Retains original sash, but materials altered through changes to front porch and entry, addition of shed rooms at ell, and asbestos cladding
Workmanship	Low/medium	Retains original sash, but workmanship altered through changes to front porch and entry, addition of shed rooms at ell, and covering in asbestos
Feeling	Low/medium	Low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and high integrity of location, give house low/medium integrity of feeling
Association	Low/medium	Low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and high integrity of location, give house low/medium integrity of association

02. Evans Family Tenant House

	Resource Name	Evans Family Tenant House
	HPO Survey Site #	PT3326
	Location	4715 NC 43, Greenville vicinity
	PIN	4695894480
	Date of Construction	ca. 1890-1915
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a rural historic district

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Evans Family Tenant House sits in the northwest corner of a nine-acre agricultural parcel approximately five miles southeast of downtown Greenville. Situated on the east side of NC 43, the house is accompanied by an early/mid-twentieth-century packhouse and tobacco barn and a mid-twentieth-century metal shed. A brief interview with the house’s current tenant revealed that additional farm buildings stand (in various states of disrepair) in the woods to the rear (east) of the house. The land on which these additional buildings are located is no longer associated with tenant house and was inaccessible at the time of the survey.

The single-story, single-pile house stands three bays wide and rests on a brick pier foundation, which was later filled in with brick. An enclosed one-story, three-pile rear ell extends from the frame building’s eastern elevation. The building’s original weatherboards are covered with asbestos shingles, and the house lacks any decorative features. A three-bay replacement front porch embraces the building’s front (western) elevation. Four replacement wooden posts support a shed roof capped in the same metal sheathing as the rest of the building’s roofs. The porch posts rest on replacement wooden floorboards. The primary entrance to the house, shaded by the porch, holds an original or early door composed of four verticals lights with horizontal raised panels beneath. Two original four-over-four double-hung sash windows flank either side of the door. Although the windows retain their original surrounds, some of this material has been cut away in order to allow for the installation of modern storm windows. This window type is found on all elevations of the house’s main block (Figure 34, left).



Figure 34: Left, western (front) elevation; right, southern elevation

The building’s enclosed rear ell holds a secondary entrance on its southern elevation. The modern replacement door is flanked on either side by paired rectangular two-over-two sash, which appear to date to the mid-twentieth century. These windows were likely installed at the same time as the enclosure of the ell’s side porch. Metal awnings overhang each set of windows, and a larger metal awning supported by decorative metal posts creates a small porch for the secondary door (Figure 34, right). A simple brick chimney stack is off-centered on the rear ell’s eastern end (Figure 35, left).

An original brick shouldered chimney partially covered with stucco rises on the building’s northern gable end (Figure 35, right). The northern elevation additionally holds two window types, including the typical four-over-four sash, but also a six-over-six double-hung sash. Interior access to the building was not offered by the current tenant.



Figure 35: Left eastern (rear) elevation; right, northern elevation

Tobacco barn (Figure 36, top left)

The early/mid-twentieth-century frame building displays a traditional tobacco barn form and retains its original horizontal wood cladding. The building is topped with a metal roof and stands a short distance to the rear (or east) of the house.

Shed (Figure 36, top right)

This mid-twentieth-century, front-gabled, frame shed stands to the direct west of the packhouse and is entirely clad in metal. Its large single opening suggests its use for equipment storage.

Packhouse (Figure 36, bottom right)

Standing to the south of the house is a frame packhouse that retains its original design features: two centrally placed doors on its primary (western) elevation, and a shed roof block extending to its east and also featuring a centrally placed door. The building stands on a piers, concrete-block foundation and its roof and all of its elevations are clad in metal sheathing.



Figure 36: Top left, tobacco barn; top right, shed; bottom left, tobacco barn and shed; bottom right, packhouse

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Following the death of Guilford Evans in 1947, Pitt County divided his property into three parcels and auctioned it off for the benefit of his heirs. His son, James Lanier Evans, purchased one of the tracts, which was located on the east side of NC 43. (At the auction, another son, Lyman Evans, purchased a 42-acre parcel on the road's west side, which is assessed above as the Guilford and Luana H. Evans House (Deed Book C-25/Page 198).) Lanier Evans immediately assigned his purchase to Walter C. Evans (1896-1974), who acquired the tract—including the property that this house stands upon—for \$7,610 (Deed Book C-25/Page 195). A trace of the Walter C. Evans and Guilford Evans families back

multiple generations did not establish a connection with them, but there were numerous Evanses in the area in the nineteenth century and the two were likely distantly related.

Walter C. Evans was married to Alma (or Minnie) Laughinghouse (1902-1993) prior to 1920. In that census years they were living with his parents—married with no children—in Chicod Township. Walter’s father, Hardy Calvin Evans, was a “general” farmer, but Walter identified himself as a tobacco farmer.

Walter and Alma apparently lived in this house from at least the 1947 purchase to 1966. In that latter year they deeded the house tract to their son, Alva Lee Evans (Deed Book K-36/Page 556). (Unlike many deeds to children in the area, they did not retain a life estate, suggesting they moved elsewhere following the sale.) In 1976 Alva (1926-2011) (Figure 37) transferred an equal interest in the property to his wife, Hazel Ross Evans (born 1931) (Deed Book X-44/Page 217; Pitt County Historical Society cemetery census website). The less-than-one-acre parcel was part of a larger piece of land that the Evanses subsequently transferred to nephew Walter E. Evans, Jr. of South Carolina, its current owner (Deed Book 532/Page 736 and Map Book 43/Page 193 (both 1994)).



Figure 37: Alva Lee Evans in the 1940s (source: ancestry.com)

Who built the house is not known. Its size and appearance, coupled with its location on Guilford Evans’ relatively large holding and the presence of his house across the road, suggest it was initially a tenant house. If so, he was its likely builder, but not its tenant. As Guilford is the first individual associated with it, and it was subsequently occupied by Walter C. and then Alva—all Evanses—it has been assigned the name Evans Family Tenant House. The house appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. It probably predates the 1920 construction date assigned to it Pitt County tax records.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION


Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Evans Family Tenant House is not recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. It is also not believed to merit listing under Criterion C, either individually or as part of a rural historic district. It retains its original form, as well as some original sash. However, its porch and some of its sash have been replaced, it is sided with later-added asbestos shingles, and a former porch at its ell is largely enclosed.

As noted at the architectural context in Section II, many other similar houses with higher degrees of integrity survive in Pitt County. Further—as noted at the above rural historic district context and illustrated at the accompanying photographs (see Guilford and Luana H. Evans House entry)—this house and four other late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century houses standing within a half-mile of each other on NC 43 lack the integrity and significance necessary to comprise a rural historic district. The five are not part of any identifiable intact hamlet or rural community, for they are largely surrounded by houses dating from the mid/late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries; they retain few outbuildings; and they lack any contemporary nonresidential companions. Finally, the Evans Family Tenant House is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

EVANS FAMILY TENANT HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Low/medium	Retains basic form, but altered through replacement of front porch and much sash, addition of shed rooms at ell in place of porch, and covering in asbestos shingles
Setting	Low/medium	Remains within a still partially agricultural setting, but has lost all but a few outbuildings and is framed by ranch and later houses
Materials	Low/medium	Retains basic form, but materials altered through replacement of front porch and much original sash, addition of shed rooms at ell, and asbestos cladding
Workmanship	Low/medium	Retains basic form, but workmanship altered through replacement of front porch and much original sash, addition of shed rooms at ell, and asbestos cladding
Feeling	Low/medium	Low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and high integrity of location, give house low/medium integrity of feeling
Association	Low/medium	Low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and high integrity of location, give house low/medium integrity of association

03. Everett-Cox House

	Resource Name	Everett-Cox House
	HPO Survey Site #	PT3327
	Location	4769 NC 43, Greenville vicinity
	PIN	4695884747
	Date of Construction	ca.1889-1910
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a rural historic district

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Everett-Cox House stands on the east side of NC 43 just over five miles south of Greenville. The house is accessed by a gravel drive which approaches the building on its southern side. Three late-twentieth-century outbuildings accompany the house on its lightly wooded one-acre lot—a shed, workshop, and woodshed.

The one-story-and-a-half, frame house presents a traditional T-shape main block with an attached one-story rear-ell (Figure 38, right). The house features a front (west) facing gable on its front elevation and rests on a continuous foundation (likely brick) covered in stucco. The house retains its original weatherboards and its corners are edged with cornerboards. An unadorned friezeboard circles the perimeter of the house, resting beneath the building’s boxed eaves and crossing the building’s front gable (Figure 38, left).



Figure 38: Left, western (front) elevation; right, south side and east rear elevations

A three-bay hipped-roof porch topped with metal sheathing embraces the building's front elevation and is supported by turned wooden posts. Plain wooden molding boxes in the base of each post, and a decorative fan bracket is attached to either side at the top (Figure 39). The porch retains its original bead-board ceiling and early floorboards. The building's primary entrance is framed by the porch's first bay. The entry holds an early wooden door featuring raised horizontal panels. The plain door is masked by a more decorative screen door, which holds in each of its corners the same decorative brackets as are affixed to the porch posts.



Figure 39: Left, detail of porch brackets; right, detail of post molding

An original one-story detached kitchen ell has been attached to the building's rear (eastern) elevation, likely through the enclosure of an original breezeway (Figure 40). This alteration is suggested by the break in siding, denoted by a vertical board, on both the northern and southern elevations of the rear ell. This is further supported by the partial boxed eaves found underneath the porch on the ell's southern side. Full boxed eaves found on the ell's northern side, however, call into question whether the ell was originally completely detached.



Figure 40: Left, view of partial boxed eaves found at ell porch/southern elevation; right, view of boxed eaves found at northern elevation of rear ell

A five-bay porch supported by simple square wooden posts extends from the southern elevation of the rear ell, and attaches to the main block of the house. The porch's sixth bay has been enclosed (Figure 41, left) into a shed room, likely for the creation of a bathroom. The porch retains wooden floorboards, but its ceiling has been replaced with vinyl. A secondary door with vertical raised panels and the same screen door found on the front elevation is centered in the fifth bay of the rear ell porch.



Figure 41: Left, rear ell; right, northern elevation

Two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps grace the ridgeline of the house's roof. One is found centered on the southern flank of the central "T" block and the other is placed at the intersection of the building's two wings (Figure 38, right). Replacement snap-in sash are found throughout the entire house, but appear to retain their original exterior moldings. Ghost marks observed in the siding below the northeast bay on the northern elevation of the rear ell reveals a window to have once been a door (Figure 41). Access to the building's interior was not available.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This turn-of-the-century house was part of the estate of Blanche L. Everett Cox (1899-1991), who married Raymond Cox, Sr. (1896-1979) in 1916 (Deed Book 368/Page 369 (1992); North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011). It was associated with the Everett rather than the Cox family.

Both Blanche and Raymond were born and died in Pitt County. In 1900 Raymond lived on a county farm owned by his parents, Shade and Della F. McGowan Cox. By 1910, though, the family had moved to Rocky Mount in Nash County, where his father labored as a dyer in a hosiery mill. Also employed in the mill were 14-year-old Raymond—a knitter—and three of his siblings, including 12-year-old Herman. By 1920 Raymond had moved back to Pitt, where he lived on and worked a rented farm with Blanche. By 1930 the couple, with four young children, lived in Beaufort County, where they worked yet another tenant farm. They could not be located in the 1940 census.

The house appears to be the only one the Coxes ever owned. They purchased it, with 14.5 acres of land, in 1951 from Blanche's sister and brother-in-law, Della Everett and W.J. Tripp. Della had acquired it as part of the division of the estate of their mother, Addie Della Everett (1869-1914), who had died back in 1914 (Deed Book U-25/Page 263); Addie Everett had married Elisha Arthur Everett (1864-1951) in 1889 (North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011). The Everett family had various holdings in the area, which are difficult to untangle, but it is likely that Addie and Elisha built this house after their marriage as their residence. (Another dwelling that Elisha built for his second wife almost immediately across the road—the Magnolia C. and Elisha A. Everett House—is assessed in the following entry.) As its construction date and occupancy are uncertain, it has been assigned the name Everett-Cox House for the two families that are known to have owned it.

Tax records list the house's construction date as 1925. This is unlikely. It was likely erected between about 1889 and 1910.


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Everett-Cox House is not recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. The house is also not believed to merit listing under Criterion C, either individually or as part of a rural historic district. It retains many of its original features including weatherboards, a decorative front porch, cornerboards, and friezeboards. However, some of its sash is not original and its ell was likely originally detached. As noted at the architectural context in Section II, there are other similar houses in Pitt County with higher degrees of integrity that better represent their type and period of construction. Further—as noted at the above rural historic district context and illustrated at the accompanying photographs (see Guilford and Luana H. Evans House entry)—this house and four other late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century houses standing within a half-mile of each other on NC 43 lack the integrity and significance necessary to comprise a rural historic district. The five are not part of any identifiable intact hamlet or rural community, for they are largely surrounded by houses dating from the mid/late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries; they retain few outbuildings; and they lack any contemporary nonresidential companions. Finally, the house is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

EVERETT-COX HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Medium/high	Retains basic form and weatherboards, porch, cornerboards, and friezeboards; some original sash replaced and ell likely originally detached
Setting	Low	Remains within a still partially agricultural setting, but has lost all outbuildings and is framed by ranch and modern houses and a trailer park
Materials	Medium/high	Retains basic form and much original material, including weatherboards, porch, cornerboards, friezeboards, and some sash
Workmanship	Medium/high	Retains basic form and much original workmanship, including weatherboarding, porch, cornerboards, friezeboards, and some sash
Feeling	Medium/high	Medium/high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, coupled with high integrity of location and low integrity of setting, give house medium/high integrity of feeling
Association	Medium/high	Medium/high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, coupled with high integrity of location and low integrity of setting, give house medium/high integrity of association

04. Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House

	Resource Name	Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House
	HPO Survey Site #	PT3328
	Location	Parcel north of 4886 NC 43, Greenville vicinity
	PIN	4695779500
	Date of Construction	ca.1926-1931
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a rural historic district

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House sits on a narrow, rectangular, three-acre lot on the west side of NC 43 approximately five miles south of Greenville. The one-story frame house rests on a replacement concrete block pier foundation and is L-shaped in form. It is three bays wide at its front elevation and three piles deep (Figure 42). The building retains its original weatherboards and wooden cornerboards, and its roof is capped with standing-seam-metal and features exposed rafter tails. A centrally placed brick, ridgeline chimney with a double flue projects through the roof (Figure 43, left).



Figure 42: Left, eastern (front) elevation; right, northern side elevation

A three-bay, pedimented porch with an unadorned frieze embraces the building's front (eastern) elevation. The appendage is supported by battered wooden columns resting on concrete block piers, which are replacements. Two half-columns, also of concrete block, frame the center bay which holds a set of concrete stairs, also likely replacements. Decorative brackets, typical of the Craftsman style, extend from the pediment which is clad in weatherboards. Paired wooden vents adorn the tympanum (Figure 42).

Beneath the porch at the central bay is the building's only operable door. The door is a replacement, but retains its original surrounds. Original paired six-over-one double-hung sash with original window moldings frame either side of the doorway. This window type is utilized on all elevations of the house.

The house's southern side elevation is composed of a series of paired windows, all of which appear original (Figure 43). Closer examination of both this and the northern elevation reveals a break in the building's siding, denoted by a vertical board (Figure 43, right). This suggests that the rear-most pile of the house was a later addition to the building, which explains the building's unusual proportions. The southern elevation displays evidence of an original fenestration pattern similar to that seen on the north side, however, the rear window bays appear to have converged to form a large singular opening (likely later added when the house was apparently converted for storage purposes) (Figure 42, right and Figure 43, right) which is now boarded over. The house has been unoccupied for a number of years. It is deteriorated and its windows are boarded over or otherwise covered from the inside.



Figure 43: Left, southern elevation, right, northwestern corner (rear elevation)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Elisha Arthur (E.A.) Everett (1869-1951) married Magnolia Corbett Cox (1893-1973) in 1926. It was a second marriage for both. Elisha was first married, in 1889, to Addie Della Everett (1869-1914), with whom he may have built the Everett-Cox House across the road (assessed above). Magnolia first married John K. Cox, who died in 1923, leaving her to raise three teenage boys by herself. Her difficult situation may suggest in part why she married, after a short period as a widow, a man 24 years her senior (North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011). The Craftsman-style finish of this house suggests that it was built sometime between the 1926 marriage and 1931, the construction date assigned by county tax records.

In 1947 the estate of Addie Della Everett transferred two parcels—one of 11.5 acres, the other of 2.98—to Addie and Elisha's daughter, Beatrice Everett Clanin (1910-1992). That transfer retained a life estate in Elisha's hands. This house stands upon the 2.98-acre parcel. Beatrice and her husband, Wesley, residents of Boston, immediately transferred the two parcels to Ethel C. and J.A. Everett (Deed Book A-25/Page 243 (1947)). In 1955 the Everetts sold three tracts, including the house parcel, to M.F. and Catherine Reed Jolly (Deed Book T-28/59). The Jollys broke the house parcel off from the others when they sold it to the Briley family in 1969 (Deed Book J-38/Page 405). The house and its 2.98 acres remained in the Briley family until its most recent sale in 2017 (Deed Book 3590/Page 116). The vacant house currently carries no address in the county tax rolls.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Elisha A. and Magnolia C. Everett House is not recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. The house is also not believed to merit listing under Criterion C, either individually or as part of a rural historic district. It retains many of its original features including weatherboards, cornerboards, exposed rafter tails, sash, and a Craftsman-style front porch. However, a large boarded-over opening suggests that part of its ell was converted for storage. As noted at the architectural context in Section II, there are other similar houses in Pitt County with higher degrees of integrity that better represent their type and period of construction. Further—as noted at the above rural historic district context and illustrated at the accompanying photographs (see Guilford and Luana H. Evans House entry)—this house and four other late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century houses standing within a half-mile of each other on NC 43 lack the integrity and significance necessary to comprise a rural historic district. The five are not part of any identifiable intact hamlet or rural community, for they are largely surrounded by houses dating from the mid/late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries; they retain few outbuildings; and they lack any contemporary nonresidential companions. Finally, the house is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

ELISHA A. AND MAGNOLIA C. EVERETT HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Medium/ high	Retains basic form and weatherboards, porch, cornerboards, rafter tails, and sash; ell altered through conversion into storage space
Setting	Low	Remains within a still partially agricultural setting, but has lost all outbuildings and is framed by ranch and modern houses and a trailer park
Materials	Medium/ high	Retains basic form and much original material, including weatherboards, porch, cornerboards, rafter tails, and sash
Workmanship	Medium/ high	Retains basic form and much original workmanship, including weatherboarding, porch, cornerboards, rafter tails, and sash
Feeling	Medium/ high	Medium/high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, coupled with high integrity of location and low integrity of setting, give house medium/high integrity of feeling
Association	Medium/ high	Medium/high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, coupled with high integrity of location and low integrity of setting, give house medium/high integrity of association

05. Adell Wilson House

	Resource Name	Adell Wilson House
	HPO Survey Site #	PT3329
	Location	4881 NC 43, Greenville vicinity
	PIN	4695877422
	Date of Construction	ca.1900-1913
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing individually or as part of a rural historic district

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The one-story, frame Adell Wilson House is approached from NC 43 by a small gravel drive which runs to its south. The house sits on the east side of the road, and is the only building on the small one-third-acre lot, save for a modern dog-kennel at the building’s rear. The frame house stands three-bays wide and one-pile deep. An originally detached rear ell extends to the building’s east and was attached through the enclosure of an original breezeway. The building is entirely clad in replacement vinyl siding. A three-bay porch supported by wooden posts, resting on wooden floorboards, projects from the building’s front (western) elevation (Figure 44, left). Like the house’s side-gabled roof, the porch’s hipped-roof is capped with asphalt shingles. A centrally placed replacement door rests beneath the porch and is flanked by two original six-over-six sash windows. Both the door and windows are flanked by vinyl surrounds.

An exterior, brick, shouldered chimney is found on the building’s southern gable end. The differing appearance between the brick seen on the top and bottom halves of the chimney suggests that the top portion was replaced (Figure 44, right). Two windows of the same design as those found on the front elevation flank either side of the chimney at the first floor. Two attic windows, also six-over-six sash but of smaller size, frame the chimney directly above.

The rear ell, including its original porch, has been entirely enclosed and presents banded windows (suggesting a sun porch) and a later secondary door on its southern elevation. Two sets of paired windows are found on the northern elevation of the rear ell. The larger of the two are six-over-six sash and are likely contemporary with windows found in the building’s main block. The second set of windows, also six-over-six but smaller in size and raised in their placement, are a later alteration and likely accommodate a modern bathroom (Figure 45).



Figure 44: Left, western (front) elevation; right, southern elevation



Figure 45: Left, east rear and north side elevations; right, north side and west front elevations

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1913 Samuel J. Edwards, Sr. received an \$800 mortgage deed from Heber Palin (H.P.) Cox and his wife, Elizabeth (Bettie) Everett, for this Chicod Township property, which then consisted of about 19 acres (Deed Book Q-10/Page 39). The Coxes were a young Pitt County couple who had married two years earlier (North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011). In 1916, following their default on the mortgage, Edwards sold the land at the courthouse door in Greenville to William Franklin (W.F.) Carroll for \$885 (Deed Book L-11/Page 316).

It is unlikely that Samuel Edwards (1889-1962) ever occupied the house, for in 1910 he was living in Greenville Township with his parents, and in 1917, when he registered for the draft, he was still living in the township, on a farm he owned. Additionally, he was the holder of many mortgages. The Coxes did not build it, for the price of their 1913 mortgage was only \$85 less than the property's sale price three years later. They likely occupied it, though, for it appears to predate 1913. Further, it is equally unlikely that W.F. Carroll (1851-1926) erected the dwelling. In 1910 Carroll lived on a farm he owned in Chicod Township with his wife, three schoolteacher daughters, and a son who helped him work his property (U.S. World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918; 1910 federal census).

Samuel Edwards owned multiple tracts and was a mortgage lender. His connection to this property prior to the 1913 mortgage could not be determined. As the house appears to predate 1913, it is not clear who its original owner was. Its modest appearance and size, along with the small size of its tract, suggest it was built as a tenant house or for a farmer of quite limited means. Its first identified occupants, if only for a few years, were owners (through mortgage) H.P. and Bettie Cox. The next identified owner-occupant is Linda Adell Williams Wilson (1908-1981), who purchased it from W.F. Carroll's son, Joseph John (J.J.) Carroll, in 1946. J.J. had inherited the property, surveyed as holding 25 acres, from his father in 1926 (Deed Book U-24/Page 639 (1946)).

Adell Wilson died in 1981 and six years later her heirs sold the property to Nicholas R. Smith of Pitt County. By that time the tract had been reduced to its current less-than-one-acre size. The deed refers to it as "being the property whereon is situate the old Adell Wilson Homeplace" (Deed Book 139/Page 113 (1987)). Due to its long connection with Adell Wilson, and the limit of its known early history, the house has been given her name.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Adell Wilson House is not recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. It is also not believed to merit listing under Criterion C, either individually or as part of a rural historic district. It retains its original form, as well as some original sash. However, its entry, porch, surrounds, and some of its sash have been altered, it is sided with vinyl, and a former porch at its ell is enclosed. As noted at the architectural context in Section II, many other similar houses with higher degrees of integrity survive in Pitt County. Further—as noted at the above rural historic district context and illustrated at the accompanying photographs (see Guilford and Luana H. Evans House entry)—this house and four other late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century houses standing within a half-mile of each other on NC 43 lack the integrity and significance necessary to comprise a rural historic district. The five are not part of any identifiable intact hamlet or rural community, for they are largely surrounded by houses dating from the mid/late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries; they retain few outbuildings; and they lack any contemporary nonresidential companions. Finally, the Evans Family Tenant House is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

ADELL WILSON HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Low/ medium	Retains basic form, but altered through replacement of front entry and surrounds, changes to front porch and some sash, enclosure of ell porch, and sheathing in vinyl
Setting	Low/ medium	Remains within a still partially agricultural setting, but has lost all but a few outbuildings and is framed by ranch and later houses
Materials	Low/ medium	Retains basic form, but materials altered through replacement of front entry and surrounds, changes to front porch and some sash, enclosure of ell porch, and sheathing in vinyl
Workmanship	Low/ medium	Retains basic form, but workmanship altered through replacement of front entry and surrounds, changes to front porch and some sash, enclosure of ell porch, and sheathing in vinyl
Feeling	Low/ medium	Low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and high integrity of location, give house low/medium integrity of feeling
Association	Low/ medium	Low/medium integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and high integrity of location, give house low/medium integrity of association

06. Hollywood Presbyterian Church



Resource Name	Hollywood Presbyterian Church
HPO Survey Site #	PT3330
Location	5103 NC 43, Greenville vicinity
PIN	4695943638
Date of Construction	Prior to 1943, 1946, 1972 and later
Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Hollywood Presbyterian Church is a sprawling masonry building which stands on the east side of NC 43 on an oblong parcel of land. A large gravel lot rests to the north of the building, and a paved parking lot is found to its south. The church and its associated parking lots occupy the majority of the 3.43 acre parcel, although a small open green space lies to the northeast of the building (Figure 46).



Figure 46: Modern aerial view of Hollywood Presbyterian Church

The earliest portion of the rambling building is a linear block located at the center of the church complex (Figure 47) which predates 1943. According to church records, this original brick clad block was first a two-room schoolhouse before being converted to serve the needs of the church's congregation. Only the northern and southern gable ends are visible today following the church's numerous late-twentieth-century additions. The northern gable end displays four replacement six-over-six sash windows, two symmetrically placed on each of the block's two floors. A third smaller six-over-six sash is off-centered between the first floor windows. The block features cornice returns under which is found an unadorned frieze board. A small vent is situated in the peak of the elevation's gable. The northern elevation displays elements of the same style, although it features three full-size windows evenly spaced on the second floor. The first floor of this elevation is covered by part of a later 1993 addition. The original appearance of the school/first church is therefore unrecognizable.



Figure 47: Left, western (front) elevation; right, northern elevation



Figure 48: Left, southern elevation; right, interior view of sanctuary looking toward southern elevation (source: Hollywood Presbyterian Church facebook page)

In 1946, a masonry sanctuary wing addition was built perpendicular to expand the church. This is the portion of the church building presently fronting NC 43 (Figure 47 and Figure 48). The addition is oriented toward the road and is clad in brick. A steeple covered in vinyl tops the sanctuary's front-gabled roof which is topped with asphalt singles and features cornice returns and plain friezeboards, in a similar manner to the original block. A grouping of three arched, stained-glass windows are centered on the front (western) elevation. This grouping is flanked on either side by slightly larger arched stained-glass windows of the same design. The windows are likely original to the building, or were

installed shortly after its construction. The northern elevation of the sanctuary features five six-over-six sash windows topped with divided light arches, all of which appear to be replacements. A similar fenestration pattern was once found on the sanctuary’s exterior southern elevation until it was enclosed by a single-pile, shed-roofed addition (possibly added in 1979). As seen in Figure 49, right, the sanctuary’s interior was heavily renovated as part of the church’s 1993 building campaign.

A one-story, four-bay, side-gabled fellowship hall to the sanctuary’s rear was constructed in 1972. The concrete block building was originally detached, but was attached to the main body of the church by an addition—the large two-story, side-gabled section comprising the “middle” of the complex as it stands today—during a 1993 building campaign. The fellowship hall features an interior brick chimney and modern windows. Its interior is minimalistic in its finish (Figure 49, at right).



Figure 49: View of fellowship hall (northeastern corner); right, interior view of fellowship hall looking north (source: Hollywood Presbyterian Church Facebook page)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Hollywood Presbyterian Church

According to a history on the Hollywood Presbyterian Church website, in the 1920s members of Greenville’s First Presbyterian Church established the congregation on the “New Bern Highway,” the unpaved predecessor of NC 43. Following its official chartering in 1943, the congregation opened a church on land donated by school teacher Annie Carroll. The former two-room Hollywood School, supplanted by the new Chicod School, served as the original sanctuary. In 1946 the congregation built a new sanctuary and converted the school building into what is now the church’s chancel and choir/music area. The sanctuary addition, which seated about 140 people, extended east toward the road. To the church’s rear, the congregation added the Carroll-Tyson Fellowship Hall in 1972 and a four-classroom addition in 1979.

In 1993 the congregation engaged in a “complete renovation of the sanctuary” and erected an education/administration addition that connects the main body of the church to the fellowship hall. The congregation dedicated their renovated and extended home in 1994. Since then, they have added a gallery, a carport drive-through, and a playground, and paved the south parking lot. In 2017 they officially opened their New Baby Pantry and Nursery (Hollywood Presbyterian Church website).

Rural and Small Town Twentieth-century Churches

There are numerous early- and mid-twentieth churches in rural areas and small towns in Pitt and adjacent counties. They are generally gable-front buildings with a central steeple or side tower built of brick or frame. Many have been altered through extension and addition, as well as the covering of their original frame bodies with brick veneer or other later materials. However, a number remain largely intact.

Examples of such churches within Pitt County include two in or near Ayden and two in Fountain. Pleasant Plains Church (PT0133) was erected in the first quarter of the twentieth century on Pleasant Plains Road (Figure 50, at left). According to Power (1991:331):

This small, modest rural church building is representative of many churches constructed throughout the county in the early twentieth century. The church displays a popular floor plan consisting of a linear one-room sanctuary with a projecting three-sided rear apse and a recessed double-leaf front entry. Flanking either side of the rear apse are one-room additions. The church has a standard gable-front orientation with a distinguishing pyramidal roofed bell tower located over the projecting front vestibule. The three-bay facade is characterized by pointed, stained and leaded glass windows which are also used on the five-bay side elevations.

Other than deterioration due to lack of maintenance, the frame building has changed little since Power recorded it.

The Ayden Methodist Church (PT0943) was built on Main Street in the town in 1926 (Figure 50, at right, and Figure 51). It is larger and somewhat grander than Pleasant Plains, but also includes a gable-front façade and pointed arches. Its bell tower, however, is placed at a front corner rather than centered on the façade. The frame building is brick veneered. Brick faces its early rear education and social wings as well. The church is a contributing resource within the Ayden Historic District (PT0620).



Figure 50: Left, Pleasant Plain Church (ca.1900-1925), Ayden vicinity; right, Ayden Methodist Church (1926)



Figure 51: Ayden Methodist Church interior, renovated and repaired in 2003 (Ayden United Methodist Church website)

Fountain Baptist Church (PT1001) rose about 1951 on East Wilson Street in Fountain (Figure 52). A brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style building, it too has a gable-front façade and a central steeple, supplemented by an ornate pedimented entryway and a full-height, triangular-pedimented portico. A 1953 photograph (*Greenville Daily Reflector*) shows how little it has changed over time. Fountain Presbyterian Church (PT0666), built about 1937 on East Lang Street, is even larger and grander (Figure 53 and Figure 54). A Gothic Revival-style building, it is marked by decorative brickwork with limestone accents, stained-glass lancet-arched windows, and squat front corner towers topped by crenelated parapets. It too has changed little since it was photographed in 1953 (*Greenville Daily Reflector*). Both churches contribute to the Fountain Historic District (PT2258).



Figure 52: Fountain Baptist Church (ca.1951) in 1953 (*Greenville Daily Reflector*, rectified image), at left, and in 2013, at right (Google Maps)



Figure 53: Fountain Presbyterian Church (ca.1937) in 1953 (*Greenville Daily Reflector*), at left, and in 2017, at right (*Wilson Times*)



Figure 54: Fountain Presbyterian Church interior, 2017 (*Fountain Presbyterian Church website*)

Two other largely contemporary churches are located near Ayden, closer to Hollywood Presbyterian than those in Fountain, but in Greene County just across Contentnea Creek from Pitt: Little Creek Disciples of Christ Church (GR0554) and the adjacent Little Creek Free Will Baptist Church (GR0507) (1943) (Figure 55). Both are brick-veneered, Gothic Revival-style buildings. The Disciples of Christ Church has a single crenellated corner tower; the Free Will Baptist Church has paired, parapet-topped, corner towers supported (or adorned) by buttresses.



Figure 55: Left, Little Creek Disciples of Christ Church and, right, Little Creek Free Will Baptist Church (GR0507) (1943), adjacent to each other on NC 903 at Contentnea Creek opposite Pitt County line

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION


Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

Hollywood Presbyterian Church is not recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B (and Criteria Consideration A), as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. It is also not believed to merit listing under Criterion C (and Criteria Consideration A). Its original 1943 building—a converted schoolhouse—has been unrecognizably altered, inside and out. Its 1946 sanctuary building appears to have largely retained its exterior integrity, but its interior was completely renovated in 1993 to its current plain, functional appearance. Further, about two-thirds of the entire interconnected church complex—sanctuary, fellowship hall, education/administration addition—dates from 1972 or later. As shown at the ecclesiastical context, immediately above, many other generally contemporary churches with higher degrees of integrity survive in rural and small-town Pitt County and just outside its borders. Finally, the church is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

HOLLYWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HOLLYWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Low/medium	Components span 50 years; earliest converted school section now unrecognizable; 1946 sanctuary block largely intact on exterior but completely altered inside; other principal additions—1972, 1979, 1993—retain design but are less than 50 years old
Setting	Medium	Fields and woods largely frame church on east side of NC 43, but ranch and later houses line other side of NC 43, across from church
Materials	Low/medium	Components span 50 years; earliest converted school section now unrecognizable; 1946 sanctuary block largely intact on exterior but completely altered inside, so much of early materials lost; other principal additions—1972, 1979, 1993—retain design but are less than 50 years old
Workmanship	Low/medium	Components span 50 years; earliest converted school section now unrecognizable; 1946 sanctuary block largely intact on exterior but completely altered inside, so much of early workmanship lost; other principal additions—1972, 1979, 1993—retain design but are less than 50 years old
Feeling	Low/medium	Low/medium integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, combined with high integrity of location and medium integrity of setting, give church low/medium integrity of feeling
Association	Low/medium	Low/medium integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, combined with high integrity of location and medium integrity of setting, give church low/medium integrity of association

07. Smith Family House

	Resource Name	Smith Family House
	HPO Survey Site #	PT3331
	Location	5554 NC 43, Greenville vicinity
	PIN	4694988766
	Date of Construction	ca. 1900-1925
	Recommendation	Recommended not eligible for NRHP listing

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Smith Family House is centrally placed on a 1.43-acre lot on the west side of NC 43. The house is accessed from the road by a U-shaped gravel drive. The center of the driveway is populated with numerous shrubs and planted flower beds. Mature trees and shrubs surround the house. The single-story, frame house is three-bays wide and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The house is arranged in an L-shape plan with a projecting front gable and an attached rear-ell extending from the (western) elevation. Original weatherboards and cornerboards remain on much of the main block of the house. A wooden vent rests in the pediment of the building's front projecting gable. The building appears to be undergoing a renovation, and much of this original cladding has been removed (although not yet replaced) on its rear elevations. Two centrally placed interior chimneys, located on the ridgeline of each of the short and long wings of the building's L-shaped plan, are covered in stucco and display corbelled chimney caps (Figure 56).



Figure 56: Left, eastern (front) elevation; right, southern elevation

An original five-bay porch supported by tapered wooden posts embraces the building's front (eastern) and part of its southern elevation. The porch follows the stepped-back footprint of the house and rests

on a continuous brick foundation. The appendage retains its original floorboards and bead-board ceiling. Like the rest of the house, its hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Centrally placed beneath the porch on the building's front elevation is a large doorway, holding a multi-light replacement door, flanked on either side by eight-light sidelights which appear early if not original. Two-over-two recently replaced sash, which retain their original window surrounds, are evenly spaced on either side of the doorway.

Extending from the building's northwestern corner, the single-story rear-ell has lost most of its original siding and its windows are replacement. A single-pile shed roof addition embraces the southern elevation of the rear ell and wraps around to the western elevation of the main block (Figure 57). The original cladding and original windows have likewise been removed from this rear addition.



Figure 57: Left, western (rear) elevation; right, northern elevation

Views through the front door show the house has been gutted down to the studs, with the exception of its floorboards (Figure 58). A few original or early architectural elements, including doors and a mantel, have been saved, but they are no longer in their original locations. The trees and bushes beginning to overtake the house suggest that the renovation process has been halted for quite some time.



Figure 58: View of interior through front door

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Smith family likely acquired the property upon which this house stands in the early twentieth century, during which time it appears to have been erected. In 1967 sisters Minnie Mae Smith and Ella Smith Majette received two tracts from Emma W. Smith—the widow of their brother, Lyman S. Smith—and from their nephew, also named Lyman S. Smith. One tract was large, over 66 acres on the opposite side of current NC 43; the other, probably this tract, encompassed approximately two acres (Deed Book F-37/Page 31). They immediately transferred the large tract—identified as the “S.S. Smith Corey farm”—back to their nephew, but held onto the two-acre tract (Deed Book F-37/Page 34). The small tract with ten additional acres is currently owned by Ivan W. Brown, III. A map appended to a later deed depicts this 12-acre parcel and, clearly, the house under consideration here (Deed Book 951/Page 441 (1999)) (Figure 59).

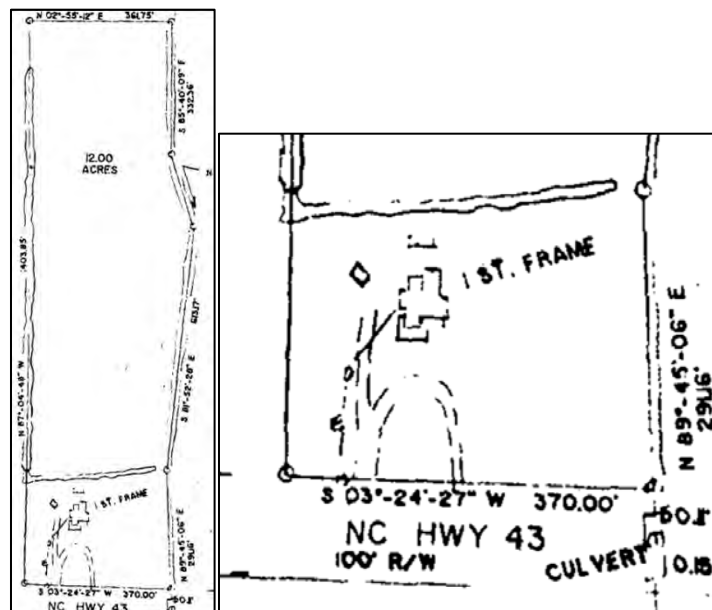


Figure 59: Smith Family House (source: Deed Book 951/Page 441 (1999))

The father and mother of Minnie, Ella, and Lyman Smith were Samuel S. and Mary Lee Baker Smith. The names Samuel, Sam, Samuel S., and S.S. Smith are common in the Pitt County deed record. Further, many deeds fail to adequately locate parcels. It was therefore not possible to determine with certainty when the house tract came into the hands of Samuel and Mary. The 1910 census places Samuel and Mary in the town of Winterville in Contentnea Township with their two children, Ella and Lyman. Samuel is a farm laborer who rents a house. The 1910 census identifies the four, plus their third child, Minnie, as still in Winterville. S.S., as he is called, is identified as a farm superintendent who works on his own account and owns his house, mortgage free. In 1930 the family—Sam, as he is identified, Mary and Minnie—are still in Winterville. Perhaps retired or ill, Sam lists no occupation, but owns a house worth \$500. The most likely date of his acquisition of the house property is 1921 (Deed Book J-13/Page 580), when S.S. (as the deed calls him) Smith acquired the two-acre parcel that was transferred by his children in 1967. The owners of the parcel were Walter and Sarah Mills. The house appears to date from the first quarter of the twentieth century; the tax date is 1913. It therefore may have been built by the Millses or the Smiths. As it was owned for decades by Smiths, it has been given the name Smith Family House.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Historic, Association, Architectural, and Information Potential Significance (Criteria A, B, C, and D)

The Smith Family House is not recommended as NRHP eligible under Criteria A or B, as it has no known connection with any significant historic events or notable persons. It is also not believed to merit listing under Criterion C. It retains its basic form, porch, cornerboards, and corbelled chimney stacks, but much of its sash is not original, most of its weatherboards have been removed, and its interior has been stripped down to the studs. As noted at the architectural context in Section II, many other similar houses with higher degrees of integrity survive in Pitt County. Further, the house is not believed to merit NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

SMITH FAMILY HOUSE		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	Stands on location where it was built
Design	Low/ medium	Retains basic form, cornerboards, corbelled stacks, and porch, but has lost most sash and original weatherboards and interior stripped down to studs
Setting	Medium	Retains immediate agricultural setting, but modern commercial and residential development across fields to south
Materials	Low/ medium	Retains basic form, cornerboards, corbelled stacks, and porch, but materials altered through loss of most sash and weatherboards and stripping of interior down to studs
Workmanship	Low/ medium	Retains basic form, cornerboards, corbelled stacks, and porch, but workmanship altered through loss of most sash and weatherboards and stripping of interior down to studs
Feeling	Low/ medium	Low/medium integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, with high integrity of location and medium integrity of setting, give house low/medium integrity of feeling
Association	Low/ medium	Low/medium integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, with high integrity of location and medium integrity of setting, give house low/medium integrity of association

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