



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

June 13, 2001

**MEMORANDUM**

To: William Gilmore  
Project Development & Environmental Analysis, NCDOT

From: David Brook *DLB for David Brook*

Re: Replace Bridge 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek, B-4094,  
Currituck County, ER 01-8988

Thank you for your letter of March 9, 2000, transmitting the survey report by Heather Fernbach for the above project. We apologize for the delay in our response.

The report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

- ◆ Moyock Historic District under Criterion A for community development, as a representative of the revitalization of small communities in rural northeastern North Carolina; and Criterion C for architectural significance, as a representative example of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century building types in relatively unaltered condition. The boundaries shown are appropriate.

The following property was determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- ◆ Bridge #28 over Shingle Landing Creek

The above comments are offered in accord with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 800. If you have any questions concerning them, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley at 733-4763. Thank you.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT  
Nicholas Graf, FHWA

bc: Brown/Montgomery ✓  
Scott Power  
DOT  
County  
RF

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	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St. Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St. Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St. Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
REPORT  
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle  
Landing Creek  
Currituck County, North Carolina  
TIP No. B-4094  
State Project No. 8.2040401  
Federal Aid No. BRZ-1222 (6)**



**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Heather Fearnbach**

**February 2001**

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Final Identification and Evaluation**

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Currituck County, North Carolina**

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*ER 00-9927*



North Carolina Department of Transportation Report  
Prepared by Heather Fearnbach

February 2001

*Heather Fearnbach*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

*2/28/2001*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Mary Pope Furr*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

*2/28/2001*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek  
Currituck County, North Carolina  
TIP No. B-4094**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek in Currituck County with a new structure (Figure 1). Bridge No. 28 is a two-lane timber and steel structure built in 1967 and has a sufficiency rating of 28.6 out of 100.

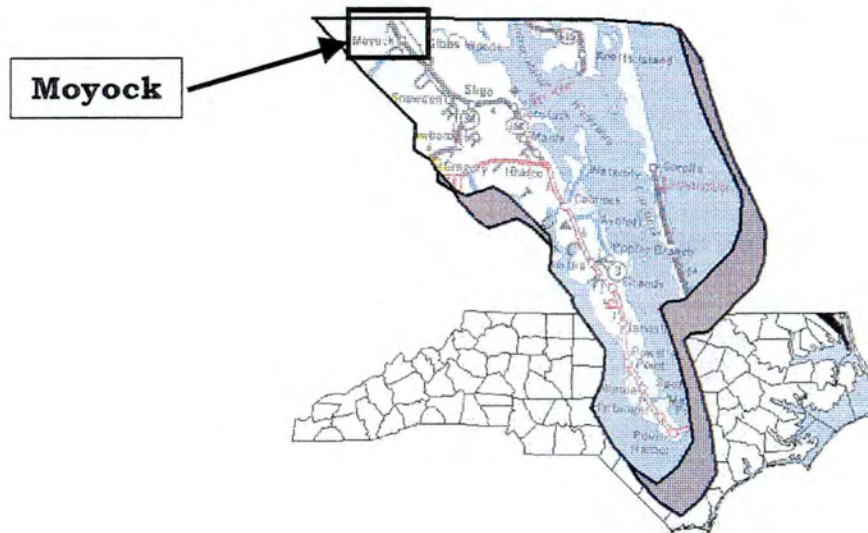
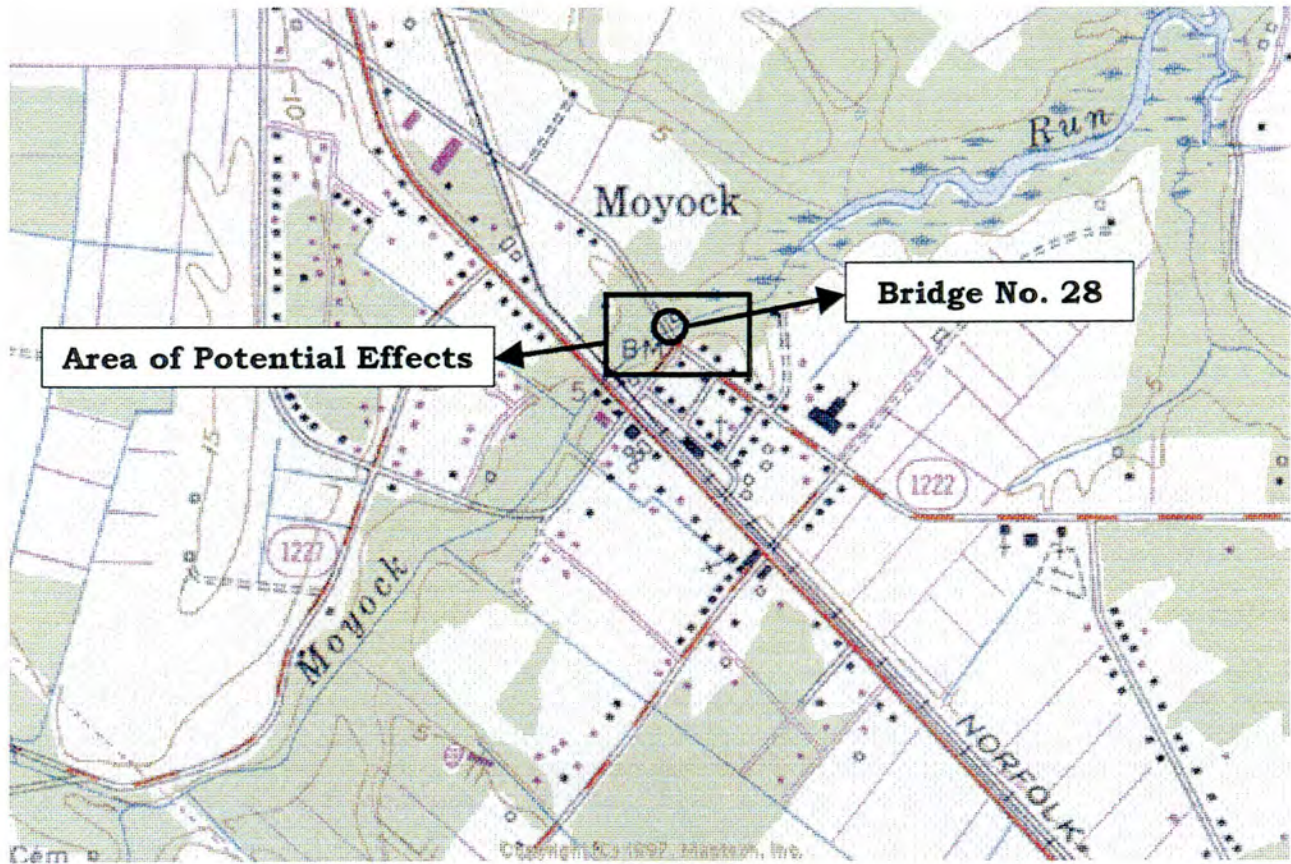
One alternative is being evaluated for replacing Bridge No. 316. It is to replace the bridge along the existing alignment. During construction, traffic will be maintained off-site on existing roads.

**PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT**

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (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 (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed or permitted project has an effect on 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 available for review by the public.

**METHODOLOGY**

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (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 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 addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.



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Project  
**Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222  
 over Shingle Landing Creek**

Sheet Title  
**Vicinity Map and Area of Potential  
 Effects**

Drawn By:  
Feambach

Issue Date:  
11-22-00

TIP No.  
**B-4094**

Scale **NTS**

Figure No.  
**1**

NCDOT conducted an intensive 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 for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown in Figure 1.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey on January 10, 2001. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map.

Background research was conducted at the HPO in Raleigh, the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh, and the Currituck County Governmental Complex in Currituck.

### **SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS**

The bridge under consideration spans Shingle Landing Creek in Currituck County. Bridge No. 28 has timber posts, timber decking covered with asphalt on steel I-beams, and a timber railing. Bridge No. 28, built in 1967, is not individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The APE for the bridge replacement project includes portions of the proposed Moyock Historic District.

*Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List*  
Moyock Historic District

### **PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS**

*Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List*  
**Moyock Historic District**

#### Location

The Moyock Historic District is located to the east of Highway 168 approximately three miles south of the Virginia border.

#### Background Information

Currituck County was one of the earliest regions of North Carolina to be settled. William Powell records that by the early 1650s an overflow of colonists from Virginia established permanent settlements in North Carolina. The northeastern part of North Carolina, termed "Old Virginia"

in the seventeenth century, fell under the proprietorship of Sir George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, in 1663. Currituck County, formed by 1681 as a precinct to Albemarle County, was given an Indian name meaning “land of the wild goose.”<sup>1</sup>

Moyock Creek appears on early maps of the region, including Edward Moseley’s 1733 map of North Carolina (Figure 2). Moyock, an Indian name, means “the place of the oak on the trail.” By 1733 there was a crossing at Moyock Creek (now known as Shingle Landing Creek) in the approximate location of the present bridge spanning Shingle Landing Creek on SR 1222. Moyock was established as a small port settlement by 1753. The community was known as Shingle Landing due to its function as a manufacturing and distribution center for cypress shingles by 1800. Moyock became the official name of the town when the post office was established on March 5, 1857. Most of the town burned during the Civil War, and as a result the extant structures in Moyock date only to the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.<sup>2</sup>

The Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad reached Moyock in 1880, stimulating the construction of the frame residential and commercial buildings that constitute the majority of the proposed historic district. The town retains its late nineteenth/early twentieth-century appearance, although heavy commuter traffic to and from Virginia and the Outer Banks has precipitated recent development surrounding the proposed historic district.

### Description

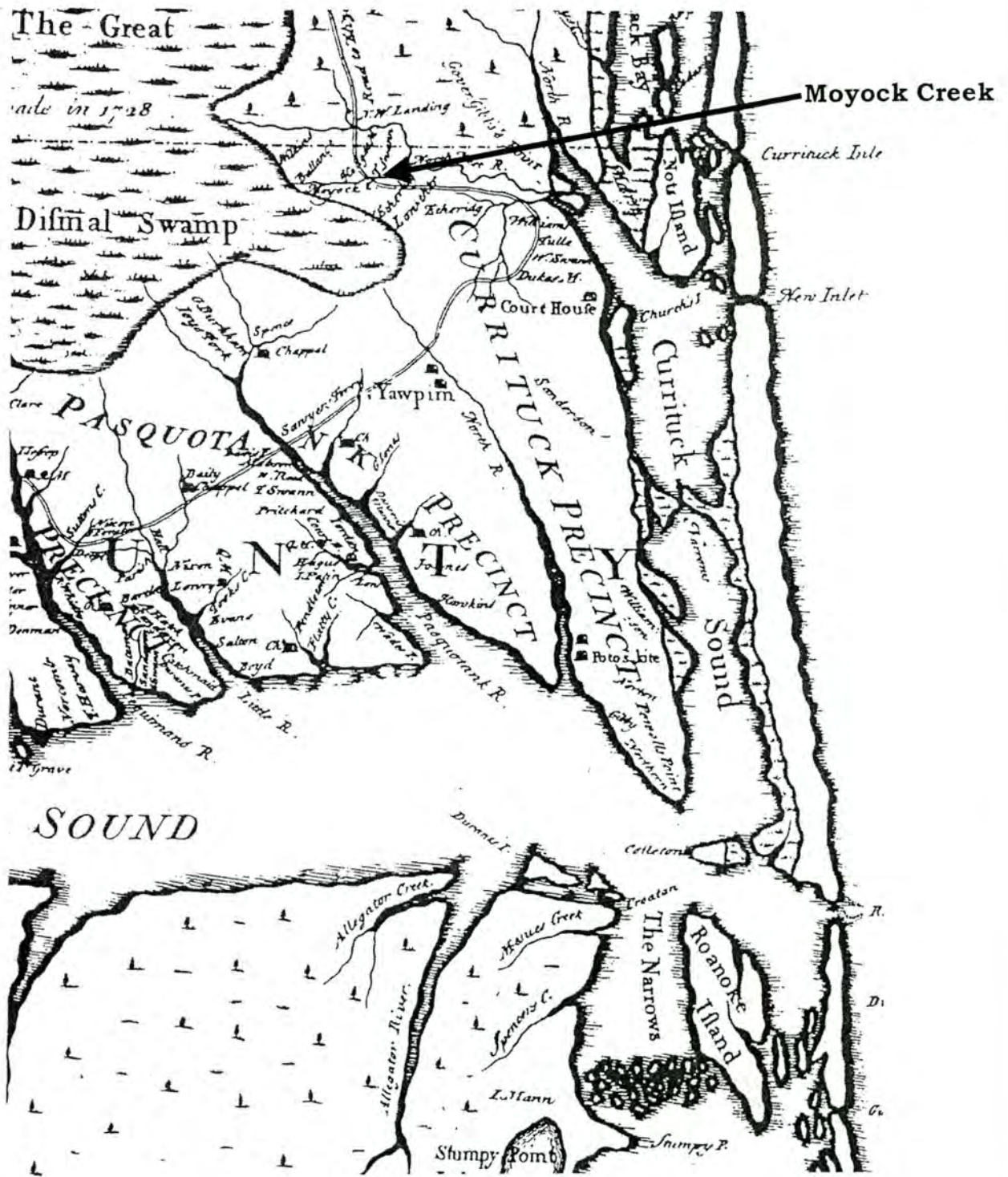
The North Carolina Study List application (1996) maps thirteen structures in the proposed Moyock Historic District (Figure 3). These structures include Bridge No. 28 over Shingle Landing Creek, two commercial buildings and ten residential buildings.

Bridge No. 28, locally referred to as the “Humpbacked Bridge over Moyock Creek,” spans Shingle Landing Creek at a historic crossing. A road crossed Shingle Landing Creek as early as 1733, indicated by Edward Moseley’s map, and there has been a series of bridges over the creek (Figures 4 and 5). The current bridge, which has a small hump mimicking an earlier bridge, was constructed in 1967, and is a two-lane,

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<sup>1</sup> Albemarle Genealogical Society, The Heritage of Currituck County, North Carolina (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1985), 12; Marion Fiske Welch, Moyock: A Pictorial and Folk History, 1900-1920 (Norfolk: Donning Company Publishers, 1982), 7.

<sup>2</sup> William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazeteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 341, 451; Jim Hall, “Village of Moyock,” North Carolina Study List Application, HPO Office Files, Raleigh, North Carolina, Department of Cultural Resources, 1996.



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Project  
**Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222  
 over Shingle Landing Creek**

Sheet Title  
**Section of Edward Moseley's  
 1733 Map of North Carolina**

Drawn By:  
 Fearnbach

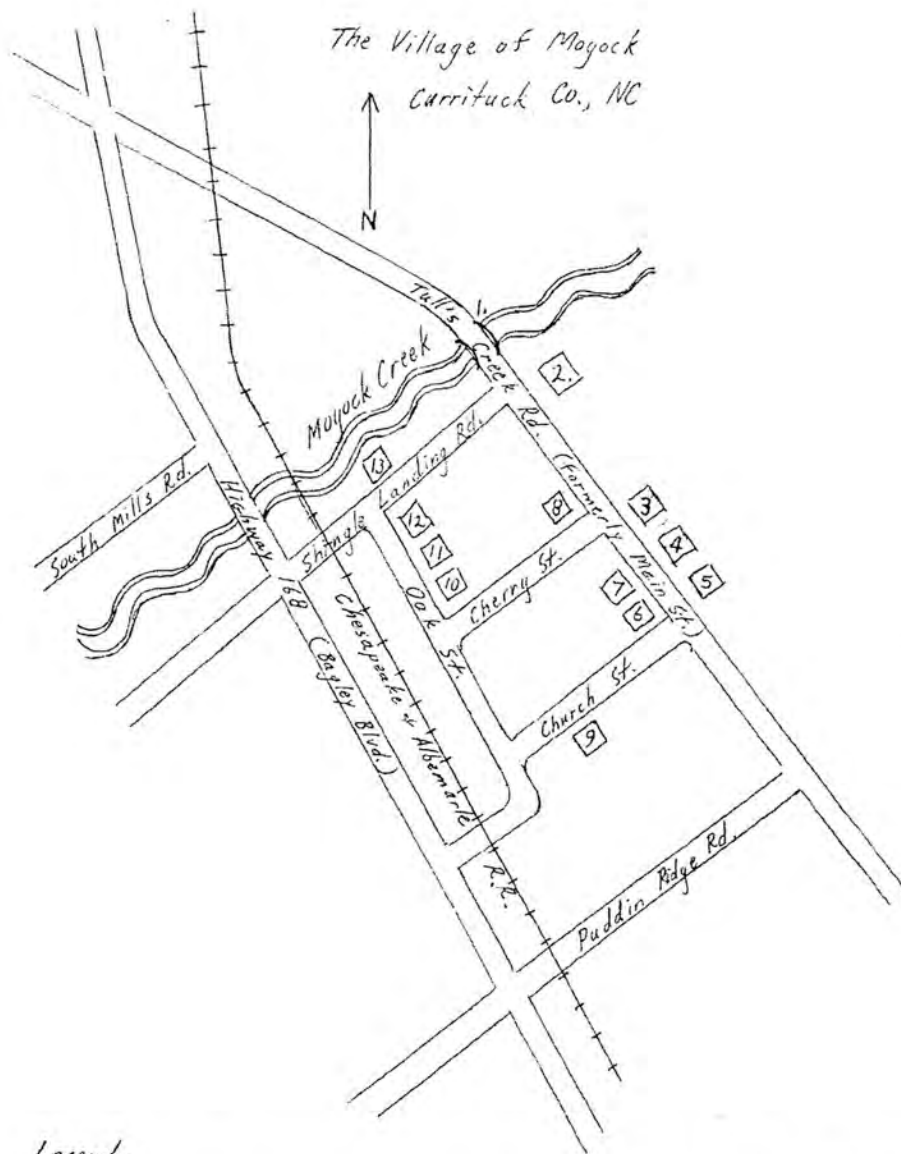
Issue Date:  
 11-22-00

TIP No.  
**B-4094**

Scale **NTS**

Figure No.  
**2**





Legend:

- |                           |                        |                                  |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bridge on Moyock Creek | 5. Old Doctor's Office | 9. Wm. H. Creekmore house        |
| 2. Martin C. Poyner house | 6. West house          | 10. Cherry house                 |
| 3. Fiske-Welch house      | 7. Bell house          | 11. J.W. Poyner house            |
| 4. Dr. Stuart Mann house  | 8. Billy West house    | 12. 2 <sup>ND</sup> Poyner Store |
|                           |                        | 13. 1 <sup>ST</sup> Poyner Store |



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Project  
**Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222  
 over Shingle Landing Creek**

Sheet Title  
**Study List Application Map**

Drawn By:  
Feambach

Issue Date:  
11-22-00

TIP No.  
**B-4094**

Scale **NTS**

Figure No. **3**

asphalt-covered timber and steel structure (Figure 7, Number 1 on Study List map). Due to its recent construction date and lack of engineering or historical significance, Bridge No. 28 is a non-contributing element of the proposed Moyock Historic District.

The second Poyner Store, now the home of the Poyner Oil Company, is a local landmark located at the Corner of Shingle Landing Road and Oak Street across from the Chesapeake and Albemarle Railroad tracks (Figure 8, Number 12 on Study List map). The two-story structure, as described by Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, is a “frame commercial building with a robustly stepped, curved and bracketed parapet front.”<sup>3</sup> The second Poyner Store, built in 1903, superceded the first Poyner Store, which is located immediately across the street. J.W. Poyner built the first store in 1895. The one-story wood frame building is in a state of disrepair (Figure 9, Number 13 on Study List map).

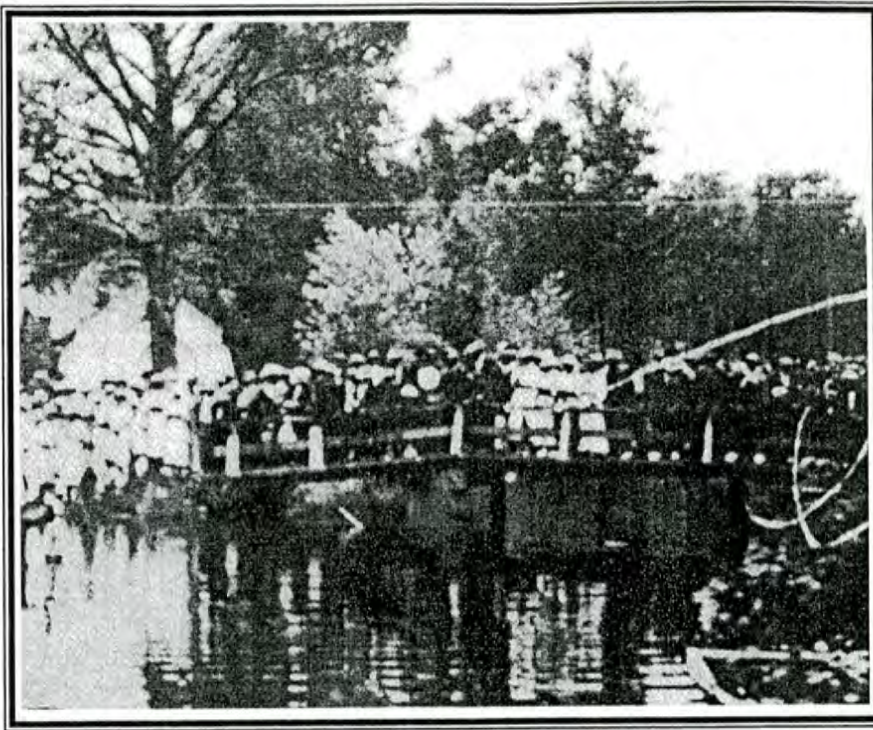
The ten residential buildings in Moyock listed on the Study List application have construction dates from the 1890s to the 1920s (Figures 10-19). Eight are two-story frame dwellings with varying degrees of exterior ornamentation. The Martin C. Poyner House, built in 1902, has the most elaborate original millwork on a porch that wraps around two elevations of the house. A front gable wing with bay windows dominates the façade of the Poyner House (Figure 10, Number 2 on Study List map). The William D. Cox House, a two-story frame bungalow with a screened-in front porch, was built in the 1920s (Figure 11, Number 8 on Study List map). William Cox was the Superintendent of Currituck County Schools from 1917-1922.<sup>4</sup> The (former) office of Dr. Stuart Mann, constructed in 1907, a small one-story frame building with later additions including two side wings and a front porch, was being demolished at the time of the site visit in January 2001 (Figure 12, Number 5 on Study List map).

In addition to the properties mentioned in the Study List application, it appears that two other properties could be classified as contributing to the Moyock Historic District: the Martin Jarvis House and the Eldon Miller House (Figures 20 and 21). The Martin Jarvis House, a small one-story frame building with a hip roof is located adjacent to the site of the former office of Dr. Stuart Mann. The Eldon Miller House, a two-story frame building with a two-story rear ell and a one-story side addition, is located adjacent to the William H. Creekmore House.

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<sup>3</sup> Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 92.

<sup>4</sup>



**Figure 5-  
Bridge over  
Shingle  
Landing Creek**

**(From  
collection of  
Marion Fiske  
Welch- no  
date)**



**Figure 6-  
Bridge over  
Shingle  
Landing Creek**

**(From  
collection of  
Marion Fiske  
Welch- no date)**



**Figure 7 - Bridge No. 28 over Shingle Landing Creek-  
Looking Northwest**



**Figure 8 - Second Poyner Store**



**Figure 9 - First Poyner Store**



**Figure 10 - Martin C. Poyner House**



**Figure 11 - William D. Cox House**



**Figure 12 - (Former) Dr. Stuart Mann Office**



**Figure 13 - Fiske-Welch House**



**Figure 14 - Dr. Stuart Mann House**



**Figure 15 - Rupert West House**



**Figure 16 - Sara C. Bell House**





**Figure 17 - J.W. Poyner House**



**Figure 18 - Will Cherry House**



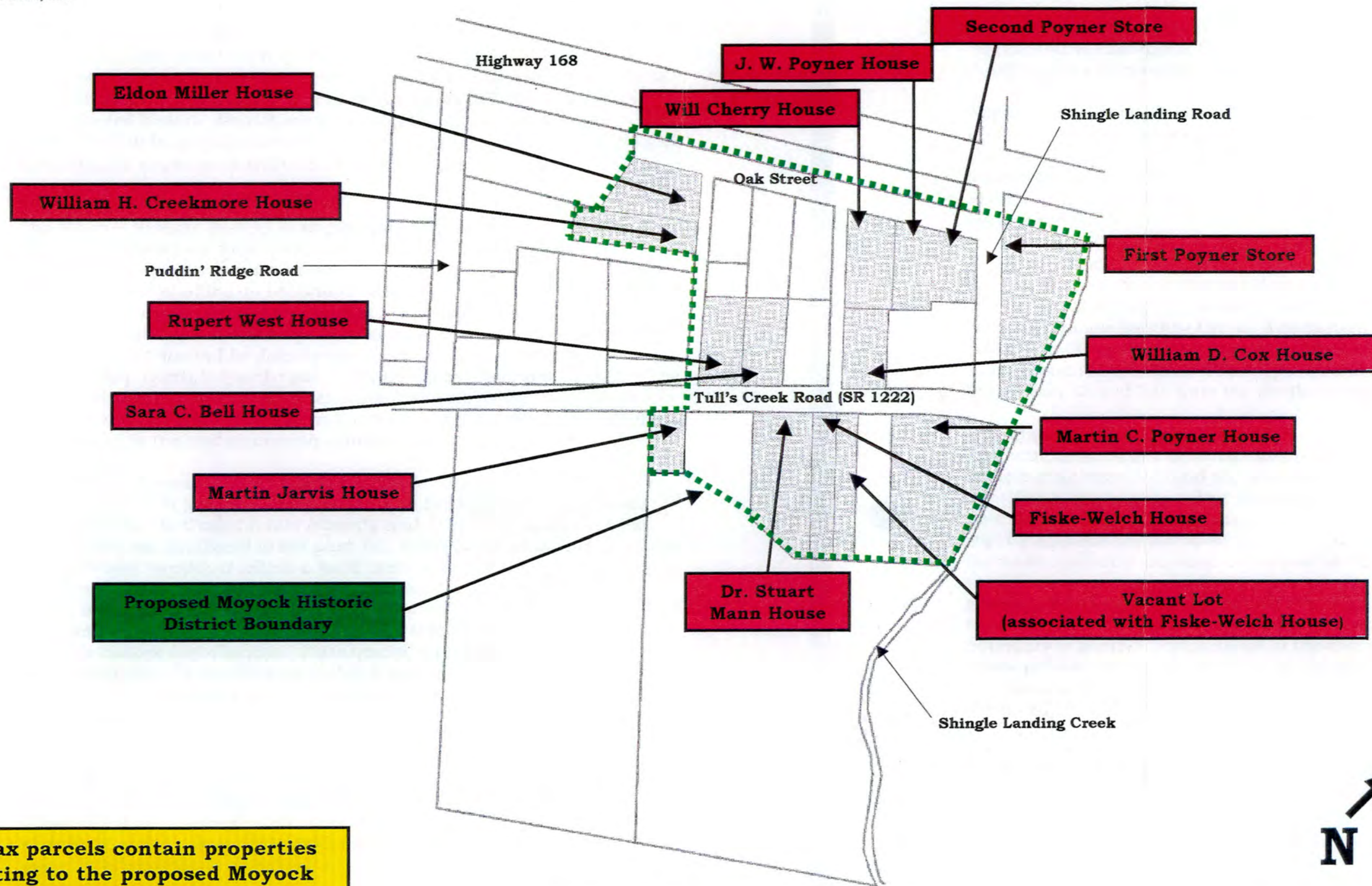
**Figure 19 - William H. Creekmore House**



**Figure 20 - Eldon Miller House**




**Figure 21 - Martin Jarvis House**



**Shaded tax parcels contain properties contributing to the proposed Moyock Historic District**

**White tax parcels contain noncontributing properties**



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	Sheet Title <b>Contributing Resources in Proposed Moyock Historic District</b>	Scale NTS	Figure No. <b>22</b>

### Statement of Significance

The historic core of the town of Moyock is a good example of the construction boom in rural communities that often followed the arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century (Figure 22). The buildings in the proposed historic district are representative of the range of more economical styles popular around the turn of the century, and still retain their original appearance with only minor alterations.

### Evaluation

The Moyock Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for community development. *To be eligible under Criterion A the 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 the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*<sup>5</sup> The Moyock Historic District is representative of the revitalization of small communities in rural northeastern North Carolina following the arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.

The Moyock Historic District is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*<sup>6</sup>

The Moyock Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose*

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<sup>5</sup> National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

<sup>6</sup> National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15, 15.

*components lack individual distinction.*<sup>7</sup> The district contains a representative example of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century building types in relatively unaltered condition.

The Moyock Historic District is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*<sup>8</sup>

#### Boundary Description

The boundaries of the proposed Moyock Historic District are outlined in Figure 22. The district is bounded on the west by Oak Street and to the north by Shingle Landing Creek. The eastern property lines of tax parcels 26-30 and the southwestern corner of tax parcel 31 form the eastern boundaries, while Church Street and southern property lines of tax parcels 13 and 14A form the southern boundaries.

#### Boundary Justification

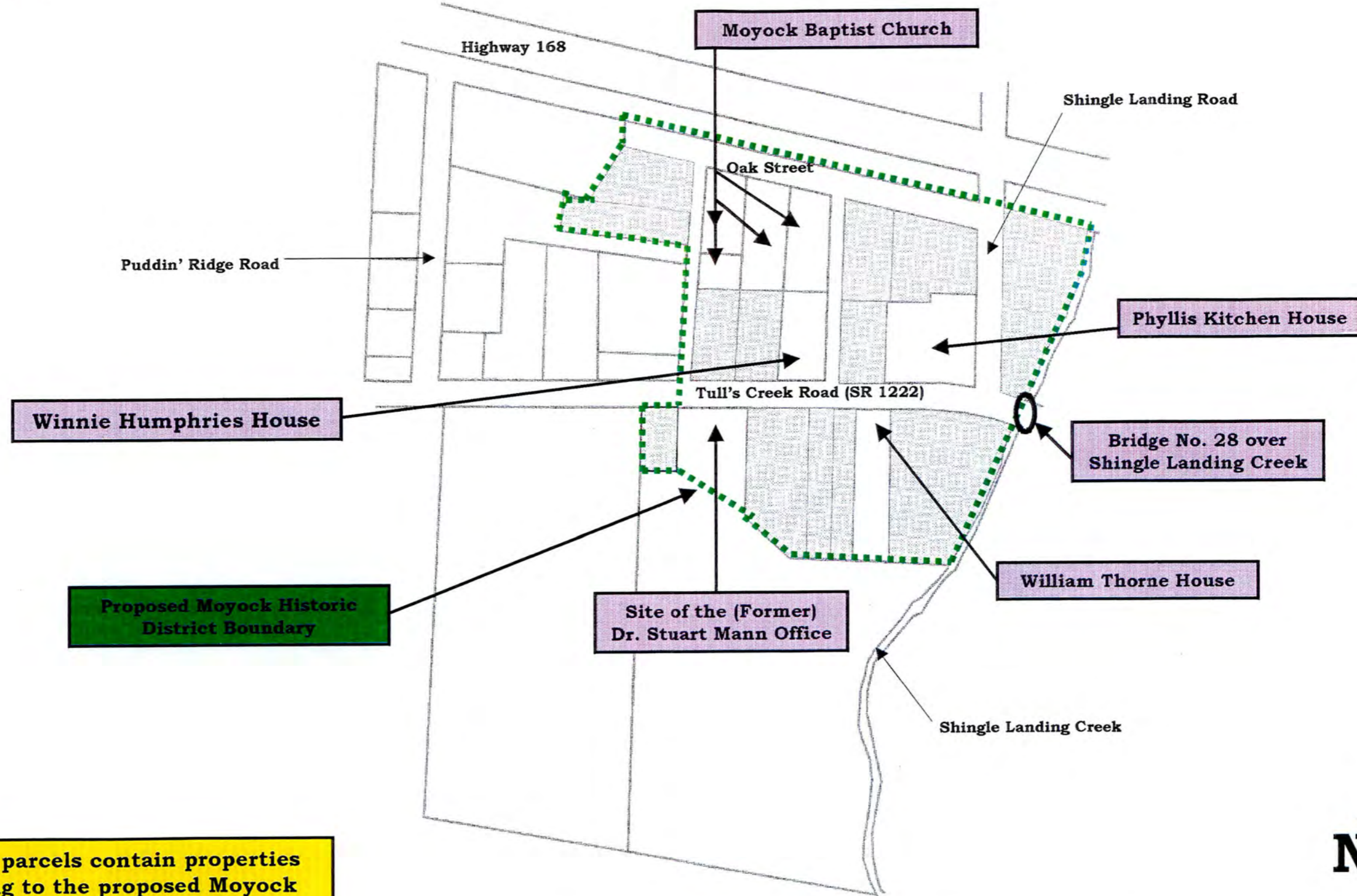
The boundaries of the proposed Moyock Historic District include thirteen contributing resources and six non-contributing resources (Figures 23-27). These boundaries reflect the historic concentration of resources near the railroad and small commercial center of Moyock, and exclude rapidly encroaching new development. The western boundary provides the most distinctive example of the intersection of historic resources and new development, as Oak Street runs parallel to the slightly elevated railroad and the newly widened five-lane Highway 168, creating a visual, psychological and physical edge of the historic district. The northern boundary is another obvious edge of the district as Shingle Landing Creek provides a natural break in the landscape. The eastern and southern boundaries exclude as many noncontributing resources bordering the district as possible.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.


<sup>8</sup> National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 15, 15.

<sup>9</sup> National Trust for Historic Preservation, A Guide to Delineating Edges of Historic Districts (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1976), 14.



**Shaded tax parcels contain properties contributing to the proposed Moyock Historic District**

**White tax parcels contain noncontributing properties**

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	Sheet Title <b>Noncontributing Resources in Proposed Moyock Historic District</b>	Issue Date: 2-12-00	Scale NTS
		Figure No. <b>23</b>	



**Figure 24 - Phyllis Kitchen House**



**Figure 25 - Winnie Humphries House**





**Figure 26 - William Thorne House**



**Figure 27 - Moyock Baptist Church**

## Bibliography

- Albemarle Genealogical Society. The Heritage of Currituck County, North Carolina. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1985.
- Bishir, Catherine W., and Michael T. Southern. A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.
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- Welch, Marion Fiske. Moyock: A Pictorial and Folk History, 1900-1920. Norfolk: Donning Company Publishers, 1982.