



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

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

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

July 8, 2004

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory J. Thorpe, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
Division of Highways
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook *DSB for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Bridge No. 12 on SR 1800 over Eagle Swamp, B-4175, Lenoir County, ER03-1232

Thank you for your letter of June 7, 2004, concerning the above project.

We appreciate the additional information you have provided concerning the Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House, southeast side SR 1800, 1.0 mile north of junction with SR 1801, is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. Additional research has revealed that the Bryant House was not built or constructed by African-Americans and is not significantly associated with African-American heritage.

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 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: Southern/McBride
County

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919)733-6545/715-4801

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Phase II Intensive
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Replace Bridge No. 12 on SR 1800 over Eagle Swamp
Lenoir County, North Carolina
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. B-4175
State Project No. 8.2200601
Federal Aid No. BRZ-1800(3)
WBS No. 33522.1.1**

**Prepared by:
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
Post Office Box 1171
Durham, NC 27702
919-682-2211**

**Prepared for:
Wetherill Engineering, Inc.
559 Jones Franklin Road, Suite 164
Raleigh, NC 27606
919-851-8077**

March 2004


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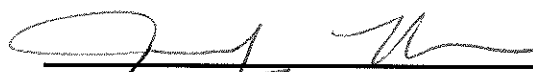
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Raleigh, NC 27606
919-851-8077

March 2004



Sarah Woodard, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 3/8/04
Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 3/8/2004
Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation 3.16.2004
Date

**Lenoir County, North Carolina
TIP No. B-4175
State Project No. 8.2200601
Federal Aid No. BRZ-1800(3)**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 12 on SR 1800 over Eagle Swamp in Lenoir County (Figure 1). Bridge No. 12, built in 1956, is a two-lane structure with a timber floor on timber joists. The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 38.9 out of a possible 100 for a new structure. The bridge is considered functionally obsolete and structurally deficient. The replacement of this inadequate structure will result in safer and more efficient traffic operations.

The bridge will be replaced in its current location with a detour routed on existing roads. No other alternatives are being considered.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on January 14, 2004, covering 100 percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. One property considered worthy of further analysis was intensively surveyed and evaluated in February 2004.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List, and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators conducted research at the North Carolina Room at the Durham County Public Library's main branch, the Lenoir County Courthouse, and the North Carolina State Archives. Investigators also attempted to contact the property owner.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE includes a section of SR 1800. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed bridge replacement project.

The APE includes one property over fifty years of age, which is evaluated in this report.

Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places

None

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register

None

Properties listed on the Study List

None

Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible for the National Register

None

Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1)

*Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not
Worthy of Further Evaluation*

None

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II. Introduction

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 12 on SR 1800 over Eagle Swamp in Lenoir County (Figure 1). Bridge No. 12, built in 1956, is a two-lane structure with a timber floor on timber joists. The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 38.9 out of a possible 100 for a new structure. The bridge is considered functionally obsolete and structurally deficient. The replacement of this inadequate structure will result in safer and more efficient traffic operations.

One alternative is being evaluated for replacing Bridge No. 12. The bridge will be replaced in its current location with a detour routed on existing roads.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on January 14, 2004, covering 100 percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. One property considered worthy of further analysis was intensively surveyed and evaluated in February 2004.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List, and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators conducted research at the North Carolina Room at the Durham County Public Library's main branch, the Lenoir County Courthouse, and the North Carolina State Archives. Investigators also attempted to contact the property owner.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE includes a section of SR 1800. The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed bridge replacement project.



Photos 1 and 2
Bridge No. 12 Over Eagle Swamp



III. Physical Environment

The project area for the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 12 is at the eastern edge of Lenoir County, about one-and-a-half miles south of the Pitt County town of Grifton. Bridge No. 12 is situated just north of the Neuse River and south and west of Contentnea Creek. SR 1800 crosses Eagle Swamp approximately one mile north of the intersection with SR 1801.

About one-tenth of a mile north of the bridge is the Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House, the only historic property within the APE.

Lenoir County is situated within North Carolina's Coastal Plain. The land is generally flat to slightly rolling, ranging in elevation from twenty-five to one hundred twenty-five feet above sea level, with fertile soils conducive to cotton and tobacco production, the county's chief cash crops in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, respectively.¹ Numerous streams, creeks, and swamps flow into the Neuse River, which bisects the county and joins Contentnea Creek to the southeast of Eagle Swamp. This area suffered severe flooding in 1999 during Hurricane Floyd.



Photo 3

Eagle Swamp, Looking East from Bridge No. 12

¹ Lenoir County website, www.co.lenoir.nc.us/aboutus.html.

IV. Methodology

EPE conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources 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. Two EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on January 14, 2004, covering 100 percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. One property considered worthy of further analysis was intensively surveyed and evaluated in February 2004.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List, and National Register files at the HPO in Raleigh. Investigators conducted research at the North Carolina Room at the Durham County Public Library's main branch, the Lenoir County Courthouse, and the North Carolina State Archives. Investigators also unsuccessfully attempted to contact the property owner.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE was reviewed and refined during the Phase II intensive-level survey. The APE includes portions of SR 1800 and areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed bridge replacement project.

EPE 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; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

V. Background Information and Historic Contexts

The landscape of Lenoir County consists of open agricultural lands, generally flat terrain, and pine woods. The Neuse River and numerous tributaries meander through the county. Small towns, rural communities, and farmsteads are located close to water sources and transportation corridors.

In 1791, Dobbs County was divided to form Lenoir and Glasgow counties. Lenoir County was named for William Lenoir, a Revolutionary War veteran and hero at the Battle of Kings Mountain, and the state legislature designated Kinston as the county seat. Kinston was previously called Atkins Bank in the early and mid-eighteenth century, but it was renamed Kingston in honor of King George III when it was incorporated in 1762. In 1784, the "g" was dropped to create a less monarchical name. In 1833 the name was changed to Caswell in honor of Governor Richard Caswell, but Kinston was re-instituted in 1834.²

Most of Lenoir County's eighteenth and nineteenth century residents engaged in agriculture. The Neuse River provided access to the port town of New Bern, but the waterway was sometimes too low for navigation or clogged with debris. As a result Lenoir County often found itself at an economic disadvantage when compared with areas closer to the coast. Without reliable transportation, by which products could reach markets, most farmers did not grow cash crops. Instead they raised a variety of foodstuffs and staples that allowed them to be self-sufficient.³ As the nineteenth century progressed, however, the rise of a slave-dependent, plantation-based economy changed this pattern.

In 1800, about one-third of Lenoir County's population was enslaved. Twenty years later, the population was about evenly split between slave and free, but within another decade, the enslaved population exceeded the free population. Rising cotton prices and improvements in agricultural technology during the antebellum years fueled continued rapid growth of the county's slave population until the outbreak of the Civil War.⁴

² William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 265, 278-279.

³ Ruth Little et al., *Coastal Plain and Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina* (Kinston, N.C.: City of Kinston and Lenoir County Historical Society, 1998), 28.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 27.

Lenoir County's economy also benefited from access to a steamboat operated by James and Franklin Dibble and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, which was completed in 1855 between Kinston and New Bern. Both facilities gave farmers and merchants easier access to distant markets, which provided profitable trade opportunities and greater cultural exchange with other areas of the state and country. Meanwhile, naval stores, which had always been one of the county's main products, continued to be an economic force creating a demand for the supplies, such as barrels, necessary for making, storing, and transporting tar, pitch, and turpentine.⁵

After the Civil War, cotton and other agriculture production rebounded quickly. Rice cultivation and timber harvesting increased, but prices, particularly for cotton, were falling while fertilizers and rail freight rates remained expensive. Additionally, by the 1880s, the natural resources needed to fuel the naval stores industry were depleted. Farmers began incurring debts, creating dependence on a cash crop, leaving less space, time, and energy for food cultivation, which in turn, drove farmers to produce greater quantities of cash crops. Country stores offering credit to farm families proliferated.⁶

Antebellum plantations, too large to operate without free labor after emancipation, were subdivided, so the number of farms, and tenant farmers, in the county grew while the size of the average farm decreased. In 1860, there were about 600 farms in Lenoir County. By 1880, there were roughly 1,500 farms, and one-half of those were tenant farms. In 1900, one-third of the county's farms were owner-operated, white tenants farmed another third, and African American tenants cultivated the other one-third. At the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century, Lenoir County's land had been carved into over three thousand small farms.⁷

Tobacco, the county's primary cash crop in the twentieth century, was introduced on a large scale in 1895 when Jesse Willis Grainger distributed tobacco seeds to farmers promising that he would build an auction warehouse if they would produce the crop. In that first year, sales

⁵ William S. Powell, *Annals of Progress: The Story of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina* (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1963), 41 and Mike Kohler, ed., *Two Hundred Years of Progress: A Report of the History and Achievements of the People of Lenoir County* (Kinston, N.C.: Kinston-Lenoir County Bicentennial Commission, 1976), 83, and Little et al., 28.

⁶ Powell, *Annals*, 62, and Little et al., 74.

⁷ Little et al., 73-74, 103.

exceeded 800,000 pounds and from that point forward, tobacco dominated the county's agricultural output.⁸

Another change occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as urban centers grew in importance. In Kinston, as in many North Carolina towns during the late nineteenth century, two textile factories, the Orion Knitting Mills and the Kinston Cotton Mills, were built in 1891 and 1897 respectively. Another sizeable employer, the Hines Brothers Lumber Company, was established around 1897. Quickly, Kinston became a commercial center with merchants of all kinds, banks, thriving cotton and tobacco storage and trading facilities, carriage and wagon makers, a baker and candy maker, hotels, and a public library.⁹ The town's population and economic importance reached unprecedented heights around the turn of the century and the resulting prospects for steady employment enticed many rural residents to trade their plows for paychecks.

During the second half of the twentieth century, as agriculture in general and tobacco farming specifically became less profitable and reliable source of income, job opportunities off the farm became increasingly important to the local and state economy. In 1953, DuPont opened the world's first polyester plant outside of Kinston, and today, the plant is the county's largest employer while less than two-percent of the county's workforce is engaged in agriculture.¹⁰

Bridge No. 12 is located in Lenoir County, but within close proximity to Griffon, which lies mostly in Pitt County and straddles the Lenoir-Pitt County line and Contentnea Creek. Griffon was known as Peter's Ferry as early as 1755. Ferry service, as well as the creek's usefulness as a navigable waterway, fostered settlement of the community, which was incorporated in 1883. In 1890, a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad cut through Griffon and Kinston, sparking an economic boom in both towns. Around 1900, Griffonians began moving the town's center farther into Pitt County and away from Contentnea Creek in order to escape periodic flood waters.¹¹

⁸ Little et al., 103; Kohler, 92; and Powell, *Annals*, 56-57.

⁹ Powell, *Annals*, 61-62, 66.

¹⁰ Powell, *Annals*, 96; Lenoir County Economic Development Department website, www.lenoiredc.com/index.html; and Eastern Carolina Workforce Development Board, Inc. website, www.ecwdb.org/county.cfm?County=Lenoir.

¹¹ Powell, *Annals*, 3, and Scott Power, ed., *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Greenville, N.C.: Pitt County Historical Society, 1991), 256-257.

During the mid-twentieth century, as highways replaced waterways and rail lines as primary transportation corridors, the economy of rural and small town North Carolina began to stagnate. In 1999, Grifton and Lenoir County, along with the rest of the state's Coastal Plain, suffered Hurricane Floyd's devastating floods. While some flood recovery is still underway, Grifton retains much of its historic character and is home to the annual North Carolina Shad Festival. In Lenoir County, rural landscapes with sprawling fields of cotton and tobacco, tracts of towering pines, meandering swamps, and flat, dark creeks look much the same as they did a century or more ago.

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

The project area includes one property over fifty years of age.

Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1)

Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1)

Location

Southeast side of SR 1800, 1.0 mile North of junction with SR 1801

Background Information

According to oral tradition documented by Lenoir County Survey principal investigator Robbie Jones in 1993, Will Donald, an African American builder, constructed this house at the turn of the twentieth century for Johnny and Ninnie Bryant, who were African American farmers.¹² Public records do not support this; rather, the Bryants purchased the house after it was constructed, although the fact that an African American family was able to purchase such a commodious house in the early twentieth century is remarkable.

According to the 1900 and 1910 censuses, the Bryants rented their farm.¹³ It was not until 1913, when the house was probably ten or fifteen years old, that Johnny and Ninnie Bryant purchased the farm from G. J. Gardner and his wife Johnnie. The house was on the land at that time, as indicated by a cryptic sentence in the deed that reads, "The said Bryant [John H.] is to have the use of the house now living in for one year 1913."¹⁴

The Gardners bought the property just a few months earlier from W. H. Kilpatrick.¹⁵ Neither Kilpatrick or Gardner appeared in *The Heritage of Lenoir County*, the 1910 census of Lenoir County, or the soundexes for the 1900, 1910, and 1920 North Carolina censuses. Therefore, their races are not known.

Although the Bryants were tenants at the turn-of-the-century, the Bryant family was prosperous and educated. In 1900, Johnny and Ninnie Bryant headed a household that included sons Lanoir and Stephen, ages 8 and 6, respectively, and a daughter named Susan, age 3. Lanoir had

¹² Robbie Jones, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Survey File, Survey Site Number LR 716, October 1993.

¹³ Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Lenoir County, North Carolina, Population Schedule; and Thirteenth Census of the United States Census, 1910: Lenoir County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

¹⁴ Lenoir County Deed Book 44, page 666, G. J. and Johnnie Gardner to John H. and Ninnie Bryant, January 1, 1913.

¹⁵ Lenoir County Deed Book 44, page 690, W. H. Kilpatrick to G. J. and Johnnie Gardner, December 12, 1912. No record of Kilpatrick's purchase of the property was found at the Lenoir County Register of Deeds.

attended four months of school and everyone in the household, with the exception of the two youngest children, could read and write. In addition, Ninnie Bryant's mother, Susan, who was sixty years old, a widow and illiterate, and Ninnie Bryant's brother William, a literate, twenty-five year old farm laborer, resided with the Bryant family. William and Susan's surname was recorded as Donal, but it may have been Donald. Therefore, it may be that William Donald, brother and brother-in-law to Johnny and Ninnie Bryant, was the William Donald believed to have built the house.¹⁶

Ten years later, the Donalds were no longer enumerated with the Bryants. The Bryant family was still renting, but they were able to send their eldest son, Lanoir, to school "at Kinston," possibly a reference to Kinston College, an African American school that operated between 1890 and 1929. Stephen, sixteen by that time, was listed as a laborer. A second daughter, Cora, was born in 1901. The entire family, except for Cora, was literate.¹⁷

According to Ruth Little, Robbie Jones, Penne Smith, and Scott Power, co-authors of *Coastal Plain and Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina*, African Americans in Lenoir County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries lived in four types of farmhouses: "converted slave dwellings, tenant cottages built by whites for black tenants, houses built by blacks themselves, and houses originally built for white families and later bought or occupied by blacks."¹⁸ The Bryant house probably falls into the category of tenant house built by whites for black tenants or it was originally occupied by whites.

Jim Crow laws limited political, educational, economic, and other advancement opportunities for African Americans, but in towns like Kinston, African Americans constructed substantial dwellings in neighborhoods such as Tower Hill. Opportunities for African Americans to build similar houses in rural parts of the county were rare. These factors coupled with the fact that the Bryants did not own the property at the time the house was built indicate that the house was probably not African American-built.¹⁹

¹⁶ Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Lenoir County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

¹⁷ Thirteenth Census of the United States Census, 1910: Lenoir County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

¹⁸ Little et al., 83, 353.

¹⁹ Lenoir County Deeds: Deed Book 44, Page 666; Deed Book 60, Page 599; Deed Book 124, Page 529; Deed Book 128, Page 106. Lenoir County Register of Deeds, Kinston, N.C. and Little et al., 150-154.

Description

The Bryant House is a two-story, Queen Anne style dwelling, two-rooms-deep with a side passage. A hip roof clad in standing seam metal tops the building. A two-story bay window with a gable-front roof projects from the façade. A second gable is located on the rear roof slope. A corbelled brick chimney pierces the roof at the central ridge. Asphalt siding covers the exterior, except on the gable ends where weatherboards remain exposed. Four-over-four sash windows light the first floor while six-over-six sash windows punctuate the upper level. Several of the windows have been vandalized or damaged in hurricanes. A porch, with an aluminum roof and metal posts, shelters the entrance bay. A shed-roofed addition with aluminum siding is located on the rear elevation. The house stands on a brick pier foundation with brick infill.

The house is situated on the northwest edge of a fifty-three acre tract that abuts Eagle Swamp to the south. A frame outbuilding with asphalt siding over wood siding stands to the south. An unoccupied mobile home is situated off the house's southeast corner while an occupied mobile home is located to the north. The Bryant family worked the fields adjacent to the house, and today those fields remain in cultivation.

Evaluation

The Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House is not eligible for the National Register. It is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with an event or events that have made significant contributions to the broad pattern of history. Specifically, it is not eligible under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage because Johnny and Ninnie Bryant were later owners and were not the builders or original owners. While the Bryants were able to purchase the house and farm in the early twentieth century, white landowners probably built the house. Therefore the house is indicative of the architectural tastes and financial resources of Lenoir County's rural white population rather than the success of an African American farm family. Additionally, the farm is not eligible under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. Only one outbuilding remains from what was likely a more extensive collection, and although the house stands on a fifty-three acre tract which is still cultivated, other farmsteads with complete outbuilding complements and more intact houses better represent Lenoir County's turn of the twentieth century agrarian tradition.

No individuals associated with the building attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. It is not eligible under Criterion C as an outstanding example of

its type, style, or building method, nor is it the work of a master. Further, alterations and neglect have had a negative impact on the Bryant House's architectural integrity. Rolled asphalt siding covers the exterior, the porch, including the foundation, floor, posts, and roof, has been completely replaced, and several window sash have been damaged or destroyed. The building is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.



Photo 4

Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1), Front Elevation



Photo 5
Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1), North Elevation



Photo 6
Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1), Southeast Corner



Photo 7
Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1), Outbuilding



Photo 8
Johnny and Ninnie Bryant House (Property 1)
Cultivated Field and House as Viewed from Bridge no. 12

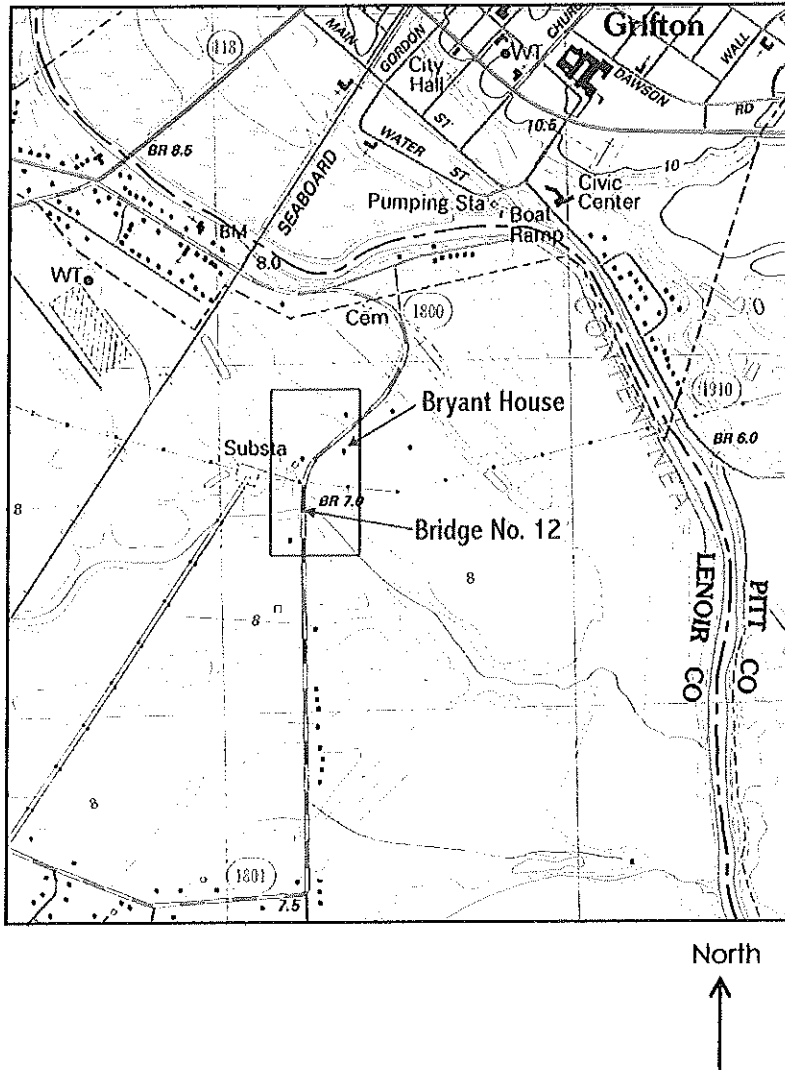


Figure 2
 USGS Map Showing APE and Location of Bryant House

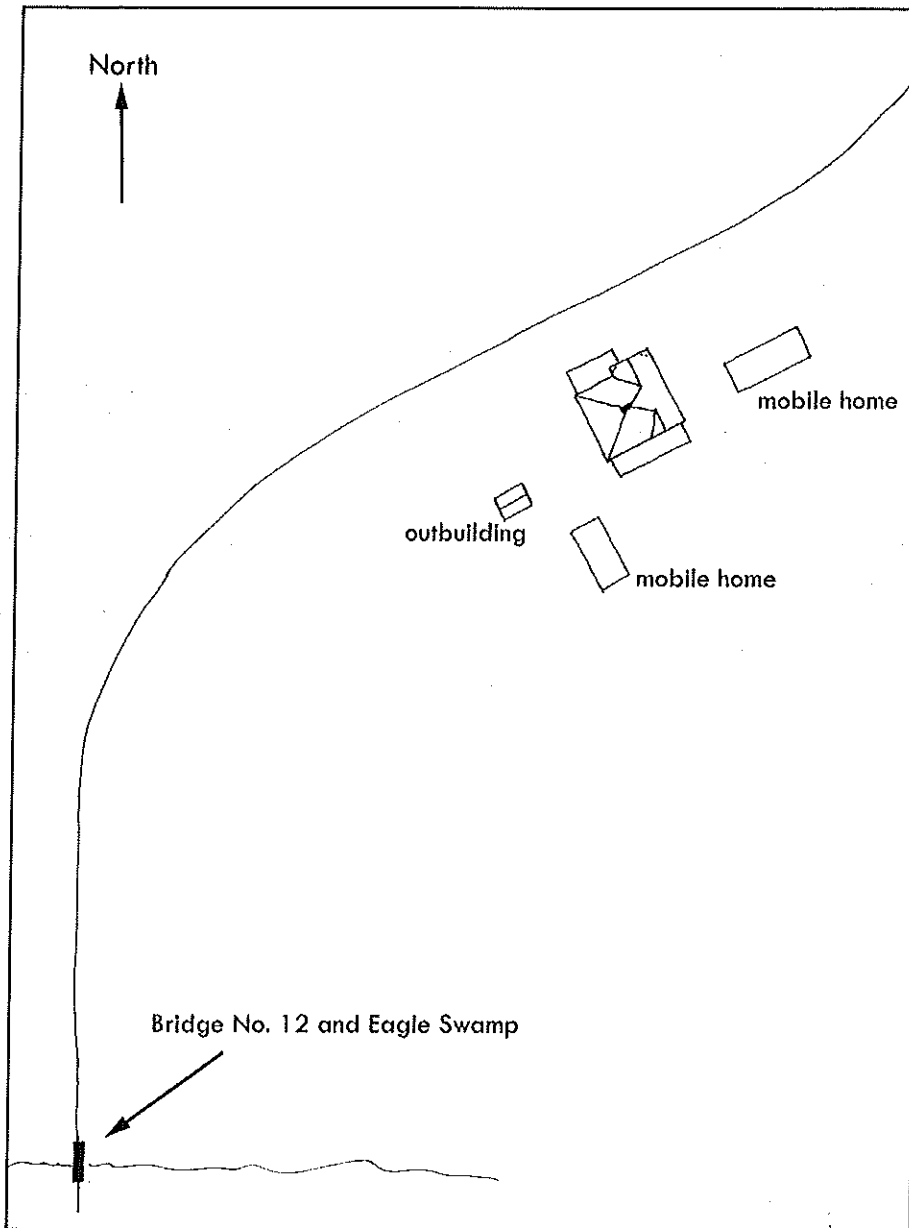


Figure 3
Bryant House Site Plan
No Scale

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Lenoir County Economic Development Department,
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Lenoir County Deeds: Deed Book 44, Page 666; Deed Book 60, Page 599; Deed Book 124, Page 529; Deed Book 128, Page 106. Lenoir County Register of Deeds, Kinston, N.C.

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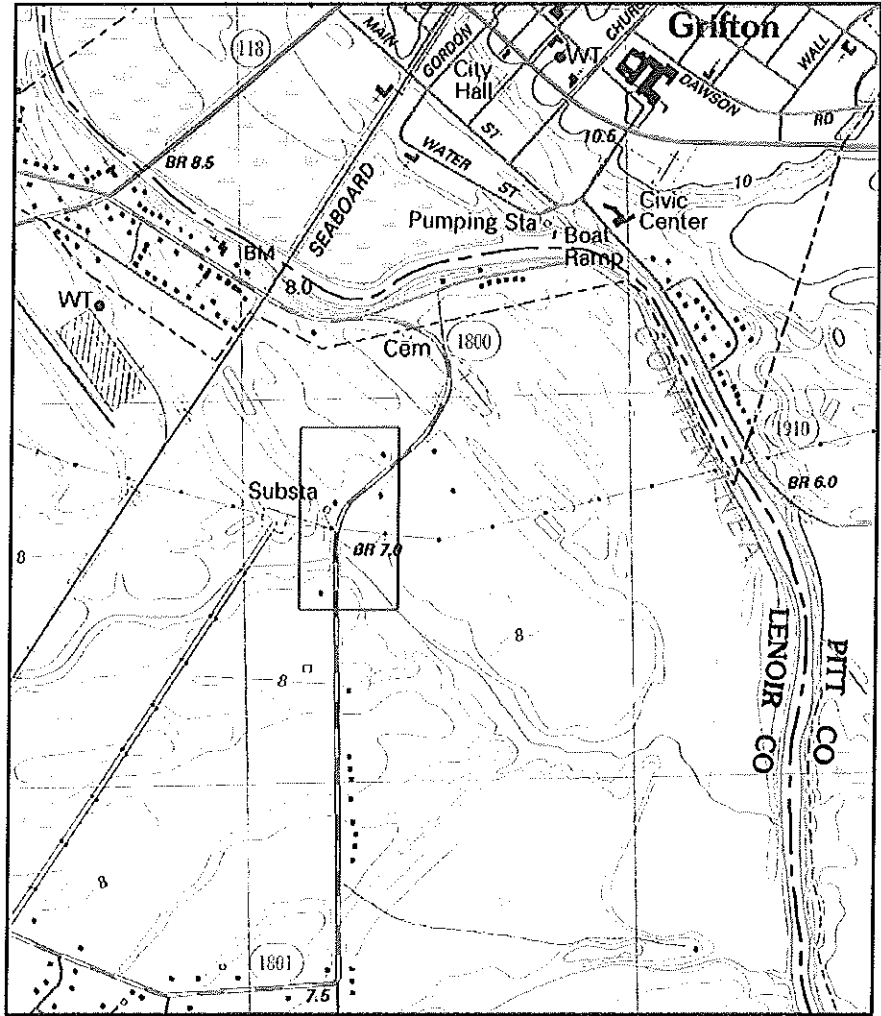
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United States Census. Lenoir County, North Carolina, Population Schedules. 1900, 1910 and 1920. Microfilm, State Archives, Raleigh, N.C.

Appendix A

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map



**Area of Potential Effects Map
USGS Griffon, N.C. Quad**

Appendix B
Professional Qualifications

SARAH A. WOODARD

POSITION: Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Planner

EDUCATION: M.H.P. Historic Preservation (1999)
University of Georgia

B.A. History (1996)
Guilford College

Study Abroad (1994)
London, England

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina
Vernacular Architecture Forum

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Woodard is an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Woodard conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of her evaluation of historic structures, Ms. Woodard delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Woodard prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Woodard was employed with David E. Gall, AIA, Architect of Winston-Salem, North Carolina as an architectural historian. During her employment there, she conducted historic resource surveys and prepared National Register nominations. Prior to working for David E. Gall, Ms. Woodard served as Assistant Manager of Preservation North Carolina's Winston-Salem regional office. Ms. Woodard has also held various internship and research positions with Old Salem, Inc. and Reynolda House Museum of American Art in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Strawberry Banke Museum in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Blandwood Mansion in Greensboro, North Carolina and the Victorian Society in London, England.

Some projects Ms. Woodard has been involved with are listed below.

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County (2002-2003)*
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office), (2002-2003)*
- *Rockingham County Intensive-Level Architectural Survey (funded by the North Carolina Department of Transportation), Rockingham County, North Carolina (2001-2003)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Hertford County (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Fall 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County (November 2002)*
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)*
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)*
- *Oak Grove School National Register Nomination, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March-April 2002)*
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey, Darlington County, South Carolina (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)*
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Madison Schools Complex, Rockingham County; Clayton Mill, Johnston County; and Clemmons School, Forsyth County. (December 2001-January 2002)*
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)*
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)*
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)*

- *Wilmington National Register District Survey Update and Boundary Expansion* (for the City of Wilmington and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2000-2001)
- *Charles Miller Homestead National Register Nomination*, Ashe County, North Carolina (June 2001)
- *Winston-Salem City Hall National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (April 2001)
- *Holly Avenue Neighborhood Historic District National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- *Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Industrial and School Buildings Survey*, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- *Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton Historic Districts National Register Nominations and Five Points Neighborhoods Multiple Properties Documentation Form*, Wake County, North Carolina (2000-2001)
- *Oberlin Neighborhood Multiple Properties Documentation Form and National Register Nominations*, Wake County, North Carolina (2000-2001)
- *Charlotte Modernist Architecture Survey* (for the City of Charlotte and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (1999-2000)

JENNIFER F. MARTIN

POSITION: Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994)
Middle Tennessee State University

B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987)
University of South Carolina

Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (2001)
University of Nevada, Reno

Southern Region Workshop on Community Impact Assessment for Transportation Professionals (2001)
Raleigh, North Carolina

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors
Vernacular Architectural Forum
National Trust for Historic Preservation
American Association for State and Local History

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Martin currently serves as the Senior Architectural Historian and Regional Manager for the North Carolina offices of Edwards-Pitman Environmental. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service and state and local governments.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National

Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville. She is the author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*, and co-author of *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Spring 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass*, Pender County (February 2003)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, Watauga County, North Carolina (Spring 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)* (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County (December 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County (October-November 2002)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Research on Historic Train Stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor*, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)*
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey, Darlington County, South Carolina (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (October 2001-June 2002)*
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)*
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)*
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina (for the Richland County Conservation Commission and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2001-2002)*
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River, Madison County, North Carolina (August 2001)*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek, Burke County, North Carolina (August 2001)*
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination, Macon County, North Carolina (October 2000)*
- *Duplin County Architectural Survey, Duplin County, North Carolina (for Duplin County and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (2000)*

PUBLICATIONS:

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication Spring 2004)

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999

AWARDS:

Certificate of Commendation for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000