



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

February 3, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *PBS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge No. 104 on NC 32 over Broad Creek, B-4018, Beaufort County, ER 04-0102

Thank you for your letter of December 15, 2004, transmitting the survey report by Jennifer Cathey for the above project.

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

- ◆ Bridge No. 104, on NC 32 over Broad Creek is not eligible for the National Register because it has no innovative or distinctive details and is one of hundreds of simple secondary road bridges throughout the state.

We do not concur with your evaluation of the Candy-Alligood Farm located on NC 32 in eastern Beaufort County.

We believe the Candy-Alligood Farm to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. This is an intact farmstead of the late 19th and early 20th centuries with a representative example of a late Greek-Revival farmhouse and a fine collection of outbuildings. The complex has undergone few major alterations through the years except for the interior of the farmhouse and a moved smokehouse. The farm is one of only a few remaining small farms associated with maritime activity on the creeks that feed into the Pamlico River.

The farm's boundary should include all the buildings, structures, field patterns, and land that were historically associated with the Candy-Alligood Farm. From the information provided in the report, it appears that the current Beaufort County legal tax parcel may suffice as the historic boundary as it encompasses the eligible resources and part of the original farm acreage.

	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
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SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

Please send us a revised historic boundary map, boundary description, and boundary justification for the Candy-Alligood Farm in an addendum letter to this report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Jennifer Cathey, NCDOT

bc: Southern/McBride
Scott Power/EO
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RECEIVED
DEC 16 2004
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

December 15, 2004

Mr. Peter Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Ref # EE 04-0102
A prev. card by
MAN-NC JSA 12/29/04
S
Due 1/8/05

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: Replace Bridge No. 104 on NC 32 over Broad Creek, Beaufort County, North Carolina
State Project No. 33385.1.1, Federal Aid No. BRSTP-32(2)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service.

This report concludes that there are no properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at (919) 715-1516.

Sincerely yours,

Jennifer Cathey
Historic Architecture Section
Office of Human Environment

RECEIVED
Attachment

JAN 03 2005
cc: Karen Taylor, Consultant Engineer, NCDOT/PDEA
cc: John F. Sullivan, III, Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration

DEC 18 2004

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
1583 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
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2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FINAL IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION**

**Replace Bridge No. 104 on NC 32 over Broad Creek
Beaufort County, North Carolina**

**TIP No. B-4018
State Project No. 3385.1.1
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-32(2)**



**Jennifer Cathey
Architectural Historian
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

December 2004

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FINAL IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION**

**Replace Bridge No. 104 on NC 32 over Broad Creek
Beaufort County, North Carolina**

**TIP No. B-4018
State Project No. 3385.1.1
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-32(2)**

**Jennifer Cathey
Architectural Historian
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

December 2004

Jennifer Cathey *12/15/04*

Principal Investigator Date
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Mary Pope *Dec. 15, 2004*

Supervisor Date
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 104 on NC 23 over Broad Creek in Beaufort County. NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit records indicate that the bridge was built in 1953 and has a sufficiency rating of 7 out of a possible 100, and is therefore considered structurally deficient. The bridge will be replaced in its existing location and traffic will be maintained during construction by an off-site detour. The new bridge will feature bicycle-safe railings and the existing navigational clearance will be maintained.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project encompassed the bridge itself and one property featuring buildings over fifty years of age, the Candy-Alligood Farm. This report is prepared as an evaluation of the bridge and of the farm's historical and architectural significance. Both are determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The project is Federally funded, F.A. Project Number BRSTP-32(2) and state funded, W.O. No. 3385.1.1.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Bridge No. 104 is located on NC 32 over Broad Creek in Beaufort County (*Figure 1*). It is a 172-foot long timber stringer bridge with a concrete deck. The two-lane structure, built in 1953, is supported by timber piles and concrete cap beam bents. The concrete railings, which are one bar high, are cantilevered from brush curbs. The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 7 out of a possible 100, and is therefore considered structurally deficient. The bridge will be replaced in its existing location. During construction, traffic will be maintained by a 2.9 mile long off-site detour route along SR 1328 (Black Road), SR 1326 (Turkey Trot Road No.2), and SR 1311 (Magnolia School Road). The length of approach work will be approximately 329 feet on the south side of the bridge and approximately 330 feet on the east side of the bridge. The proposed structure will provide for twelve-foot-wide travel lanes, and approximately four and one-half feet between each lane and the face of the bridge rail. The bridge railing will be bicycle-safe, and the existing navigational clearance under the current bridge will be maintained in the new structure. The proposed approach roadway will consist of a twenty-four-foot-wide travel way providing for two, twelve-foot-wide travel lanes with eight-foot shoulders, including four-foot paved shoulders. The proposed right-of-way width is 100 feet. The bridge is designed for traffic traveling at sixty miles per hour.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY & 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 in 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 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 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT (October 2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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.

**NCDOT Architectural Resources Survey Report
B-4018 Beaufort County
December 2004**

Since Bridge No. 104 is over 50 years old, it is evaluated for National Register eligibility in this report. The description of the bridge, as well as the evaluation of its historic and architectural significance, is taken from The Lichtenstein Bridge survey files, which were created for NCDOT in 2001.

Survey methodology for the Candy-Alligood Farm consisted of field examination of the buildings and historic research of the farm and project area. Dr. Frank Gray, whose wife Anna Alligood Gray inherited the property from her father, provided information about the Alligood family, the condition of the farmhouse, and the development of the farmstead. Vanessa Patrick surveyed the project area on January 13, 2004, delineated the project APE, and conducted documentary research of the property. Jennifer Cathey conducted field examination of the property with the assistance of Penne Sandbeck on September 16, 2004, performed additional documentary research, and evaluated the National Register eligibility of the property.

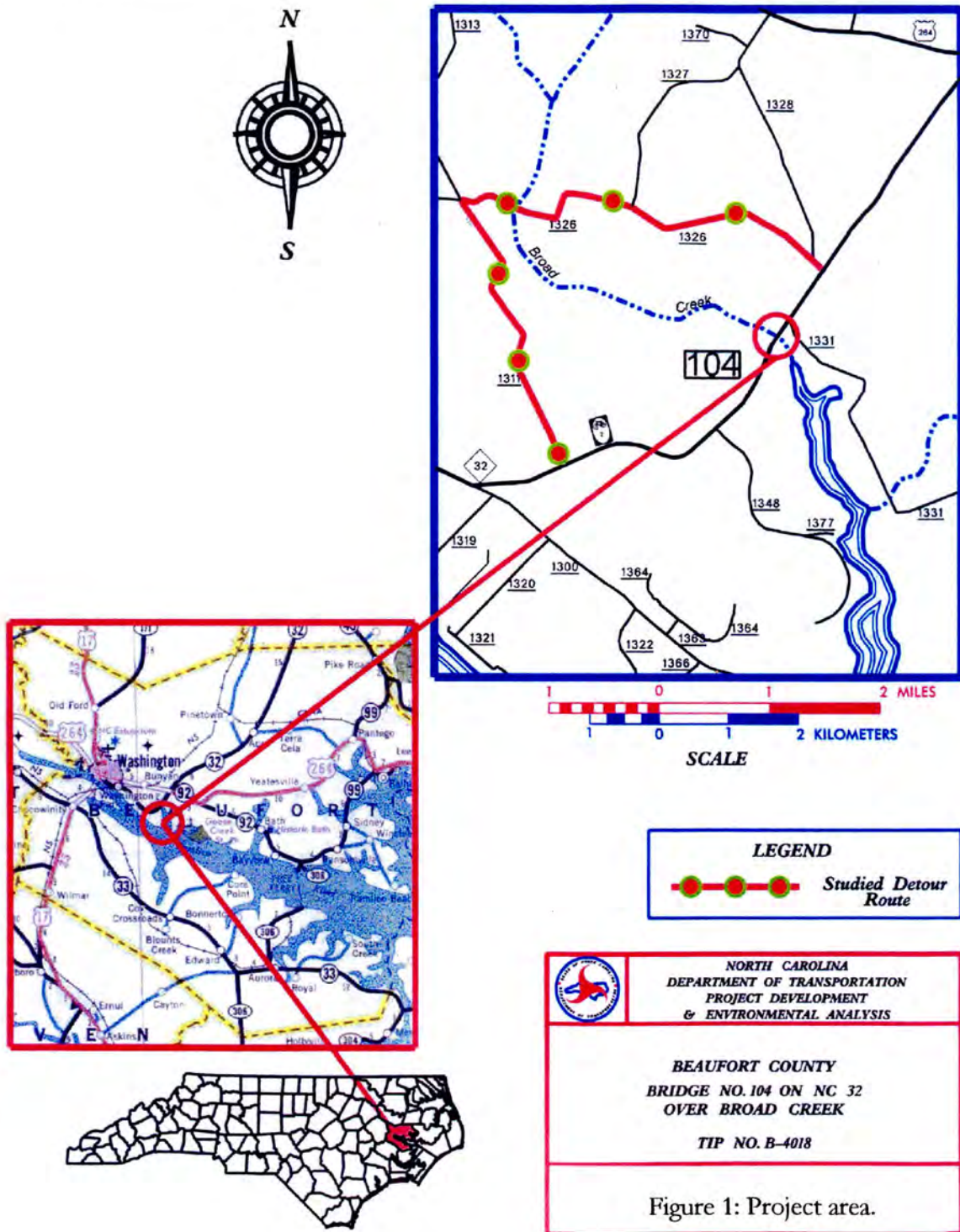
There has not been a recent comprehensive architectural survey of Beaufort County, and the Tar-Neuse and Mid-East Commission surveys conducted by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1976-77 and 1979 provide little context for evaluating late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century structures. (The Candy-Alligood farm was not inventoried during these surveys.) Survival rate of farmsteads of similar form and age to the Candy-Alligood complex in Beaufort County is not known. Without a large pool of comparable resources in Beaufort County with which to compare this complex, a number of archival and published resources were relied upon for purposes of evaluating the property. Survey and National Register materials from surrounding counties, particularly survey files and publications from the Martin and Pitt County architectural surveys conducted during the late 1980s and early 1990s, provided valuable architectural context.

Several architectural surveys conducted for transportation projects provided historical and architectural context, as well as comparable buildings with which to evaluate the Candy-Alligood complex. These include Richard Mattson's survey of the US 17 Washington Bypass (R-2510, Beaufort and Pitt Counties) in 1995 and Scott Owen's survey for US 64 improvements (R-2548, Washington and Tyrell Counties) conducted in 1997. Additional resources for background research of the property included the following materials: survey maps and files located at the Raleigh offices of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO), published histories of Beaufort County and eastern North Carolina; architectural survey publications of surrounding counties, and public records at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

SUMMARY FINDINGS

Bridge No. 104 spans Broad Creek in Beaufort County, North Carolina. The house and outbuildings that comprise the Candy-Alligood Farm are outside of the 329-foot length of approach estimated by planning engineers for the bridge replacement (*Figure 2*). However, since the southern approach for the bridge replacement lies in the middle of the farm lot on which the structures stand, the house and outbuildings were evaluated for National Register eligibility.

- **Properties Listed on the National Register:** None
- **Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List:** None
- **Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register:** None
- **Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register:** Bridge No. 104, Candy-Alligood Farm
- **Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation:** None



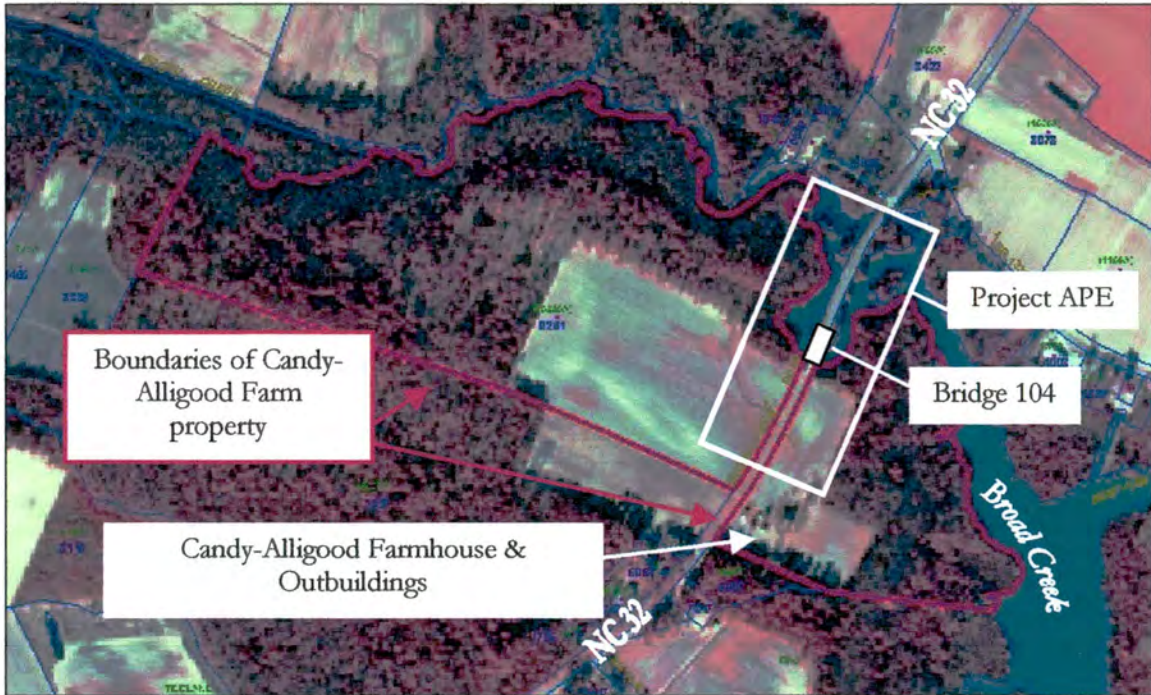


Figure 2: Aerial view of project APE showing Candy-Alligood farm parcel.
Adapted from Beaufort County tax map.



Figure 3: Bridge 104 looking south towards the Candy-Alligood Farm.

PROPERTY EVALUATION CANDY-ALLIGOOD FARM

Setting

The Candy-Alligood Farm is located on NC 32 in eastern Beaufort County. Situated amid agricultural fields, pasture, and woodlands along the south bank of Broad Creek, a tributary of the Pamlico River, the farm complex is comprised of structures dating from the late-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. NC 32 runs northward through central Beaufort County linking the City of Washington with Plymouth and Edenton before running north into Virginia. Cultivated fields most recently sown in corn and soybeans span both sides of the road. The farm complex is located at the southeastern corner of the property, and portions of the fields close to the complex are used as pasture and riding areas for the tenant's horse farm. The farmhouse faces away from the main road towards the old alignment of NC 32, which ran near the present-day tree line east of the house (*Figure 4*).

Property Description

From the exterior, the Candy-Alligood farmhouse appears to be an intact late Greek-Revival style building (*Figures 5 and 6*). It has a one-and-a-half-story, single-pile form with weatherboard siding and a symmetrical three-bay front elevation that suggests a center hall plan. Original exterior features include molded gable returns and foundation brick piers, now filled with stucco-covered block. A two-light transom and sidelights embellish the front door. A gable-roofed ell, which likely contained a kitchen and dining room, extends from the rear elevation of the house. An L-shaped, hipped-roof porch fills the inside of the ell, and the west end of this porch is enclosed to form a small room.

Anna Alligood Gray and her husband Frank Gray inherited the property and extensively repaired and renovated the farmhouse within the past five years. They replaced the original six-over-six double-hung sashes throughout the house with new six-over-six sash. They also replaced posts on the full-width, hip-roofed front porch with square-cut items similar to the originals. Both exterior step-shouldered brick chimneys required partial rebuilding. Although the Grays were careful to maintain the historic appearance of the farmhouse exterior, they chose to extensively remodel the interior of the house in order to make the property more attractive to tenants. This modernization included updating the kitchen and bath, sheetrocking walls, and demolishing original first-floor interior walls to create an open floor plan. Original fireplace surrounds were left in place.¹

The house is shaded by mature trees and overlooks a former agricultural field that is now fenced for horse pasture. Two early-to-mid-twentieth-century overgrown log tobacco barns are located in the treeline at the southeast corner of the pasture (*Figures 7 and 8*). Two tobacco bulk barns (post-1950 metal trailers) are located nearby (*Figure 9*). An open-air, gable-roofed, frame machine or grading shed and a frame tobacco barn with asbestos shingle siding, both likely dating to the mid-to-late twentieth century, are located in the treeline to the south of the house (*Figure 10*).

¹ Dr. Frank Gray, Knoxville, TN, September 14, 2004, telephone interview with Jennifer Cathey.

Four agricultural buildings are located between the farmhouse and road. All are frame, gable-roofed structures that are currently used to store equipment and stable horses. A post-1950 gable-front, two-bay storage shed is located immediately south of the house (*Figure 11*). A group of three barns located southwest of the house are linked by a post and rail fence. This complex is the most prominent feature of the farm as seen from NC 32. The three barns likely date from the late-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century, with later twentieth-century alterations (*Figures 12-14, 18*).

Two of these barns, one front-gabled and one side-gabled, are of braced frame construction with large hewn sills and vertical cypress siding (*Figures 12 and 13*). A frame livestock barn, now used as a horse barn, forms the western end of this complex (*Figure 14 and 18*). A feed room lies at the center of this one-and-a-half-story structure. Two runways flank the feed room, and stables run along the outside edge of the runways. The north, south, and east elevations of this barn have been re-covered with horizontal weatherboard siding, and the west elevation in flush board or siding. A door leading from the interior stalls to the fenced paddock has been added to the south elevation. A coat of dark red paint visually unifies these structures and other outbuildings on the property.

A gable-front frame smokehouse is located north of the farmhouse (*Figure 15*). Although generally intact, this structure has been wracked by wind or storm and leans on temporary, unmortared brick piers. The siting of this structure, distant from the kitchen door and outside of the courtyard formed by the rear ell of the farmhouse, suggests that it may have been moved from its original location. A gravestone is located approximately one hundred yards northeast of the smokehouse. Inscribed "Lennard Spruill/1876-1897," the marker stands on a small earthen mound surrounded by cultivated field (*Figure 16*).

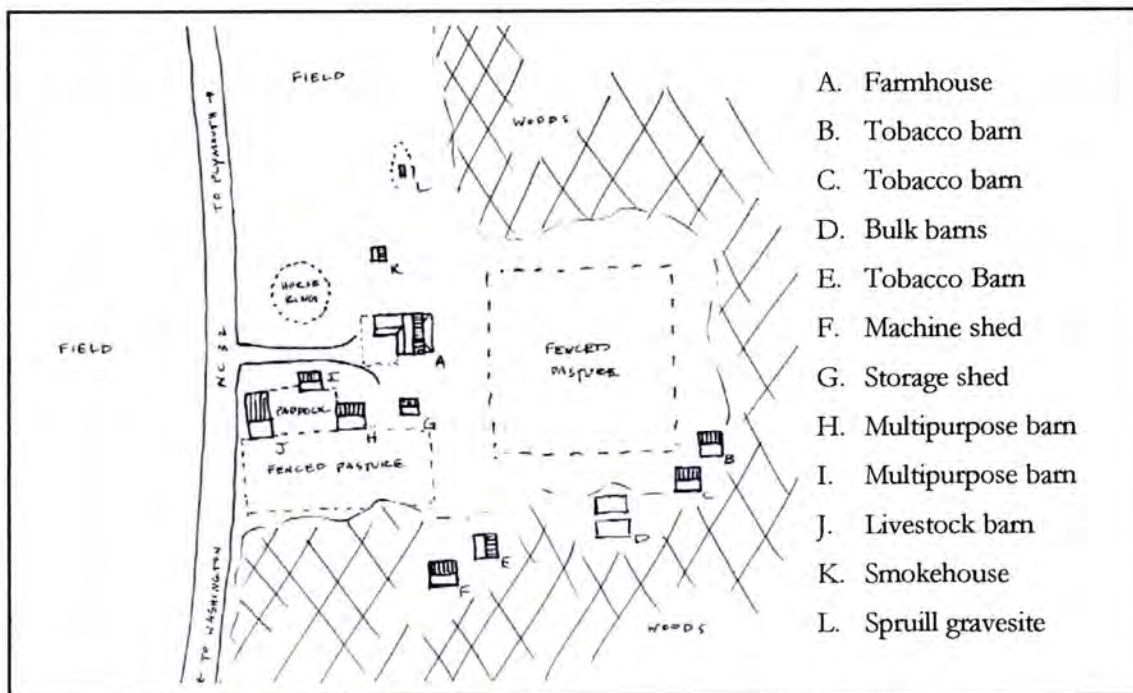


Figure 4. Candy-Allgood Farm site plan, not to scale.



Figure 5. Northeast perspective of Candy-Alligood House (A).



Figure 6. Southwest perspective of Candy-Alligood House.



Figure 7. Southwest perspective tobacco barn (B).



Figure 8. Northeast perspective of tobacco barn (C).



Figure 9. Northeast perspective of bulk barns (D).



Figure 10. Northeast perspective of machine shed and tobacco barn (E, F).



Figure 11. Northeast perspective of shed (G).



Figure 12. Northeast perspective of multipurpose barn (H).



Figure 13. Southeast perspective of multipurpose barn (I).



Figure 14. East elevation of livestock barn (J).



Figure 15. Southeast perspective of smokehouse (K).



Figure 16. Northeast perspective of Spruill gravestone (L) and smokehouse (K). NC 32 is in the background.



Figure 17. Northwest perspective of Candy-Alligood Farm, showing smokehouse, riding ring, and farmhouse.



Figure 18. Southwest perspective of Candy-Alligood Farm, showing barn complex.

Historic & Architectural Context

According to Alligood family history, James Octavius Alligood acquired the Candy-Alligood Farm during the early twentieth century, approximately twenty years after the farmhouse was constructed. They believe that the smokehouse, livestock barn, and multipurpose barns were extant at that time. By 1900, the Alligood family already had extensive landholdings on the north side of Broad Creek.² James O. Alligood, known to his descendants as Octavius, appears to have been the first in his family to move to the study area. He purchased a 193-acre parcel south and west of Broad Creek from Robert Candy in 1901.³

The Candys had acquired lands between Broad Creek and Pamlico Sound in the decade before the Civil War. In recording the sale of his lands to Octavius Alligood, Robert Candy referred to the area as “including the plantation on which I formerly lived.”⁴ It is unknown if these records refer to the farmhouse that is the subject of this report, or to another dwelling located south of Broad Creek. In either case, it appears that Robert Candy built the farmhouse in the decades following the Civil War for himself or for one of his children. Candy’s daughter, Laura, married Lennard Spruill in 1897. Spruill died within the year, and was buried north of the farmhouse.⁵

Although two-story center hall houses were the predominant post-Civil War house type in the region, one-and-a-half story dwellings with lingering Greek Revival design influences are found in many eastern North Carolina counties. The William Luther McLawhorne House in eastern Pitt County, the John Ashley Purvis House in northern Martin County, and the Turner House in western Washington County represent variations of the same type.⁶ All feature a single-pile, center hall plan on brick piers. Shouldered exterior end chimneys are a common feature, although later examples have interior chimneys. A transomed front door (usually with sidelights), boxed gable returns, and a wide front porch are modest references to the Greek Revival style, characterized by Tom Butchko as proof of the “continued popularity of vernacular early-nineteenth century building forms after the Civil War.”⁷ Late nineteenth-century construction dates for these modest farmhouses correlate to the rebuilding of the rural economy following the war.

² Beaufort County Deed Register, Deed Book 126:235-237 (Absalom Alligood > Alligood heirs, Nov. 23, 1878).

³ Beaufort County Deed Register, Deed Book 116:71 (Robert Candy > James O. Alligood, Nov. 6, 1901).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Louise M. Cowell, ed., *Brides Index, Beaufort County, North Carolina, Vol.1, 1847-1905* (Washington NC: Beaufort County Genealogical Society, 1994).

⁶ Scott Power, *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Greenville, NC: The Pitt County Historical Society, 1991) 117-118; Scott Owen, “Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Phase II (Abridged), US 64 from NC 45 East of Plymouth to SR 1235 East of Columbia, Washington And Tyrell Counties, TIP# R-2548,” prepared for NCDOT, June 1997) 108-122; Thomas R. Butchko, ed., *Martin Architectural Heritage: The Historic Structures of a Rural North Carolina County* (Williamston, NC: Martin County Historical Society, 1998), 254.

⁷ Butchko, 254.

Union troops destroyed the local market towns of Washington and Plymouth during the Civil War. The rural agricultural economy, previously reliant on a system of large plantations and middling farms that produced naval stores, cotton, and rice, was rebuilt around new agricultural products. Rail service reached Washington in 1877, built primarily to serve the timber industry. Linked to a major rail line by the early 1890s, Washington became a local center for the tobacco and lumber trade. By the 1920s, tobacco eclipsed cotton to become the primary cash crop for local farmers, who often supplemented their business by raising corn, grain, and livestock.⁸

The core of the Candy-Alligood agricultural complex, comprised of the multipurpose barns and livestock barn, likely date to the tenure of Robert Candy or Octavius Alligood. Octavius was a general farmer whose crops included soybeans, corn, wheat, cotton and timber. Tobacco production became a primary enterprise for Octavius and his son Leroy H. Alligood, who inherited the farm in the 1950s, and the family still holds two tobacco allotments.⁹ Tobacco production requires the use of specialized farm buildings for curing and processing the crop. The older frame and log tobacco barns located east of the house date to Octavius' tenure. Leroy likely added the third barn and the bulk barns located south and southeast of the house to the complex.

Farm complexes in North Carolina's coastal plain are usually composed of small-scale domestic and agricultural outbuildings informally organized around a dwelling. The Boyd Farm and the Swanner-Cooper Farm, both located northeast of the project area, are intact late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century farmsteads in Beaufort County. The Boyd complex includes a livestock barn, several multipurpose barns and sheds, crib barn, corncrib, dairy, smokehouse and a two-story center hall house. In addition to the two-story center hall farmhouse and requisite tobacco barns, the Swanner-Cooper Farm retains a two-story barn with second-story packing room, smokehouse, and chicken house.¹⁰

Farmsteads in neighboring Pitt County often include multiple domestic outbuildings, such as smokehouses, washhouses, and dairies. Buildings used for storing and processing farm products ranged from multi-use barns and sheds to specialized buildings such as corncribs, hay barns, tobacco barns, and tobacco packhouses.¹¹ Martin County's late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century farms featured a similar array of outbuildings, although livestock barns appear to have been more commonly used in Martin than in Pitt. Usually one-and-a-half stories in height, these front-gabled buildings feature open bays used to shelter animals, or one or more runways lined

⁸ Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996) 171; Richard L. Mattson, "Phase II (Intensive) Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluation for US 17 Washington Bypass, Beaufort and Pitt Counties. North Carolina Department of Transportation, TIP # R-2510" Prepared for Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl, Inc., September, 1995) 14.

⁹ Interview with Dr. Frank Gray.

¹⁰ Bishir & Southern, 24, 179-180; Mattson 1995, 35-42. In addition to begin profiled in the *Guide*, the Boyd Farm was identified as potentially eligible for the National Register in during NCDOT studies of the R-2601 project area in 1992, although the property was not formally Determined Eligible at that time. The Swanner-Cooper Farm was Determined Eligible in 1996 under Criteria A and C as an intact farm complex with a well-preserved farmhouse.

¹¹ Power, 155-169.

with stables. The upper floors of these buildings were used as haylofts or occasionally as tobacco packing rooms.¹²

NC 32 south of Broad Creek was relocated from the east to the west side of the Candy-Alligood farmhouse in the 1950s, late in Octavius' tenure (*Figure 19*). During the previous decade, NC 32 had been extended southwards from the Albemarle Sound along existing roads, resulting in many irregular curves and dogleg intersections.¹³ The road crossed Broad Creek and passed between two houses before turning west/southwest towards Washington. One of these houses was the Candy-Alligood farmhouse, the other house is no longer extant.¹⁴ The new alignment of NC 32 passed directly behind the Candy-Alligood livestock barn, cutting through the middle of the Alligood's back fields. The machine shed and tobacco barn south of the farmhouse appear to be located along the old road alignment, indicating that they were built after 1953.¹⁵ According to family history, Octavius declined the Highway Department's offer to reorient his farmhouse towards the road.¹⁶

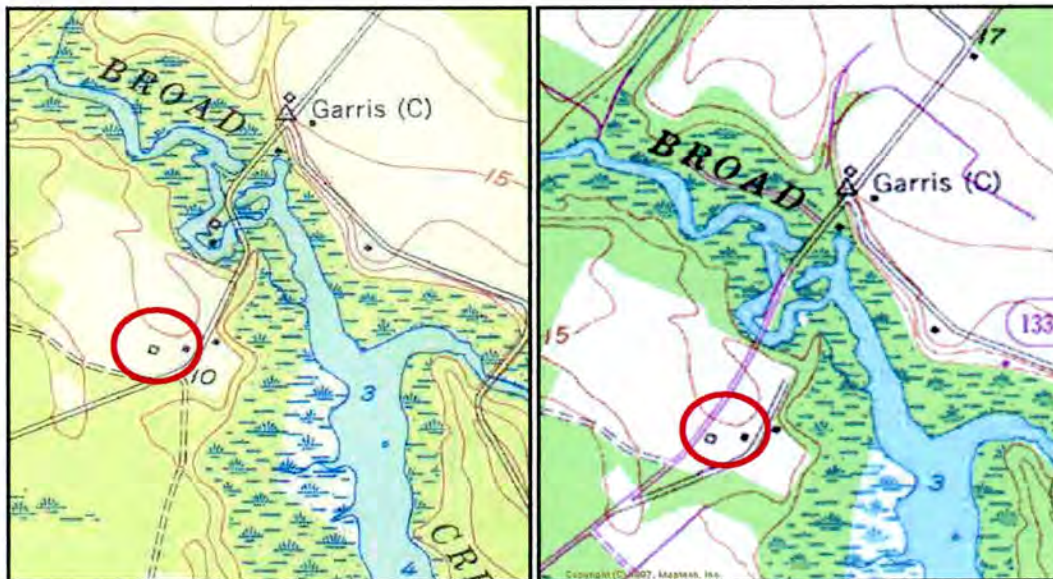


Figure 19: USGS Bunyon quadrangles, 1951(left) and 1972 (right), showing relocation of NC 32 from east to west side of Candy-Alligood complex.

¹² Butchko, 78-85.

¹³ NCRoads.com, "N.C. 30 to 24," accessed August 23, 2004, <<http://www.ncroads.com/nchwys/nc030034.htm>>.

¹⁴ United States Geological Survey, Bunyon quadrangle 1:125,000, (Washington, D.C.: 1951, 1972).

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Interview with Dr. Frank Gray.

Anna Alligood Gray and Barbara Ann Alligood inherited the farm property from their father, Leroy, in 1975. Anna and her husband, Dr. Frank Gray, later received sole ownership in the 102-acres parcel containing the farmstead. In recent years, the Grays renovated the farmhouse, rented out the fields located north and west of the house for cultivation, and rented out the house and farm complex. The current tenants operate a riding and stabling business on the farm. They have enclosed the yard behind the house with a picket fence, enclosed the fields east and south of the house with post and wire fencing for use as horse pasture, and constructed a riding ring between the house and NC 32.

National Register Evaluation

The Candy-Alligood Farm is considered ineligible for the National Register under any criteria. The complex does constitute a relatively intact farmstead in a rural agricultural setting. However, a number of factors detract from the historical and architectural significance of the house and outbuildings.

Unlike other farmsteads identified in Beaufort County and surrounding counties, the complex does not display the combination of domestic and agricultural outbuildings that represent the workings of a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century farm. Except for the smokehouse, all of the buildings appear to be in their original locations, despite the relocation of NC 32. However, the functional and visual relationships among them has been altered by the addition of decorative and functional fencing, paddocks, and pastures that do not relate to the farm's historic significance as a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century tobacco farm. The multipurpose barns and livestock barn are linked together into a courtyard, and the yard and fields close to the farmhouse are used as grazing and riding areas. While this successful adaptive use illustrates the Alligood's commitment to maintain their family's homeplace and ensures the continued viability of the farm, it detracts from the integrity of setting, feeling, and association that is required for Criterion A for agriculture.

The building is not associated with any individual important in a local, state, or national context, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B for association with significant persons. Significant alteration of the farmhouse interior and the common forms of the outbuildings render the property ineligible under Criteria C for architecture. The property is not eligible under Criterion D, for the construction of the house and outbuildings is not likely to yield information important to the history of building technology or design.

PROPERTY EVALUATION BRIDGE NO. 104 OVER BROAD CREEK

Liechtenstein Consulting Engineers conducted a survey of North Carolina bridges for NCDOT in 2001. Liechtenstein's description and evaluation of the bridge, is reprinted here:

Setting

Bridge No. 104 carries a two-lane road over a stream in a sparsely developed setting. The north side of the bridge is wooded, and a farm spans both sides of the road at the south end of the bridge (*Figures 2-3, 20*).

Property Description

The ten-span, 172-foot long, timber stringer bridge with a concrete deck is supported on timber pile and concrete cap beam bents and finished with standard one-bar high concrete railings cantilevered from the brush curbs. H-section crutches were added to some bents in 1996.

Historic & Architectural Context/National Register Evaluation

The state's Bridge Maintenance Unit placed this timber stringer bridge in 1953. It has no innovative or distinctive details and it is one of hundreds of simple secondary road bridges placed by the Bridge Maintenance Unit since the country roads were taken over by the state in 1931. Timber stringer bridges on a timber pile substructure are not uncommon in North Carolina. The bridge is not significant for its technology, setting, or context. The bridge is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria.



Figure 20. Bridge No. 104 looking north.

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