



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

March 18, 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, Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, R-3407, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties, ER 04-0260

Thank you for your letter of January 20, 2005, transmitting the survey report for the above project by Heather Fearnbach of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is listed on the State Study List and remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited:

- ◆ Penny Hill Doctor's Office, east side of NC 33 one-quarter-of-a-mile north of its intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County. The property is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, as one of the few nineteenth-century doctors' offices remaining in North Carolina and is also an example of sophisticated Italianate design in rural Pitt County. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as defined and delineated in the survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because they lack historical/architectural significance and (or) integrity.

- ◆ Property 1. Fleming Chapel African American Episcopal Zion Church, 1321 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County.
- ◆ Property 5. Stancill's Village Mart, 1710 Highway (NC 33), Belvoir, Pitt County.
- ◆ Property 7. W.J. Hardy Grocery, 2238 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County.
- ◆ Property 17. Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House, 3761 NC 33, Pitt County.
- ◆ Property 20. Belvoir School, 4095 NC 33, Pitt County.
- ◆ Property 29. Little-Tyson Farm, 4627 NC 33, Pitt 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 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

- ◆ Property 46. Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard, on a hill, east side NC 33, one-mile south of intersection with SR 1523.
- ◆ Property 50. Brown House, east side NC 33 just north of US 264/NC 33 interchange.
- ◆ Property 51. John Reddin Brown House, east side of NC 33, just south of intersection with SR 1417.

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
Scott Power, Eastern SHPO Office

bc: Southern/McBride
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RECEIVED
JAN 20 2005

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

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

Ref: ER 04-0260

A

S

Due 2/11/05

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: R-3407, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties, Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, State Project # 8.1221701, Federal Aid #MASTP-33(3)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached three 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 is one property, the Penny Hill Doctor's Office, within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that is eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1620.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): Jackie Obediente, Project Engineer, PDEA
John Sullivan III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration

RECEIVED

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
1583 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1583

FEB 04 2005

TELEPHONE: 919-715-1500
FAX: 919-715-1522

WEBSITE: WWW.NCDOT.ORG

LOCATION:
PARKER LINCOLN BUILDING
2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
RALEIGH, NC 27604

JAN 24 2005

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

**Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville
to US 64 in Tarboro
Pitt and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. R-3407
Federal Aid No. MASTP-33(3)
WO No. 8.1221701
WBS No. 34539.1.1**

**Prepared for:
Office of Human Environment
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583
919-715-1500**

**Prepared by:
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
Post Office Box 1171
604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7
Durham, NC 27702
919-682-2211**

January 2005

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

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Pitt and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina
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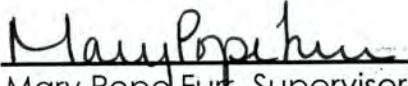
January 2005



Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 1/14/05
Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 1/14/2005
Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation 1.20.2005
Date

**Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro
Pitt and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina**

TIP No. R-3407

Federal Aid No. MASTP-33(3)

WO No. 8.1221701

WBS No. 34539.1.1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to upgrade the existing NC 33 corridor, most of which is currently a two-lane roadway with no shoulders, to a three-or four-lane facility from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey within a study area delineated by NCDOT and identified and evaluated all structures over fifty years of age within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on October 27 and November 22, 2004, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in November and December 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 and the Eastern Office of Archives and History in Greenville. Investigators conducted research at the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University, the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem, the Pitt County Courthouse, the Sheppard Library in Greenville and the North Carolina Collection at the Joyner Library at East Carolina University. EPE also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed project.

The project area includes fifty-one properties over fifty years of age, forty-one of which were determined not eligible for the National Register at a concurrence meeting on November 8, 2004. At that meeting it was decided that eight properties were to be evaluated in more detail. One

of the properties, the Penny Hill Doctor's Office, is included on the North Carolina State Study List. Seven additional properties were evaluated and determined not eligible for the National Register. Upon discussion of the project area with Scott Power of the Eastern Office of Archives and History, the principal investigator was informed that two historic Brown family properties were in the study area (one had been moved and the other obscured by vegetation), so those properties were also evaluated and determined not eligible for the National Register.

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List

Penny Hill Doctor's Office (Property 38)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Fleming Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
(Property 1)

Stancill's Village Mart (Property 5)

W. J. Hardy Grocery (Property 7)

Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House (Property 17)

Belvoir School (Property 20)

Little-Tyson Farm (Property 29)

Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard (Property 46)

Brown House (Property 50)

John Reddin Brown House (Property 51)

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

Properties 2-4, 6, 8-16, 18-19, 21-28, 30-37, 39-45, 47-49 (Appendix B)

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II. Introduction

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to upgrade the existing NC 33 corridor, most of which is currently a two-lane roadway with no shoulders, to a three-or four-lane facility from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey within a study area delineated by NCDOT and identified and evaluated all structures over fifty years of age within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on October 27 and November 22, 2004, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in November 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 and the Eastern Office of Archives and History in Greenville. Investigators conducted research at the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University, the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem, the Pitt County Courthouse, the Sheppard Library in Greenville and the North Carolina Collection at the Joyner Library at East Carolina University. EPE also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed project.

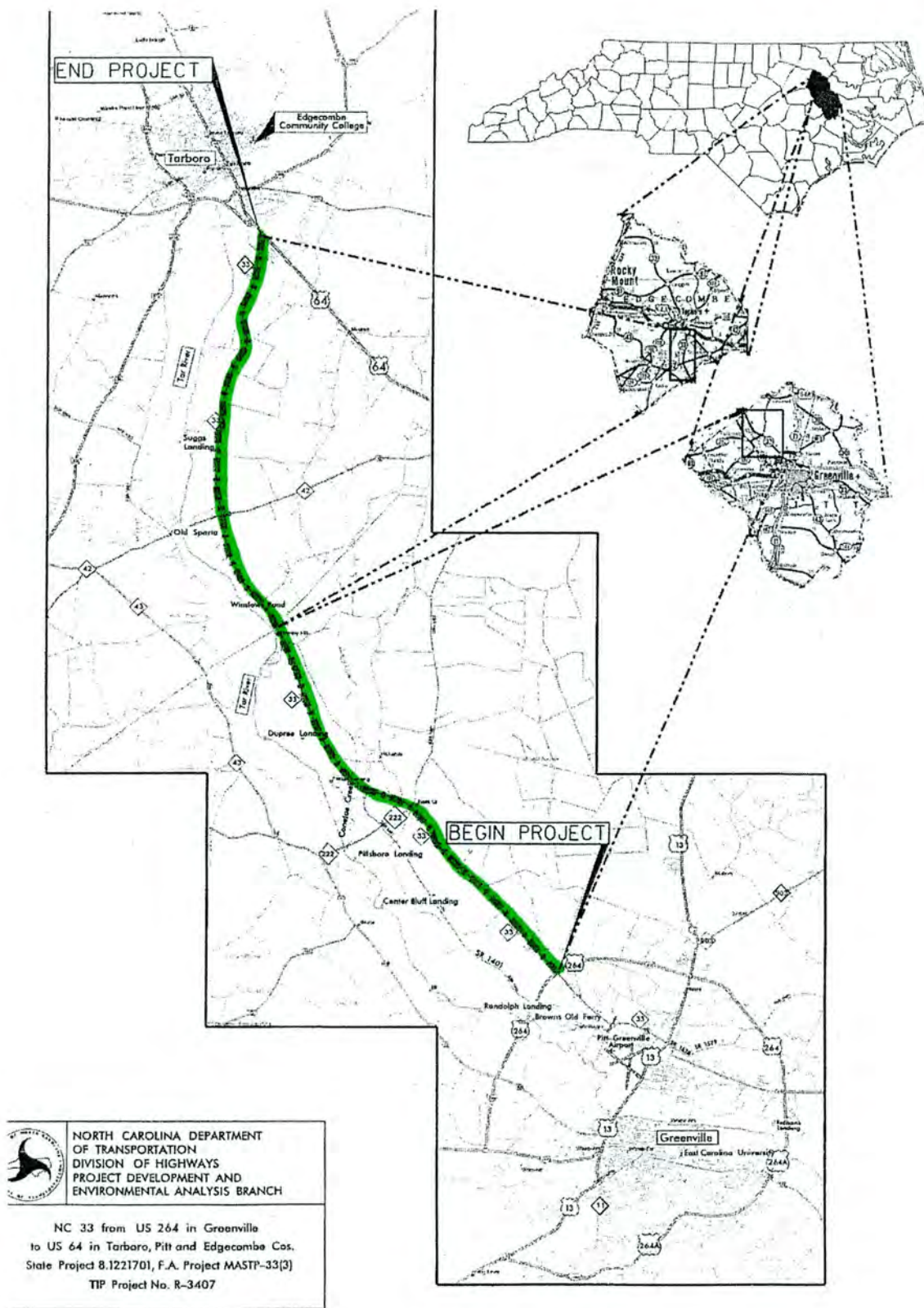


Figure 1. Project Location Map

III. Physical Environment

The study area for the proposed improvements to NC 33 includes an approximately twenty-two mile, one-hundred-foot corridor along the existing NC 33 facility from Greenville to Tarboro. US 64 runs east/west at the north end of the study area in Tarboro. US 264 runs east/west toward the southern end of the study area. The Tar River flows east just west of the study area. The topography is generally flat, with some gently rolling hills.

The study area is characterized by mid-to late-twentieth-century residential development, although a few nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings survive. In many cases there are domestic and farm outbuildings associated with the residences. Commercial buildings, primarily gas stations and stores, stand along NC 33 at Scott's Crossroads (the intersection of NC 33 and NC 42) and in the small community of Belvoir. Public buildings in the study area include the 1930 Belvoir School (now a manufacturing facility) and Belvoir Elementary School. Three churches, Fleming Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Brown's Chapel Holiness and Belvoir Free Will Baptist and their associated cemeteries are located in the study corridor along with a few family graveyards.

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. EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on October 27 and November 22, 2004, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in November and December 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 and the Eastern Office of Archives and History in Greenville. Investigators conducted research at the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University, the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem, the Pitt County Courthouse, the Sheppard Library in Greenville and the North Carolina Collection at the Joyner Library at East Carolina University. EPE also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed 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 Context

Pitt County was formed in 1760 from part of Beaufort County and named after William Pitt, Earl of Chatham (1708-1778), an English nobleman and Secretary of State. Martinsborough, established in 1771 in central Pitt County on the Tar River, became the county seat in 1774. The name of the county seat was changed to Greenville in 1787 in honor of Nathaniel Greene (1742-1786), a Revolutionary War General, and eventually became Greenville.¹ Greenville functioned as a trading center on the Tar River during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad did not reach the town until the 1890s, coinciding with Greenville's growth as a regional tobacco market and processing center. The East Carolina Teachers Training School (now East Carolina University) opened in Greenville in 1909, further boosting the local economy.²

Edgecombe County was created in 1741 from a portion of Bertie County and named in honor of Richard Edgecumbe (1680-1758), an English nobleman, member of Parliament and lord of the Treasury. Edgecombe Court House, the first county seat, was replaced by Tarboro in 1764. Tarboro, named for the Tar River on which it sits, was settled by 1732 and incorporated in 1760.³ The town served as a minor port at the head of navigable section of the Tar River during the eighteenth century and became one of the more progressive eastern North Carolina towns as the cotton trade escalated. The economic prosperity of Tarboro's population by the 1850s is reflected in the architectural diversity of the built environment that survives from that period. A branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad reached Tarboro just before the Civil War. The production of textiles and fertilizer and the sale of tobacco spurred some growth in the town through the end of the nineteenth century.⁴

The most reliable avenue of transportation for people and goods between Greenville and Tarboro and to the coast throughout most of the

¹ William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 204, 387.

² 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), 354.

³ Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, 158, 487.

⁴ Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 311.

eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was the Tar River. The Tar River Road connected the two towns on the west side of the river, while the Greenville-Tarboro Road was the main connecting road on the east side. Neither road was much more than a dirt trail, but they are both clearly depicted on the 1864 map of the area drawn by General Jeremy Francis Gilmer, a Confederate Army engineer.⁵ The roads continue to be major thoroughfares today, as NC 43 follows part of the old Tar River Road, and the Greenville-Tarboro Road became NC 33.

Settlement along the Greenville-Tarboro Road was sparse through the mid-twentieth century. Gilmer's 1864 map shows only a few property owners, including Grummle, M. Lawrence, J. F. Lawrence, J. Little, J. Mayo, Dr. F. Pitt, M. Thigpen, T. Mayo, W. Tuttle, G. C. Suggs, W. Brown and J. Pollard.⁶ There were a few large plantations such as Cromwell Hall along the road with landings on the Tar River, but little survives from this period. The Brown House and the Little House, one-room dwellings that may date to the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, respectively, have minimal architectural integrity. The circa 1836 John Reddin Brown House has also been altered as it descended through the Brown family, and has now been moved from its original site. A few typical late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century houses and outbuildings still stand along the road, but they are not architecturally distinctive or historically significant.

By the mid-twentieth century, as improvements to NC 33 facilitated commuting to either Tarboro or Greenville from more remote parts of Edgecombe and Pitt Counties, a number of houses and churches were constructed along the highway. The small community of Belvoir, consisting of modest homes, commercial buildings, a church and a school is the most densely developed portion of the twenty-two miles of NC 33 in the survey area. New construction continues along the road as farms are sold to make way for new subdivisions, but the area remains predominantly rural in character.

⁵ Jeremy Francis Gilmer, Confederate Engineer's Bureau Map of Eastern North Carolina, 1864, North Carolina Collection, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina.

⁶ Ibid.

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

The project area includes fifty-one properties over fifty years of age, forty-one of which were determined not eligible for the National Register at a concurrence meeting on November 8, 2004. At that meeting it was decided that eight properties were to be evaluated in more detail. One of the properties, the Penny Hill Doctor's Office, is included on the North Carolina State Study List. Seven additional properties were evaluated and determined not eligible for the National Register. Upon discussion of the project area with Scott Power of the Eastern Office of Archives and History, the principal investigator was informed that two historic Brown family properties were in the study area (one had been moved and the other obscured by vegetation), so those properties were also evaluated and determined not eligible for the National Register.

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(Property 1)

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Brown House (Property 50)

John Reddin Brown House (Property 51)

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

Properties 2-4, 6, 8-16, 18-19, 21-28, 30-37, 39-45, 47-49 (Appendix B)

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List

Penny Hill Doctor's Office (Property 38)

Location

The Penny Hill Doctor's Office is located on the east side of NC 33 one-quarter-of-a-mile north of its intersection with SR 1409 in the community of Penny Hill in Pitt County. Penny Hill is just south of the Pitt/Edgecombe County line on the east side of the Tar River.

Background Information

The one-story, stuccoed brick Penny Hill Doctor's Office is one of only a few nineteenth-century doctor's offices remaining in rural North Carolina. Dr. Jacob Lawrence Knight practiced out of the office from the time it was constructed around 1876 until his death in 1891, after which Dr. William M. B. Brown used the building for his practice. According to local tradition, the building later functioned as a school and has been vacant for many years.⁷

Penny Hill, located at a bend in the Tar River on the main road between Tarboro and Greenville, was settled in the early eighteenth century. The community was named for Penelope (Penny) Hill, the wife of James Thigpen IV, who lived in the area by 1729. Although the Tar River landing at Penny Hill provided an important outlet for shipping agricultural products from Belvoir Township to coastal ports during the eighteenth century, the first documented use of the name Penny Hill in association with the settlement is on an 1864 map drawn by General Jeremy Francis Gilmer, a Confederate Army engineer.⁸

James R. Thigpen owned the family property at Penny Hill by 1873, and late in that year he laid out thirty-eight lots along Main, Park, Rives and Archdale Streets. Several of the lots sold immediately, and the town of Penny Hill was incorporated in 1875. By 1880 the town's population included a physician, Dr. J. L. Knight; two general merchants, Godfrey Stancill and Franklin Thigpen; a blacksmith, Obed Lee; and a coachmaker, Jesse L. Thigpen. In 1882 the Seaboard and Raleigh Railroad considered routing an eastern North Carolina line from Washington to Raleigh through Penny Hill, but eventually went through Bethel and Tarboro. As the railroad replaced the river for the transport of agricultural goods, Penny Hill began to decline. The town charter lapsed

⁷ Kate Ohno, "Penny Hill Cluster," Draft National Register Nomination, Eastern Office of Archives and History, Greenville, North Carolina, 1982.

⁸ Ibid.

by 1900, and the thirty-two major buildings in Penny Hill at the turn of the century have dwindled to only three, two of which, the Godfrey Stancill House and a tenant house, are in ruinous condition.⁹

Description

The Italianate Penny Hill Doctor's Office was executed in a sophisticated manner for such a rural location, with exterior walls scored to look like stone and further ornamented on the side elevations with decorative pilasters topped with paired, scrolled brackets. The cornice is enhanced by sawtooth trim and deep returns. A hip-roof entry porch with replacement square posts (originally chamfered) provided a place for patients to wait their turn to see the doctor. The building has deteriorated significantly over the past decade, as the interior brick corbelled chimney stack has partially collapsed, the windows, doors and part of the floor are missing, and the interior plaster walls and ceiling medallion have been damaged by exposure to the elements.

Evaluation

The Penny Hill Doctor's Office is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A as one of only a few nineteenth-century doctor's offices remaining in rural North Carolina, and under Criterion C for its sophisticated Italianate design. There were five surviving doctor's offices in Pitt County at the time of the county architectural survey in the late 1980s, and all but Penny Hill were plain, weatherboarded, frame, two-room buildings.¹⁰ No individuals associated with the Penny Hill Doctor's Office attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. 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.

⁹ Roger Kammerer, "Penny Hill," Undated newspaper article in Penny Hill file at the Eastern Office of Archives and History, Greenville, North Carolina; *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Scott Power, ed., *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Greenville: The Pitt County Historical Society, 1991), 116.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed National Register boundary of the Penny Hill Doctor's Office, outlined in Figure 4, includes the original site of the building and the surrounding acreage owned by the Thigpen Foundation, Pitt County Pin No. 66564(1.83 acres) and follows the existing right-of-way along NC 33.

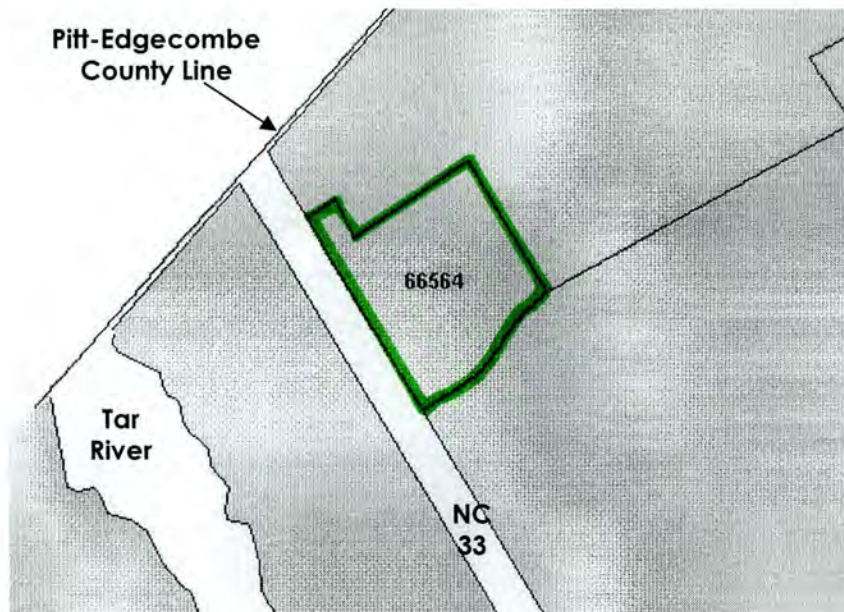


Figure 3. Proposed Penny Hill Doctor's Office National Register Boundary



Penny Hill Doctor's Office, North and West Elevations



Penny Hill Doctor's Office, Detail of Scored Wall, Pilasters and Cornice on North Elevation



Penny Hill Doctor's Office Interior, Looking East



Penny Hill Doctor's Office, South and East Elevations

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

**Fleming Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
(Property 1)**

Location

Fleming Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion (AMEZ) Church is located at 1321 Belvoir Highway (NC 33) in Pitt County.

Background Information

Fleming Chapel AMEZ Church was constructed in 1920 and named for the Fleming family, who donated the land for the building. Reverend Boone was an early pastor. The congregation has always been small, but the building served the community in a variety of ways, as a school, community meeting place and church. Gaston Monk, a local African American contractor, remodeled Fleming Chapel in the late 1920s. The building ceased to function as a school by the 1950s when many Pitt County schools consolidated. The larger Holly Hill Free Will Baptist Church replaced Fleming Chapel as a meeting place for the African American community. Fleming Chapel AMEZ Church was remodeled in the 1960s and again after Hurricane Floyd, when a volunteer group from Berlin, Ohio renovated the building. Reverend Rick Fleming is the current pastor of the congregation.¹¹

Description

Fleming Chapel AMEZ Church is one-story, frame building with a front-gable roof, one-over-one metal sash, a concrete block stovepipe chimney, gable vents and concrete block and brick veneer. The main entry is in a projecting front-gable vestibule with a double-leaf door. Two concrete steps and a concrete sidewalk lead to the entrance. A single-leaf door and a small ramp provide access to the concrete block wing on the west end of the south elevation. A small graveyard is located in the woods behind the church.

Evaluation

Fleming Chapel AMEZ Church is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The building is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No

¹¹ Mary Laurence Williams, Telephone interview with the author, November 29, 2004; Mary Laurence Williams and Gaston Monk, Telephone interview with the author, November 29, 2004; Pitt County Board of Education Minutes, 1922-1956, North Carolina Collection, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville.

individuals associated with Fleming Chapel AMEZ Church attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The building is not architecturally distinctive and is lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Finally, Fleming Chapel AMEZ Church 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.



**Fleming Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
East and South Elevations**

Stancill's Village Mart (Property 5)

Location

Stancill's Village Mart, now Joe's Country Mart, is located at 1710 Belvoir Highway (NC 33) in Pitt County.

Background Information

Robert Rucker built Stancill's Village Mart for Laura R. Stancill and her husband in 1959 on a portion of Lots 13, 14 and 15 of the Epps Teel Farm Subdivison. Stancill's Village Mart was a typical country store when it opened, selling everything from clothes and shoes to groceries and meat. Mrs. Stancill remembers that only a few houses stood on Belvoir Highway between the store and Belvoir at the time. She raised her family in a brick ranch house next to the store. Mrs. Stancill owned the store until 1998, when she sold it to Yousef and Ahmad A. Al-Sharawheh.¹² The store is now one of only a few businesses operating on NC 33 between Greenville and Tarboro.

Description

Stancill's Village Mart is a one-story, concrete block commercial building with a front-gable roof, a stepped parapet with metal coping, a single-leaf entry, plate glass windows and an interior concrete block chimney. A flat-roofed metal canopy shelters the gas pumps.

Evaluation

Stancill's Village Mart is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The building is not fifty years old, and is not of exceptional importance, so it does not meet the qualifications of Criteria Consideration G. The building is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No individuals associated with Stancill's Village Mart attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The building is not architecturally distinctive and is lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Finally, Stancill's Village Mart 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.

¹² Laura R. Stancill, Telephone interview with the author, December 1, 2004; Pitt County Deed Book 808, page 1, and Map Book 6, page 19, Office of the Register of Deeds, Pitt County Courthouse, Greenville, North Carolina.



Stancill's Village Mart, North and West Elevations

W. J. Hardy Grocery (Property 7)

Location

The W. J. Hardy Grocery is located at 2238 Belvoir Highway (NC 33) in Pitt County.

Background Information

W. J. and Albutis M. Hardy purchased a parcel of land adjacent to NC 33 on November 20, 1945 and shortly thereafter constructed a grocery store. The Hardies lived in a small frame house beside the store (Property 6). Mr. Hardy built a concrete block wash house behind their residence and a concrete block barbeque shed behind the store. W. J. Hardy transferred his property to his wife in 1978, and she operated the store until the mid-1980s. She sold some of her property to DOT in 1990 in anticipation of the construction of US 264, and her daughter, Lillie H. Stevens, now owns the remainder of the parcel.¹³

Description

The W. J. Hardy Grocery is a one-story, concrete block building with a flat roof with metal coping, a recessed double-leaf entry with a screen-door and transom and plate glass windows on the façade. A shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts shelters the entrance. A small shed-roofed restroom addition is on the east end of the north elevation. The one-story, concrete block barbeque shed east of the grocery has a front-gable roof, a stepped parapet with concrete coping, a single-leaf entry and long horizontal windows.

Evaluation

The W. J. Hardy Grocery is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The building is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No individuals associated with the W. J. Hardy Grocery attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The building is not architecturally distinctive and is lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Finally, the W. J. Hardy Grocery 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.

¹³ Lillie H. Stevens, Telephone interview with the author, November 30, 2004; Pitt County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Pitt County Courthouse, Greenville, North Carolina.



W. J. Hardy Grocery, West and South Elevations



Hardy Barbeque Shed

Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House (Property 17)

Location

The Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House is located at 3761 NC 33 in Pitt County.

Background Information

Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris built their house on Belvoir Road (NC 33) around 1910. They owned ninety acres surrounding the house, and constructed the barn and an outhouse about the same time as their residence, and the garage a short time later. Their son George and his wife Annie inherited the property and raised their family there. Shade and Addie Elizabeth's grandson, Thomas W. Harris, grew up in the house and maintains that his grandparents owned seven or eight small farms in Pitt County and produced typical crops such as tobacco, cotton and peanuts.¹⁴ The current owner, Elizabeth Brewer Brown, and her husband, James Ivey Brown, purchased the Harris House in 1967. Her father lived in the house for a short time and it has been a rental property ever since.¹⁵

Description

The one-story, frame Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House has a side-gable roof with a front gable on the southern end of the façade and a projecting front-gable bay on the northern end. A hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts spanned by a wood railing shelters a replacement single-leaf door. The six-over-six and two-over-two horizontal window sash are also replacements. The Harris House rests on a continuous brick foundation and has a standing-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding. A series of mid-twentieth-century additions including a kitchen and bathrooms extend from the west (rear) elevation.

A small, frame, weatherboarded outhouse with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, and two seats is southwest of the house. A two-story, frame, front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded barn with an open equipment shed on the south elevation and a garage addition on the north elevation is south of the house. A one-story, frame, weatherboarded garage with a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof and an open garage bay is northwest of the house.

¹⁴ Thomas W. Harris, Telephone interview with the author, December 2, 2004.

¹⁵ Elizabeth Brown, Telephone Interview with the author, December 2, 2004; James R. Brown (Elizabeth's son), Telephone Interview with the author, December 2, 2004.

Evaluation

The Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The building is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No individuals associated with the Harris House attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The building is not architecturally distinctive and is lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Finally, the Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House 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.



**Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris House
South and East Elevations**



Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris Barn and Outhouse



Shade and Addie Elizabeth Harris Garage

Belvoir School (Property 20)

Location

Belvoir School is located at 4095 NC 33 in the Pitt County community of Belvoir.

Background Information

The Pitt County Board of Education met on February 8, 1924 and decided that a consolidated school costing no more than thirty thousand dollars should be constructed in Belvoir township. They selected Linthicum & Linthicum of Raleigh to design the school based on drawings they had presented at an earlier board meeting. On March 21 the board received six bids for the erection of the school building, and the low bidder, the Pickley-Lampley Company of Pine Bluff, NC, was awarded a contract for \$24,248. The heating contract also went to the low bidder, Raleigh Iron Works, for \$2,465. The Board of Education appointed a five-member Board of Trustees for Belvoir Consolidated School on September 1, 1924, and the school presumably opened that fall.¹⁶

Belvoir township residents requested that a teacher's home be constructed on the school grounds on June 1, 1925, but the Board of Education informed them that funds were not currently available for such a project. It does not appear that a teacherage was built before Belvoir School burned on December 18, 1930. Arrangements were made for the students to attend another school for the remainder of the year while the school was reconstructed. The Board of Education awarded the design contract for a new ten-room brick building to Leslie N. Boney, a Wilmington architect who designed approximately one thousand schools in fifty-four North Carolina counties over the course of his career.¹⁷

The Board of Education received fourteen bids for the construction of the new Belvoir School building on March 2, 1931 and awarded the low bidder, J. W. Hudson Jr., a \$20,800 contract. Consolidated Heating & Plumbing Company of Raleigh was given an \$1,800 contract for heating and an \$1,000 contract for plumbing. Kinston Electric Company agreed to do the electric wiring for \$319.¹⁸

¹⁶ Pitt County Board of Education Minutes, 1922-1956, North Carolina Collection, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina.

¹⁷ Ibid.; "Leslie N. Boney, Architect," http://www.boneyarchitects.com/pages/boney/the_beginning.jsp.

¹⁸ Ibid.

The student population in Pitt County continued to grow in the early 1930s, and many schools were consolidated into larger, more modern facilities. Additional teachers were recruited for all Pitt County schools, including Belvoir, in July of 1931. Belvoir High School became an accredited II-A high school in 1934. Newman Lewis was appointed principal in 1935, the same year that the Federal Public Works Administration (PWA) offered grants for forty-five percent of the construction cost of necessary school buildings. The Pitt County Board of Education took advantage of the funds, approving contracts for additional buildings at twelve Pitt County Schools in December 1935. The contracts, worth a total of \$185,506, were awarded to the Goode Construction Company of Charlotte. The Belvoir School contract was for \$5,681. The Board of Education accepted bids from the American Seating Company of Raleigh for \$4.54 per pupil's desk, the Southern Desk Company of Hickory for \$14.00 per teacher's desk and movable auditorium seats at \$2.90 per unit, the Peabody Seating Company of Hickory for \$19.75 per library table and fixed auditorium seats at \$2.90 per unit, and the Home Furniture Company of Greenville for windows shades at \$2.39.¹⁹

It appears that at least one of the frame buildings in the Belvoir School complex was constructed with PWA funds in the mid-1930s. In 1945 thirteen classrooms at Belvoir School were painted, along with the roof of the teacherage. The Belvoir-Falkland School District was created in 1948, and the Belvoir School complex was renovated. A classroom was added to the Belvoir School shop in November 1948 at a cost of \$2,000. Allen Steel Fabricating Company of Greenville provided the structural steel frame for a gymnasium at Belvoir School that was to be 70 feet wide, 112 feet long and twenty feet high. W. G. Dunn erected the steel frame and finished the building with cinder block walls, hardwood floors and a composition shingle roof in 1949. A home economics building was constructed on the Belvoir School campus in 1950 at a cost of \$5,000. When the Board of Education assessed the value of all Pitt County School buildings in August of 1950, the Belvoir School complex included the main building, a lunchroom, a teacherage, a home economics building, an agriculture shop and a gymnasium.²⁰

A new Belvoir Primary School was constructed in 1952 and was expanded in 1961, 1966 and 1977. The building still serves as the elementary school

¹⁹ Ibid.; State Department of Public Instruction, *Educational Directories of North Carolina* (Raleigh: State Department of Public Instruction, 1936-1970).

²⁰ Pitt County Board of Education Minutes, 1922-1956.

for the Belvoir area. The Belvoir Consolidated School campus served as the Belvoir-Falkland High School through the spring of 1969, when it finally closed its doors. North Pitt High School opened in the fall of 1970, replacing the high schools at Belvoir-Falkland, Stokes-Pactolus, Bethel and Bethel Union. On December 7, 1979 the Pitt County Board of Education sold the property to Thomas C. Glennon, and the main school building and gymnasium were modified for a sewing plant, the Belvoir Manufacturing Company, which is still in operation.²¹ The frame school building adjacent to NC 33 now functions as a Hispanic church.

Description

The main 1931 brick classroom building and 1949 concrete block gymnasium of the former Belvoir School complex are now connected by a metal warehouse, and another large metal warehouse has been attached to the facade. The interiors of the buildings have been gutted for use as a sewing factory. The one-story, concrete block, 1950 home economics building behind the gymnasium has a side-gable roof, metal casement windows and exposed rafter ends. A one-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable-roofed building at the northwest corner of the complex appears to be the 1935 agriculture shop with its 1948 classroom addition. The building rests on brick piers and is sheltered by a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter ends. The original portion of the building (on the northern end) has been modified to serve as an equipment shed with a poured concrete floor and a large opening in the west elevation. The one-story, frame 1935 classroom building east of the agriculture building has a side-gable roof, brick foundation, weatherboards and exposed rafter ends. The building later served as the school lunchroom. A small brick shed with a single-leaf entry on the south elevation and a standing-seam metal roof is adjacent to the driveway in between the classroom/lunchroom building and the teacherage. The teacherage, a one-story, frame circa 1935 building with a front-gable roof, 6/6 sash, a brick foundation, weatherboards and exposed rafter ends, is located close to NC 33. The interior has been reconfigured into a small sanctuary, classroom, nursery and restrooms for a Hispanic congregation.

²¹ North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, *Pitt County Schools Survey Report 1991-1992* (Raleigh: School Planning, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, 1992); *Educational Directories of North Carolina*; Stuart Savage, "Education Saw Small Beginnings: By 1855, 99 School Houses," *The Daily Reflector*, Greenville, October 6, 1974; Pitt County Deed Book Q, Page 80, Office of the Register of Deeds, Pitt County Courthouse, Greenville, North Carolina.

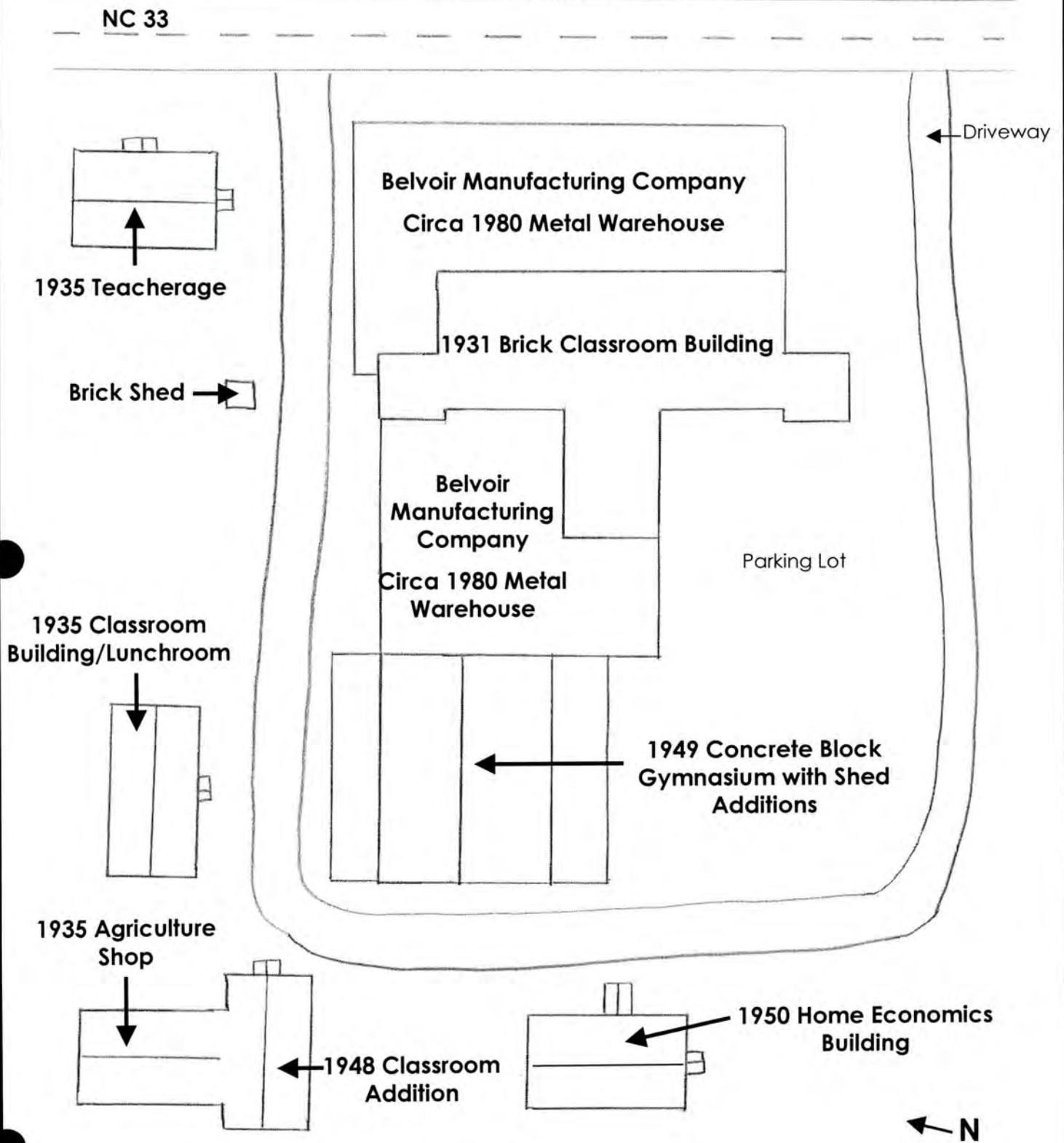
Evaluation

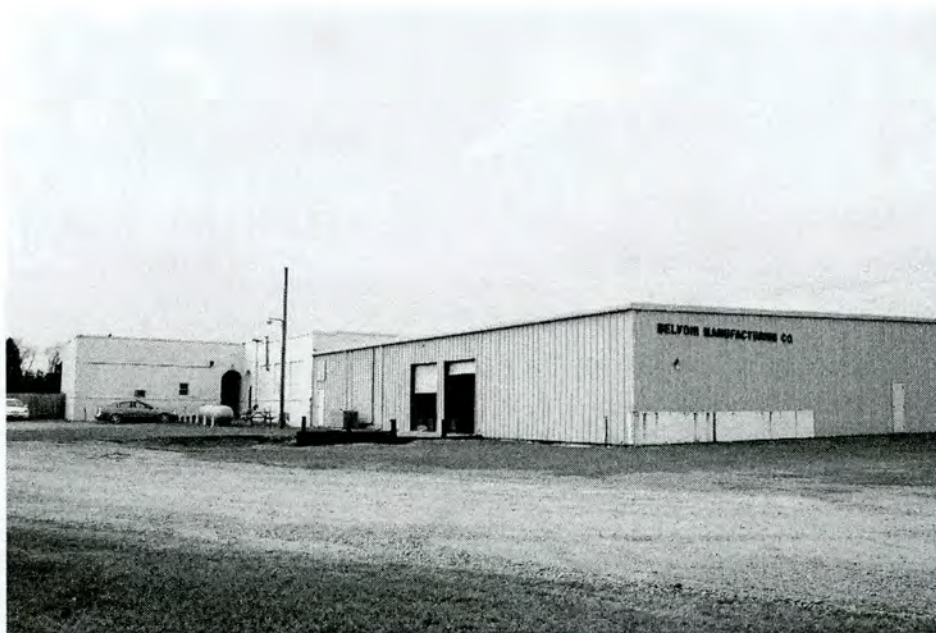
Belvoir School is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The school campus has been significantly altered to accommodate the current function of the property as a sewing plant. The buildings on the Belvoir School campus do not have enough integrity to serve as outstanding examples of Pitt County consolidated schools, educational buildings constructed with PWA funds, or 1940s and 1950s auxiliary buildings, rendering the school ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No individuals associated with Belvoir School attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Leslie N. Boney did design the main school building, but there are intact examples of schools he designed all over North Carolina and, more specifically, at the Chicod School in Pitt County.²² The campus buildings are not architecturally distinctive and are lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. More intact examples of consolidated school buildings remain at Grimesland, Falkland and Chicod Schools.²³ Finally, the Belvoir School campus 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.

²² Scott Power, *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina*, 144-145.

²³ Ibid.

Figure 4. Belvoir School Site Plan (Not to Scale)

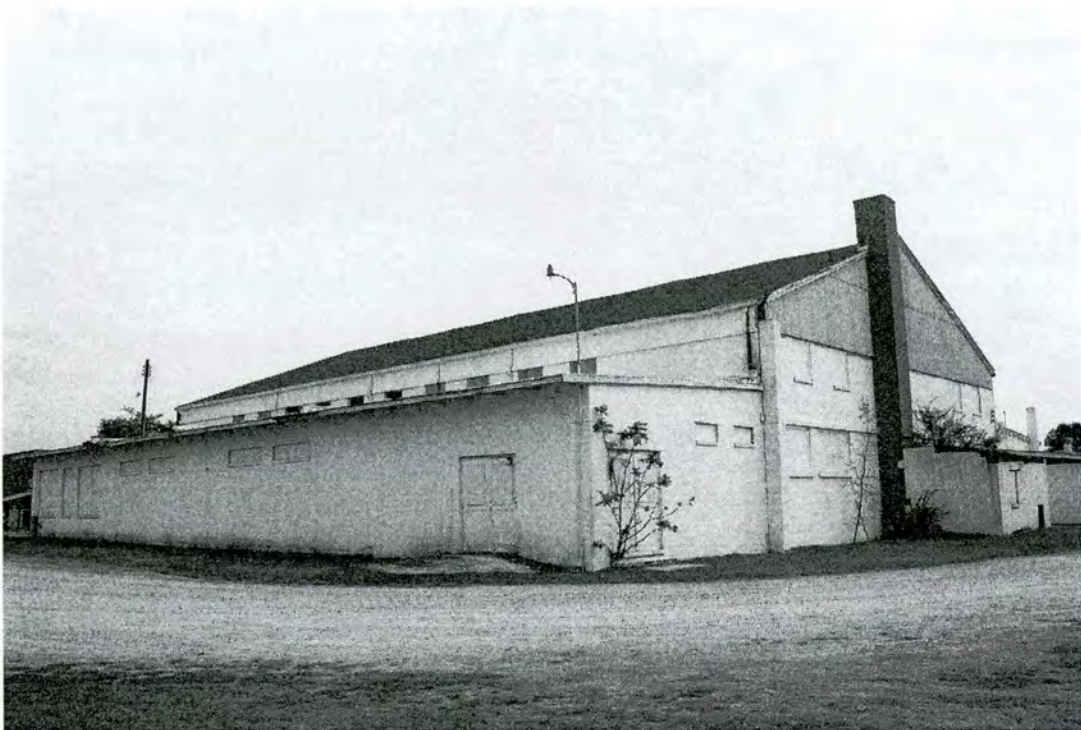




Belvoir School, 1931 Brick Classroom Building and circa 1980 Warehouse



**Belvoir School, 1931 Brick Classroom Building, circa 1980 Warehouses,
1949 Concrete Block Gymnasium**



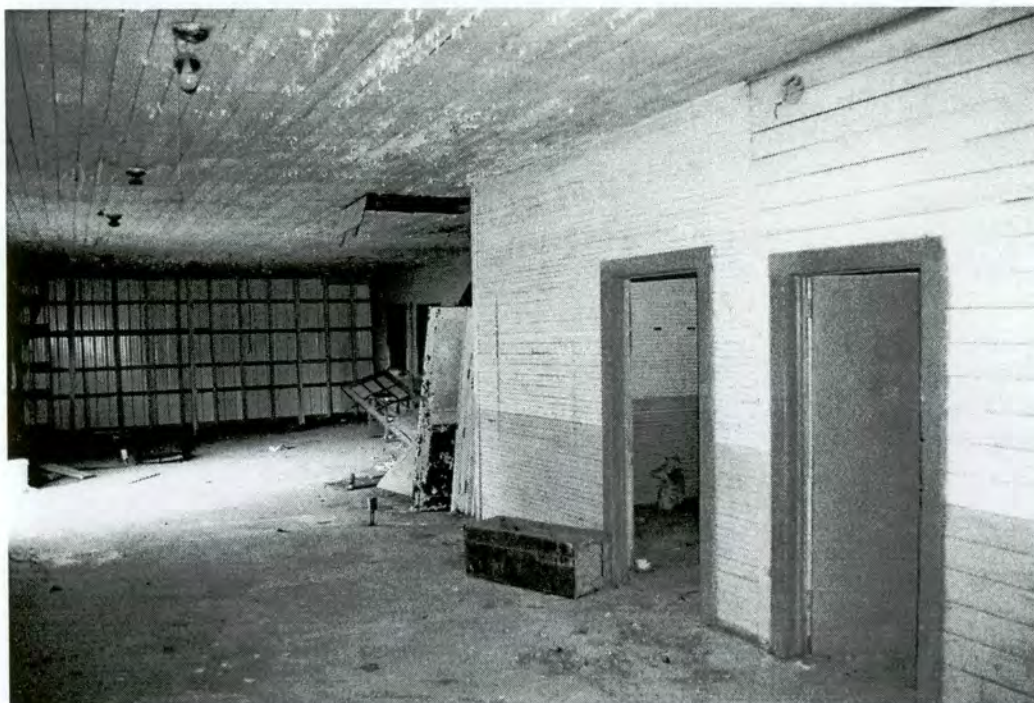
Belvoir School, 1949 Concrete Block Gymnasium



**Belvoir School, 1935 Agriculture Shop with 1948 Classroom Addition,
South and East Elevations**



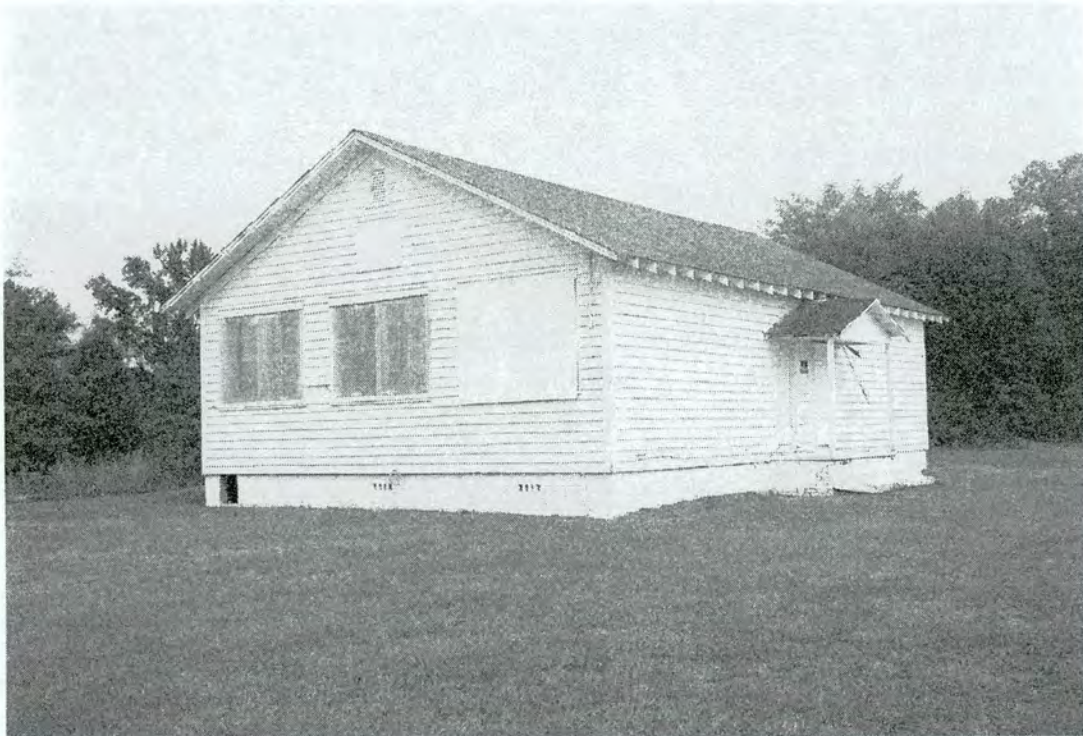
Belvoir School, 1935 Agriculture Shop with 1948 Classroom Addition, North and West Elevations



Belvoir School, 1935 Agriculture Shop Interior



Belvoir School, 1948 Classroom Addition to Agriculture Shop Interior



**Belvoir School, 1935 Classroom Building/Lunchroom,
South and West Elevations**



Belvoir School, Brick Shed, South Elevation



Belvoir School, 1935 Teacherage, South and East Elevations



Belvoir School, 1935 Teacherage Interior, Sanctuary of Hispanic Church



Belvoir School, 1950 Home Economics Building, South and East Elevations

Little-Tyson Farm (Property 29)

Location

The Little-Tyson Farm is located at 4627 NC 33 in Pitt County.

Background Information

According to Rachel Little Churchill, the one-room house on the Tyson Farm was built for her grandfather, Crandell Little (1858-1930), and his wife Emma Stancill (1869-1936). However, based on the hewn and pegged framing timbers visible in the building, it seems more likely that an earlier generation of the Little family constructed the house. Her great-grandparents, Christopher Crandell (born around 1827) and Mary F. Holland Little may have lived in the house soon after it was constructed. Rachel's parents, Leonard Lloyd (born 1897) and Annie Allen Little, resided in the house until they sold the farm in 1940. Rachel remembers hearing her uncle talk about the crowded quarters in the small dwelling. The Littles grew tobacco, cotton, peanuts, corn and soybeans and raised chickens, cows and hogs.²⁴

William Ralph Tyson bought the Little Farm in 1940. He moved the Little House from its original location at the edge of the woods across the field on the east side of NC 33 to behind his new hip-roofed house for use as a barn. He constructed the frame tenant house around 1942.²⁵

Description

The early nineteenth-century Little House (PT 516) is located northwest of the Tyson House. The one-story, heavy-timber-frame building was originally one room but was later expanded to include a full-width rear shed room. The shed-roofed front porch is supported by a replacement post and has been partially enclosed. The porch floor was removed so that the open section could serve as an equipment shed. The entire roof system, rafters, joists and standing-seam metal sheathing, was replaced in the twentieth century. The single-leaf six-panel door on the east elevation appears to be in its original location, while the board-and-batten door has been added on the south elevation in the location of the original chimney. A one-over-one window on the north elevation illuminates the interior of the building, which is sheathed with tongue-and-groove beadboard and flush boards, none of which appear to be original. The

²⁴ Allen and Rachel Little Churchill, Telephone interview with the author, November 30, 2004; "Christopher Crandell Little," Ancestry World Tree Project ID #160979, ancestry.com.

²⁵ Ralph Tyson, Telephone interview with the author, November 30, 2004.

weatherboards, which are attached with cut nails, are at least the second generation of exterior siding. The building now rests on concrete block piers, and a metal-sided equipment bay has been added to the rear elevation and is open to the south.

The circa 1940 Tyson House is one-story, frame building with a hip roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, brick interior chimneys, a brick foundation, weatherboards and exposed rafter ends. A one-story, frame tenant house with a side-gable roof, two single-leaf entries on the south elevation, 4/4 sash, a shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts, a brick interior chimney, brick piers, weatherboards and exposed rafter ends was constructed northwest of the Tyson House in 1942.

Evaluation

The Little-Tyson Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The buildings are not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns, rendering the complex ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Although the farm is situated in a rural agricultural landscape, there are no extant outbuildings and the historic field patterns have been altered with changes in farm ownership. No individuals associated with the Little-Tyson Farm attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The Tyson buildings are not architecturally distinctive, and the Little House is has been moved and is lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Finally, the Little-Tyson Farm 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.



Little House, North and East Elevations



Little House, South and West Elevations



Little House Interior, Corner Framing Detail



Little House, Interior, West Elevation



Tyson House, East Elevation



Tyson Tenant House, South and East Elevations

Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard (Property 46)

Location

The Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard is located on a hill on the east side of NC 33 one-half mile south of its intersection with SR 1523 in Edgecombe County. The graveyard is north of the tree-lined road that led to the no longer extant Cromwell Hall.²⁶

Background Information

Elisha Cromwell, son of Elisha and Elizabeth Sarah Southerland Cromwell, built Cromwell Hall, a large Greek Revival house, on his large cotton plantation south of Tarboro on the Tarboro-Greenville Road (NC 33). Other buildings on the plantation included a slave hospital, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop and a tin shop. Elisha married his first wife, Sarah Ann King, the daughter of Coffield and Louise Bradley King, on December 10, 1842. Coffield King was a merchant and tailor in Tarboro. After Sarah's death in 1845, Elisha married Margaret Ann Cromwell, daughter of Newsom and Martha McDowell Cromwell, on February 1, 1848. Their daughter, Betty Cromwell, was born on August 23, 1850, and their son, Elisha Cromwell III, was born in 1853.²⁷

Elisha Senior left his overseer in charge of his plantation and organized Company B of the 44th Confederate regiment in 1862, even though he was well over the draft age. He rose from the rank of captain at the time of his enlistment to colonel at his resignation before the Virginia campaign began. Elisha returned home to Cromwell Hall for the duration of the Civil War.²⁸ He died on May 15, 1884 and was buried in the Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard beside his first wife, Sarah. Margaret passed away on November 15, 1901, and was buried on the other side of her husband. Elisha and Margaret's daughter Betty married Andrew Jackson Daniel and is interred in the graveyard with her husband, their infant daughter Maggie and their grown daughter Jacksie and her husband, Thaddeus Thrash. Elisha Cromwell III (1853-1926) and his wife Ida Ann Johnston (1873-

²⁶ A photograph of Cromwell Hall appears in *The Edgecombe Story* (Tarboro: The Edgecombe County Bicentennial Commission, 1976).

²⁷ Joseph Kelly Turner and J. L. Bridgers, *History of Edgecombe County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, 1920), 336; Ruth Smith Williams and Margarette Glenn Griffin, *Tombstone and Census Records of Early Edgecombe* (Rocky Mount: Dixie Letter Service, 1959), 38.

²⁸ Turner and Bridgers, *History of Edgecombe County*, 225-226.

1896) were the last Cromwell's who lived in Cromwell Hall, but if they were buried in the family graveyard their graves were not marked.²⁹

Description

The Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash family graveyard contains eight marked graves that are surrounded by a partially collapsed chain-link fence. The small family burial ground is overgrown with vegetation. A granite pedestal topped with a draped urn marks Elisha Cromwell's (1821-1884) grave, while the grave of his second wife, Margaret Ann Cromwell (1830-1901), is memorialized with a marble kneeling angel sculpture. The granite base on which the angel rests appears to be a replacement. Elisha's first wife, Sarah Ann King (1824-1845), daughter of Coffield and Louise Bradley King, has a simple pointed-arch marker with a floral motif carved in an oval near the top. Her marker snapped in half at some point and has been repaired. The double grave of Thaddeus Thrash (1866-1916) and Jacksie Daniel Thrash Morrison (1872-1924) has a central panel and a large urn on the north end. Andrew Jackson Daniel (1842-1872) is buried between his wife, Betty Cromwell Daniel (1850-1905) and his first-born daughter, Maggie Jackson Daniel, who died at birth. Betty Daniel's grave is marked with a marble standing angel. The granite base on which the angel rests appears to be a replacement for an earlier base.

Evaluation

The Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard is not recommended as eligible under any National Register Criteria. The graveyard is not eligible under Criterion A in association with a historical theme or event. No individuals interred in the Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The markers in the Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash family graveyard are not culturally or regionally distinctive. The two marble angel markers, although striking in appearance, were most probably produced by commercial stonecutters, and therefore do not have the artistic significance necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Finally, the graveyard 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.

²⁹ Williams and Griffin, *Tombstone and Census Records of Early Edgecombe*, 38-39.



**Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard, Graves of Margaret Ann Cromwell,
Elisha Cromwell and Sarah Ann King Cromwell**



**Cromwell-Daniel-Thrash Graveyard, Graves of Jacksie and Thaddeus
Thrash and Betty and Andrew Jackson Daniel**

Brown House (Property 50)

Location

The Brown House is located on the east side of NC 33 just north of the US 264/NC 33 interchange. It is obscured from view by a stand of trees, and is most easily accessible from a gravel drive off Belvoir School Road that leads to a telecommunications tower. The house is visible across the field at the end of the gravel drive.

Background Information

Although the builders of this early dwelling are unknown, it was constructed on land owned by the Brown family since the early nineteenth century. The house is located a short distance from the original site of the circa 1836 John Reddin Brown House on the east side of NC 33 four-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with SR 1417, and presumably belonged to an earlier generation of the Brown family. The older Brown House was inhabited by tenants throughout much of the twentieth century.³⁰

Description

The Brown House is a one-story, two-room, frame dwelling sheathed with weatherboards attached with cut nails. The house sits on brick piers and is protected by a standing-seam metal roof. The building's original room, which had a large exterior chimney, beaded ceiling joists and a corner stair leading to an attic room, appears to have been constructed in the late eighteenth century. According to Scott Power's survey file, the addition of a second room to the house encapsulated a section of hand-riven siding fastened with rose-head nails to what was the exterior of the building. Due to the extremely deteriorated condition of the floor system, this was not investigated for the purpose of this survey. Two single-shouldered end chimneys were added to the house when the second room was constructed, and modifications to the building continued though the twentieth century with the addition of beadboard sheathing and wallpaper to the interior and the replacement of early windows and doors. Although elements of the original building survive, they have been greatly obscured by later alterations and the continued deterioration of the property.

³⁰ Stanley L. Little, "John Reddin Brown House," Survey file entry, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, 1988.

Evaluation

The Brown House is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The building is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No individuals associated with the Brown House attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Although the house has a very early construction date, subsequent additions, alterations and deterioration leave it lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Other Pitt County examples of eighteenth-century one-room dwellings, including the Robson House, the Hathaway House and the Dee Moore House, retain more significant original elements. Finally, due to its ruinous condition and the fact that the fields around it are plowed every year, the Brown House 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.



Brown House, West and South Elevations



Brown House, East and South Elevations



Brown House Interior



Brown House Interior, Corner Stair

John Reddin Brown House (Property 51)

Location

The John Reddin Brown House has been moved approximately one-quarter mile southeast of its original location on the east side of NC 33 four-tenths of a mile south of its intersection with SR 1417. It now sits behind a new two-story frame house and a man-made pond.

Background Information

Alfred L. Brown (1798-1850) conveyed 140 acres on Potract Swamp and Watering Branch to his brother, John Reddin Brown (circa 1796-1874), in 1836. The land belonged to their father, James Brown, and was subject to the life estate of their mother, Clary Brown. John Brown owned adjoining property. It seems probable that his mother was still living in the one-room Brown House and John constructed a new house on the property after he acquired it. John married Martha (Patsy) Stancill (1810-1878) and they had at least eight children by 1860, according to census records. Their farm included 225 cultivated acres and 128 wooded acres and produced corn, sweet potatoes and hogs in 1850.³¹

John and Martha's son, John Stancill William Brown (1839-1904), a Civil War veteran, inherited the property. It passed to his wife, Rebecca (1843-1924) at his death. Rebecca deeded the house and fifty-two acres to her son, Peter Brown (1875-1961), in 1905, but continued to live in the home until she passed away in 1924. Peter and his wife Viola Brown were the next generation to live in the house. They acquired additional land as they expanded their farm.³² The property is still owned by the Brown family heirs, although the house was moved in 1998 during the construction of US 264 to a new site owned by Arthur Samuel and Viola Brown McMillan.

Description

The John Reddin Brown House is a one-story, frame dwelling sheathed with asbestos siding. The building sits on a concrete block foundation and is protected by a standing-seam metal roof. The house originally had a hall-parlor plan and two rear shed rooms. A twentieth-century bedroom and bathroom addition projects from the southern elevation. At the time of Scott Power's survey in the late 1980s, the interior retained Federal door and window surrounds, a mantel with a single-panel frieze, and original

³¹ Stanley L. Little, "John Reddin Brown House," Survey file entry.

³² Ibid.

baseboards and chair rails. The interior of the house was not accessible for this survey, but the exterior has been significantly modified by the addition of asbestos siding and the replacement of original doors and windows. The chimney on the north end of the house appears to have been moved with the building, and the base and stack were subsequently reconstructed.

Evaluation

The John Reddin Brown House is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. The building is not associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to broad historical patterns, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. No individuals associated with the John Reddin Brown House attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The John Reddin Brown House has been moved and is lacking the architectural integrity necessary for National Register listing under Criterion C. Finally, the John Reddin Brown House 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.



John Reddin Brown House, North and West Elevations

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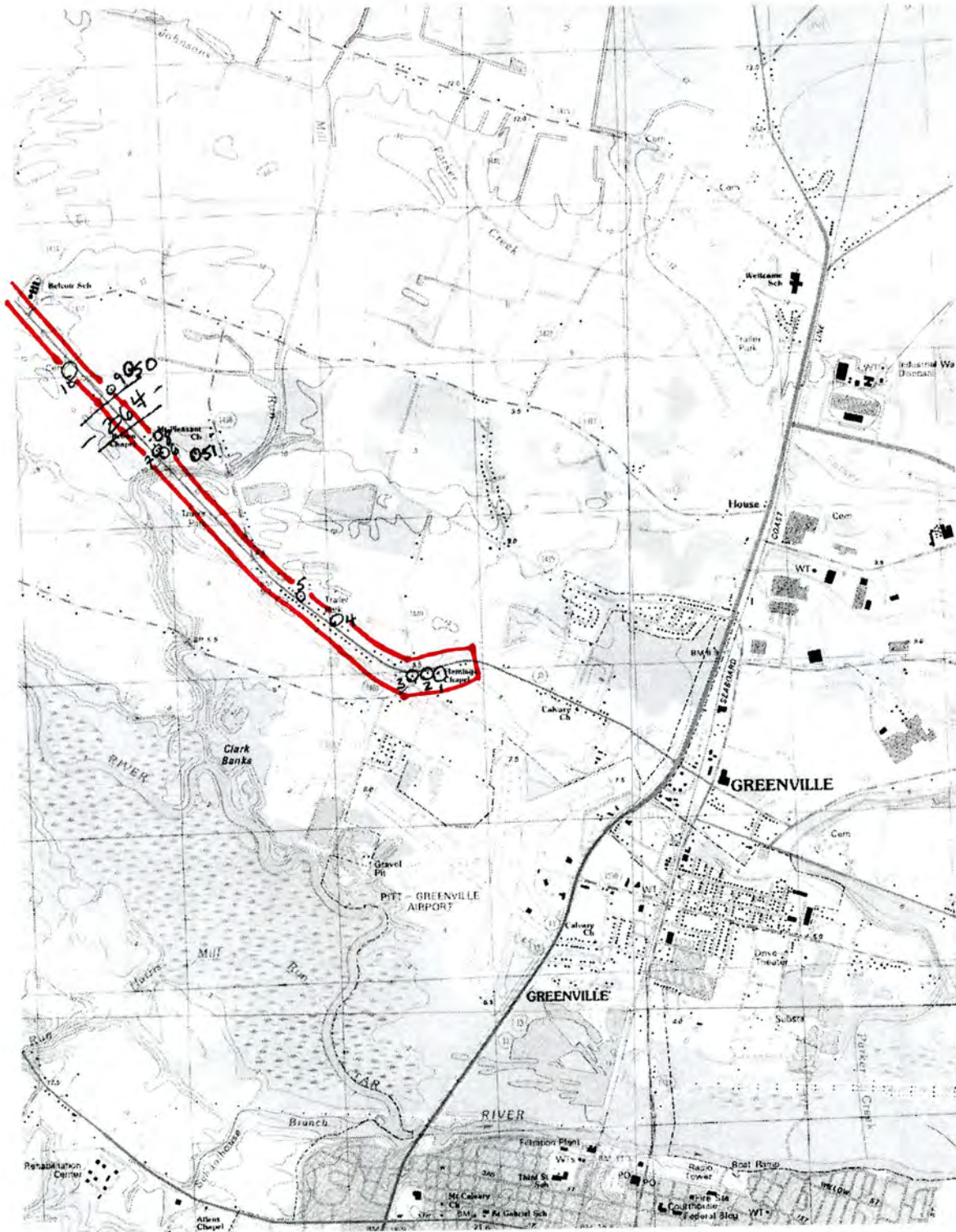
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APPENDIX A

Area of Potential Effects Survey Maps

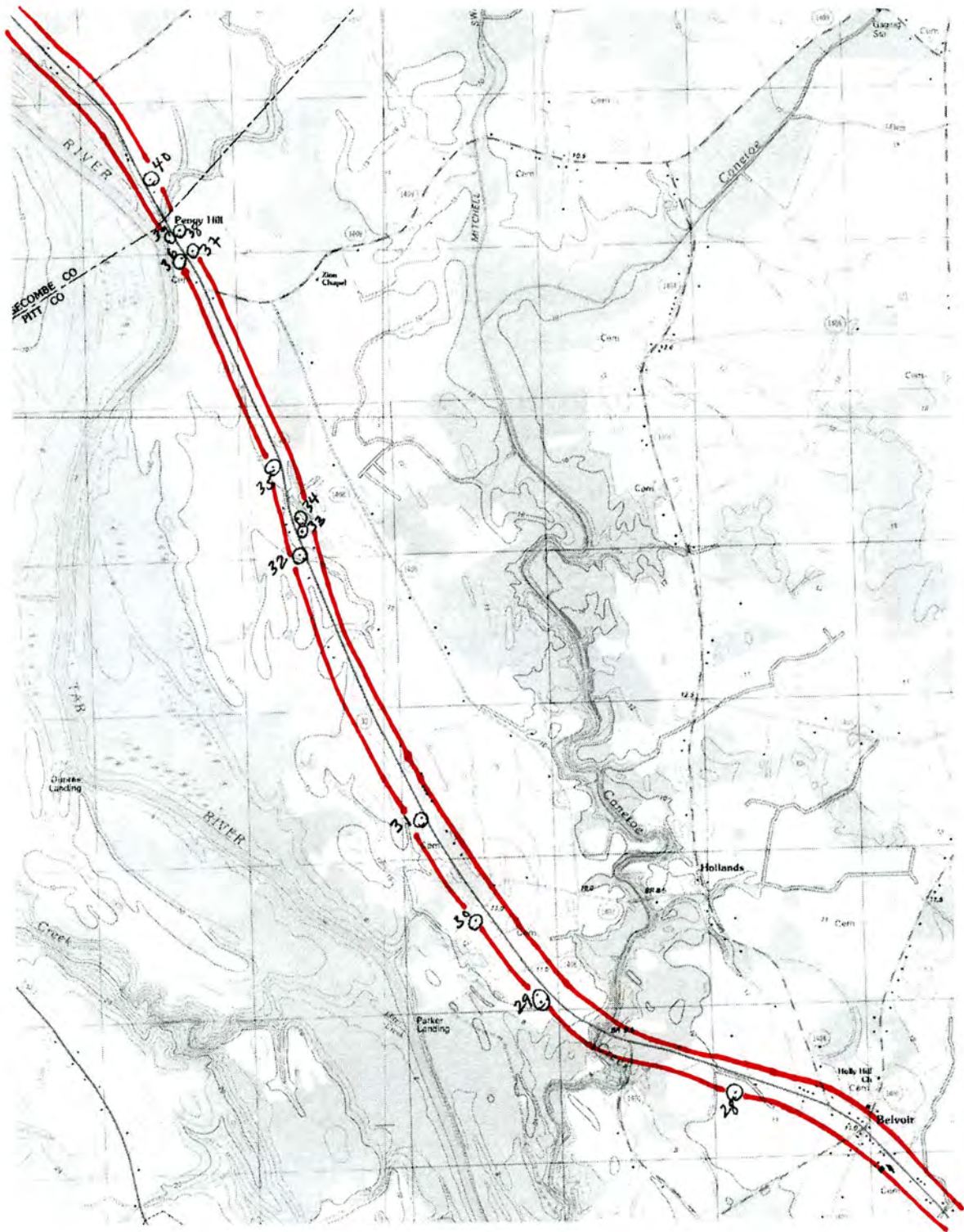
APPENDIX B

**Properties Not Eligible for the National Register
and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation
with Concurrence Form**



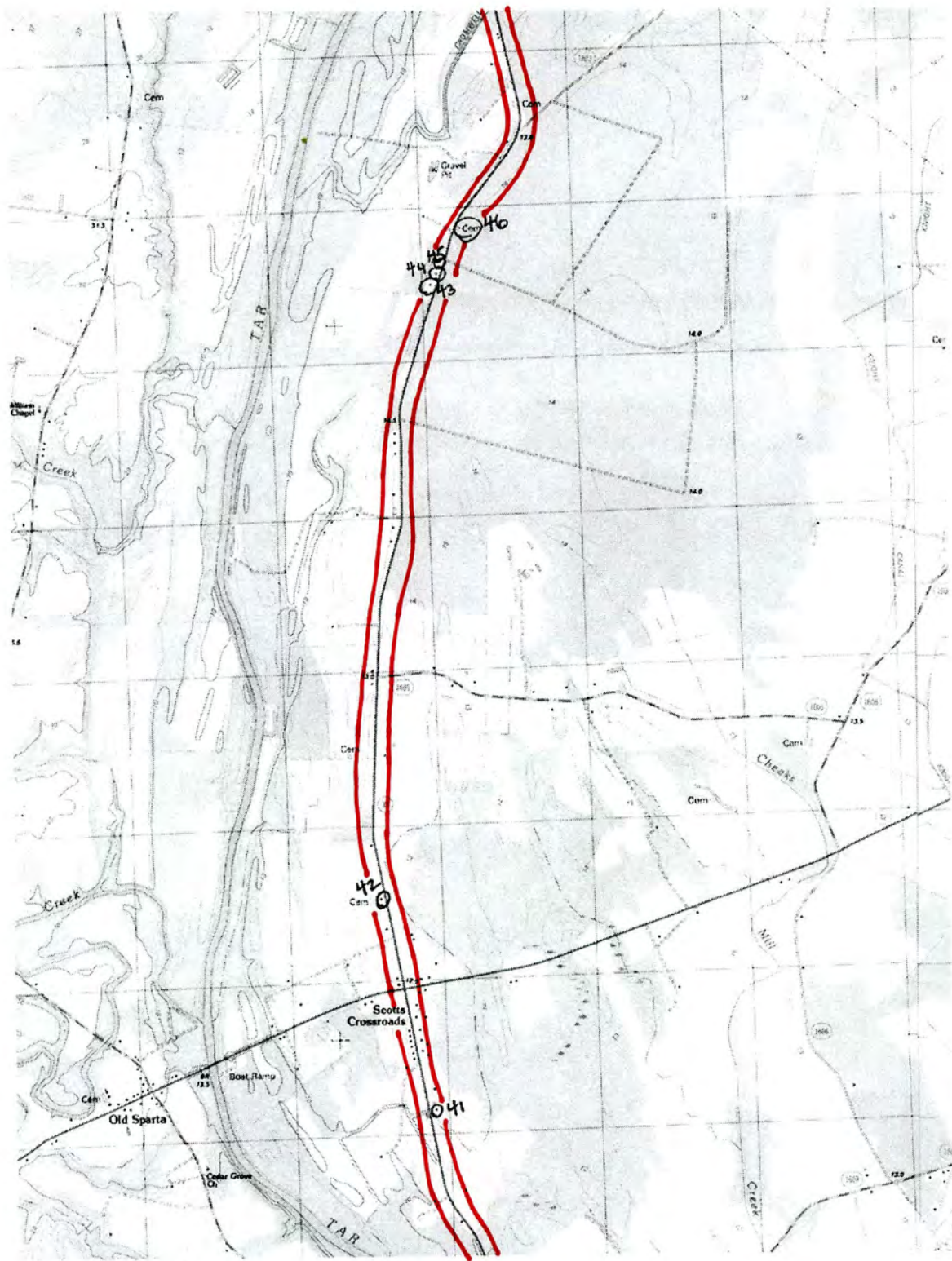
Map 1. South End of Survey Area

APE 



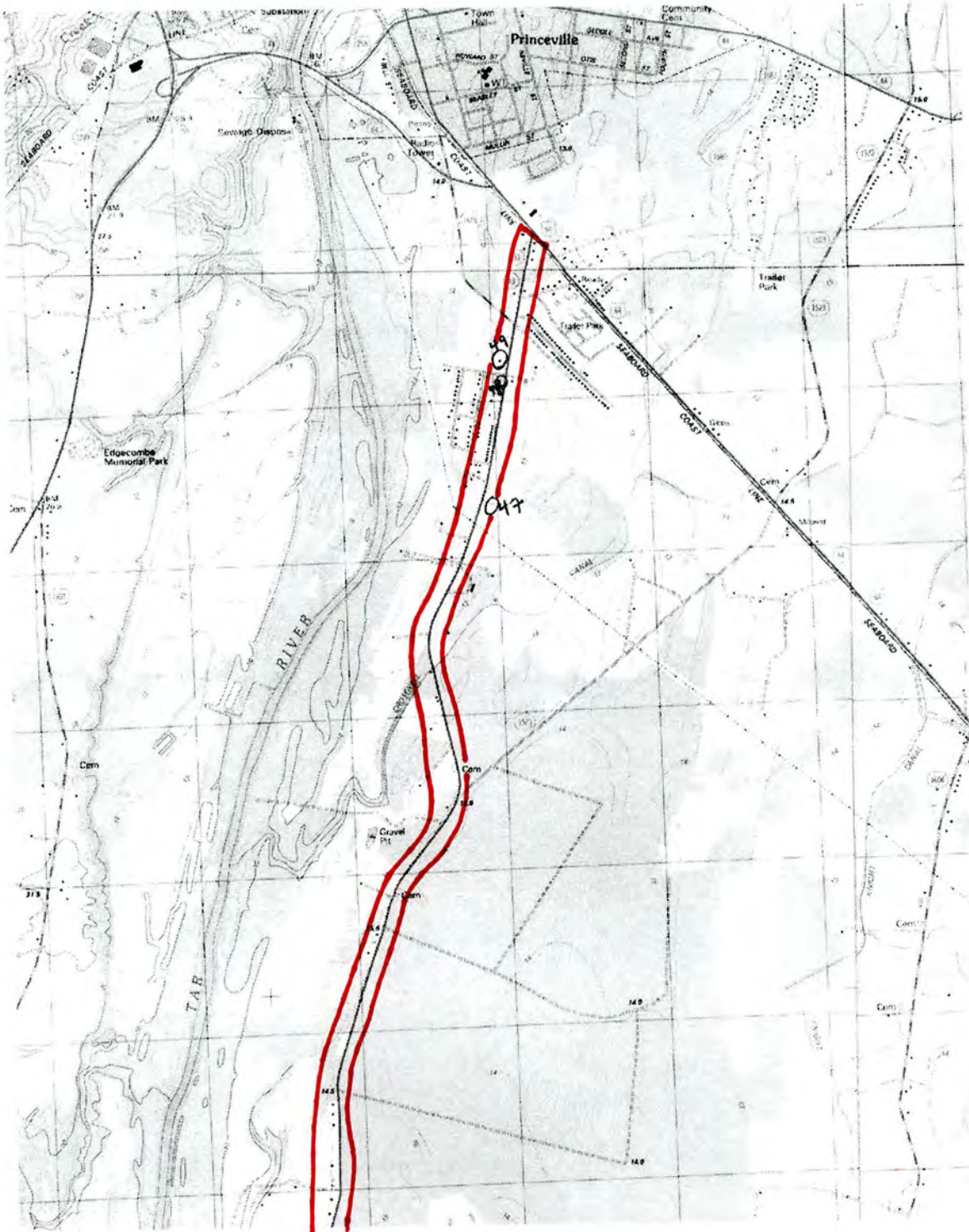
Map 3. Moving North through Survey Area

APE —



Map 4. Moving North through Survey Area

APE —



Map 5. North End of Survey Area

APE —

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

Project Description: NC 33 Improvements from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro

On 11/08/2004, representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as 2-4, 6, 8-16, 18, 19, 21-28, 30-37 is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary. 39-45, 47-49
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Popa 11/8/2004
 Representative, NCDOT Date

 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date
[Signature] 11/8/2004
 Representative, HPO Date

[Signature] 11/8/04
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

* Report will evaluate 1, 5, 7, 17, 20, 29, 38, 46

Inventory List
Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro
Pitt and Edgecombe Counties
R-3407

***Properties Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further
Evaluation (Keyed to Survey Map)***

2. House, circa 1920, 1361 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County

One-story, frame shotgun with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, shed-roofed front and back porches with turned posts, an interior brick chimney, brick piers covered with remnants of metal roofing, a standing-seam metal roof and asbestos siding.

3. House, circa 1936, 1450 Old River Road, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a front-gable porch supported by square posts on brick piers, an interior brick chimney, brick piers infilled with concrete block to form a continuous foundation, vinyl siding and gable vents. A one-story concrete block shed with front-gable roof, a double-leaf entry and vinyl siding in the gable ends is west of the house.

4. House, circa 1940, 1560 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a screened front-gable porch, a concrete block foundation and vinyl siding.

**6. W. J. and Albutis M. Hardy House, circa 1920, located southeast of
W. J. Hardy Grocery at 2238 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County**

One-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 2/2 sash, a shed-roofed front porch with square posts, an interior brick chimney, brick piers, a standing-seam metal roof and weatherboards. A one-story, concrete block building with a front-gable roof, two single-leaf entries on the façade, weatherboards in the gable ends, an interior brick chimney and a standing-seam metal roof is east of the house.

8. Brown's Chapel Holiness Church Cemetery, circa 1955, 2260 NC 33, Pitt County

A small cemetery is located behind the circa 1965, concrete block Brown's Chapel Holiness Church. The majority of the graves are from the 1960s and later. Only one marker, on the grave of Elisha Spain Jr., predates 1960, and although his death date is 1955, the marker appears much newer, perhaps indicating that the grave was moved.

9. Tobacco Barns, circa 1940, located in the woods on the east side of NC 33 just north of its intersection with US 264, Pitt County

Two frame tobacco barns with standing-seam metal roofs are located in the woods at the edge of a field near the former site of two Brown family houses.

10. Brown Family Graveyard, located on the west side of NC 33 .25 mile north of its intersection with US 264, Pitt County

The Brown family graveyard contains approximately fifteen marked graves surrounded by an iron fence. Some of the earliest graves are those of Martha Ann Brown (1862-1882), John S. W. Brown (1839-1904) and Elizabeth Rebecca Brown (1843-1928). The cemetery is still in use, with the most recent grave being that of James Ivy Brown (1933-2002).

11. House, circa 1920, 2756 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 and 1/1 sash, a screened shed-roofed front porch, an interior brick chimney, brick piers infilled with concrete block, a standing-seam metal roof, weatherboards and exposed rafter ends. A one-story, frame garage with a front-gable roof and metal sheathing is located east of the house. A two-story, frame, front-gable-roofed barn sheathed with weatherboards and metal roofing is east of the house and garage. The equipment shed on the west elevation of the barn has lost its roof.

12. House, circa 1940, east side of NC 33 at intersection with SR 1402, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 and 1/1 sash, a front-gable porch supported by square posts, an interior brick chimney, brick piers covered with metal roofing, a standing-seam metal roof, asbestos siding and exposed rafter ends.

13. House, circa 1920, 3259 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable roof and a front-gable bay, a single-leaf entry with sidelights, 2/2 horizontal, 2/2 vertical and picture windows, a flat-roofed entry porch supported by metal posts, interior and end brick chimneys, a brick foundation and kneewall, deep cornice returns, horizontal and vertical aluminum siding and an addition on the south elevation. A one-story, concrete block, front-gable-roofed garage with a weatherboard façade and open sheds on the south and west elevations is located southwest of the house.

14. House, circa 1950, 3387 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a hip roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 and 4/4 sash, a hip-roofed entry porch supported by columns, a concrete block foundation and German siding.

15. House, circa 1920, 3462 NC 33, Pitt County

Two-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, replacement brick end chimneys, brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the second and a one-story rear wing with a standing-seam metal roof.

16. Belvoir Free Will Baptist Church, circa 1950, 3695 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, brick church with a front-gable roof, a double-leaf entry surrounded by pilasters and a flat pediment, three- and four-part metal sash windows, a front-gable entry porch supported by columns and a gabled rear wing. A circa 1970 brick sanctuary is north of the original church building.

18. House, circa 1900, 3934 NC 33, Pitt County

Two-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 and 1/1 sash, a screened hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts spanned by a wood lattice railing, a brick interior chimney, brick and concrete block piers, weatherboards and a series of rear additions. A one-story, frame, front-gable-roofed shed sheathed with flush horizontal boards is directly behind the house. A one-story, frame, front-gable-roofed, three-bay garage sheathed with metal roofing material is east of the house and shed. A two-story, frame, front-gable-roofed barn sheathed with metal roofing material is north of the house. The barn has a

new metal roof, a one-story metal shed on the west elevation and an open shed on the south elevation.

19. House, circa 1920, 4031 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 2/2 sash, a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, two brick interior chimneys, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, a standing-seam metal roof and a rear addition. A flat-roofed entry porch shelters an auxiliary entry on the south elevation of the addition. A frame, gable-roofed carport behind the house is connected to a single-bay, frame garage with a roll-up door.

21. House, circa 1920, 4080 NC 33, Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts, a brick interior chimney, vinyl siding covering the foundation, wood panel siding, a standing-seam metal roof and an addition on the north elevation.

22. House, circa 1940, 4110 NC 33, Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, front-gable entry and side porches supported by square posts, three gabled dormers, a brick end chimney, a brick foundation and vinyl siding.

23. Commercial Building, circa 1950, 4121 NC 33, Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, concrete block commercial building with a brick façade, a flat roof with metal coping, a recessed single-leaf entry with a screen-door and transom and plate glass windows across the façade.

24. Dupree Brothers Supply Company Buildings, circa 1940, west side of NC 33 just south of intersection with SR 1403, Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, frame building with a side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, metal roofing on the sides and roof and a long rear addition. A modern metal auto shop is located between this building and NC 33. A large, one-story, frame building with front-gable roof, metal roofing on the sides and roof, a concrete block foundation and a long, open equipment shed across the façade is located to the rear (west) of the other Dupree Brothers building.

25. Commercial Building and Gas Station, circa 1950, on triangular parcel of land in between SR 1400 and SR 1403, Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, concrete block gas station with a flat roof that flares up and out over the gas pumps on the east elevation, jalousie windows and a single-leaf entry. A one-story, frame building with a front-gable metal roof, two single-leaf entries on the east elevation, an engaged porch supported by square posts, a concrete block foundation, board-and-batten siding and exposed rafter ends is located to the rear (west) of the gas station. A one-story, concrete block garage with a front-gable roof, a roll-up garage door on the southern elevation, a single-leaf entry on the east elevation, wood shingle siding in the gable ends and exposed rafter ends is located behind the frame building.

26. Commercial Building, circa 1920, east side of NC 33 just north of junction with SR 1400, Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, concrete block commercial building with a brick façade, a flat roof with metal coping, a recessed single-leaf entry and plate glass windows.

27. House, circa 1940, adjacent to commercial building on east side of NC 33 just north of junction with SR 1400, Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable roof and a central front-gable, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, a front-gable entry porch supported by square posts, a brick interior chimney, a brick foundation and asbestos siding. A one-story, frame, weatherboarded shed with a side-gable metal roof, a single-leaf entry and an open shed on the north elevation is located southwest of the house.

28. House, circa 1920, in the middle of a field on the west side of NC 33 0.75 mile north of Belvoir, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable standing-seam metal roof, a brick interior chimney, a rear ell and weatherboards. The house is completely engulfed in thick vegetation and is surrounded by fields.

30. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 at intersection of SR 1407, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, boarded-up windows, a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered

posts on brick piers, brick interior chimneys, a brick foundation, rolled-asphalt siding and exposed rafter ends.

31. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 0.45 mile north of intersection with SR 1407, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, brick interior chimneys, a brick foundation and weatherboards. A small frame shed and an open equipment shed are located north of the house.

32. Scott Farm, circa 1920, 5509 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a hip roof, a single-leaf entry with sidelights, 1/1 sash, a shed-roofed front porch supported by metal posts, a brick foundation, aluminum siding and a shed dormer attic vent. According to the current owner, his parents, the Scotts, built the house around 1920. They constructed a two-story, frame, front-gable-roofed tobacco barn with shed additions across NC 33 about the same time. A one-story, frame outbuilding with a standing-seam metal hip roof and weatherboards was built in the 1930s south of the two-story tobacco barn. Additional one-story, frame, tobacco barns with gabled roofs and metal sheathing were added to the complex in the late 1960s. A concrete block shed, a plywood shed and a large metal garage were constructed behind the house in the late 1970s. Two large equipment sheds and numerous bulk tobacco barns were added to the farm from the late 1980s to 2000. The Scott Farm provides a good example of the evolution of tobacco barns throughout the twentieth century.

33. House, circa 1940, east side NC 33 across from house at 5539, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, a concrete block interior chimney, a concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. A one-story, frame, weatherboarded outbuilding with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof and an open metal equipment shed are located southeast of the house.

34. Barn, circa 1940, east side of NC 33 1.8 miles north of intersection with SR 1407, across from house at 5585 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, frame barn with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof, a concrete block foundation, weatherboards covering with metal sheathing and an open equipment shed on the south elevation.

35. Gas Station, circa 1920, 5616 NC 33, Pitt County

One-story, frame gas station with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a front-gable-roofed canopy that sheltered the gas pumps, a brick interior chimney, rolled-asphalt siding and a shed addition on the south elevation.

36. House (PT 615), circa 1890, west side of NC 33 0.5 mile north of intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable standing-seam roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a collapsed front porch, brick end chimneys, weatherboards and deep cornice returns. The house is engulfed in heavy vegetation and in ruinous condition.

37. Godfrey A. Stancill House (PT 612), circa 1880, east side of NC 33 0.2 mile north of intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County

The Godfrey A. Stancill House consists of a circa 1880 rear section joined to a circa 1900 front section by what was an enclosed breezeway but is now open to the elements. The one-and-one-half story, frame house has a gabled standing-seam metal roof, interior chimneys with corbelled stacks, weatherboards, deep cornice returns and brick piers. Most of the windows and doors are missing, but some of the elaborate interior decoration remains. Beadboard was utilized for ceilings, wainscoting, and panels under the windows throughout the house. Rather than being applied in a traditional manner, however, the beadboard runs at a diagonal. Some wood shingle decoration remains on the exterior, but many exterior elements have been lost. The porches have collapsed, and the house is engulfed in heavy vegetation and in ruinous condition. The Stancill House was once a very significant example of a rural farmhouse with late-nineteenth-century embellishment, but a combination of neglect and vandalism has destroyed its architectural integrity. Godfrey A. Stancill, born in Pitt County in 1846, was a Penny Hill merchant and farmer. He owned 1500 acres in the vicinity of Penny Hill at the time of his death in 1917.

39. Shed, circa 1950, Penny Hill, west side of NC 33 across from Doctor's Office, Penny Hill, Pitt County

One-story, frame shed with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof and plywood sheathing.

40. House, circa 1950, east side NC 33 .5 mile south of intersection with SR 1608, across from house at 8410 NC 33, Edgecombe County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable roof and a projecting front-gable bay, a single-leaf entry, 1/1 and three-light sash, an inset front porch supported by square posts, a concrete block interior chimney, a concrete block foundation, German siding on the majority of the house and vertical board siding scalloped at the lower edge on the upper half of the façade.

41. House, circa 1920, east side of NC 33 1.3 miles south of intersection with NC 42, just north of house at 7245 NC 33, Edgecombe County

One-story, frame house with a side-gable standing-seam metal roof, a single-leaf entry, 2/2 horizontal sash, a shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts, a brick end chimney, a brick foundation and weatherboards.

42. Mayo-Lawrence House (ED 870), circa 1821, 5648 NC 33, Edgecombe County

Two-story, frame house with a triple-A standing-seam metal roof, a single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, replacement 4/4 and 6/6 sash, a replacement hip-roofed front porch supported by Tuscan columns, a brick foundation, weatherboards and a series of one-story rear additions. John Mayo constructed the core of this building, a two-story, frame house with a side-gable roof, a hall-parlor plan and two double-shouldered Flemish bond chimneys, around 1821. James J. Lawrence purchased the property in 1860. The house was significantly altered in the late nineteenth century and given a center-plan and a decorative gable on the façade. According to the survey file, remnants of the original scalloped wood shingle roof are visible in the attic beneath the façade gable. Subsequent owners have replaced the original porch and windows, removed the chimneys, started preparing the house for the application of vinyl siding, remodeled the interior and added onto the rear ell, rendering it ineligible for listing on the National Register.

43. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 0.70 mile south of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, a brick interior chimney, a brick foundation, weatherboards and exposed rafter ends.

44. Barn, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 0.65 mile south of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County

One-story, frame barn with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof, single-leaf entries, recycled window sash and a large addition on the south elevation.

45. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 mile 0.60 south of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable standing-seam metal roof, a single-leaf entry, boarded-up windows, concrete block piers, weatherboards and an attached open garage on the south elevation. A mobile home is connected to the house by a frame hyphen on the north elevation.

47. Latham Barn (ED 867), NC 33, east side of NC 33 1.2 miles north of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County

Two-story, frame barn with a gambrel standing-seam metal roof that has been adaptively reused as a house. The building is covered in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. Large 1/1 and plate glass windows and a double-leaf entry punctuate the façade.

48. House, 792 NC 33, Edgecombe County

One-story, frame house with a front-gable roof and a side-gable wing, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 and 2/2 horizontal sash, an inset front porch supported by a metal post, a concrete block foundation, an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding and gable vents. A one-story, frame, front-gable-roofed garage with German siding and a double-leaf door is behind the house.

49. House, 770 NC 33, Edgecombe County

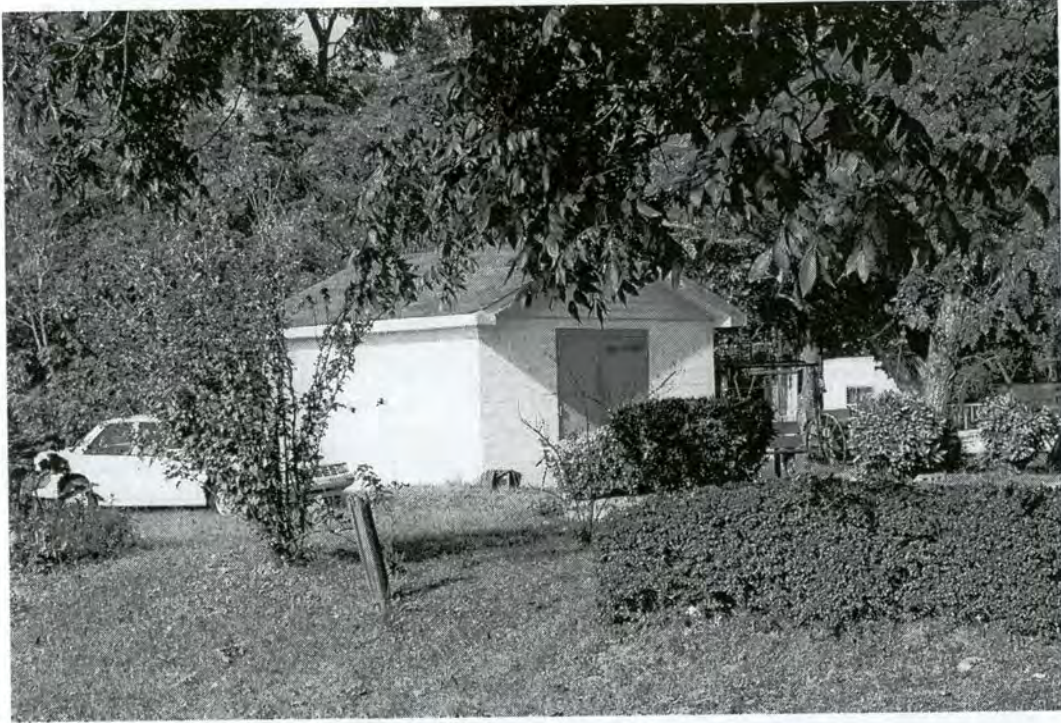
One-story, frame house with a side-gable standing-seam metal roof, a single-leaf entry, 6/6 sash, a shed-roofed entry porch supported by square posts, a brick interior chimney, brick piers and Masonite siding. A two-story addition with an east-facing gable, 8/8 sash and concrete block piers is on the south end of the house. A small one-story addition with 2/2 horizontal sash and concrete block piers is on the south elevation of the two-story wing.



Property 2. House, circa 1920, 1361 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County



Property 3. House, circa 1936, 1450 Old River Road, Pitt County



Property 3. Shed, circa 1950, 1450 Old River Road, Pitt County



Property 4. House, circa 1940, 1560 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County



Property 6. W. J. and Albutis M. Hardy House, circa 1945, located southeast of Hardy Grocery at 2238 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County



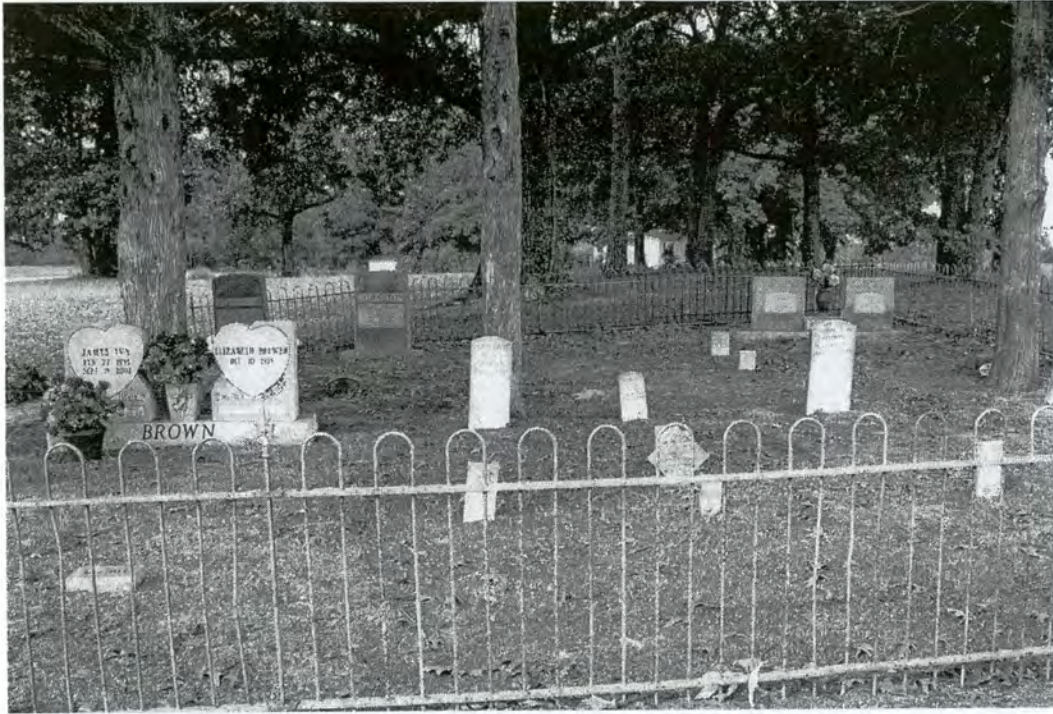
Property 6. Hardy Wash House, circa 1950, located southeast of Hardy Grocery at 2238 Belvoir Highway (NC 33), Pitt County



**Property 8. Brown's Chapel Holiness Church Cemetery, circa 1955,
2260 NC 33, Pitt County**



**Property 9. Tobacco Barns, circa 1940, located in the woods on the east
side of NC 33 just north of its intersection with US 264, Pitt County**



Property 10. Brown Family Graveyard, located on the west side of NC 33 .25 mile north of its intersection with US 264, Pitt County



Property 11. House, circa 1920, 2756 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 11. Garage, circa 1920, 2756 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 11. Barn, circa 1920, 2756 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 12. House, circa 1940, east side of NC 33 at intersection with SR 1402, Pitt County



Property 13. House, circa 1920, 3259 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 13. House, circa 1920, 3259 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 14. House, circa 1950, 3387 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 15. House, circa 1920, 3462 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 16. Belvoir Free Will Baptist Church, circa 1950, 3695 NC 33, Pitt County



**Property 16. Belvoir Free Will Baptist Church, circa 1970 sanctuary,
3695 NC 33, Pitt County**



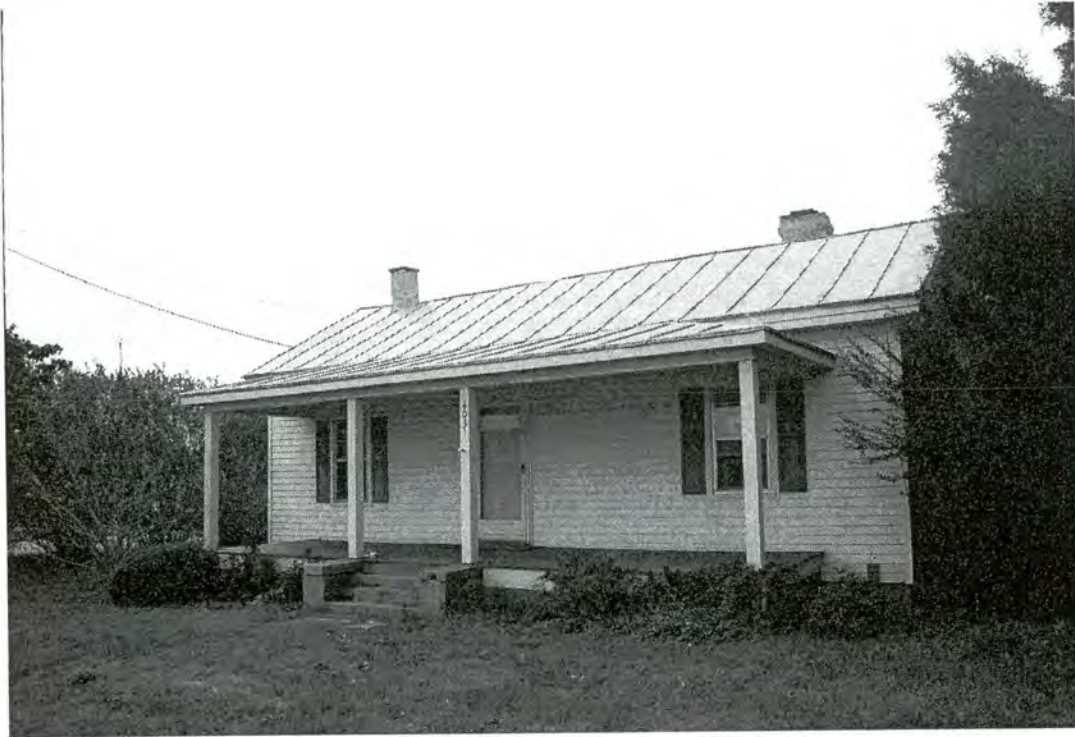
Property 18. House, circa 1900, 3934 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 18. Barn, circa 1940, 3934 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 18. Garage, circa 1940, 3934 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 19. House, circa 1920, 4031 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 19. Garage and Carport, circa 1920, 4031 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 21. House, circa 1920, 4080 NC 33, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 22. House, circa 1940, 4110 NC 33, Belvoir, Pitt County



**Property 23. Commercial Building, circa 1950, 4121 NC 33,
Belvoir, Pitt County**



**Property 24. Dupree Brothers Supply Company Building, circa 1940, west
side of NC 33 just south of intersection with SR 1403, Belvoir, Pitt County**



Property 24. Dupree Brothers Supply Company Building, circa 1940, west side of NC 33 just south of intersection with SR 1403, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 25. Commercial Building, circa 1950, on triangular parcel of land in between SR 1400 and SR 1403, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 25. Gas Station, circa 1950, on triangular parcel of land in between SR 1400 and SR 1403, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 25. Garage, circa 1950, on triangular parcel of land in between SR 1400 and SR 1403, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 26. Commercial Building, circa 1920, east side of NC 33 just north of junction with SR 1400, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 27. House, circa 1940, adjacent to commercial building on east side of NC 33 just north of junction with SR 1400, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 27. Shed, circa 1940, adjacent to commercial building on east side of NC 33 just north of junction with SR 1400, Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 28. House, circa 1920, in the middle of a field on the west side of NC 33 0.75 mile north of Belvoir, Pitt County



Property 30. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 at intersection of SR 1407, Pitt County



Property 31. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 0.45 mile north of intersection with SR 1407, Pitt County



Property 32. Scott House, circa 1920, 5509 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 32. Scott Barn, circa 1920, 5509 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 32. Scott Outbuilding, 1930s, 5509 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 32. Scott Barns, 1980s, 5509 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 33. House, circa 1940, east side NC 33 across from house at 5539, Pitt County



Property 34. Barn, circa 1940, east side of NC 33 1.8 miles north of intersection with SR 1407, across from house at 5585 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 35. Gas Station, circa 1920, 5616 NC 33, Pitt County



Property 36. House (PT 615), circa 1890, west side of NC 33 0.5 mile north of intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County



Property 37. Godfrey A. Stancill House (PT 612), circa 1880, east side of NC 33 0.2 mile north of intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County



Property 37. Godfrey A. Stancill House (PT 612), circa 1880, east side of NC 33 0.2 mile north of intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County



Property 37. Godfrey A. Stancill House (PT 612), circa 1880, east side of NC 33 0.2 mile north of intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County



Property 37. Godfrey A. Stancill House (PT 612), circa 1880, east side of NC 33 0.2 mile north of intersection with SR 1409, Penny Hill, Pitt County



Property 39. Shed, circa 1950, Penny Hill, west side of NC 33 across from Doctor's Office, Penny Hill, Pitt County



Property 40. House, circa 1950, east side NC 33 .5 mile south of intersection with SR 1608, across from house at 8410 NC 33, Edgecombe County



Property 41. House, circa 1920, east side of NC 33 1.3 miles south of intersection with NC 42, just north of house at 7245 NC 33, Edgecombe County



Property 42. Mayo-Lawrence House (ED 870), circa 1821, 5648 NC 33, Edgecombe County



Property 43. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 0.70 mile south of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County



Property 44. Barn, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 0.65 mile south of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County



Property 45. House, circa 1920, west side of NC 33 mile 0.60 south of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County



Property 47. Latham Barn (ED 867), NC 33, east side of NC 33 1.2 miles north of intersection with SR 1523, Edgecombe County



Property 48. House, 792 NC 33, Edgecombe County



Property 48. Garage, 792 NC 33, Edgecombe County



Property 49. House, 770 NC 33, Edgecombe County

APPENDIX C

Professional Qualifications

Heather Fearnbach

POSITION: Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Public History (1997)
Middle Tennessee State University

Graduate work in Anthropology (1994-1995)
University of Tennessee at Knoxville

B.A. English Literature (1993)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop – FHWA (2002)
Raleigh, NC

NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course (2002)
Raleigh, NC

Introduction to Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act (2002)
Raleigh, NC

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: American Association for State and Local History
Capital Area Preservation
Friends of MESDA
Historic Stagville Foundation (Board Member 2001-2003)
Joel Lane House Foundation (Board Member 1999-2002)
National Trust for Historic Preservation
NC African American Network on Historic Preservation
Preservation North Carolina
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2002-2003)
Vernacular Architecture Forum

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Fearnbach is an Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and 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. Fearnbach 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. Fearnbach delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Fearnbach prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Fearnbach worked as an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation. During her employment there, she performed architectural identification and analysis for the project planning process, assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f, prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA, provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel and the general public, coordinated the Historic Truss Bridge Relocation and Reuse Program, and reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant

documents. Ms. Fearnbach has also served as the head of the Architecture Branch for the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and as a Site Manager at Somerset Place State Historic Site in Creswell, North Carolina.

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

- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Oakland Street Historic District and Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gaston County (January 2005)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (January 2005)*
- *City of Mt. Pleasant Historic District Design Guideline Review, South Carolina (Fall 2004-Spring 2005)*
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (August 2004)*
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (August 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: US 25-I 26 Connector, Henderson County (August 2004)*
- *Kenworth Historic District Boundary Expansion, Catawba County, North Carolina (June 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Cat Creek Stream Restoration Site, Macon County (June 2004)*
- *Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (May 2004)*
- *Charles and Annie Quinlan House Local Designation Report, Haywood County, North Carolina (March 2004)*
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Replace Bridge No. 325 on SR 2165 over Landrum Creek, Chatham County (February 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Extension, Forsyth County (February 2004)*
- *Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (January 2004)*
- *Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination and Management Plan, Randolph County, North Carolina (December 2003)*
- *Riverside Industrial Historic District National Register Nomination, Buncombe County, North Carolina (December 2003)*

- *Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination*, Rutherford County, North Carolina (November 2003)
- *Benjamin W. Best House National Register Nomination*, Greene County, North Carolina (November 2003)
- *Washington School National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (September 2003)
- *Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *First Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *Oak City Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 40 on US 70 Business over the Tar River*, Johnston County (July 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2003)
- *Historic Structures Recordation Plan for the John Mathews House*, Nash County, North Carolina (November 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Robson House*, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Exhibit Design Section of the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application*, Granville County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Ashland National Register Nomination*, Bertie County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *John Johns Farm National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *J.R. Nowell House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: New Location for NC 218 from US 74 to SR 1462*, Anson County (March 2002)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Widen US 29 to a Multi-lane Facility from South Scales Street to NC 14, Reidsville, Rockingham County (February 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River, Watauga/Ashe County (January 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 88 Widening from US 221 Business to NC 194, Ashe County (July 2001)*
- *Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (January 2002)*
- *Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *Idol's Hydroelectric Plant National Register Nomination, Forsyth County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Hauser Farm National Register Nomination, Surry County, North Carolina (May 2001)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek, Currituck County, North Carolina (February 2001)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 168 on SR 1217 over Cove Creek, Watauga County (December 2000)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River, Guilford County (December 2000)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 316 on US 70 Business over Campus Drive, Durham County (November 2000)*
- *Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County, North Carolina (September 2000)*
- *St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination, Halifax County, North Carolina (May 1999)*
- *CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County, North Carolina (May 1999)*

PUBLICATIONS: "Denominational Histories" with Teresa Biddle-Douglass, Rebecca Smith and Carroll Van West in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches* (Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 2000).

Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach and Ashley Vaughn (Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999).

Index of *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* (Winter 1998).

Entries on Andrew Jackson Donelson, Samuel Donelson and Stockly Donelson in the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998).

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

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 Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 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.

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. During her two-and-a-half year tenure as National Register Coordinator, 114 nominations were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. 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.

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

- *City of Mt. Pleasant Historic District Design Guideline Review*, South Carolina (Fall 2004-Spring 2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2004)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Davidson County, North Carolina (July 2004)

- *Rowland Historic District National Register Nomination*, Robeson County, North Carolina (April 2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, 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 Historic Preservation Office* (2002-2003)
- *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 and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County (October-November 2002)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 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)

- *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)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23*, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office)*, Darlington County, South Carolina (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)
- *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. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey*, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (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 (for Duplin County and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office)*, Duplin County, North Carolina (2000)

PUBLICATIONS:

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002)

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.