



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Claudia Brown, Acting Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

May 20, 2011

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Claudia Brown *For Claudia Brown*

SUBJECT: Architectural Survey Report, US 17 from North of NC 171 to South of Williamston, R-2511, Beaufort and Martin Counties, ER 99-8744

We are in receipt of your memorandum of April 20, 2011, transmitting the architectural survey report prepared by the North Carolina Department of Transportation for the above project.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the **Woodmen of the World Lodge** (BF 0226, Property #1) remains eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the history of the local rural community, and under Criterion C for its design and construction. Research and oral histories by Beth King in our Greenville Office suggests that the lodge was built circa 1890 as a Charitable Brothers Lodge before becoming affiliated with Woodmen of the World. We also note that this is Lodge #671. The proposed National Register boundary appears appropriate.

We concur that **Griffin's Hatchery** (MT 0298, Property #44) remains eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with agriculture and Criterion C for its design and construction. However, we do not believe that enough information has been provided to determine if the **Jasper C. Griffin House** (MT 1044, Property #45) and the **Tenant House** (MT 1046, Property #46) are eligible, either individually or as part of a larger farm complex that may or may not include the Hatchery. Without additional information on these houses we cannot concur with the proposed National Register boundary for the Hatchery.

We also concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited:

- ◆ **(Former) Old Ford School** (BF 1600, Property #2): Criterion A for its association with the Public Works Administration in Beaufort County and Criterion C for its design and construction;
- ◆ **Thad Hodges House** (BF 1609, Property #11): Criterion C for its design and construction;
- ◆ **Smithwick-Green Clark House** (MT 0695, Property #62): Criterion C for its design and construction; and,
- ◆ **Wooland-Perry House** (MT 0653, Property #65): Criterion C for its design and construction.

The proposed boundaries for the above four properties appear appropriate. We note for clarity that the proposed boundaries for the Old Ford School do not include the concrete storage shed, the weatherboard garage, or the Life Center Building. Also, a typo on page 48 of the report indicates the Thad Hodges House is *not* eligible; we will correct this when adding this report to our survey files.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the **Benjamin Ward House** (MT 1042, Property #41, also known as Ward Farm) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The site was determined eligible by Ellis in 2000 under Criterion A for its association with agriculture (especially the trend of tobacco replacing cotton as the area's primary cash crop) and Criterion C for its design and construction. However, since that time the site has lost its most significant agricultural outbuildings, including the two packhouses, and others have been removed or severely altered. Likewise, the house has been altered insensitively, most notably by removing the central chimneys and major interior modifications. Thus, the site is no longer eligible for listing in the National Register.

We also concur that the 42 properties listed in Appendix II and the following properties are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register:

- ◆ **Gorham Family Complex** (BF 0244, Property #15);
- ◆ **Hodges Family Complex** (BF 1615, 1616, and 1617, Properties #18, 19, and 20);
- ◆ **Corey's Crossroads Rural Historic District** (MT 0287), which includes: the **Rogerson House** (MT 1048, Property #49), **Rogerson's Store** (MT 1049, Property #50), the **Beecham House** (MT 1050, Property #51), **Corey's Store** (MT 1051, Property #52), the **Lucien Peel House** (MT 1052, Property #53), the **W. O. Peel House** (MT 1053, Property #54), the house at **8111 US 17** (MT 1054, Property #55), and the **W. S. Revels House** (MT 1055, Property #56);
- ◆ **Holliday Store** (MT 1058, Property #59); and,
- ◆ **Bridge #56** (BF 1255, Property #67).

We cannot concur with the finding that the **Hadley House** (MT 1060, Property #61) is no longer eligible for listing in the National Register. The 2000 Ellis report determined that the site was eligible for listing under Criteria C, for its architecture, and D, for its likelihood of yielding important building technology information. We believe that the issues raised with regard to the loss of the site's integrity, including its relocation, deterioration, setting, and comparison to other farmsteads in the county were known and accounted for in the 2000 report, and do not appear to have markedly changed since that time. Thus, we believe that the site remains eligible for listing under Criterion C. Additionally, a structure eligible under Criterion D, may still be likely to yield important information even in advanced states of deterioration. As long as the building can reveal information about its building technique and materials, we believe that the site remains eligible under Criterion D. Additional photographs of the site's existing condition and an in-depth description of any alterations, deterioration, or other loss of integrity since the 2000 determination would allow a thorough re-evaluation of the site's eligibility.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, mfurr@ncdot.gov



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Claudia Brown, Acting Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

July 21, 2011

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Claudia Brown *PSH for Claudia Brown*

SUBJECT: Architectural Survey Report, US 17 from North of NC 171 to South of Williamston, R-2511, Beaufort and Martin Counties, ER 99-8744

We are in receipt of your memorandum of July 7, 2011, providing additional information that addresses the issues raised in our review of the above architectural survey. We greatly appreciate the time and effort you put into the survey report and answering our follow-up questions.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the **Jasper C. Griffin House** (MT 1044, Property #45) and the **Tenant House** (MT 1046, Property #46) are both *not eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The additional information on these properties shows that these properties are not eligible for listing individually as they do not meet any of the National Register Criteria. They are also not eligible for listing as part of the larger Griffin Farm Complex, which has been significantly altered, most notably by the loss of the original homeplace. We are in agreement that the **Griffin's Hatchery** (MT 0298, Property #44) remains eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with agriculture and Criterion C for its design and construction.

Based on your memorandum, we are in agreement that the **Hadley House** (MT 1060, Property #61) remains eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, for its architecture, and Criterion D, for its likelihood of yielding important building technology information. The revised boundary for the Hadley House appears appropriate given that the house has been relocated and it is not historically associated with the other structures on the parcel.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, mfurr@ncdot.gov

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

Widening of US 17 from North of NC 171 to Multi-Lanes South of Williamston
Beaufort and Martin Counties, North Carolina

TIP No. R-2511
WBS No. 35494.1.1



Historic Architecture

**Katherine Husband
Penne Sandbeck
Architectural Historians
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

March 2011

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

Widening of US 17 from North of NC 171 to Multi-Lanes South of Williamston
Beaufort and Martin Counties, North Carolina

TIP No. R-2511
WBS No. 35494.1.1



Historic Architecture

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Katherine Husband, Penne Sandbeck

March 2011

Katherine L. Husband

Katherine Husband, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

April 18, 2011

Date

Mary Pope Furr

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

April 18, 2011

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 17 on its existing location from a two-lane roadway to a four-lane divided facility. The 10.4-mile project starts north of US 17's intersection with NC 171 in Old Ford, Beaufort County, and ends at Woodland Acres in Martin County, a community south of Williamston.

This project is state-funded (WBS Project No. 354941.1), and is classified as a Categorical Exclusion (CE). In March 2010, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The initial field survey identified a total of sixty-seven resources. This report recommends that six properties, Woodmen of the World Lodge, Old Ford School, Thad Hodges House, Griffin's Hatchery, Smithwick-Green-Clark House, and Woolard-Perry House are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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Project Description

NCDOT proposes to widen US 17 on its existing location from a two-lane roadway to a four-lane divided facility. The 10.4-mile project, starting north of US 17's intersection with NC 171 in Old Ford, Beaufort County, and ends at Woodland Acres in Martin County, a community south of Williamston. This project is state-funded (WBS Project No. 354941.1), and is classified as a Categorical Exclusion (CE). Project Vicinity is shown in **Figure 1**.

Purpose of Survey and Report

The purpose and need of US 17's widening is to alleviate congestion and improve the level of service along US 17 to improve safety along the route. The existing highway lacks the traffic-carrying capacity to handle the projected traffic in the year 2025. Providing additional traffic-carrying capacity will improve the performance of US 17 as a designated hurricane evacuation route.

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the project's APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a CE. This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect of a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

In March 2010, NCDOT architectural historians conducted a survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's APE, which is the geographic area that defines the boundaries of potential effects. Every property in the APE fifty years of age or older was photographed and documented. The survey identified a total of sixty six resources. Each property was discussed with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) during meetings in September and October 2010. Of the sixty-seven properties, thirteen properties required in-depth evaluations of eligibility.

This report contains these evaluations as well as photographs and brief summaries of the fifty-four properties determined not eligible for National Register listing during the HPO meetings. Results from a 2000 study of the US 17 Martin-Beaufort County corridor prepared by Clifton Ellis were also re-evaluated; although two properties, Hadley House and Ward Farm, have lost the integrity they possessed in 2000, three properties, Griffin's Hatchery, Woolard-Perry House, and the Smithwick-Green-Clark House retain their determination of eligibility status.

A 1995 study of the US 17 Washington Bypass (TIP R-2510), Beaufort and Pitt Counties was evaluated due to the fact that the northern terminus of the project overlaps with the southern terminus of the current US 17 widening project (TIP R-2511). One property, Woodmen of the World Lodge, retains its determination of eligibility status.

NCDOT conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown in **Figure 2**.

Background research was conducted at several archival repositories including the State Library of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina; The NC-HPO's Survey and Planning Archives, also in Raleigh; the Alamance County Tax Office and Register of Deeds; and the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Summary Results of Survey Findings

Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register in this Report

Property No. 1: Woodmen of the World Lodge (BF 226)
 Property No. 2: Former Old Ford School (BF 1600)
 Property No. 11: Thad Hodges House (BF 1609)
 Property No. 44: Griffin's Hatchery (MT 298)
 Property No. 62: Smithwick-Green-Clark House (MT 695)
 Property No. 65: Woolard-Perry House (MT 653, NCSL)

Properties Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register in this Report

Property No. 15: Gorham Family Complex (BF 244)
 Property Nos. 18-20: Hodges Family Farm Complex (BF 1615, 1616, 1617)
 Property No. 41: Benjamin Ward House (MT 1042)
 Property Nos. 49-56: Corey's Crossroads Rural Historic District (MT 287)
 Property No. 59: Holliday Store (MT 1058)
 Property No. 61: Hadley House (MT 1060)
 Property No. 67: Bridge No. 56

Properties Recommended Not Eligible During Consultation with the Historic Preservation Office

Property No. 3	Property No. 4	Property No. 5	Property No. 6
Property No. 7	Property No. 8	Property No. 9	Property No. 10
Property No. 12	Property No. 13	Property No. 14	Property No. 16
Property No. 17	Property No. 21	Property No. 22	Property No. 23
Property No. 24	Property No. 25	Property No. 26	Property No. 27
Property No. 28	Property No. 29	Property No. 30	Property No. 31
Property No. 32	Property No. 33	Property No. 34	Property No. 35
Property No. 36	Property No. 37	Property No. 38	Property No. 39
Property No. 40	Property No. 42	Property No. 47	Property No. 48
Property No. 57	Property No. 58	Property No. 60	Property No. 63
Property No. 64	Property No. 66		

For properties deemed not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2010 through HPO Concurrence, see Appendix II.

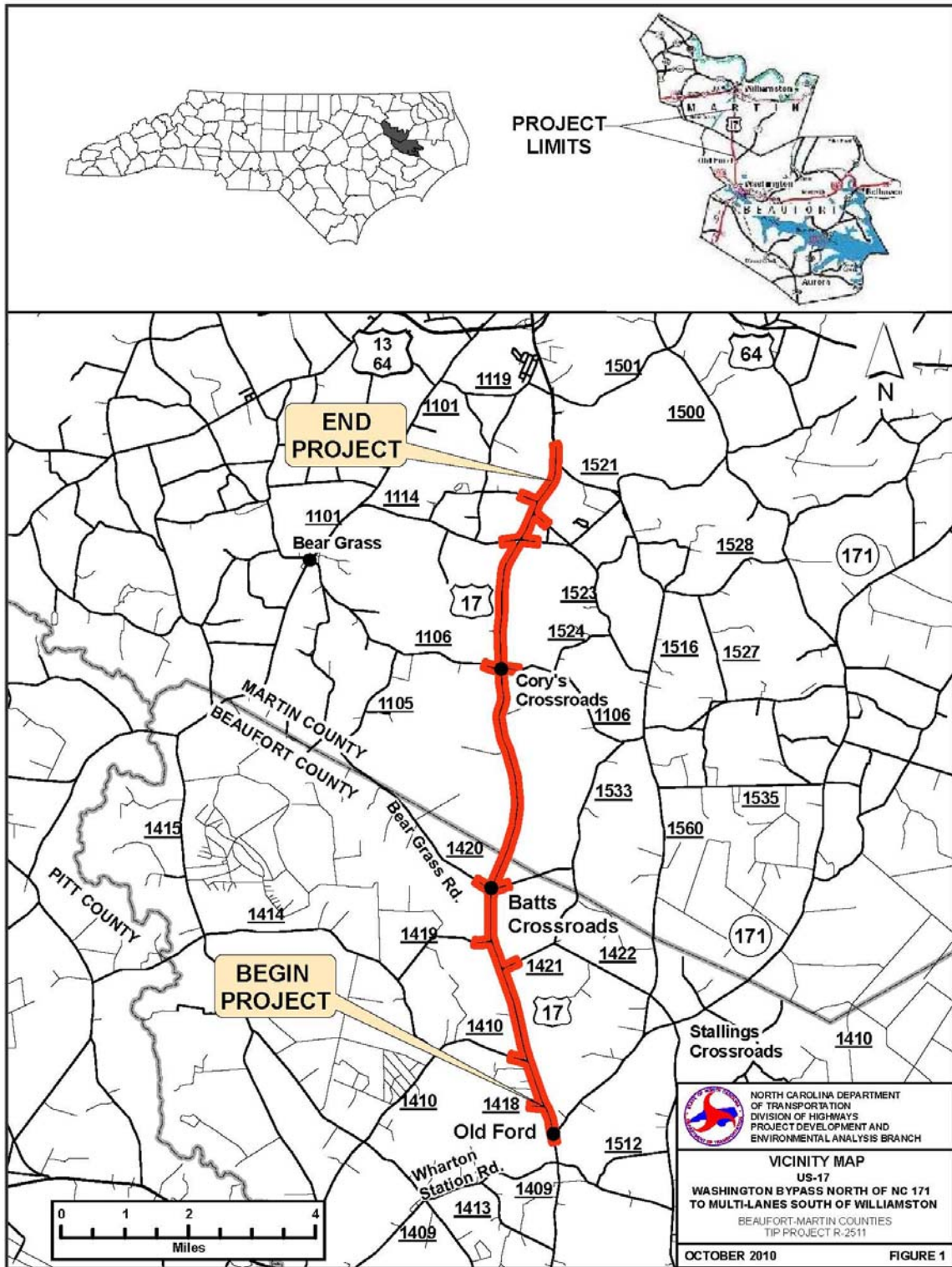
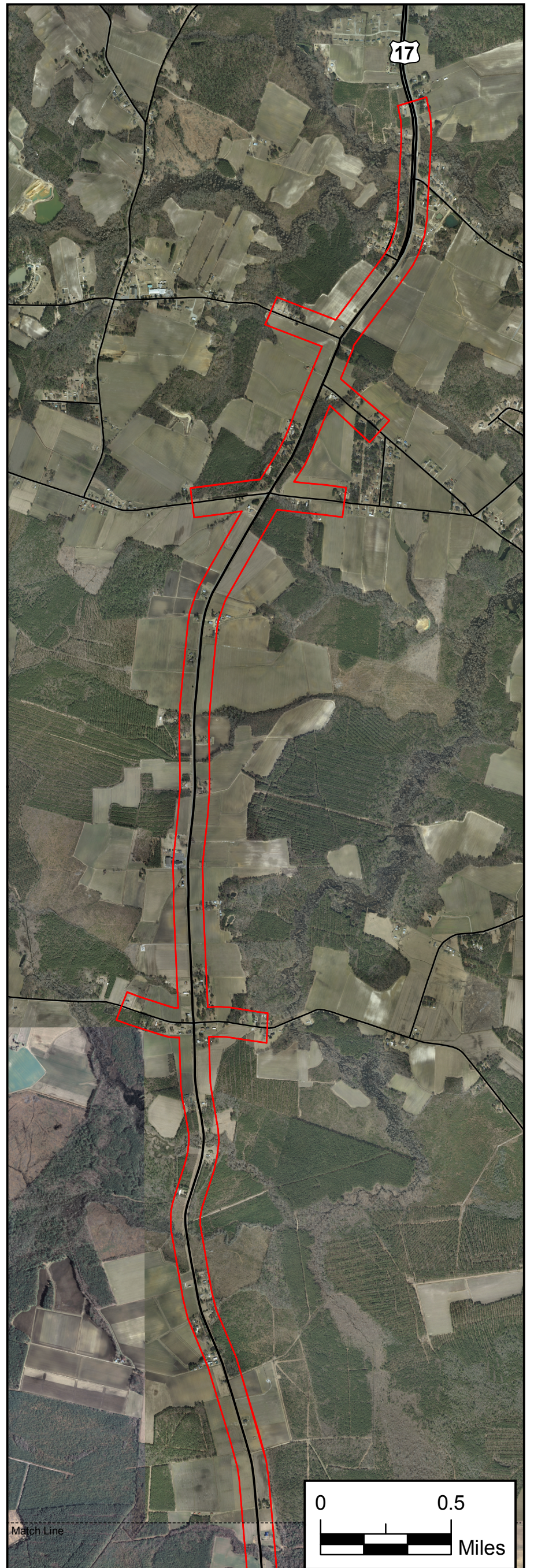
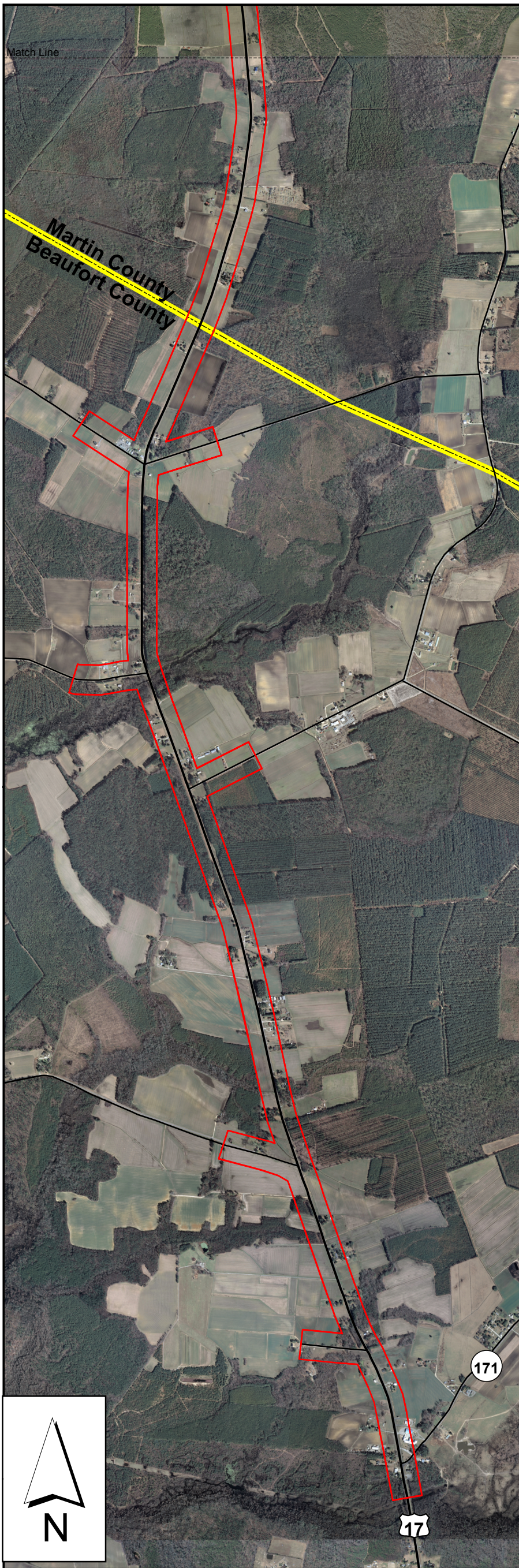


Figure 1: Vicinity Map.



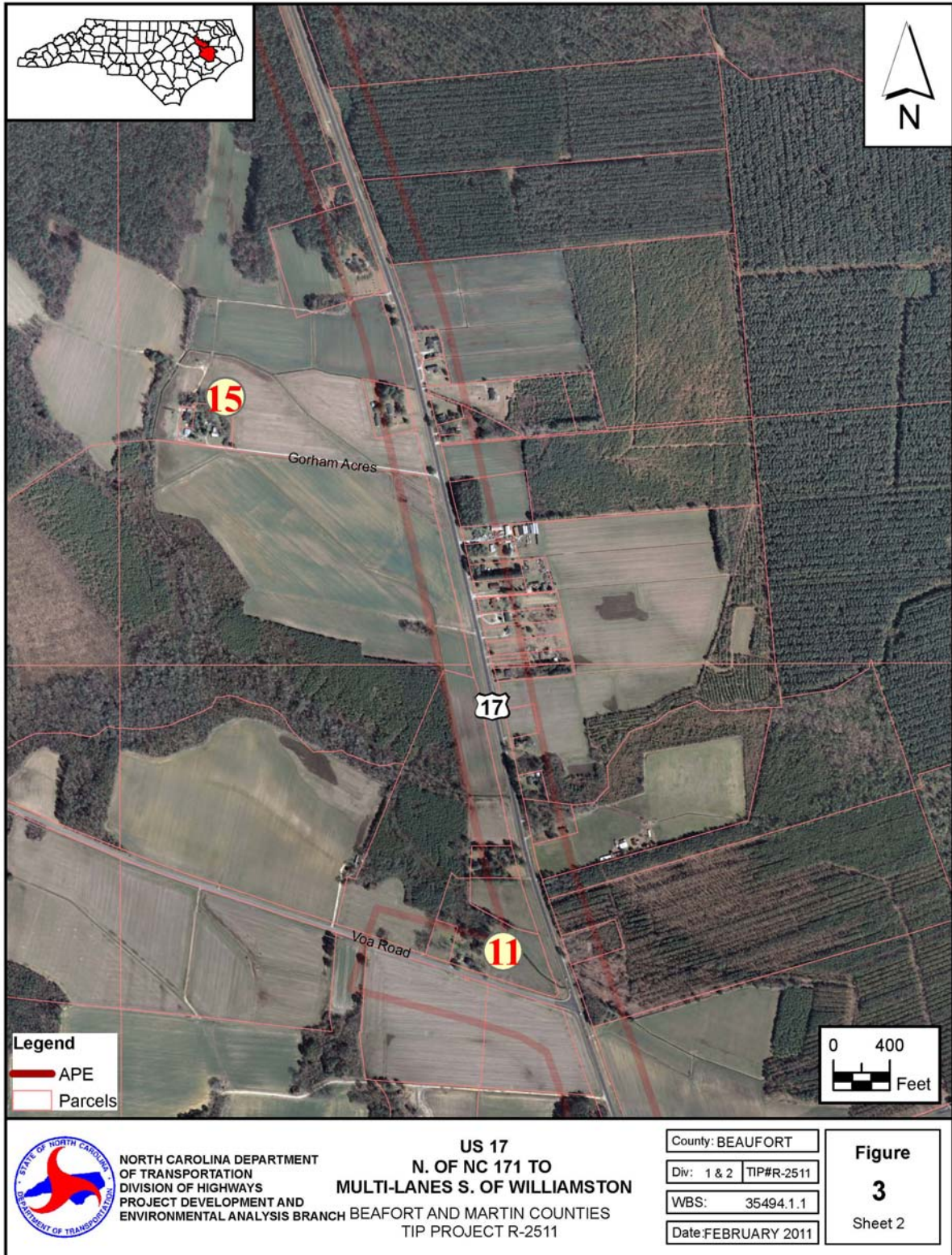
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DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

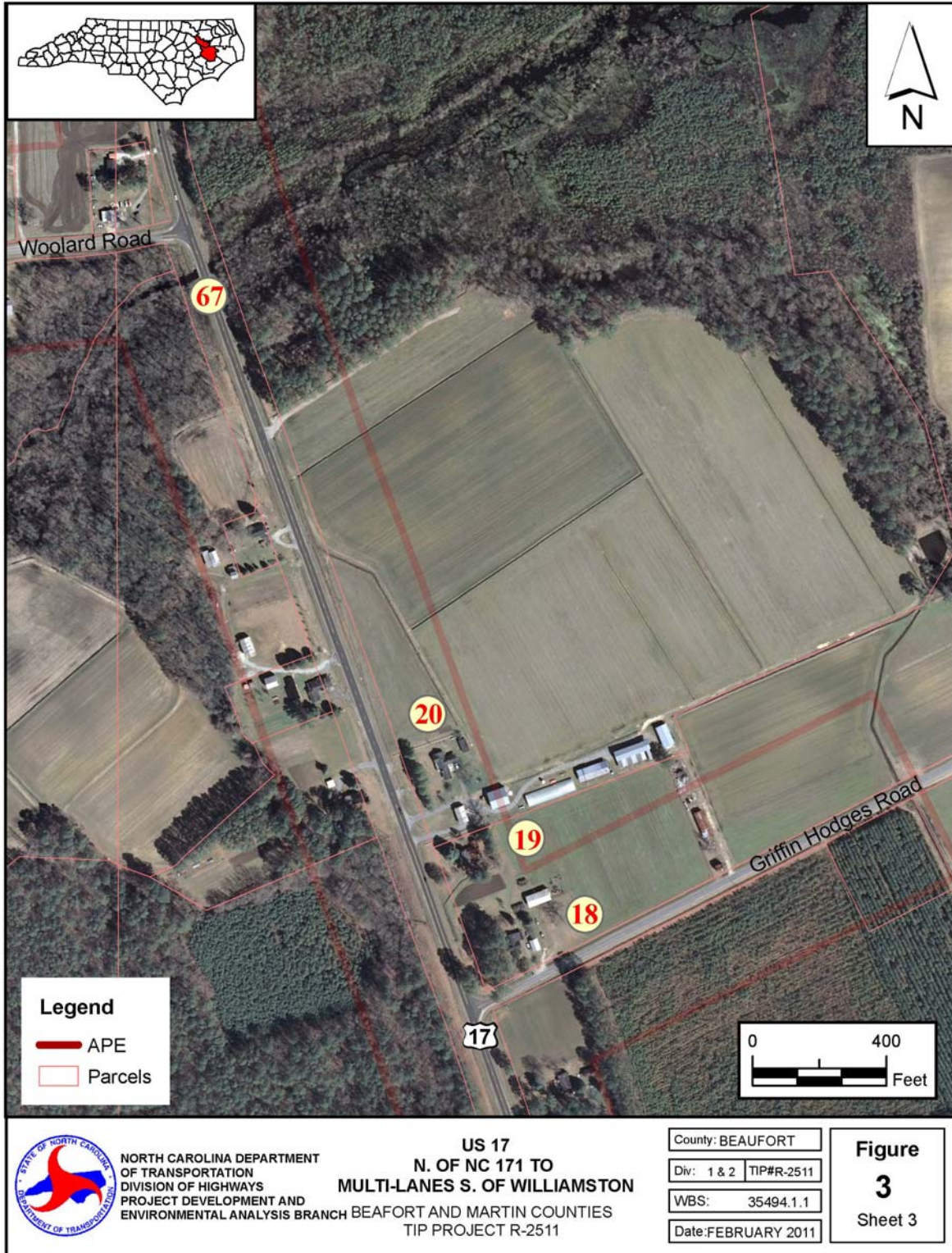
US 17
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MULTI-LANES S. OF WILLIAMSTON
BEAUFORT AND MARTIN COUNTIES
TIP PROJECT R-2511

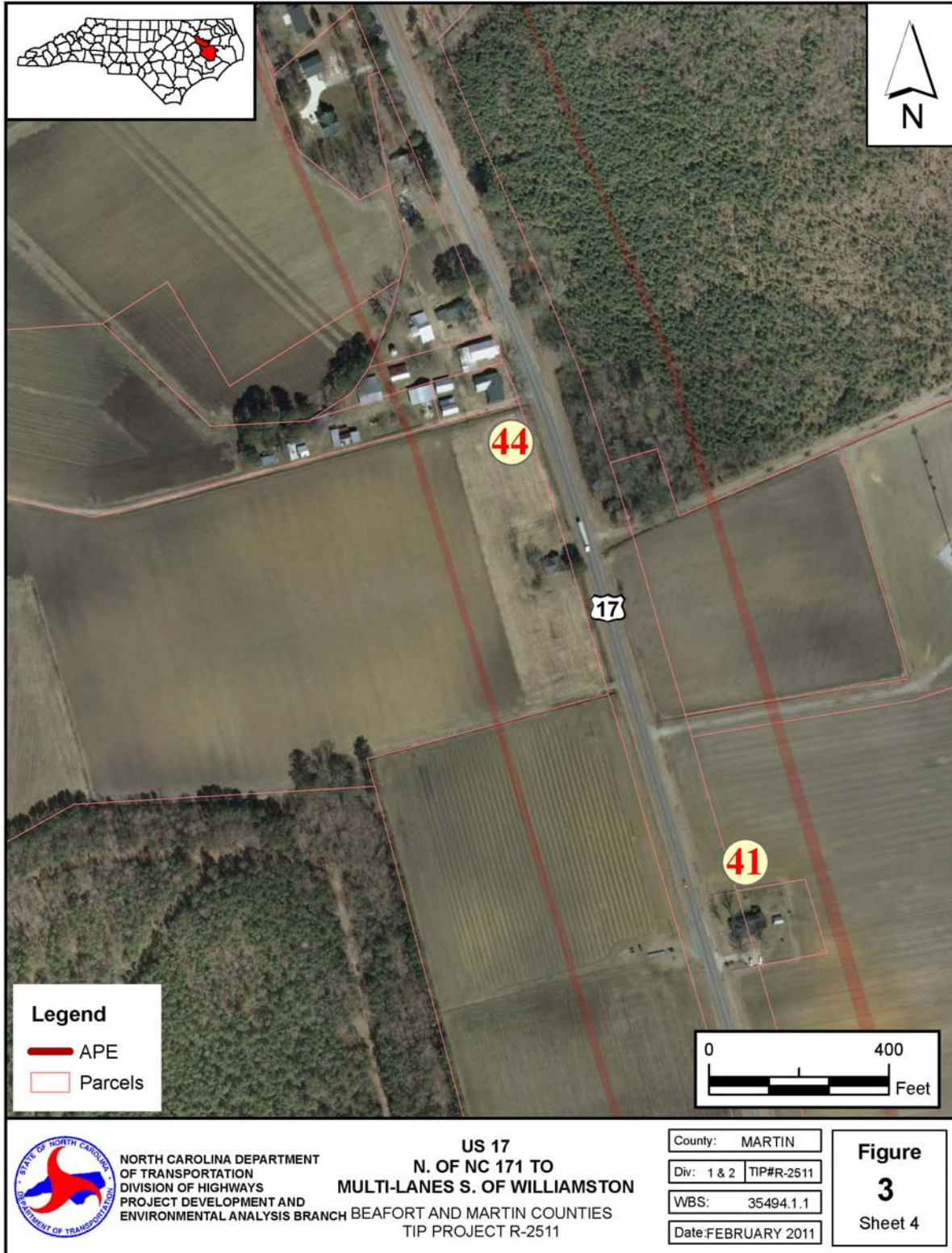
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Div: 1 & 2	TIP#R-2511
WBS: 35494.1.1	
Date: FEBRUARY 2011	

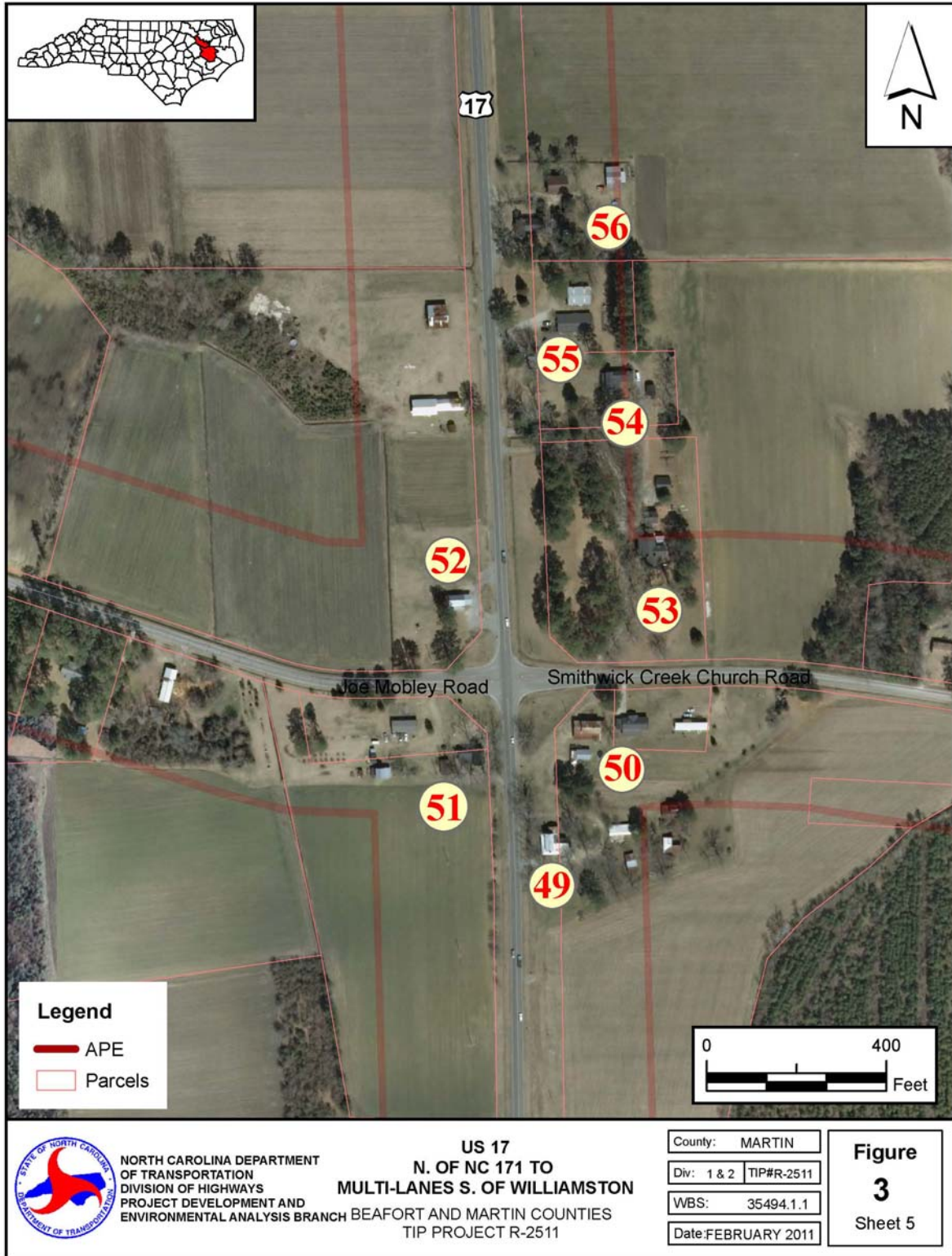
Figure
2
Map of APE





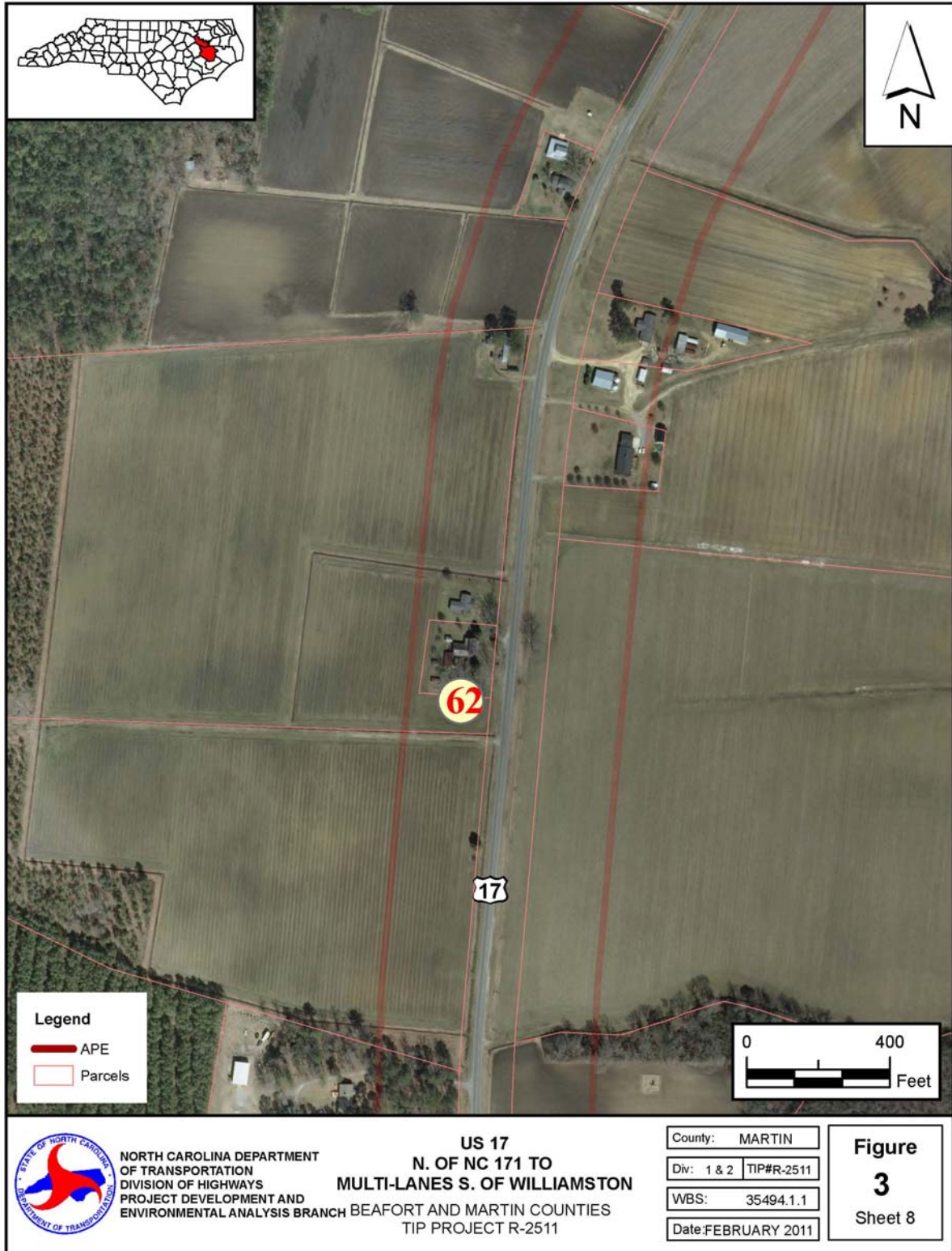


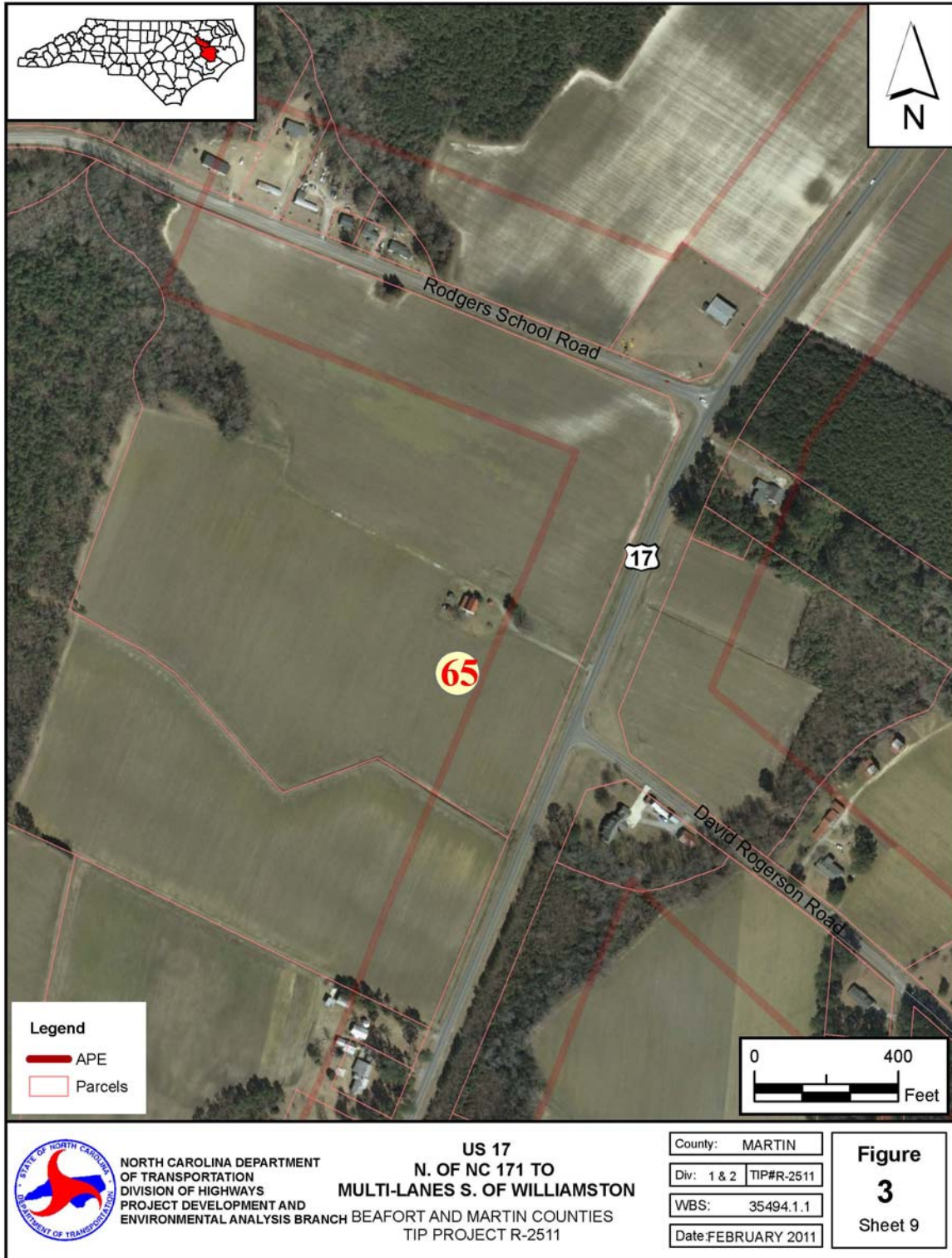












**PROPERTIES EVALUATED FOR
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Resource Name	Woodmen of the World Lodge
Survey Site Number	Property No. 1; BF 226
Location	Old Ford Vicinity
Parcel ID	5679-51-7755
Construction Date	c. 1910
Recommendation	Eligible (DE 1995)



Figure 4: Woodmen of the World Lodge, E. Side NC 171.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

Location and Physical Description

The Woodmen of the World Lodge remains at its original location, approximately .1 mile east of NC Highway 171's south terminus at US 17. An Old Ford Crossroads landmark, this building is said to have been constructed c. 1910 for the Woodmen of the World fraternal organization. Standing on its original open brick pier foundation, the lodge has remained almost exactly as it was during its last investigation in 1995, one exception being the replacement soffit board at the south elevation (Figure 6); original weatherboarding remains along all four elevations of this front-gable, frame building, likewise at its projecting center tower entrance. The second stage of the tower terminates in a small, louvered belfry, whose shingles and louvers are also original. The standing-seam metal covering the tower's pyramidal belfry roof and hip roof entry shelter has a counterpart in the standing seam metal front-gable roof of the lodge's assembly room; it is probable that this covering replaced a cedar- or cypress-shingled roof covering. Both the early twentieth-century horizontal-panel entry door and the front and rear elevation tongue-and-groove shutters are securely fastened, making a view of the interior not possible. Typical for lodges as a whole, fenestration is minimal; there are no windows at either side elevation. The lodge is now owned by the local Ruritan Club and is not open to the public.

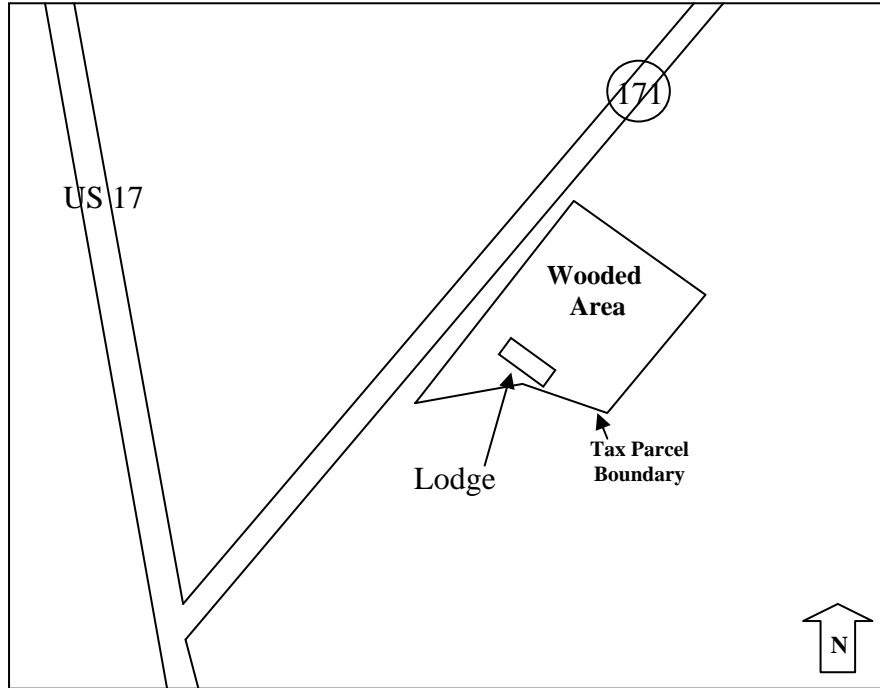


Figure 5: Woodmen of the World Lodge Site Plan.



Figure 6: South elevation, Woodmen of the World Lodge.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 7: East elevation, Woodmen of the World Lodge.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

History

The Woodmen of the World Lodge was constructed c. 1910 at the crossroads of NC 171 and US 17, known as Old Ford crossroads, which was growing modestly during the early twentieth century as houses, a church, and a school formed a farming community. The hall served as a fraternal lodge for the community since its creation, and is still presently in use by the organization.

A true grassroots organization, Woodmen of the World is said to be the United States' largest fraternal benefit society with nonrestrictive membership.¹ It was founded in 1890 by Joseph Cullen Root, who had relocated to Omaha, Nebraska from Iowa. Root wanted to establish a fraternal organization that could provide life insurance for its members; this was apparently a great need in rural America, because within two years of its founding, Woodmen of the World had receipts of \$59,753.31 and expenses of \$58,876.22. According to the Woodmen of the World's own website, the fraternal organization expanded to have assets of \$219 million by 1900.² North Carolina's first known Woodmen of the World lodge was built in Asheville in 1892. By 1909, there were more than 5,000 members throughout the state.³

This fraternal organization is probably best known for its distinctive marble grave markers, usually in the form of a stylized tree trunk with the organization's seal. Company literature cites the markers as one of Joseph Cullen Root's initial goals, that all members would have burial benefits. In the beginning, these markers were available to members for free; by 1930, however, Woodmen of the World could not afford to provide markers, and the practice ceased, although the organization continues to provide a small bronze marker to members.⁴

National Register Evaluation

The Woodmen of the World Lodge retains a high level of integrity and has changed little over the years since the initial 1995 survey that resulted in its eligibility for the National Register. The lodge retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, and feeling. It is one of only two pre-World War II Woodmen of the World lodges known

¹ Woodmen of the World website, www.woodmen.org/about/history.cfm; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodmen_of_the_World (I generally don't like to use Wikipedia sources, but this provides a good history of the organization); Clifton Ellis, "Phase II (Intensive Level) Architectural Survey and Evaluations of Eligibility for US 17 Widening, Martin and Beaufort Counties, TIP R-2511," Prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, June 5 2000, pp. 29-30.

² Woodmen of the World website, "History".

³ Richard L. Mattson, "Phase II (Intensive) Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluations for US 17 Washington Bypass, Beaufort and Pitt Counties, TIP R-2510," Prepared for Rummel, Klepper, and Kahl, Inc. (September 15, 1995), p. 29.

⁴ Woodmen of the World website, "Grave Markers."

to remain in Beaufort County, and therefore it maintains its association as an important link to the organization.⁵

For National Register significance, the Old Ford Woodmen of the World Lodge is **eligible** under Criterion A for Social History. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁶ The Woodman of the World Lodge's significance lies in its being an extant and intact example of a rural fraternity lodge, which has been in continuous operation since 1910. As noted in Richard Mattson's 1995 summation, "the building's persistence as a lodge hall underscores its historical significance in the community and represents the historical role of the crossroads settlement as a focus for social as well as religious, commercial, and educational activities."⁷

The Old Ford Woodmen of the World Lodge is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Old Ford Woodmen of the World Lodge is **eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁸

The lodge is significant for its architecture; the simple, gable-front design of the structure represents the type of fraternal halls built in rural areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.⁹ The vernacular form of the lodge, similar to that of a rural church or school house with its gable roof, pyramidal tower, and simple façade, defined it as a meeting place for the community. The lodge's exterior form has been retained and carefully maintained through the years.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Old Ford Woodmen of the World Lodge is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must,

⁵ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., "Supplement, Phase II (Intensive) Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluations for US 17 Washington Bypass, Beaufort and Pitt Counties, TIP R-2510," Prepared for Rummel, Klepper, and Kahl, Inc. (April 15 2002), 11.

⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, DC, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁷ Mattson, p. 29-30.

⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁹ Mattson, p. 29-30.

first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.¹⁰ No additional above ground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

Proposed National Register Boundary and Justification

The suggested boundary for this resource is its present one-acre parcel, identified as PIN 5679-51-7755 and described in Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Book 808, page 740.



Figure 8: Proposed National Register Boundary, Woodmen of the World Lodge.
Beaufort County GIS Tax Parcel Information

¹⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Resource Name	Former Old Ford School
Survey Site Number	Property No. 2; BF 1600
Location	6040 US 17; Old Ford Vicinity
Parcel ID	5679-52-4052
Construction Date	1939
Recommendation	Eligible



Figure 9: Former Old Ford School (now Old Ford Church of Christ), NC 171 at US 17 Junction. Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

Location and Physical Description

Facing south to the intersection of NC 171 and US 17, the former Old Ford School has been Old Ford Church of Christ's place of worship since the church bought the building and accompanying acreage in 1973.¹¹ Other structures on the school's parcel include a small concrete block, hip roof 1940s utility shed, a weatherboarded, gabled one-bay garage used for storage, and the 1998 Life Center Building, a metal-clad building positioned behind the 1939 school.

¹¹ Old Ford Church of Christ, Beaufort County, NC, website homepage (<http://oldfordcoco.com.whatchurch.html>)

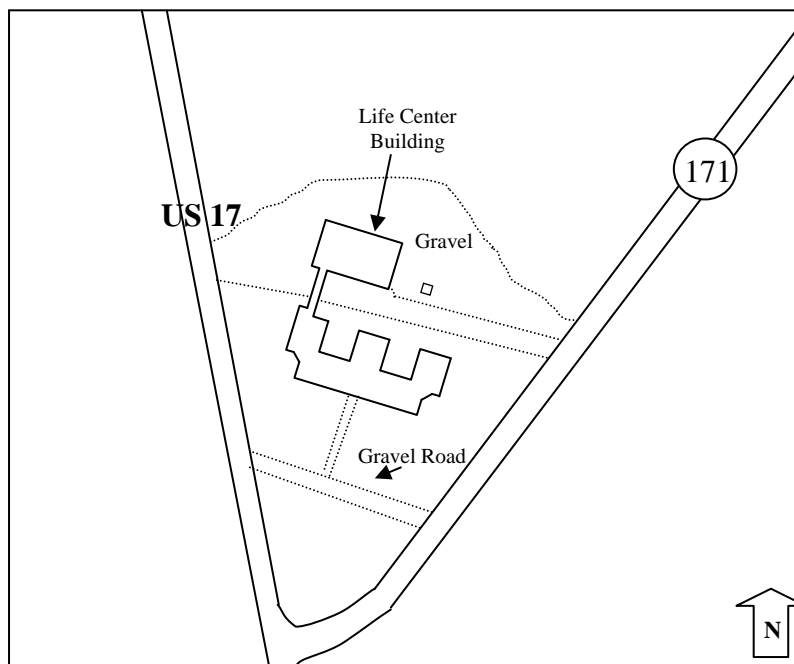


Figure 10: Former Old Ford School Site Plan.

Old Ford School’s exterior details and form are characteristic of the streamlined Colonial Revival style seen with Depression-era institutional buildings. This one-story brick, E-shaped structure replaced a circa 1915 frame school and annex in 1939 (Figure 16).¹² Exterior brick veneer is a 1:6 bond, with a course of stretcher brick simulating a water table. The school’s nine-bay, side-gable front facade is lit by four, three-part, nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. These are, in turn, flanked by one-story, hip roof rear extensions at each gable end; the extensions each have a three-bay line of paired nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows. At the center is a simple but prominent gabled entrance bay, with Moderne-style quoining and, at the gable, an oval brick blind oculus embellished by keystones.

The entrance incorporates a small office at either side (respectively, the teacher’s lounge at the east and principal’s office to the west), each lit by a single nine-over-nine, double-hung sash window. A transverse hall connects the entrance to three wings—front, east, and west—of classrooms.

The interior has been maintained and, while now used as a church and for Sunday school, retains nearly all of its original features from chalkboards, to hinged transom windows at

¹² Insurance Company of North America Inspection and Survey Report, “Beaufort County Schools Inspection and Survey Report: 1934” (Manuscript, Special Collections, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC), Old Ford School; NC Division of Archives and History, Department of Public Instruction Archives, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, W. F. Credle Correspondence: Letters to C. C. Hook, Charlotte, NC, August 17, 1935, and August 4, 1938; Shirley Hardison, Old Ford, NC, 22 September 2010 telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.

each classroom doorway. The auditorium, located directly in the center bay off the transverse hall was converted to a sanctuary-worship space-baptismal font by the 1980s.

While mostly typical of state “low” public schools (i.e., one-story with multiple wings) favored in the twentieth century’s second quarter, Old Ford School’s architect took advantage of its relatively high location above the eponymous swamp by incorporating a basement at its east elevation, a rare feature “down east.”¹³ The school’s septic field, located beyond the east wing, was referred to as “Mr. King’s Garden,” a reference to the 1950s school janitor.¹⁴

¹³ Beth Keane, Bear Grass School, Martin County National Register Nomination (2005), p. 8-11.

¹⁴ Mrs. Shirley Hardison, Old Ford, NC, 28 September 2010 conversation with Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.



Figure 11: Former Old Ford School, entrance bay.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 12: Former Old Ford School, west entrance.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 13: Former Old Ford School, East Wing, east elevation (upperclassmen in this section).
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 14: Old Ford Church of Christ, Life Center Building (metal building in background),
1980s shed, and former Old Ford School Pump Building.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 15: Old Ford Church of Christ, west elevation of former school and overall church complex.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 16: First Old Ford School (1915, left) and 1927 annex (right).
1934 Beaufort County Schools Evaluation Report, Special Collections,
J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC.



Figure 17: Entrance and Lobby, Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 18: West hall, looking to south entrance, Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 19: Former elementary classroom (current Sunday school), Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 20: Example of hinged transom, Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 21: Classroom, showing bathroom, intact dutch door, and transom, Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 22: Several pencil sharpeners were seen on the premises of Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 23: Example of earlier light fixtures, Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 24: Windows at front elevation are intact.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 25: Classroom interiors. One of the most substantial alterations at Old Ford School was removing two classroom partition walls for this common room at the front wing's west central bay.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 26: Former Auditorium, Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 27: Auditorium wing, Old Ford School.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.

History

In 1915, the Old Ford-Mineola community north of Washington, Beaufort County's seat, received a frame rural school for its white children. The large, front-gable frame building stood approximately where the west section of the 1938 Old Ford School building is sited. A weatherboarded, one-story annex was built east of the 1915 school in 1927.

Old Ford was slated as one of several Beaufort County schools to be rebuilt during the Depression, under the aegis of the Public Works Administration. On July 8, 1935, Beaufort County's Board of Education met for a special session to approve a plan for building at least twelve new schools in the county. At that meeting, it was decided that architects Charles C. Hook and his son Walter W. Hook of Charlotte, NC, would design the African-American and white schools in Aurora, Chocowinity, and Washington (which included the John H. Small School in town, and Old Ford School north of town), while William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh, NC, would design schools for white and black students, respectively, in Belhaven, Pinetown (only white), Pantego, and Bath (only white).¹⁵ Old Ford was slated to receive a new building with twelve classrooms, an auditorium, plumbing, and electric lights, estimated at \$44,000, with the added acquisition of six acres and grading.¹⁶ The process took some years, due to programmatic delays:

We have been expecting announcement of the approval of a number of our PWA school projects ever since Congress adjourned. However, only three have thus far been approved, and it is not at all certain that the conditions on which they received favorable consideration can be met. You have doubtless seen in the papers that PWA projects must be constructed almost entirely with labor taken from the Relief rolls. This condition is responsible for the delay in the PWA program.¹⁷

By August 1938, the Hooks had submitted plans for Old Ford School to the Beaufort County Board of Education and to W. F. Credle, Director of Schoolhouse Planning for North Carolina's Department of Public Instruction. Credle wasted no time in informing the Hooks, "I do not think that you have given a very thorough-going study to the Old Ford plan," citing lack of provision made for primary school classrooms, problems with the proposed building orientation (it was apparently proposed to face northeast), and lack of planning regarding the junior high science laboratory. Walter W. Hook responded the following day, citing difficulty with a Board of Education member regarding details, and

¹⁵ Beaufort County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, 1909-1943, Volume 1, pp. 116-117.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 76.

¹⁷ W. F. Credle, Director, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, NC Department of Public Instruction, 6 August 1936 letter to Frank A. Edmondson, Beaufort County, NC, School Superintendent (DPI archives, NC-DCR)

concluding “this is simply another example of our previous references to the extent that an Architect must some time be guided, unfortunately, by the wishes of his client.”¹⁸

Following his father’s fatal fall in September 1938, Walter W. Hook became the sole architect for the John H. Small School alterations, and for the Old Ford School’s new building.¹⁹ Old Ford School opened in 1939 and was in operation until the early 1970s. Beaufort County sold the building and 6.7 acres of land to Old Ford Church of Christ at public auction on February 2, 1973. According to longtime church secretary, Shirley Hardison, who attended the school in the 1950s, the congregation altered little of the interior, which is used for church worship, gatherings, and Sunday School.²⁰

National Register Evaluation

Although the former Old Ford School was converted into a church in the 1973 the building has a fairly high level of integrity. Both exterior and interior forms are intact and maintain the feeling of its original use; it also retains most of the materials, design and workmanship of the structure. Most original windows remain; some have been replaced due to deterioration. The auditorium is now a worship space and the classrooms used for teaching and meeting spaces, but these changes do not negatively alter the form, design or association the building has to a PWA school. Setting and location are still intact as well.

For National Register significance, the former Old Ford School is **eligible** under Criterion A for Education. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to agriculture and social history.²¹ The former Old Ford School is a documented example of the Public Works Administration in Beaufort County; as such it is associated with the federal effort to create work and community assistance during the New Deal.

The former Old Ford School is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property. Were this school the only extant example of architects C. C. Hook and Walter W. Hook’s work, Criterion B might be considered, but several schools, in addition to both Hooks’ primary residences, survive.

The former Old Ford School is **eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

¹⁸ W. F. Credle, Director, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, NC Department of Public Instruction, 4 August 1938 letter to Messrs. Charles C. and Walter W. Hook, AIA Architects, Charlotte, NC; Walter W. Hook, 8 August 1938 letter to W. F. Credle (DPI archives, NC-DCR).

¹⁹ Beaufort County Board of Education Meeting Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 84 (October 5, 1938).

²⁰ Mrs. Shirley Hardison, Old Ford, NC, 22 September 2010 telephone conversation with Penne Sandbeck NCDOT.

²¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.²²

The former Old Ford School embodies the distinctive characteristics of a P.W.A. school design (and P.W.A public buildings in general) which utilized both classical features and Moderne style in a restrained manner to meet budget needs. The symmetrical form of the building along with the oval brick blind oculus and the gabled entrance bay with cornice returns evoke classical architecture, while the quoining evokes the Moderne style. The combination of these elements is an example of the P.W.A work in the county and across the country. The former Old Ford School retains a high level of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the former Old Ford School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.²³ No additional above ground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

²² *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

²³ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Boundary Description

The suggested boundary for best retaining this historic school integral character is within its current parcel boundary of 5679-52-4052, maintaining its current boundary between the NC 172 (to the east) and US 17 (to the west) right-of-ways. The south boundary would incorporate the school's front lawn directly north of the parking spaces within the island created by the converging intersections of NC 172 and US 17. The northern boundary can be directly drawn along the access drive that passes underneath a covered walkway that extends from the building to the New Family Life Center.



Figure 28: Proposed National Register Boundary, Old Ford School.
Beaufort County GIS Tax Parcel Information

Resource Name	Thad Hodges House
Survey Site Number	Property No. 11; BF 1609
Location	146 Voa Road, Washington Vicinity
Parcel ID	5679-28-5060
Construction Date	C. 1903
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 29: Thad Hodges House, North Side SR 1410, Washington vicinity.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.

Location and Physical Description

Facing US 17 at its northwest intersection with SR 1410, the c. 1903 Thad Hodges House is the seat of what is now a nine-acre parcel; ruins of tobacco barns, once a vital part of this former farm's economy, stand to the west, but the house nevertheless remains in a rural setting surrounded by cultivated fields and a mature pecan grove. Plantings besides the grove include two mature trees, an oak and a longleaf pine, that are on the Beaufort County (NC) Heritage Tree Register (Figures 48 and 49). The Hodges family cemetery stands approximately 1/30th of a mile to the north-northwest, but it was not possible to gain access to the site.

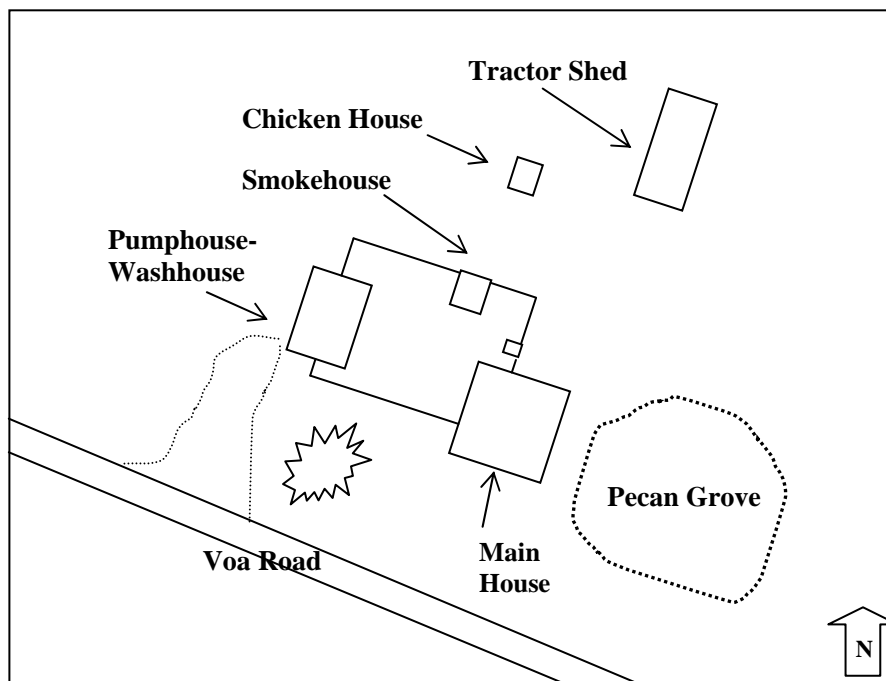


Figure 30: Thad Hodges House Site Plan.

The house, a frame, two-story, double-pile foursquare resting on a low brick foundation is capped by a high-hip roof and lit by mostly uniform four-over-one double-hung sash windows. Small casement windows flanking the pedimented stoop porch south entrance and the diminutive center-bay window at the façade's second story is in keeping with picturesque features seen with early twentieth-century Colonial Revival style. Both front and rear elevations are sheltered by comparable full-façade hip roof porches; the front porch retains its original battered post supports, and the rear elevation's porch is enclosed at its north end, where the pantry was located. According to the current owner, the porches were screened by the 1940s. Apart from replacement shutters and the removal of the interior chimneystacks' caps, the Thad Hodges House shows a retention of original materials, including intact weatherboarding, wide soffits at the house and porch roofs, uniformly-milled window and door surrounds, and shaped, narrow cornerboards.

The current owner did not grant interior access to the house but did provide information regarding the building. The interior plan, center-hall with a side entrance, has not been altered, but unfortunately lost interior elements such as period glass doorknobs and a few mantelpieces when the house was rented in 2009.²⁴

This house was built during the time of Thaddeus ("Thad") Richard Hodges' (1864-1936) ownership and according to genealogical sources, an antebellum dwelling also in the Hodges family stood nearby. There was no evidence of an older structure on the

²⁴ Mr. Fritz Tanner, Washington, NC, 28 October 2010 conversation with Penne Sandbeck and Vanessa Patrick, NCDOT.

premises, but oral history relates there having been a fire on the property in the late nineteenth century.

Outbuildings on the property—a combined pumphouse-washhouse, a smokehouse, and a small tractor shed—all appear to have been built within the time of the present house, excepting a makeshift plywood chicken house. The washhouse-pumphouse is unique because it retains its brick hearth and washtub frame as well as the pumphouse's immense riveted metal tank, which served the house and farm.

The smokehouse's function remains clearly discernable as well, from the small brick firepit to the interior diagonal siding, and overhead rafters with hooks where pork would have been hung to cure.

Shrubbery and trees around the house, in addition to the pecan grove and Beaufort County Heritage trees, are over 50 years of age. Recent additions to the complex include a replacement vinyl post-and-board fence installed by the current owner c. 2000 and a brick walkway connecting the house with domestic outbuildings.



Figure 31: Front elevation of Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 32: South elevation, Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, November 2010.



Figure 33: West elevation, Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 34: View from northeast side of Thad Hodges House to domestic outbuilding complex.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 35: South entrance, Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 36: Outbuilding with former washhouse (left) and pump house (right).
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 37: Hearth and former washpit, washhouse at Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 38: Detail of former washpit for washhouse.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 39: Boiler tank for pumphouse with large rivets from the early twentieth century.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 40: Front of pumphouse tank, boiler pressure gauge (finial at top) still in place.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 41: Smokehouse, Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 42: Fire pit, smokehouse.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 43: Diagonal sheathing and framing, smokehouse.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 44: Smokehouse door.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 45: Former equipment shed, Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 46: Former chicken house.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 47: Pecan grove, Thad Hodges House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 48: Pine tree on Thad Hodges House property designated as a Beaufort County Heritage Tree.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 49: Oak tree on Thad Hodges House property designated as a Beaufort County Heritage Tree.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 50: Beaufort County Heritage Tree Sign.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 51: Thad R. Hodges with his prize Duroc-Jersey sow, Old Ford vic.
Washington (NC) Daily News, October 9, 1919, Section 4, p. 3.

History

According to the present owner's genealogical research, the Hodges family has lived in Old Ford's rural community since the turn of the nineteenth century. Henry Hodges (d. 1816), a son of Bertie County farmer Robert Hodges, acquired two, fifty-acre tracts on Old Ford Swamp in 1786, followed by a contract from James Latham to "construct a saw mill and a grist mill on and across Ford Swamp" before 1792.²⁵ Latham's will directed that Hodges receive 1/3rd interest in 400 acres by Ford Swamp "for his labor and services."²⁶

By the 1860s Henry Hodges' descendants were fixtures in Old Ford's rural community. At the eve of the Civil War, his son John Hodges (1793-1880), a 67 year-old farmer, owned \$1,000 worth of real estate and \$13,000 personal estate. John Hodges' own heir, James Wilson Hodges (1837-1911), assisted his father on the farm and had secured \$434.00 of real estate and \$300.00 personal estate.²⁷ In 1880, James Wilson Hodges, then 43, inherited his father's farm. Thaddeus Richard Hodges (1864-1936), familiarly known as "Thad," was his oldest son.²⁸

The original "homeplace" was replaced c. 1903 when Thad Hodges built the house and outbuildings currently standing on the property. According to the owner, the date "1903" was inscribed within some of the front porch's framing.²⁹ This is echoed by the 1969 account of Thad Hodges' son Irving (1903-c. 1970) residing with his wife, Norfleet Daniels Hodges (1913-2005), "at his birthplace near Old Ford, Beaufort County, NC."³⁰

A 1919 *Washington Daily News* article describes life on the Hodges farm, beginning with the "well-built and comfortable home, and the neat-looking farm buildings." Although Thad Hodges was also a tobacco farmer, the article discussed the cotton and corn fields seen from the house's front porch, Hodges and his son standing in a "fine field of soja beans," and livestock produced on the farm, particularly a handsome Duroc Jersey sow (Figure 51). Hodges is also cited as "instrumental" in building the 1919 Old Ford school, "one of the best rural schools in this section of the state."³¹ The house and farm passed to J. Irving Hodges by 1969; his wife, who taught English in the Beaufort County schools for many years, was also instrumental in founding Beaufort Community College.³² In 2005, the property passed to Mrs. Hodges' daughter and remains in her family.³³

²⁵ Charles H. Manning, "The Hodges Family: A Short History of the Hodges Family From Which James Wilson Hodges Sprang," 1977, p. 3.

²⁶ Manning, p. 3, Beaufort County Clerk of Court, Book 6, p. 488.

²⁷ US 1860 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Washington Township, Beaufort County, NC; Manning research, pp. 3-5.

²⁸ US 1880 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Washington Township, Beaufort County, NC; Manning, p. 5.

²⁹ Mr. Fritz Tanner, Washington, NC. 27 October 2010 conversation with Penne Sandbeck and Vanessa Patrick, NCDOT.

³⁰ Marilu Burch Smallwood, *Some Colonial and Revolutionary Families of North Carolina*, Vol II (private printing, 1976), p. 241.

³¹ *Washington (NC) Daily News*, 9 October 1919: Land and Development Edition, Section 4, p. 3.

³² Mrs. Norfleet Daniel Hodges Estate, File 05E:323, Beaufort County Clerk of Court, Washington, NC.

³³ Ibid.

National Register Evaluation

In the case of the Thad Hodges House, integrity of location, setting, workmanship and materials are mostly in place, with some alterations and removals. The house, still framed by trees and plantings over fifty years old, continues to look out to arable fields, much as it did in the early twentieth century. However, these fields are not entirely as they were during Hodges' tenure; the pens and meadows where livestock lived and grazed are no longer standing, and the early-to-mid-twentieth century tobacco barn complex west of the house has substantially deteriorated. Closer to the house, the domestic outbuilding complex's survival is remarkable, given that so few have survived in this project area; both the washhouse and pumphouse rooms retains key components identifying their original functions, and the smokehouse, which retains its fire pit, interior sheathing, rafters, and framing, is even more intact. Integrity of design has been maintained insofar as that neither the house nor the surviving outbuildings' original form has been altered. Given the dearth of intact domestic complexes in this project area, the Thad Hodges House's retention of its washhouse-pumphouse building, smokehouse, and domestic yard is remarkable.

For National Register significance, the Thad Hodges House is **not eligible** under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.³⁴ The Thad Hodges House is not associated with a specific event or moment in history.

The Thad Hodges House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. Although the Hodges family's tenure of this property spans over 150 years, no individuals in the family significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been associated with this property.

The Thad Hodges House is **eligible** under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.³⁵

The Thad Hodges House represents a significant and distinguishable entity; the foursquare house alone is not significant, but the house along with its intact domestic yard with combined pumphouse-washhouse and smokehouse, landscape that includes

³⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

³⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

Beaufort County Heritage Trees and a pecan grove are a distinct group of structures and landscape that embody the design of early twentieth century domestic complexes.

Under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Thad Hodges House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.³⁶

³⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Boundary Description

The suggested boundary for the Thad Hodges House follows the north back of a ditch along Voa to form the south boundary, the west boundary follows the tax parcel boundary of 5679-28-5060, the north boundary would run 100 feet north of the fence line of the property, and an eastern boundary 130 feet west of the east elevation of the main house that follows a gravel road bordering a field. This boundary encompasses the main house and domestic yard containing associated outbuildings as well as the Beaufort County Heritage Trees and related landscape features.



Figure 52: Proposed National Register Boundary, Thad Hodges House.
Beaufort County GIS Tax Parcel Information

Resource Name	Gorham Family Complex
Survey Site Number	Property No. 15; BF 244
Location	302 Gorham Acres, Old Ford Vicinity
Parcel ID	5770-01-6629
Construction Date	Mid-to-late 1820s house; 1906 house; 2000 house
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 53: Gorham Family House.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.

Location and Physical Description

The Gorham Family Complex is sited at the end of a long lane off US 17 in the Old Ford community. Surrounded by cultivated fields, this approximately two-acre parcel includes three dwellings—a circa 2000 manufactured house, the deteriorated one-and-a-half-story “Elm Grove” constructed in the mid-to-late 1820s, and the two-story, frame side-gable residence built by Roscoe Churchill Gorham (1881-1972) in 1906.³⁷

³⁷ NC-HPO, Survey File, Gorham Family Farm Complex (BF 244, c. 2000); Transcribed information from Miss Burkeley Gorham, Washington, NC, c. 2000.

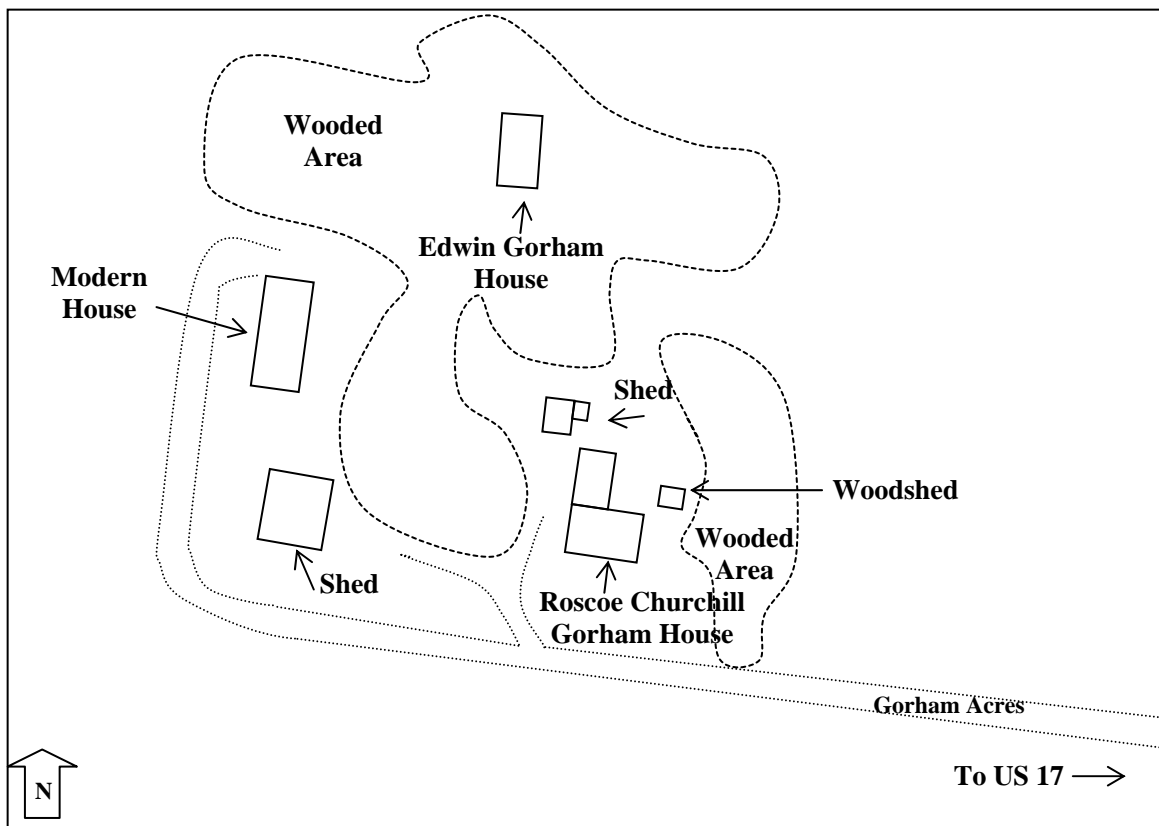


Figure 54: Gorham Family Complex Site Plan.

A short walk north, surrounded by overgrowth and volunteer trees, is “Elm Grove,” said to have been built by Edwin Gorham (c. 1801-1852) in the mid-to-late 1820s. This now-deteriorated one-and-a-half-story, hall-parlor plan dwelling has the unusual feature of a raised English basement below the east hall; when seen in 2000, evidence of the basement’s wall plaster still remained but the space was filled with dirt.³⁸ The former house, with remnants of lathing and plastering still in place, retains several original features including a six-panel, raised panel door, chair rails and baseboards indicating the presence of wainscoting, some original nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows, and one very simple late Federal style mantelpiece. A 2000 report on the house mentioned flat-paneled wainscoting, but it is not clear from 2010 documentation that it survived in place. Given the paucity of early nineteenth-century dwellings in Beaufort County north of Washington, the remnants of the Edwin Gorham House imparts an understanding of what its contemporaries must have once been. The Gorhams lived in this house for at least three generations before Edwin Gorham’s grandson, Roscoe, converted it into a barn and built his 1906 house.

Although its original weatherboards are now covered by replacement vinyl siding and the rear ell porch has been enclosed, the Roscoe C. Gorham House, constructed in 1906,

³⁸ NC-HPO, Survey File, Gorham Family Farm Complex (BF 244, c. 2000) (Scott Power, NC-HPO, Eastern Office: notes and floor plan).

retains its original form, with its one-story rear ell and hip roof porch supported by decorative turned posts; the flanking exterior-end brick chimneys and double-hung two-over-two sash are also original features.³⁹

There are no outbuildings remaining on the property other than two sheds, both built between 1990 and 2010.

³⁹ We are indebted to Brandon McCuin of Gray and Pape, Richmond, Virginia, for providing us with photographs of the property.



Figure 55: Roscoe Churchill Gorham House.
Photograph Brandon McCuin for Gray and Pape, c. February 2010.



Figure 56: Roscoe Churchill Gorham House, side elevation of rear ell.
Brandon McCuin for Gray and Pape, c. February 2010.



Figure 57: Metal shed and metal woodshed, Gorham Family Complex.
Brandon McCuin, Gray and Pape, February 2010.



Figure 58: Roscoe Churchill Gorham House, woodshed and features of opposite side elevation.
Brandon McCuin, Gray and Pape, February 2010.



Figure 59: Edwin Gorham House (in overgrowth).
Brandon McCuin, Gray and Pape, February 2010.



Figure 60: Edwin Gorham House, Parlor.
Brandon McCuin, Gray and Pape, February 2010.



Figure 61: Edwin Gorham House, six-panel door and framing, lathing, and plastering (note that some framing is from when house converted to outbuilding). Brandon McCuin, Gray and Pape, February 2010.



Figure 62: Edwin Gorham House, looking into interior room.
Brandon McCuin, Gray and Pape, February 2010.

History

According to oral history gathered from a Gorham descendant in 2000, the Gorham family settled in this northern, swampy area of Beaufort County sometime in the late 1820s when Edwin Gorham (c. 1801-1852) is said to have built “Elm Grove.” He and his wife Mehitable raised six children on the farmstead; of these, John Churchill Gorham (1830-1889) inherited the farm. The youngest Gorham, Penelope (1851-1927), married Henry Latham Hodges and after assisting her older brother with the farm, received 230 acres of the family’s property in 1885, within five years of J. C. Gorham being documented as having “paralysis.”⁴⁰

By 1906, J. C. Gorham’s son Roscoe was operating the farm and building a new, more stylish, homestead, than the one provided by his grandfather Edwin. However, family heritage lived on even as Elm Grove became a packhouse. Deed references detailing boundaries of Penelope Gorham Hodges’ nearby farm, the Hodges Family Complex (Property Nos. 18, 19, 20), describe the “J. C. Gorham ditch, thence with a ditch cut by the late Edwin Gorham”; by the 1970s, this was abbreviated to “the Gorham ditch.”⁴¹ The property is owned by Gorham family descendants.

National Register Evaluation

In the case of the Gorham Family Complex, although two historical buildings remain on the property, both have been compromised. The Edwin Gorham House, converted to a packhouse in the early twentieth century, has suffered major losses of original decorative and structural features, and, open to the elements, faces an uncertain future. The Roscoe Churchill Gorham House was substantially altered in the 1990s by replacement vinyl siding. No early or period outbuildings have survived and at least three modern buildings, including a manufactured house, are on the property. As such, the property retains only integrity of location. Integrity of setting, with the loss of period features, is compromised and integrity of design, workmanship, and materials is limited due to the alterations of the two principal buildings. As such, integrity of feeling and association are difficult to summon. Although Roscoe C. Gorham would probably recognize the form of his house, its contextual surroundings and construction details are missing.

Thus, for National Register significance, the Gorham Family Complex is **not eligible** under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a

⁴⁰ Stan Little, NC-HPO Eastern Office, Greenville, NC, telephone conversation with Miss Burkeley Gorham, Washington, NC, March 16, 2000 (in HPO BF 244 survey file); Marilu Burch Smallwood, *Some Colonial and Revolutionary Families of North Carolina*, vol. III, pp. 108-124 (Gorham family); 1880-1900 Population Census for Washington Township; Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Books 193:215, 193:185, and 58:249-251.

⁴¹ Beaufort County Register of Deeds, Deed Books 193:215 and 783:631.

significant contribution to social history.⁴² The property is not associated with any specific events or pattern of events.

The Gorham Family Complex is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Gorham Family Complex is **not eligible** under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴³

Although the Edwin Gorham House, even in its dilapidated state, is a rare regional survivor (its only surviving peer probably being the Smithwick-Green-Clark House some six miles directly north in Martin County), it is not intact enough to merit consideration under Criterion C. The Roscoe C. Gorham House has been altered by the addition of siding and the enclosure of the rear ell; the house has lost integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

Under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the overall Gorham Family Complex is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁴⁴ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁴² *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

⁴³ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁴⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Resource Name	Hodges Family Complex
Survey Site Number	Property Nos. 18-19-20; BF 1615, BF 1616, BF 1617
Location	8712 US 17, Old Ford Vicinity
Parcel ID	5770-26-0040, 5770-17-2434
Construction Date	c. 1890-1910 house; c.1910-1920 house; c.1965-1975 house
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 63: Hodges Homeplace, Old Ford vic.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.

Location and Physical Description

The three houses and various outbuildings that comprise the Hodges Family Complex are located on the east side of US 11 on approximately 150 acres, in the northeast quadrant of the intersection with SR 1421 (Griffin Hodges Road). The houses, which consist of the Hodges Homeplace, Oscar C. Hodges House, and James Hodges House, sit back from US 17 approximately one hundred feet, separated from the road by a drainage ditch running parallel to the roadbed. Various sheds, and several bulk barns are situated to the east, and the rest of the property consists of farmland. Between the Hodges Homeplace and the Oscar C. Hodges Jr. House is a family cemetery.

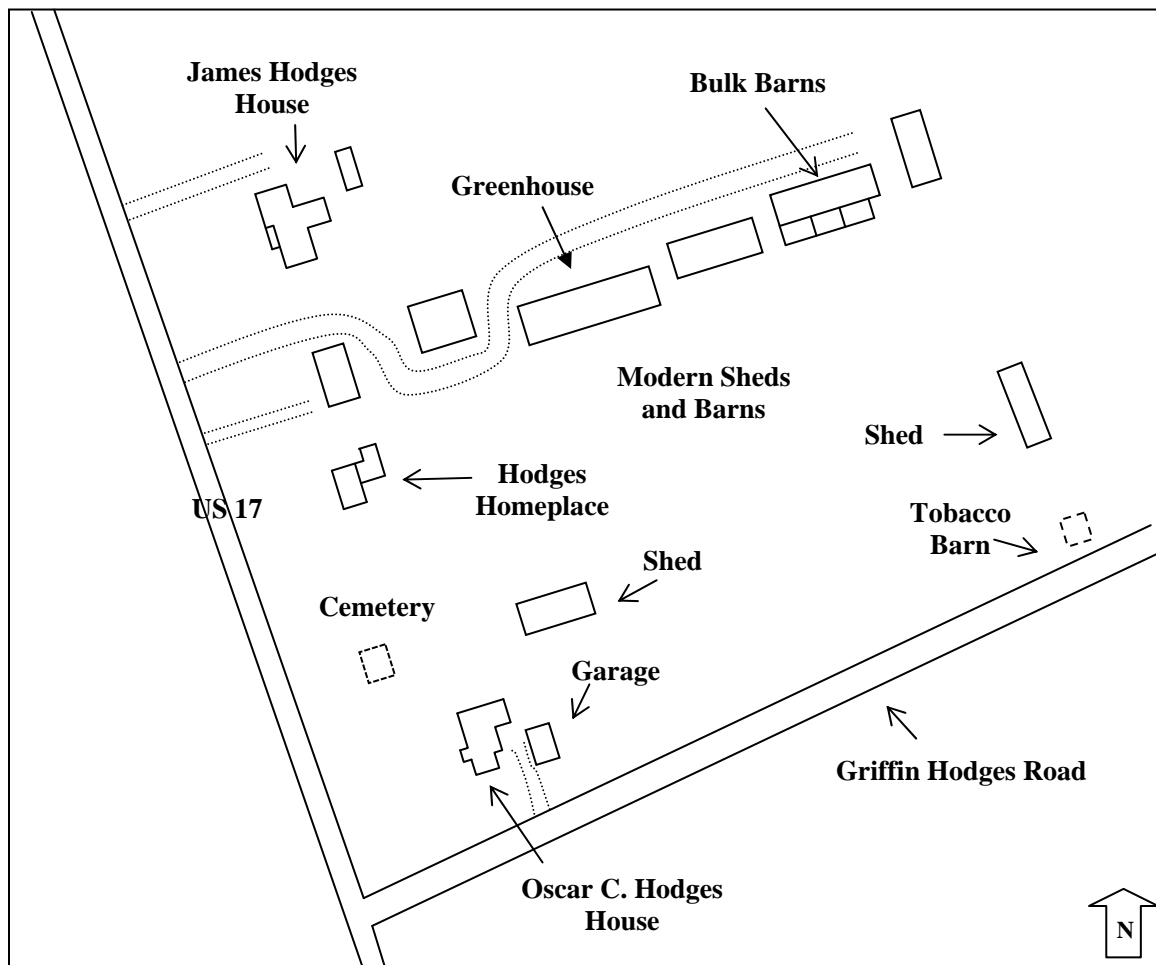


Figure 64: Hodges Family Complex Site Plan.

At the end of the nineteenth century the land on which the complex sits was given to Penelope Gorham, sister of John Churchill Gorham, and a house, the Hodges Homeplace, was constructed between 1890 and 1910. John Churchill Gorham inherited the Gorham Family Complex from his father. The Hodges Homeplace is a two-story, three-bay single-pile wood frame I-house with a brick foundation. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and two exterior-end brick chimneys punctuate the roofline. A one-story shed roof addition extends off the southern portion of the east elevation of the house, and a one-and-a-half story ell on the northern portion of the east elevation features a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The principal west façade features two-over-two sash windows and a door in the middle bay of the first floor. A screened one-story porch with a brick foundation and a hipped roof supported by square wood posts extends across the first floor of the façade. An awning is attached to the porch under the eave and two concrete stairs lead up to the porch.

Several years later, c. 1910, a modest house was built to accommodate one of Penelope's sons, Oscar C. Hodges. The Oscar C. Hodges House is located directly south of the Hodges Homeplace. It is a one-and-a-half story, four-bay cross-plan frame house with a

brick foundation. The cross-gabled roof, clad in asphalt shingles, is punctuated by two centrally-located brick chimneys. A one-story, half-width addition is situated on the southern end of the building flush with the principle west façade, and a one-story open car port is attached to the east elevation. The principle west façade consists of eight-over-eight sash windows on the first floor and a six-over-six window punctuates the half-story of the west facing cross-gable. A metal storm door is located in the northern bay of the cross-gable, and is framed by a one-story porch with a brick foundation and wood posts. The gable roof of the porch is clad in asphalt shingles. The north, east, and south elevations feature eight-over-eight sash windows.

The James Hodges House, located directly north of the Hodges Homeplace, was constructed in the late 1960s to early 1970s to accommodate the next generation of the Hodges family. It is a one-and-a-half story, four-bay ranch house with a modified cross-gabled form on a brick foundation. The cross-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and an exterior end brick chimney is located on the south elevation. The entire house is clad in vinyl siding. A one-story carport slightly shorter than the height of the main section is attached to the south elevation. The principle west façade contains paired sash windows as well as a three-part picture window, and a window punctuates the half-story above the two paired windows on the cross gable portion of the façade. A one-story porch with a brick foundation and flat roof supported by wood posts extends across the side-gabled portion of the façade, which is flush with the front of the cross gable. A screened porch with a brick foundation is attached to the south elevation of the house, beneath the attached carport.

The secondary structures behind the three main houses consist of garages, a modern greenhouse, equipment sheds, and tobacco barns related to the cultivation of the surrounding fields. Three bulk barns from the late twentieth century are located behind the James Hodges House. A wood frame tobacco barn located behind the Oscar C. Hodges House is in ruins.



Figure 65: Hodges Homeplace, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 66: Hodges Homeplace, south elevation.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 67: Oscar C. Hodges House, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 68: Oscar C. Hodges House, south and east elevations.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 69: James Hodges House, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 70: Bulk barns and open equipment sheds, looking northwest.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 71: Shed with tobacco barn in foreground, looking north.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 72: Family Cemetery.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

History

The tracts of land which are now occupied by the Hodges Family Complex were once part of property owned by Edwin Gorham (c. 1801-1852) that encompassed the Gorham Family Complex further south on US 17.⁴⁵ One of Edwin Gorham's sons, John Churchill Gorham (1830-1889), acquired the family property, and in 1885 he deeded 230 acres to his younger sister, Penelope (1851-1927), who in 1880 married Henry Latham Hodges (1856-1932).⁴⁶ The original house (Hodges Homeplace) was most likely constructed on the property after Penelope and Henry acquired the land. The Hodges family has continuously lived on the land since then, and the surrounding fields have been used to grow tobacco.

In 1916, Penelope Hodges passed the 230 acre property to her son David T. Hodges, who in turn deeded a fifth of the interest to his brother Oscar C. Hodges (1887-1943) and his wife Caddie W. Hodges (1890-1973). Oscar C. Hodges constructed the Oscar C. Hodges house, located just south of the original home, in the period after he acquired the property from his mother. Penelope and Henry continued to live on the property after it was passed to her son, and they were listed as living with Oscar, his wife Caddie, and daughters Annie L. and Mable Louise as late as 1920.⁴⁷

In the late 1960s to early 1970s, the James Hodges House was constructed immediately north of the original Hodges Homeplace. The property was divided in 1979, and the three houses currently occupy the land of two owners, Oscar C. Hodges Jr. and James L. Hodges. Oscar C. Hodges Jr. owns the 23 acre property on which the Oscar C. Hodges House is located. James L. Hodges owns 119 acres of the property, and the original Hodges Homeplace and the James Hodges House are a part of this tract of land. In the period from 1970s to the present, bulk barns for tobacco production as well as machine equipment sheds, a barn, and a greenhouse were added to the property.

⁴⁵ Marilu Burch Smallwood, *Some Colonial and Revolutionary Families of North Carolina*, Vol. III (Private printing, 1976), 109.

⁴⁶ Deed book; Smallwood, 110.

⁴⁷ US 1920 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Washington Township, Beaufort County, NC.

National Register Evaluation

The Hodges Family Complex has lost its integrity of setting. Associated outbuildings are modern, and one remaining tobacco shed dating to an earlier period is in ruins. Only the original Hodges Homeplace and the Oscar C. Hodges House reflect earlier periods in the farm's history and, although mostly intact, have been compromised by the loss of setting due to the loss of period outbuildings. The complex retains location but has lost integrity of feeling and association that would date to the period of the Hodges Homeplace or the period associated to the construction of the Oscar C. Hodges House. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are intact but the complex as a whole is not a unique or particularly significant farm complex in Martin County.

For National Register significance, the Hodges Family Complex is **not eligible** under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁴⁸ The Hodges Family Complex is not associated with any specific event or pattern of events.

The Hodges Family Complex is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Hodges Family Complex is **not eligible** under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴⁹

The Hodges Family Complex is not eligible under Criterion C, as it does not sufficiently meet any of the above requirements. The Hodges Family Complex does not possess high artistic value or represent the work of a master. The complex as a whole has been altered over time and reflects several periods of construction and use that do not adequately represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The original Hodges Homeplace possesses no distinctive features that set it apart from other similar two-story single pile I-houses with a rear ell of the period found throughout Beaufort and surrounding counties.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Hodges Family Complex is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have

⁴⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

⁴⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁵⁰ No additional above ground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁵⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Resource Name	Benjamin Ward House
Survey Site Number	Property No. 41; MT 1042
Location	9831 US 17, Williamston Vicinity
Parcel ID	5772-21-0934
Construction Date	c. 1926
Recommendation	Not Eligible (DE 2000)



Figure 73: Benjamin Ward House, E. side US 17.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

Location and Description⁵¹

Located on the east side of US 17, the Benjamin Ward house is sited on a small rise and is immediately surrounded by small shrubs and pecan trees; beyond the domestic plantings around the Ward residence are cultivated fields and pasture. The frame smokehouse described in 2000 as standing behind this one-and-a-half-story farmhouse was not observed during 2010 fieldwork, but it is not impossible that the small, weatherboarded gabled shed behind the house has since been adapted from a smokehouse to another use, given the windows that are now at its front and north elevations. Approximately four hundred feet southeast of the house and its grounds is a small family cemetery dating from the late nineteenth century with an early twentieth-century decorative concrete block enclosure. When last evaluated in 2000, this property's outbuildings extended to the opposite side of US 17; as of 2010, however, the two packhouses cited in the previous evaluation are no longer standing.

⁵¹ This section is largely taken from Clifton Ellis' 2000 Phase II report, pp. 53-64, with an update from 2010 by Penne Sandbeck.

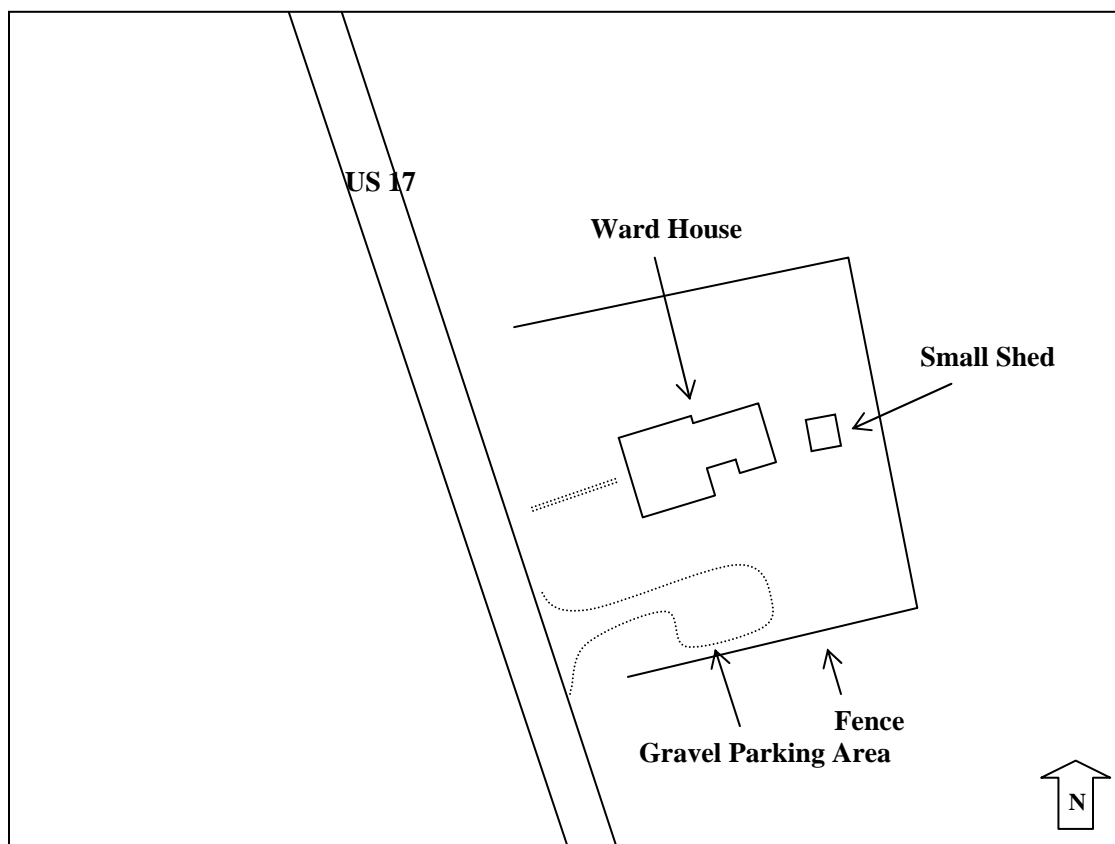


Figure 74: Benjamin Ward House Site Plan.

According to the 2000 NCDOT Historic Architectural Resources evaluation, the Benjamin Ward House was constructed in 1926 after the first house on site, which had been built before the Civil War, burned down. The present house, with its high hip roof, full-facade porch on turned posts, and hip dormer, in addition to its once-detached kitchen long since connected by a rear ell, seem more consonant with turn-of-the-century, Queen Anne-transitional Colonial Revival style than the 1920s, when Martin County citizens were predominantly constructing bungalows and more traditional, side-gable dwellings. Paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows in the main block, ell, and kitchen wing are original to the house, but the kitchen brick flue and the two interior end corbel cap chimneystacks were removed from the house after 2000 when a new roof was put on the house.

According to the 2000 Ellis report, the interior follows a center-hall, double-pile, plan in its main block. Initially sheathed by manufactured beaded board siding, much of the house's interior walls have been altered by replacement drywall, and its ceilings have been lowered and covered by drywall as well.



Figure 75: Benjamin Ward House, front and south elevations.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 76: Benjamin Ward House, north elevation.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 77: US 17, from the Ward House. Opposite side of road is where packhouses stood.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 78: Ward-Congleton Cemetery, southeast of Benjamin Ward House, c. 1870-1960s.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.

History⁵²

John Ward (1801-1870) was farming this tract by the early 1860s and the farm remained in the Ward family into the turn of the twentieth century. The family cemetery contains the graves of five generations of Wards. Corn and cotton were the main crops before the Civil War but during the late nineteenth century, tobacco gained a foothold in the region and became the Ward's main cash crop. Today, the fields surrounding the house once farmed by Wards are leased to neighboring farmers for tobacco, cotton, and soybeans.

Benjamin Ward (1877-1933), a grandson of John Ward, constructed this house in 1926 after the antebellum dwelling house on this site burned. No above-ground remains of the antebellum house exists on the site today, nor is it known if any picture of the previous house survives. Wood framing and weatherboards for this house were fashioned from timber on the Ward property, with Benjamin Ward and neighbor Joe Griffin each operating sawmills to generate and dress the timber. Benjamin Ward is said to have directed and assisted local carpenters in building the 1926 house. James Ward, a direct descendant of John Ward, owned the house and one-half of the former 180-acre farm in 2000.

National Register Evaluation

The Ward House was considered eligible for National Register listing in Ellis' 2000 report under Criterion C for architecture due to its distinctive characteristics of building types that developed in Martin County during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It was also considered eligible under Criterion A for agriculture as it represented a historic trend in the development of agriculture from cotton to tobacco in Martin County and in North Carolina as a whole.⁵³ Since 2000, the Ward House has lost its integrity with the loss of the corresponding outbuildings. Although in the same location, the house loses integrity of feeling, association, and setting. The house retains its design, but materials and workmanship are compromised by the alterations to the house including the addition of a new roof, the removal of chimney stacks, and the replacement of original interior features.

For National Register significance, the Benjamin Ward House is **not eligible** under **Criterion A**. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a *district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁵⁴ With the Ward House's loss of corresponding outbuildings—the packhouses across the road that stored tobacco, the former smokehouse which appears to have been adapted to another use, and other domestic and agricultural outbuildings in addition to corresponding land use—this property's eligibility

⁵² This section is largely taken from Clifton Ellis' 2000 Phase II report, pp. 54-55.

⁵³ Ellis, 55.

⁵⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

as an intact example of early twentieth-century regional farm practices is no longer relevant.

The Benjamin Ward House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Benjamin Ward House is **not eligible** under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁵⁵

Although cited in the 2000 report as representative of “a final development of the hyphen-house type in Martin County,” this form, which is basically the joining of a once-detached kitchen building to the main block of a house by an enclosed rear ell, is common throughout the county, and in neighboring counties such as Pitt and Beaufort. The Griffin Farm Complex directly north of the Ward House includes a c. 1930 house (Property No. 45, Jasper C. Griffin House) similar in form and style to the Ward House. Furthermore, the retardataire style and form of the dwelling have been considerably negated by the new asphalt shingle roof, the post-2000 removal of the kitchen’s brick flue and the main block’s corbel-cap interior chimneystacks, as well as interior changes to walls and ceilings.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Benjamin Ward House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁵⁶ No additional above ground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁵⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁵⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Resource Name	Griffin's Hatchery
Survey Site Number	Property No. 44; MT 298
Location	9566 US 17, Williamston Vicinity
Parcel ID	5772-13-1291
Construction Date	c. 1938 Hatchery
Recommendation	Eligible (DE 2000)



Figure 79: Griffin's Hatchery, W. side of US 17.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.

Location and Description⁵⁷

Griffin's Hatchery is located on the west side of US 17 and sits back from the road approximately 40 feet. A gravel drive extends off US 17 and runs parallel to the north elevation of Griffin's Hatchery; it then curves around the back of the building to an attached open shed. A farm complex consisting of a 1930s Craftsman Style home (Property No. 45, Jasper C. Griffin House), an early twentieth-century wood frame store, 1960s ranch house (9584 US 17), tenant house (Property No. 46), a packhouse and several sheds surround the hatchery.

⁵⁷ This section is largely taken from Clifton Ellis' 2000 Phase II report, pp. 65-71, with an update from 2010 by Katherine Husband.

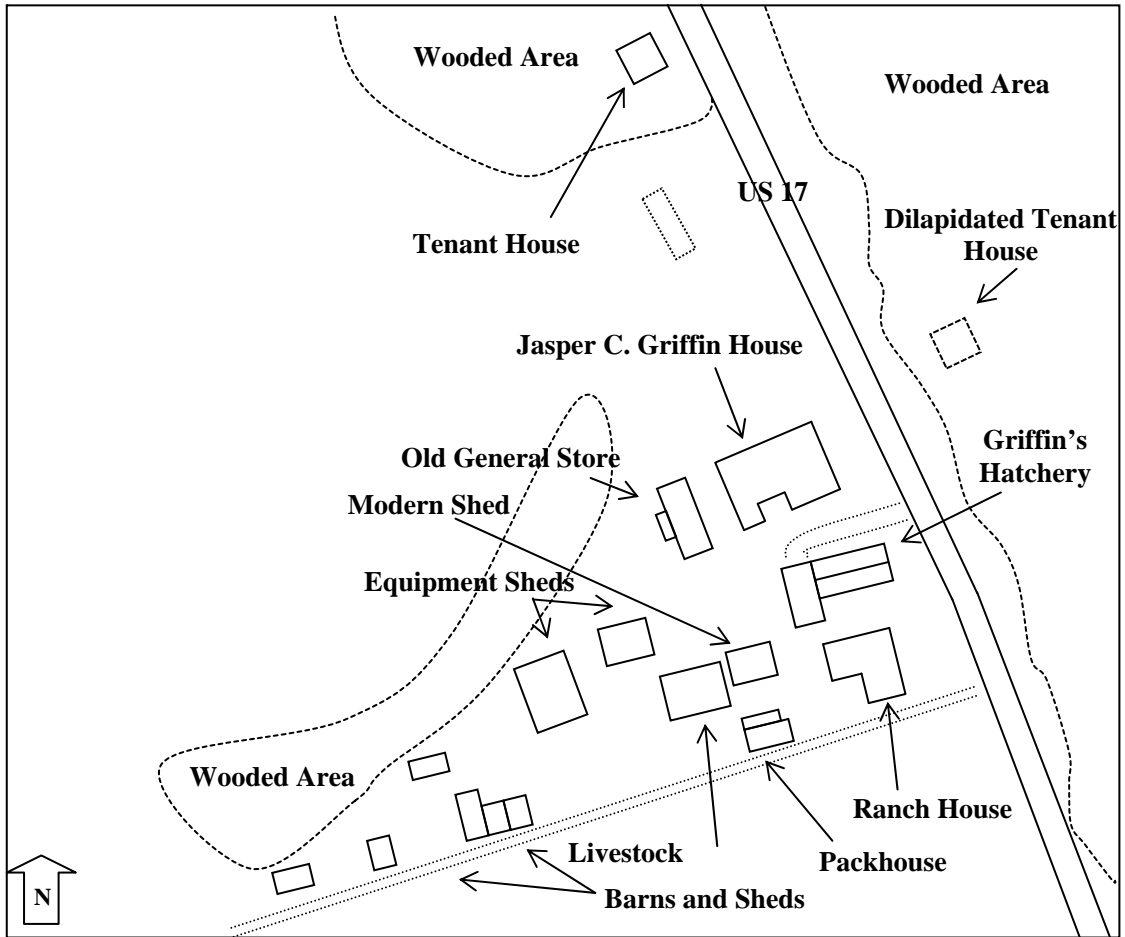


Figure 80: Griffin's Hatchery Site Plan.

*Surrounding buildings are included to identify the hatchery's location in the farm complex.

The hatchery, constructed c. 1938 as a building to house incubators for poultry raising, is a two-story, rectangular wood frame structure clad in weatherboarding with a brick foundation and a front-gable roof clad with standing seam metal. The roof has a slight eave overhang with exposed rafter ends and lightning rods along the peak. A two-story wood frame addition constructed c. 1948 is located on the rear of the building, and an open two-story shed is attached to the rear of the addition. The principle east façade is punctuated by recessed double doors framed by eight six-over-six-over-six fixed-paned windows which extend the length of the façade. Two one-over-one sash replacement windows punctuate the second story of the façade. An overhang slightly extends over the first floor door and windows. The south elevation consists of two six-over-six sash windows evenly spaced along the elevation and a board and batten door on the first floor of the original portion. A wood door is located on the second floor and a small platform extends from the bottom of the door while a shed roof shelters the platform above the door. This door was used to load tobacco from the second story into trucks when the building was repurposed into a storage shed. Three one-over-one windows are grouped on the first floor of the south elevation of the addition. The west elevation contains two wood doors on the first floor, and the north elevation has no fenestration. A sloped roof shed supported by wood beams is attached to the west elevation and is open on all sides.

The interior of the hatchery is open in plan on the first floor. An opening leads to the addition portion, which is also open in plan. The exterior wood siding of the original building is visible on the interior of the addition.



Figure 81: Griffin's Hatchery, east façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 82: Griffin's Hatchery, west and south elevations.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 83: Griffin's Hatchery, north elevation.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 84: Griffin's Hatchery, interior looking east.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 85: Original general store, moved from original location along US 17 where hatchery now stands.
Katherine Husband, NCDOT, October 2010.

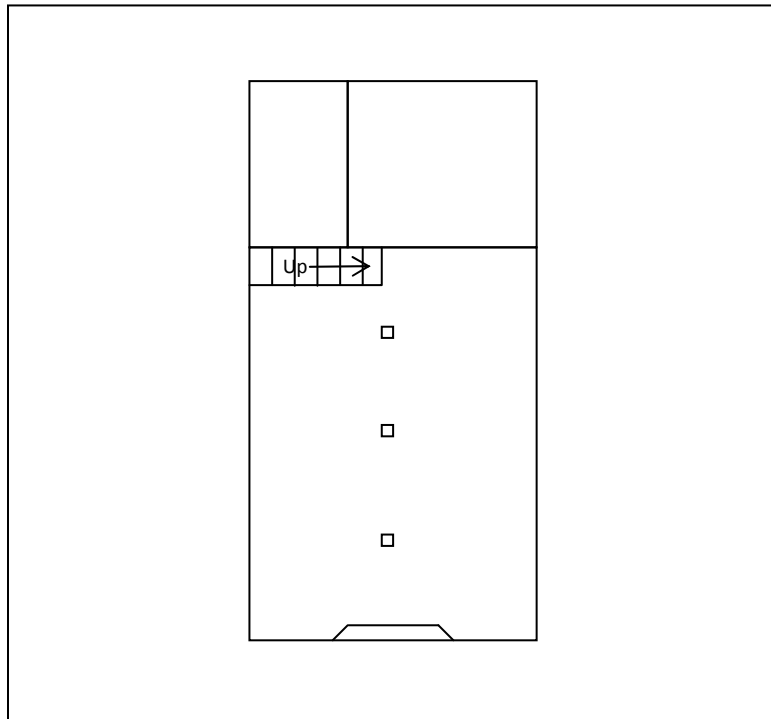


Figure 86: Griffin's Hatchery, first floor plan.



Figure 87: Jasper C. Griffin House (Prop. No. 45), east façade.
Katherine Husband, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 88: Tenant house (Prop. No. 46), east façade and south elevation.
Katherine Husband, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 89: 9584 US 17, east façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 90: Packhouse and shed on property.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 91: Livestock barn.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010



Figure 92: Equipment sheds.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.

History

Joseph Simon Griffin purchased the property on which the hatchery now stands and cleared the land to raise tobacco as a cash crop in the early 1920s; Griffin built a main house and various outbuildings to run the farm.⁵⁸ An old wood frame store known as the Williams Store was located on the west side of US 17 where the hatchery now stands. Joseph Griffin's son, Jasper Griffin, inherited the property from his father and built a home north of the original main house in the 1930s. He also built the chicken hatchery, which he located on the site of the old store (which was moved back from the road and is now located behind the hatchery) in order to supplement his cash crops. In addition to the two-story hatchery, a three-story laying house and several sheds were built behind the hatchery to raise the chickens. The three-story laying house was demolished some time after the operation ceased. Rye fields were planted to allow the chickens to range and supplemented their chicken feed diet.

The hatchery building was designed to house incubators on the first floor. Griffin raised Rhode Island Reds as fryers and Leghorns as layers and sold them to local and regional markets.⁵⁹ The business ceased operation in the early 1950s due to the unreliable power supplied from the Washington grid, where the hatchery would sometimes lose power for up to three days. Griffin sometimes lost 90,000 eggs a month due to the power losses.⁶⁰ After the business closed he converted the second floor to a packhouse for his tobacco crop, and the building is presently used for storage. The three-story chicken house was also demolished after the operation closed. The original farm house burned down in the early 1960s and in 1964 Jasper Griffin and his brother built the present brick ranch house on the site of the old house. In the 1930s Jasper Comer Griffin, Joseph Griffin's son, built the one-and-a-half story frame house located north of the hatchery.

National Register Evaluation

Griffin's Hatchery was originally surveyed and determined eligible for listing on the National Register in 2000 under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. The hatchery maintains a high level of integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although many of the related outbuildings associated with the hatchery, such as the three story chicken house and rye fields are gone, the hatchery still maintains its setting on the farm complex. Griffin's Hatchery is a unique Martin County structure that functions as an individually significant property. The surrounding farm complex, consisting of a 1930s Craftsman Style home, an early twentieth-century wood frame store, 1960s ranch house, tenant house, a packhouse and several sheds are not significant to the operations of the hatchery and therefore property nos. 44 and 46 are not included in the National Register Evaluation of the structure.

⁵⁸ Jasper and Joseph Griffin interview with Penne Sandbeck and Katherine Husband, 29 October 2010.

⁵⁹ Ellis, "Phase II" Survey, p. 66.

⁶⁰ Ibid, p. 67.

For National Register significance, Griffin's Hatchery is **eligible** under Criterion A for agriculture. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁶¹ Based on Clifton Ellis's 2000 evaluation, Griffin's Hatchery is associated with Depression-era agricultural policies and developments, specifically the inclusion of poultry raising on farms relying on tobacco, cotton, and peanuts. Farmers were subjected to unstable market forces when Agricultural Adjustment Administration price control program was declared unconstitutional in 1936 and therefore turned to poultry to bring in additional income. The Griffin Hatchery is associated with this practice and is therefore eligible under Criterion A.⁶²

Griffin's Hatchery is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

Griffin's Hatchery is **eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁶³

Griffin's Hatchery is notable for its architecture. Griffin's Hatchery served the function of raising chickens to supplement the income of the farm; with its band of windows along the first floor, the style is similar to the style of rural commercial stores present in the county and surrounding areas. Although the three-story laying house and the rye fields associated with the chicken raising operation are gone, the chicken hatchery remains a significant representation of this function and is a unique example of a hatchery building; it is the only known building of this type in Martin County.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Griffin's Hatchery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁶⁴ No additional above ground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁶¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

⁶² Ellis, "Phase II" Survey, p. 68.

⁶³ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁶⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

National Register Boundary Description

The proposed national register boundary for Griffin's Hatchery includes 0.5 Acres of the 0.17 tax parcel, PIN 5772-13-1291 and goes to the back (western bank) of the existing ditch along US 17 within the existing ROW. The back of the existing ditch along US 17 serves as the eastern boundary and the tax parcel boundaries serve as the north and south boundaries. The west boundary would be located approximately 60 feet directly behind the hatchery.



Figure 93: Proposed National Register Boundary, Griffin's Hatchery.
Martin County GIS Tax Parcel Information

Resource Name	Corey's Crossroads Rural Historic District
Survey Site Number	Property Nos. 50-56; MT 287, (MT 1049, MT 1050, MT 1051, MT 1052, MT 1053, MT 1054, MT 1055)
Location	Junction of US 17 and Joe Mobley Road/ Smithwick Creek Church Road
Parcel ID s	5772-09-4253; 5772-09-8325; 5772-09-6570; 5772-10-5428; 5773-10-1267; 5773-10-1604; 5773-10-0883; 5773-21-0351
Construction Date	c. 1900-1956 houses and general stores
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 94: Corey's Crossroads Rural Historic District.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

Physical Location and Description

Corey's Crossroads, four quadrants surrounding the junction of US 17 and Joe Mobley Road/Smithwick Creek Road, is a small community that developed along a state road during the "good roads" era.⁶⁵ The crossroads consists of early- and mid-twentieth century roadside stores and residences. The central buildings of the crossroads are two wood frame stores located on opposite corners; one one-story frame store known as Corey's Store occupies the northwest quadrant and a two-story frame store known as Rogerson's Store occupies the southeast quadrant of the crossroads. South of the Rogerson's Store is a wood frame I-house known as the Rogerson House. A wood frame I-House known as the Beecham House occupies the southwest quadrant, and four houses, the Lucien Peel House, W.O. Peel House, a business at 8111 US 17, and the W.S. Revels House line east side of US 17 in the northwest quadrant.

⁶⁵ NC-HPO, Survey File, Corey's Crossroads (MT 287).

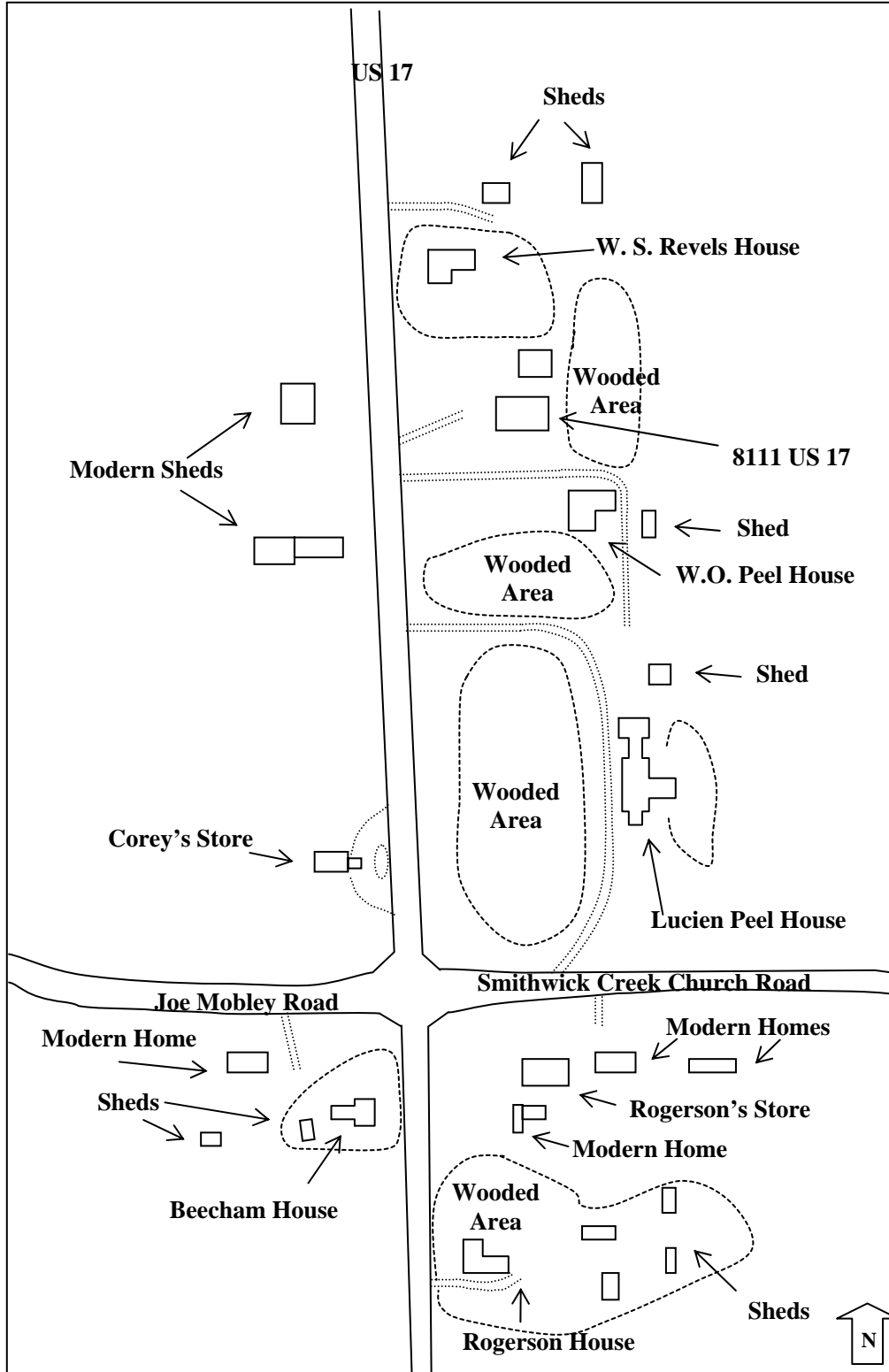


Figure 95: Corey's Crossroads Site Plan.

Corey's Store, located in the northwest quadrant and built by William Oscar Peel in the 1920s to sell gasoline and groceries, is a one-story wood frame structure with a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The roof has a slight eave overhang with exposed rafter ends. A door on the east façade is capped by a transom and is flanked by five windows to the south and two windows to the north; all are one-over-six sash. A gable roof at one time sheltered gasoline pumps. A concrete slab runs from the front of the building to the end of the overhang.

During the 1930s, Rome Rogerson constructed a store on the southeast corner of the crossroads, and like Corey's Store sold groceries and gasoline. The Rogerson's Store is a two-story three-bay structure with an end gable roof clad in standing seam metal, and two brick chimneys punctuate the roofline. A central door on the west façade capped by a transom window is flanked by two sets of paired windows on the first floor and two sash windows are located on the second story. A one-story full width porch with a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal is supported by wood posts with brick pier foundations. Basic wood brackets frame the posts. The porch shelters a concrete slab similar to the one at Corey's Store. A one-story addition is located on the southern elevation of the structure. The second floor of the store was utilized to house the living quarters of the store's operators, as Rogerson rented the business out. Directly south of the store is a modern mobile home attached to a one-story wood frame house, and a one-story brick ranch house is located behind the property.

The Rogerson House, located approximately 200 feet south of the Rogerson Store, was constructed in the 1920s by Rogerson for his family; he used timber dressed at the sawmill he operated along with Weeks Hadley at the southwest corner of the crossroads from 1915 to 1930.⁶⁶ The Rogerson House is a two-story, three-bay wood frame I-House clad in vinyl siding with an end gable roof clad in standing seam metal. Two exterior-end brick chimneys, one on the north and one on the south elevations, punctuate the roofline. A wood door is centrally-located on the west façade and is flanked by sidelights. A pair of six-over-six sash windows is located in the northernmost bay and a one-light fixed window with four-light side windows is located in the southernmost bay. The windows of the second story are six-over-six sash, as are the windows for the other elevations. A one-story porch with a gable roof clad in standing seam metal extends the full length of the west façade and wraps around to the south elevation. The roof of the porch is supported by chamfered posts, and the siding of the house on the first floor is sheathed with diagonal bead boards. A one-story addition is attached to the north elevation, and a one-story rear ell and open carport are attached to the east elevation.

When the sawmill operated by Hadley and Rogerson in the southwest quadrant burned down in the early 1930s, Hadley constructed a house for his daughter Mary Francis Beecham on the location of the old sawmill. The Beecham House is a two-story, three-bay frame I-House clad in vinyl siding with a side-gable roof. An exterior-end chimney is located on the north elevation. The windows are one-over-one sash, and a one-story enclosed porch extends the full length of the first floor of the east façade. A one-story rear ell is located on the east elevation.

⁶⁶ NC-HPO, Survey File, Corey's Crossroads (MT 287).

In the northeast quadrant of the crossroads are four houses ranging from c. 1915 to 1956. The earliest house on the row and earliest house located at the crossroads is the William Oscar Peel House, constructed between 1915 and 1920. The W.O. Peel House is a two-story, three-bay frame I-House clad in vinyl siding and with an end gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the south elevation of the house. A centrally-located door on the west façade is framed by sidelights, and the windows are two-over-two sash and are framed by decorative louvered shutters. The one-story hipped roof porch supported by Bungalow posts-over-piers extends the full length of the façade and wraps around to the south elevation. A one-story rear ell is located on the east elevation.

Approximately 300 feet north of the W.O. Peel House is the W.S. Revels House, constructed c. 1918 by William Staton Revels. The W.S. Revels House is a two-story, three-bay frame I-House clad in asbestos siding with a brick foundation. Two exterior-end brick chimneys are located on the north and south elevations of the house. A centrally-located horizontal panel wood door on the principle west façade is flanked by sidelights. The windows consist of paired or single two-over-two sash aluminum frame windows. A one-story portico with a denticulate cornice frames the entrance door and rests on a brick foundation. A one-story addition on the south elevation features an entrance door on the south elevation sheltered by a gable roof portico that extends off of the roofline. A one-story rear ell is located on the east elevation.

Closest to the Corey's Crossroads intersection is the Lucien Peel House, constructed in 1956. The Lucien Peel House is a two-story, five bay T-shape brick house. Two one-story brick wings flank the two-story central portion. The side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and two exterior end chimneys punctuate the roofline of the south elevation. The west façade contains a centrally-located wood panel door capped by a broken pediment. The windows are six-over-six sash flanked by decorative louvered shutters. The roofline of the west façade is extended over the central block to create a full-façade porch supported by brick square columns. The two one-story wings, which are two bays wide, have end gable roofs clad in asphalt shingles. The northern wing is attached to a front gable one-story structure by a screened porch.

A one-story four-bay front-gable business, 8111 US 17, is located north of the W.O. Peel House. This modest structure clad in aluminum siding features paired one-over-one windows and a door capped by an aluminum awning.

Outbuildings, such as wood frame sheds and garages, were constructed behind the houses.



Figure 96: Corey's Store, east and south elevations.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 97: Corey's Store, west elevation.
Kate Husband, NCDOT, February 2011.



Figure 98: Rogerson's Store, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 99: Rogerson's Store, north elevation.
Kate Husband, NCDOT, February 2011.



Figure 100: Mobile home connected to one-story house south of Rogerson's Store.
Kate Husband, NCDOT, February 2011.



Figure 101: Rogerson House, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 102: Beecham House, east façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 103: W. O. Peel House, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 104: W.S. Revels House, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 105: Lucien Peel House, east façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.



Figure 106: Lucien Peel House, south elevation.
Kate Husband, NCDOT, February 2011.



Figure 107: 8111 US 17, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.

History

Corey's Crossroads received its name for the store Noah James Corey operated in the northwest corner of the intersection in the 1920s. In the 1920s William Oscar Peel constructed the one-story store in the northwest quadrant for Noah James Corey, who sold gasoline and groceries from the store. When the store opened the crossroads was already home to a sawmill built by Weeks Hadley and Rome Rogerson in the southwest corner in 1915 and the W.O. Peel House built by William Oscar Peel between 1915 and 1920. Peel was a prominent farmer in the area, and another prominent farmer, William Staton Revels, constructed a farmhouse at the crossroads north of the Peel House in 1918.⁶⁷ A house for the operators of Corey's store was constructed on the lot adjacent to the store; this house is no longer standing. In the 1930s Rome Rogerson, a farmer, built a two-story store in the southeast quadrant. Rogerson's store also sold groceries and gasoline but also featured a pool table and upstairs living quarters for the operators who rented out the store.

Earlier, in the 1920s, Rogerson constructed a house located in the southeast quadrant south of his store using timber dressed at his sawmill. Rogerson also set up a community blacksmith shop and carpentry shop in his backyard. When the Hadley-Rogerson sawmill in the southwest quadrant burned down in the early 1930s, Weeks Hadley built a two-story house for his daughter Mary Francis Beecham, who had recently married Carl Beecham, on the corner.

In 1956 Lucien Peel constructed a Colonial Revival brick house in the northeast quadrant closest to the intersection. The house was unique for the crossroads; early twentieth century houses in the crossroads were common two-story three-bay wood frame I-houses. The Lucien Peel House, with its three-part form, brick construction, and broken pediment above the entrance door was a typical Colonial Revival imitation of earlier building styles and stands out as a mid-century house.

National Register Evaluation

Corey's Crossroads does not possess a high level of integrity as a district; although it retains location and setting, feeling and association are hard to summon. In addition, the houses surrounding Corey's Crossroads retain workmanship but many have lost design and materials with alterations and repairs. Corey's Crossroads does not evoke a sense of place or cohesion needed for recognition as a historic district.

For National Register significance, Corey's Crossroads is **not eligible** under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, a *district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to

⁶⁷ NC-HPO, Survey File, Corey's Crossroads (MT 287).

social history.⁶⁸ Corey's Crossroads is not associated with any specific event or pattern of events.

Corey's Crossroads is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with these properties.

Corey's Crossroads is **not eligible** under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁶⁹

The structures that comprise Corey's Crossroads are not significant examples of types, periods, or methods of construction nor possess high artistic value. Many have been altered with the addition of siding and replacement windows.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Corey's Crossroads is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁷⁰ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁶⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

⁶⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁷⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Resource Name	Holliday Store
Survey Site Number	Property No. 59; MT 1058
Location	East side of US 17, across from 7530 US 17
Parcel ID	In Existing ROW
Construction Date	c. 1880-1890
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 108: Holliday Store, E. Side of US 17.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

Physical Location and Description

The former Holliday Store stands on the east side of US 17, approximately a quarter-mile north of Macedonia Christian Church. When built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, this balloon-frame building faced the Joseph L. Holliday House, which was moved to nearby Joe Mobley Road in the 1980s.⁷¹ Presently, surrounded by pecan, sweet gum, and pine trees, it is sited within the highway right-of-way, and by a farm access road with no associated house or other built property.

⁷¹ Fred Harrison, North Carolina Collection, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, 20 August 2010 e-mail correspondence to Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.

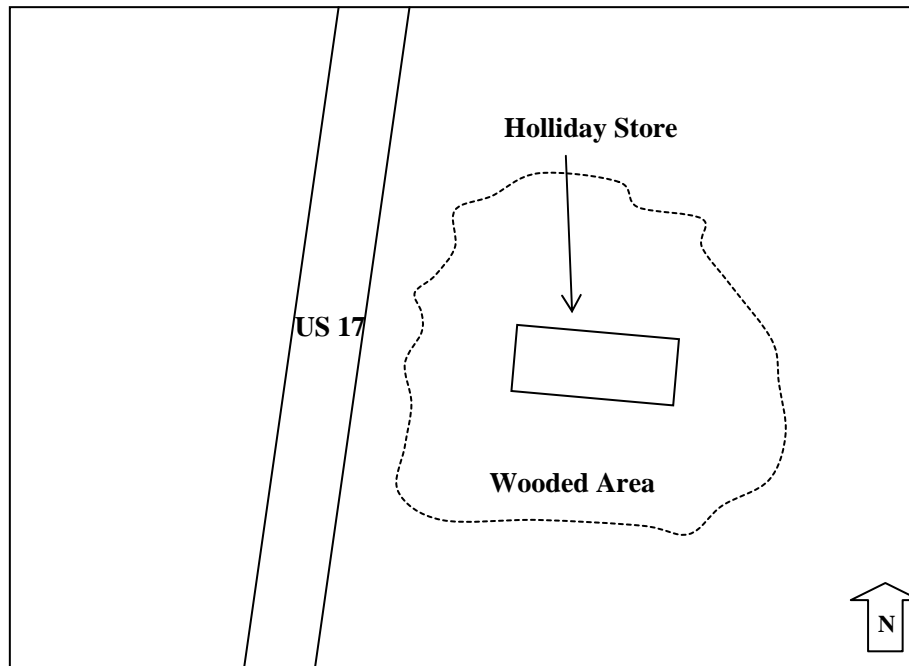


Figure 109: Holliday Store Site Plan.

The building is weatherboarded, gabled, and rests on a raised, open brick pier foundation; boards are circular-sawn and secured with cut nails. Not a store in recent memory, many local residents only recall it as having been a packhouse (a storage facility for cured tobacco). Details giving away its earlier identity begin with remnants of turned decorative posts in the gable's bargeboard; a surviving bracketed cornice with deep soffits; boarded windows at the front and side elevations that indicate the presence of lintels and sills; and a substantial five-panel door. The door being unsecured, it was possible to see part of the interior, further confirming that this building was once a store, and not built to be an agricultural outbuilding; sheathed with unpainted manufactured beaded board siding, the one large downstairs room has tongue-and-groove flooring, and the ceiling light fixtures. Shelving and cabinets, however, are no longer evident within the former store. Frame lean-to sheds at the building's north and east elevation appear not to be original to the store.



Figure 110: Holliday Store, south and east elevations.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 111: Holliday Store, sample of cut nail fasteners.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 112: Holliday Store, bargeboard in gable.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 113: Holliday Store, details of cornerboards, bracket decoration, eaves.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

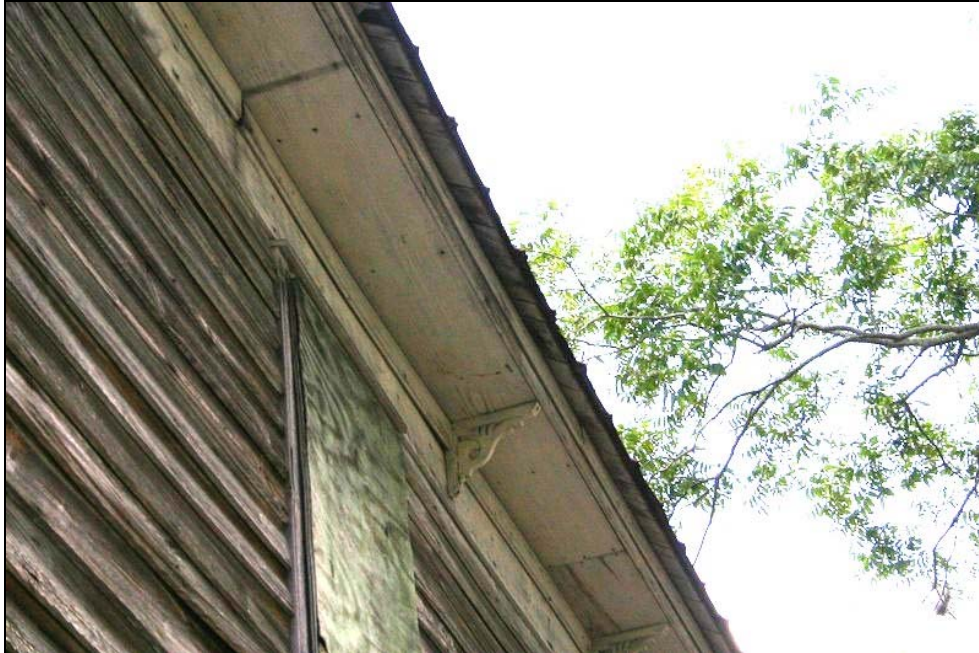


Figure 114: Holliday Store, detail of soffit and bracket.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 115: Holliday Store, entrance.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 116: Interior, Holliday Store (door was wide open, no entry was attempted).
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

History

Little is known about this former country store. According to local historian Fred Harrison, the store was constructed in the late nineteenth century and run by the Holliday family, farmers in the Macedonia rural community south of Williamston and the store likely served as a local commissary and post office.⁷² In 1919, Joseph L. Holliday (1874-1945) constructed a two-story frame house across from the store, on the site of an earlier family home. Holliday, who attended North Carolina State University (then known as North Carolina State Normal College), was Martin County's first farm extension agent. A contemporary described J. L. Holliday in 1919 as "a live wire and on his job" in terms of advocating new farming practices in the community, particularly using legumes in crop rotation to replenish soil.⁷³ Sadly, this was not to last; by 1921 Holliday was no longer the county's agent, but continued a weekly farming column in the local paper as he continued to develop his own East Side Farm into a profitable truck farming concern. By 2010, few in the community remembered the store associated with the family primarily as a packhouse for storing cured tobacco prior to carrying it to market.



Figure 117: Locustville Store, Locustville, VA. This circa-1875 general store and post office, as shown before its 2007 renovation, typifies the rural general stores once seen throughout Virginia and North Carolina's tidewater regions. Source: <http://www.easternshoretowns.com/locustvl/locustvl.shtml>.

⁷² Fred Harrison, Archivist, North Carolina Collection, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, 10 August 2010 e-mail communication to Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.

⁷³ *Washington (NC) Daily News*, 5 September 1919, p. 5; Thomas R. Butchko and Donna Dodenhoff. *Martin Architectural Heritage* (Williamston, NC: Martin County Historical Society, 1998), pp. 129-130.

National Register Evaluation

The survival of a pre-1900 store along this busy highway is significant, especially one that has retained its original location and a good deal of its interior and exterior finish. Other comparable stores in the area—Norman’s Store at Batts Crossroads, the Corey and Rogerson stores at Corey’s Crossroads, and the store on the Griffin Farm Complex said to have been run by Herbert Williams in the 1930s—have either been moved and altered from their original function, or have been successively altered through the years. These commercial buildings were once vital focal points of their respective communities, where goods were purchased, mail obtained and sent, meetings were held, and social exchanges took place.

The former Holliday Store’s exterior and interior retain enough features to be identifiable as such a place of commerce, but its integrity has been successively compromised over the past fifty years. It is apparent that it stands on its original location, retaining integrity of location. However, integrity of setting is no longer evident, due to the removal of the Joseph L. Holliday House, part of the store’s *raison d’etre*. Integrity of design appears intact; the building’s form is unquestionably present, identifiable with comparable late nineteenth-century rural emporiums in northeastern North Carolina such as Mason’s Store in Harrellsville (Hertford County). However, the integrities of workmanship and materials have suffered; although the building has not been obscured by replacement siding or materials, much of its original exterior decoration and interior finish is gone. As a result, integrity of feeling and integrity of association are difficult to summon.

For National Register significance, the former Holliday’s Store is **not eligible** under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁷⁴ Holliday’s Store’s may have been a hub of rural agricultural commerce but the building’s integrity is insufficient to deem it significant.

Holliday’s Store is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property. Although Joseph L. Holliday played an important in Martin County’s early twentieth-century agricultural history, other buildings with a stronger historical association to Holliday, such as his residence, remain standing.

Holliday’s Store is **not eligible** under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;

⁷⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

-Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁷⁵

The former store does not fully meet any of the above requirements in a manner sufficient enough to merit consideration of eligibility. It does not embody any unique construction methods, it possesses no high artistic value, nor is it the work of a master.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, Holliday's Store is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁷⁶ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁷⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁷⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Resource Name	Hadley House
Survey Site Number	Property No. 61; MT 1060
Location	7177 US 17
Parcel ID	5773-15-1740
Construction Date	c. 1890
Recommendation	Not eligible (DE 2000)



Figure 118: Hadley House, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.

Physical Location and Description⁷⁷

Located on the east side of US 17, the Hadley House is approximately 100 feet beyond the highway's right-of-way designation. Originally sited closer to the road, it was moved to its present location in the 1950s.⁷⁸ To the house's south and north are cultivated fields bounded by small drainage canals; to its east, past a stand of trees, are more fields. Access to the house is by way of an unpaved driveway along the south boundary, but the driveway runs directly to two later buildings—one a circa 1980s manufactured house the other a mobile home—located just behind the Hadley House. A pecan grove surrounds the house.

⁷⁷ This text is largely adapted from Clifton Ellis' Phase II Report, pp. 44-47, with some further, current explication.

⁷⁸ According to Ellis, the house stands on cinder block piers. But clearly little has happened to the house, or been done for the house, since its 1950s move.

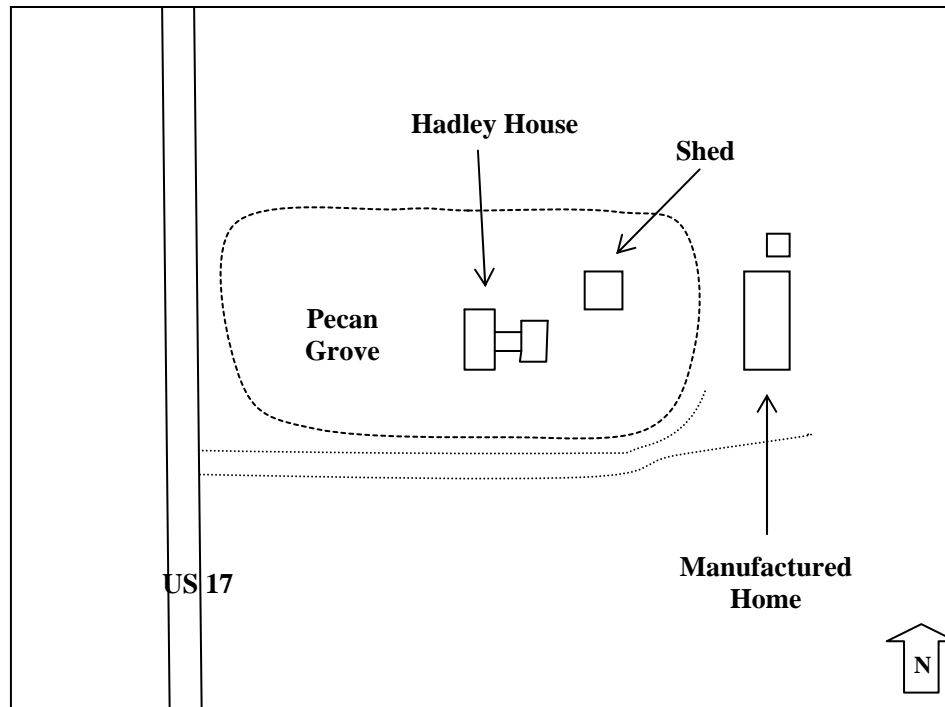


Figure 119: Hadley House Site Plan.

A definite construction date for the Hadley House is not known, but is thought to be between 1890 and 1910. The frame house's two-story, single pile form has a full-façade, one-story rear shed extension. A now-enclosed one-story rear hyphen connects to a once-detached frame gabled kitchen. The house's main block, although its fenestration is asymmetrical, follows a center-passage plan, and is of heavy timber frame, although it is secured by machine-cut nails, and its weatherboarding is circular-sawn. Windows have been boarded for at least ten years, but appear to follow a six-over-six double-hung sash format, with the smaller windows being composed of four-over-four double-hung sash. Originally flanked by two brick exterior end chimneys, the south chimney was taken down some years ago. The pent shed roof front porch, standing in 2000, has since collapsed. According to Clifton Ellis' 2000 NCDOT report, interior walls throughout are sheathed with manufactured beaded board siding, except for the first floor's south parlor, which was apparently never sheathed, and the rear kitchen, partly sheathed by plaster and partly sheathed by drywall.

Ellis stated in his 2000 NCDOT report that from an inspection of framing materials and finish, the detached kitchen predated the house. However, this assertion remains speculative, from the kitchen's original location (and whether it is original to the property) to gauging if its construction—heavy timber frame with hand-hewn sills and evidence of a few hand-wrought nails within predominantly cut nail fasteners—is indeed antebellum or a later nineteenth-century continuance of traditional regional building practices. From images taken in 2000 and 2001, there is no evidence of an earlier exterior end chimney, which would have provided the room's cooking hearth, although Ellis asserts the kitchen building was later enlarged. Also, features seen in other traditional, smaller regional buildings—flush eaves, false plate construction—are not seen with this

kitchen building. Possibly, this building originally had more traditional features that were progressively altered or eradicated.



Figure 120: Hadley House (to left), south elevation, with view of trailer and manufactured house on property.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 121: Hadley House, west façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 122: Hadley House, west façade.
Heather Fearnbach, NCDOT, 2001.



Figure 123: Hadley House, south elevation.
Heather Fearnbach, NCDOT, 2001.

Note that, unlike with an engaged porch roofline, weatherboarding for the pent shed roof extends from the main block of the house but there do not appear to be corresponding timbers from the framing to support the porch.



Figure 124: Hadley House, north elevation.
Clifton Ellis for NCDOT, 2000.

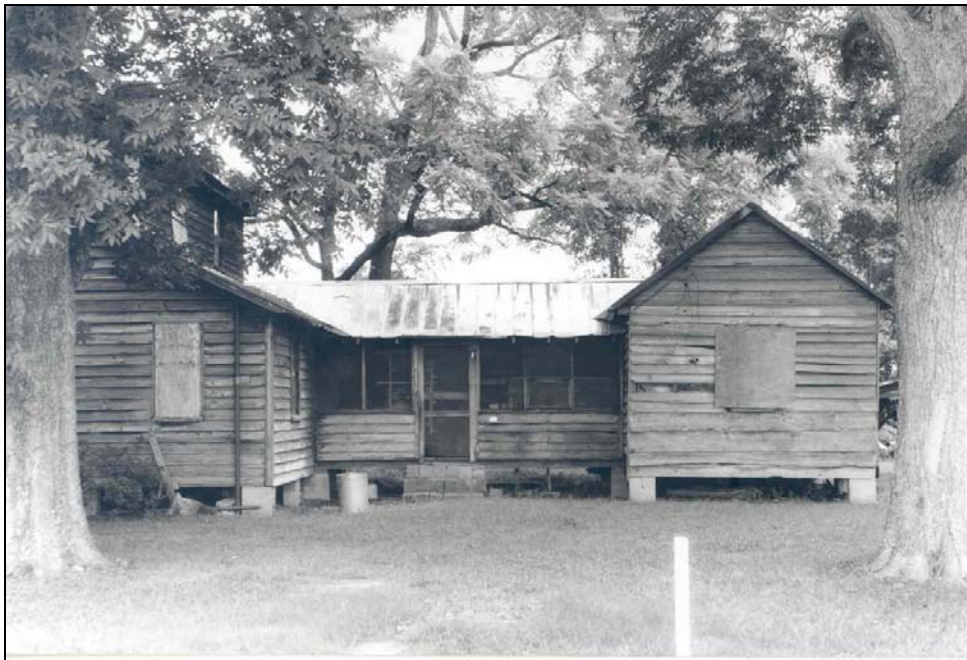


Figure 125: Hadley House, south elevation showing rear semi-enclosed dogtrot connecting house to kitchen building.
Heather Fearnbach, NCDOT, 2001.



Figure 126: Hadley House, east elevation of kitchen building.
Clifton Ellis for NCDOT, 2000.

History⁷⁹

John and Maranda Harrison began farming this land shortly after the Civil War. Maranda Harrison lived here, after her husband's demise, until her own death in 1911. By this date, according to family, John T. Hadley had acquired the property and the house was already in place. Although Hadley did not build the house, it has been associated with him and his family for nearly one hundred years. The property is now owned by several Hadley family descendants.⁸⁰

National Register Evaluation

The Hadley House was considered eligible for the national Register under Criterion C for architecture in Clifton Ellis' 2000 report as an example of the early evolution of the hyphen-type house in Martin County. The Hadley House was also considered eligible under Criterion D because it was determined that the house was likely to yield information important to the history of building technology as it contained different construction techniques that show the evolution and variation of building technology in Martin County.

Within the past half-century, the Hadley House has met with a series of events that has gravely compromised its integrity. To begin, its integrity of location was changed when the family moved the house to accommodate NCDOT's new right-of-way in 1950. Although this move took place sixty years ago, the cinder block support piers remain with no infill or skirting, and it is not clear that the front porch posts were ever replaced after that time. As discussed in this property's physical description and location section, placing the house within the pecan grove created an issue regarding integrity of setting, given that pecan groves were not only traditionally located away from dwellings, but also unlikely to have been planted in this region before 1920. Integrity of setting is further compromised by the loss of period outbuildings, and the presence of at least two post-1970 buildings—a trailer and a manufactured house—to the rear of the Hadley House.

The Hadley House's integrity of design—a two-story, side-gable farmhouse with a center passage, semi-enclosed dogtrot, and attached rear kitchen building—is likely intact, but pales against the compromised aspects of materials and workmanship, given the house's extreme deterioration. Consequently, integrities of feeling and association are lacking, as are integrity of materials, workmanship, and design which make the building ineligible under Criterion A for architecture or Criterion D as considered in 2000. Martin County retains several strong examples of farmsteads from this period—the Henry Roberson Farm, the Benjamin Manning Farm, and the Rev. William Harrington Farm to name a few in this area alone.

⁷⁹ This text is largely adapted from Clifton Ellis' Phase II report, pp. 44-47, with some further, current explication by Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT.

⁸⁰ Martin County Register of Deeds, Deed Book U-18, p. 92 (Edna H. Keel et. alia, to Jeffrey Ken Evans and Carolyn D. Evans, Deed, September 2002).

As stated in Clifton Ellis' 2000 Historic Architectural Resources report for this project, the Hadley House is **not eligible** under Criterion A for National Register significance. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁸¹ It does not represent an historic trend in the development of agriculture in Martin County, nor any other related historic trend.

The Hadley House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Hadley House is **not eligible** under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁸²

The Hadley House is not a remarkable example of regional building, nor of construction methods, nor does it represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; the neighboring Farm Life community has several comparable houses, particularly in its Study List Rural Historic District, all of which are considerably more intact and representative of the simple farmhouses once predominant in this area.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Hadley House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁸³ No additional aboveground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁸¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

⁸² *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁸³ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Resource Name	Smithwick-Green-Clark House
Survey Site Number	Property No. 62; MT 695
Location	6868 US 17
Parcel ID	5773-07-8362
Construction Date	c. 1810
Recommendation	Eligible (DE 2000) (SL, NR)



Figure 127: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, east façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.

Location and Description⁸⁴

The Smithwick-Green-Clark House located south of Williamston and north of the greater Corey's Crossroads-Macedonia community, stands on US 17's west side and is accessible by a drive immediately north of the house. It is one of few extant early nineteenth-century farmhouses remaining in the county, a two-story timber-frame, five-bay dwelling with no remaining contemporary outbuildings. However, it remains surrounded by cultivated fields, much as it has always been, and the frame outbuildings to the rear of the house date from the later nineteenth century. These include a weatherboarded smokehouse, a frame washhouse and three frame sheds.

⁸⁴ This description is largely taken from Clifton Ellis' 2000 NCDOT Historic Architectural Resources report (pp. 28-35), with some additional clarification from other documented sources such as Thomas Butchko and Donna Dodenhoff's *Martin Architectural Heritage* (pp. 133-134).

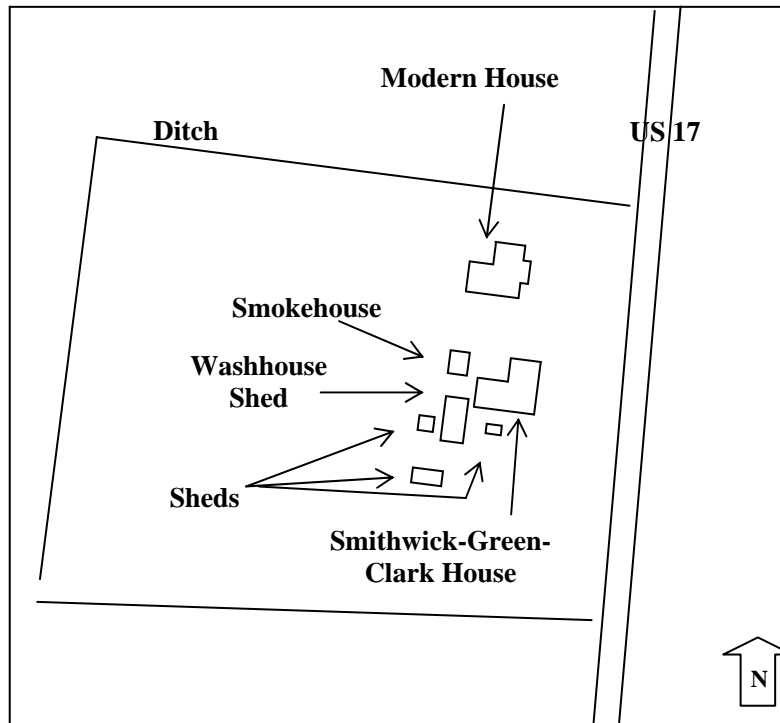


Figure 128: Smithwick-Green-Clark House Site Plan.

The house is one of Martin County's rare examples of late Georgian style, beginning with its five-bay façade; inside, many original features include raised-panel doors, H-L hinges, a thumb latch on one of the doors, an enclosed winder staircase, and transitional Georgian-Federal style mantelpieces and wainscoting. The north gable end chimney, with its narrow tumbled shoulders, is also original, as are windows' three-part molded surrounds. In 1914, the house received its current Colonial Revival style wraparound porch, doubleleaf entrance doors, and much of the present one-story rear kitchen-dining ell. It is thought that the end chimneys received their plaster coat at this time. Not content to end with the house, the Greens proceeded to update their outbuildings as well; the smokehouse, washhouse, and other sheds date from this period. A two-story, front-gable packhouse on the premises has since been demolished. A modern ranch house is located north of the property.



Figure 129: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, north elevation.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 130: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, north elevation, original chimney.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 131: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, north and west elevations. Smokehouse is in foreground.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 132: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, west elevation.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 133: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, south elevation (shed in foreground).
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 134: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, south elevation.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 135: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, smokehouse front elevation.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.

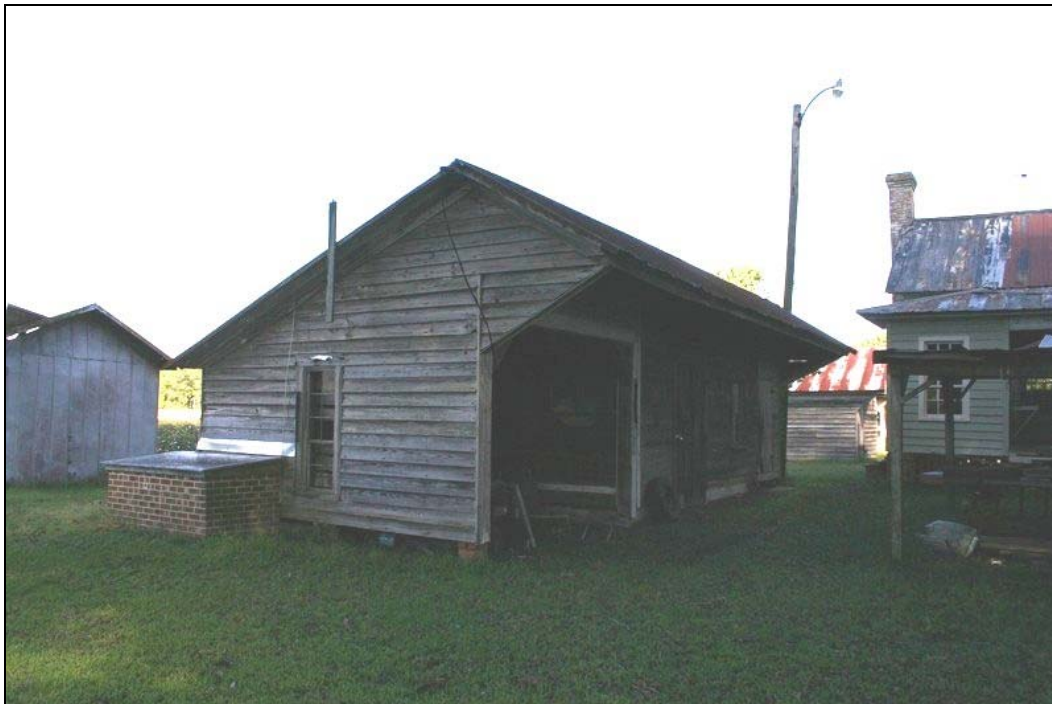


Figure 136: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, washhouse shed.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.



Figure 137: Smithwick-Green-Clark House, sheds at pecan grove.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, October 2010.

History

The Smithwick-Green-Clark House was built by John Smithwick within the first ten years of the nineteenth century. Smithwick, who came to Martin County in the eighteenth century's last quarter, is listed as a landowner and slaveholder by 1790. According to family descendants, this handsome two-story house replaced an eighteenth-century hall-parlor plan dwelling that had previously been Smithwick's residence. John Mack Green (1848-1926) and his wife Armentia Rebecca Ann Leggett Green (1857-1927) acquired this house in the late nineteenth century, and the c. 1914 Colonial Revival makeover took place during their tenure. The house passed into the Clark family after the Greens' passing. In 1993 the Smithwick-Green-Clark House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Evaluation

The Smithwick-Green Clark House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture and Engineering. It maintains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling. Integrity of workmanship and materials is also evident.

The Smithwick-Green-Clark House is **not eligible** under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁸⁵ Although the dwelling is significant under Criterion C, the surrounding farmstead has undergone major changes and the early twentieth-century domestic outbuildings, some of which are in ruinous condition, lack original finish, elements, and features (pathways, fencing, additional structures, plantings) necessary to make the primary and ancillary buildings a compelling narrative of this farmstead's history.

The Smithwick-Green-Clark House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Smithwick-Green Clark House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** for Architecture and Engineering. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;

⁸⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

-Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁸⁶

The Smithwick-Green-Clark House is one of Martin County's earliest extant houses.⁸⁷ In spite of its later porch and other augmentations, the house remains an intact and significant example of regional late Georgian-Federal style.

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Smithwick-Green-Clark House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁸⁸ No additional above ground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁸⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

⁸⁷ Butchko and Dodenhoff, p. 53.

⁸⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

Boundary Description

On March 29, 2001, NC-HPO and NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group signed a memorandum agreeing to alter the boundaries of the Smithwick-Green-Clark House to contain the property thus: the north boundary is the access driveway, running straight to the field line, comprising the west boundary. Then, the intersection of the field line with the irrigation ditch to the south is the SW border of the property, with the irrigation ditch's joining US 17's right-of-way the property's SE border. Within this polygon are the principal dwelling; the smokehouse; the washhouse; and four sheds, in addition to mature trees, hedges, and other plantings. The Green burial plot on US 17's west side lies a tenth of a mile to the south.

Since that time, a descendant of John Smithwick has acquired the house and surrounding domestic outbuilding complex; new boundaries were created in April 2006, neatly concribing significant features of the house and surviving complex in a .812-acre parcel. It is recommended that previous DOE boundaries for the Smithwick-Green-Clark House be set aside for the current parcel, PIN 5773-07-8362, which follows the existing right-of-way for US 17.



Figure 138: Proposed National Register Boundary, Smithwick-Green-Clark House.
Martin County GIS Tax Parcel Information

Resource Name	Woolard-Perry House
Survey Site Number	Property No. 65; MT 653
Location	8817 US 17
Parcel ID	5774-33-0461
Construction Date	c. 1820-1835
Recommendation	Eligible (DE 2000; SL)



Figure 139: Woolard-Perry House, east façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, March 2010.

Location and Description⁸⁹

The Woolard-Perry House is located on the west side of US 17 approximately 400 feet from the roadbed. A gravel drive leads off of US 17 and curves around to the rear of the property. Pecan trees lined the drive as late as 1988; presently only one remains. Cultivated fields surround the house on the rest to of the property, and a well house, smoke house, and wash house are located behind the main house.

⁸⁹ This text is largely adapted from Clifton Ellis' June 2000 Phase II report, pp. 36-43, with some further, current explication.

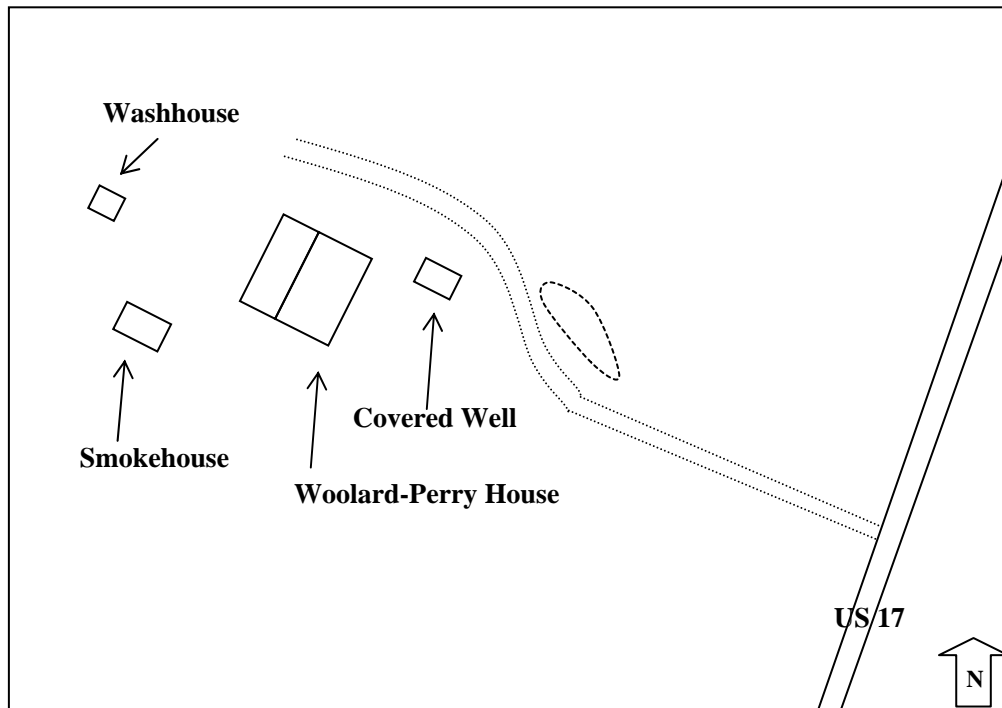


Figure 140: Woolard-Perry House Site Plan.

The Woolard-Perry House, built between 1820-1835 by John Woolard, is a two-story, four-bay frame I-House with a brick pier foundation and a side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The exterior of the house is clad in weatherboard. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the north elevation. Two doors are located in the central bays of the first floor of the principle east façade. Nine-over-six sash windows are located in the three bays of the second story, and the windows of the first floor have been replaced with six-over-six sash windows. A one-story porch with brick pier foundation and wood posts supporting a hipped roof clad in standing seam metal extends the length of the façade. A one-story shed-roof addition is attached to the west elevation.

Behind the house is a framed smokehouse with a gabled roof and a shed-roof washhouse. A well covered by a pyramidal roof is directly north of the house.



Figure 141: Woolard-Perry House, east façade and covered well.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 142: Woolard Perry House, east façade.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 143: Woolard Perry House, north and west elevations.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 144: Woolard Perry House, covered well.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 145: Woolard Perry House, smokehouse and washhouse.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.



Figure 146: Woolard-Perry House, smokehouse.
Penne Sandbeck, NCDOT, August 2010.

History

John Woolard (1792-1875) settled the property in the early nineteenth century and constructed the house c. 1820-1835. In 1865, he was a charter member of the Macedonia Christian Church, of which his family has been associated with since.⁹⁰ Woolard was a planter and owned slaves who worked the property; two slave houses were once located on the property, although their locations are unknown. The house remains in the family, and is currently owned by the Perry family, who are descendants of the Woolards.

National Register Evaluation

The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and design. Integrity of materials and workmanship has been slightly compromised by the removal of the south gable end chimney, new windows and a twentieth-century porch, but the essential form and design of the house remains.

Several other outbuildings were still standing when the Woolard-Perry House was determined eligible in 1981; three outbuildings, a mule pen, and two packhouses were located east of the house. They are no longer extant.

For National Register significance, the Woolard-Perry House is **not eligible** under Criterion A. To merit eligibility under Criterion A, *a district or property* must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history, or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to social history.⁹¹ The Woolard-Perry house is not associated with a significant event or trend in history.

The Woolard-Perry House is **not eligible** under Criterion B, a category for individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No individuals significant in local, state, or national history are known to have been active with this property.

The Woolard-Perry House is **eligible** under Criterion C for Design and Construction. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- Represent the work of a master;
- Possess high artistic value;
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁹²

The Woolard-Perry House was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture in 1981 and again in 2000. The Woolard-Perry house is an

⁹⁰ Ellis, p. 36.

⁹¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 12.

⁹² *National Register Bulletin 15*, pp. 17-20.

early example of the hall/chamber type dwelling common in Martin County throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is also an early example of the Federal period, and retains most of its original form and details. Settlement occurred in Martin County in the late seventeenth century, but the earliest surviving group of houses dates from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and the Woolard-Perry House is a surviving example of the period.⁹³

Finally, under the scope given for this report, which specifically addresses above-ground resources, the Woolard-Perry House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D. For properties to be eligible under Criterion D they must, first, have or have had information contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Second, this information must be considered important.⁹⁴ No additional above ground information specific to Criterion D was discovered during fieldwork or research.

⁹³ Ronald E. Heinz, DOT/FHWA, Determination of Eligibility Notification (May 15, 1981).

⁹⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 15.

National Register Boundary Description

The National Register Boundary for the Woolard-Perry House encompasses approximately 43 acres and follows the tax parcel boundaries for PIN 5774-33-0461. This tax parcel follows the western right of way line of US 17 to the east, a ditchline to the south, the field line and small stream to the west and the southern right of way for SR 1116 (Rodgers School Road) to the north.



Figure 147: Proposed National Register Boundary, Woolard-Perry House.
Martin County GIS Tax Parcel Information

Resource Name	Beaufort County Bridge No. 56
Survey Site Number	Property No. 67
Location	On US 17 over Gum Swamp, south of Woolard Rd.
Bridge ID	060056
Construction Date	1921; altered 1939
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Figure 148: Bridge No. 56, Beaufort County.
Kate Husband, NCDOT, February 2011.

Location and Physical Description

The two-lane, two-span Bridge No. 56 carries US 17 traffic over a small tributary of Latham Creek, just south of the early twentieth-century hamlet of Batts Crossroads. Built in 1921 by the State Highway Commission (SHC) when US 17 was a less traveled thoroughfare, it was originally a slab concrete bridge supported by concrete abutments and framed by paneled parapets. In 1939 the SHC widened the bridge with steel stringer extensions; the steel beams are supported, in turn, on the original substructure's abutments. The paneled parapets were removed for the more moderne-style one-bar concrete rail, which still remains.

National Register Evaluation

As an altered bridge with insufficient integrity for either a 1920s concrete slab bridge or a 1930s steel stringer bridge, Bridge No. 56 is **not eligible** for the National Register. As noted in NCDOT's Historic Bridge Inventory, "the bridge is not historically significant for its rural setting," nor are there any historic properties (NR, NCSL, DOE) adjacent or nearby.

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Appendix I

Federal Aid #

TIP # R-2511

County: Beaufort-Martin

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Widening of US 17 from Old Ford (NC 171 jct.), Beaufort County, to Woodland Acres, Martin County.

Oct. 12

On September 28, 2010, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
 North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
 Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
 There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
 There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as _____ are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
 There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
 All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
 More information is requested on properties 1, 2, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 41, 44, 45, 46, 49-56 [Coveys X-Road], 59, 61, 62, 65

Signed:

Penne Sandbeck
 Representative, NCDOT

10-12-2010

Date

 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

 Representative, HPO

Date

Renee Medkirk-Early
 State Historic Preservation Officer

10-12-10

Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

APPENDIX II

Properties deemed Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places during
meetings with Historic Preservation Office



Property 3: US 17, North of Old Ford Church of Christ

PIN: 5679-43-2006

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 4: 6344 US 17

PIN: 5679-43-9460

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 5: No Address, North of North Roberson Road on US 17
PIN: 5679-55-6058
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 6: 6498 US 17
PIN: 5679-44-5293
Common building type, no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 7: 6639 US 17

PIN: 5679-34-9747

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 8: 6658 US 17

PIN: 5679-45-4163

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 9: 6958 US 17

PIN: 5679-36-8501

No architectural or archaeological or archaeological significance.



Property 10: North of 6958 US 17

PIN: No PIN

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 12: 6639 US 17

PIN: 5770-30-8469

Common building type, no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 13: 7978 US 17

PIN: 5770-21-5606

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 14: 8000 US 17

PIN: 5770-21-3811

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 16: 8235 US 17

PIN: 5770-12-4878

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 17: 8632 US 17
PIN: 5770-15-9157
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 21: 8889 US 17
PIN: 5770-06-4184
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 22: 8823 US 17
PIN: 5770-05-4760
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 23: 8985 US 17
PIN: 5770-06-4546
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 24: 9199 US 17

PIN: 5770-07-0644

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 25: 9336 US 17

PIN: 5770-06-2586

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 26: 9374 US 17
PIN: 5770-06-2586
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 27: 8824 US 17
PIN: 5760-98-8797
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 28: 164 Bear Grass Road

PIN: 5771-20-9437

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 29: No Address, Intersection of US 17 and Bear Grass Road

PIN: 5771-02-5031

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 30: 9923 US 17

PIN: 5771-01-0665

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 31: 46 West Bear Grass Road

PIN: 5771-02-1103

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 32: 10076 US 17
PIN: 5771-02-5220
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 33: 10078 US 17
PIN: 5771-02-5220
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 34: 10401 US 17

PIN: 5771-04-7199

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 35: 11055 US 17

PIN: 5771-15-0456

Common building type, no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 36: 10826 US 17
PIN: 5771-17-3072

Common building type, no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 37: 10670 US 17
PIN: 5771-17-8671

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 38: 10580 US 17

PIN: 5771-18-9090

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 39: 10471 US 17

PIN: 5771-38-3464

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 40: 10155 US 17

PIN: 5772-20-3331

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 42: 9660 US 17

PIN: 5772-02-5506

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 47: 9321 US 17

PIN: 5772-14-5685

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 48: 9276 US 17

PIN: 5762-95-8194

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 57: 7807 US 17
PIN: 5773-12-8369
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 58: 7640 US 17
PIN: 5773-03-3493
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 60: 7361 US 17
PIN: 5773-14-1739
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 63: 6620 US 17
PIN: 5773-18-1655
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 64: 6000 US 17
PIN: 5774-21-7594
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property 66: 5136 US 17
PIN: 5774-44-1864
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.