



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

June 19, 2006

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PBS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replacement of Bridge No. 45 on US 264
Over Outfall Canal, B-4551, Hyde County, ER 05-1192

Thank you for your letter of May 11, 2006, transmitting the survey report by Courtney Foley concerning the above project.

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 because they are neither architecturally or historically significant and (or) no longer retain enough integrity to convey their significance.

No. 1 Samuel Weston House
No. 3 Alonza O'Neal House
No. 9 Swindell House
No. 10 B. A. Credle House

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Courtney Foley

bc: **Brown/McBride**
County

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 276994617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 276994617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 276994617	(919)733-6545/715-4801



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RECEIVED
MAY 12 2006
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

11 May 2006

REF # ER 05-1192

S-

6/6/06

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

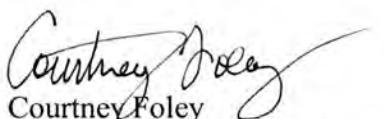
Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: TIP No. B-4551, Replace Bridge No. 45 on US 264 over Outfall Canal
Hyde County, North Carolina

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. **This report concludes that there are no properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.**

Please review the attached survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1615.

Sincerely,


Courtney Foley
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

cc (w/attachment): John F. Sullivan, Federal Highway Administration
Bill Goodwin, Project Engineer, PDEA

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

Replacement of Bridge No. 45 on US 264 over Outfall Canal
Hyde County, North Carolina

TIP No. B-4551
WBS No. 33764.1.1
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-264(23)



Courtney Foley
Architectural Historian
North Carolina Department of Transportation

April 2006

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

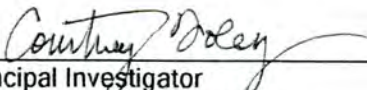
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 45 ON US 264 OVER OUTFALL CANAL
HYDE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

TIP No. B-4551
WBS No. 33764.1.1
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-264(23)



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY COURTNEY FOLEY

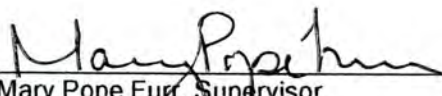
APRIL 2006



Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

21 APRIL 2006

Date



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

4.21.2006

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 45 located on US 264 spanning Outfall Canal in New Holland, Hyde County. The purpose and need of this project is due to the low sufficiency rating of Bridge No. 45. The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 23.7 out of a possible rating of 100, and is considered structurally deficient. Two build alternatives are being considered, both involving phase construction to build a new bridge in the same location while maintaining one lane of traffic flow. Signals would be used to control traffic flow during construction.

In response to a request for input, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reported on 15 June 2005 that one structure of historical or architectural importance was located within the general project area. That property was identified as: Alonza O'Neal House (HY 169), south side US 264 one mile west of junction with SR 1330. A survey to identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age within the general project area was recommended.

This report documents historic architectural resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of Bridge No. 45. The APE for this project was delineated by an NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field in June 2005.

An NCDOT architectural historian identified ten (10) properties within the APE in June 2005 that appeared to be at least fifty years old. Of the ten properties, six (6) were determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between HPO and NCDOT held on 10 January 2006. (See concurrency form in Appendix I.) At that meeting, NCDOT and the HPO agreed that four properties warranted additional investigation:

- Samuel Weston House (Resource 1)
- Alonza O'Neal House (Resource 3)
- Swindell House (Resource 9)
- B. A. Credle House (Resource 10)

Based on this request, architectural historians completed additional field investigation and historical research for each of the four properties. Further review recommends that none of these properties be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

This project is Federally funded (Federal Aid Number BRSTP-264(23) and state funded (WBS Number 33764.1.1) and is classified as a Categorical Exclusion (CE).

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Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 45 located on US 264, spanning Outfall Canal in New Holland, Hyde County. The purpose and need of this project is due to the low sufficiency rating of Bridge No. 45. The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 23.7 out of a possible rating of 100, and is considered structurally deficient.

Bridge No. 45 carries US 264, the primary route in Hyde County. The project area is located in the community of New Holland, at the intersection of US 264 and SR 1330 on the south side of Lake Mattamuskeet. (See *Figure 1: Project Location Map*.) A small cluster of residential and commercial buildings is located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection. Nonhistoric residential properties line the north side of US 264. Fields in current agricultural production and the historic houses associated with the agricultural development of the area are situated along the south side of US 264. Outfall Canal, one of the major drainage canals leading from Lake Mattamuskeet to the Pamlico Sound, bisects the project area from north to south. Bridge No. 45 spans Outfall Canal.

Two build alternatives are being considered, both involving phase construction to build a new bridge in the same location while maintaining one lane of traffic flow. Signals would be used to control traffic flow on US 264 during construction.

Purpose of Survey and Report

The purpose and need of this undertaking is to replace the structurally deficient Bridge No. 45 located on US 264, spanning Outfall Canal in New Holland, Hyde County.

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

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of 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 §800; 36 CFR §60; and Survey and Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service (NPS).

NCDOT conducted a survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the Area of Potential Effects (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 architectural resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown in *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

In June 2005 an NCDOT architectural historian conducted a survey by car and on foot to identify historic architectural resources within the project APE. Every property located within the APE fifty years of age or older was photographed and keyed to a map.

Background research and National Register evaluation of properties in the project area included the following materials: architectural survey maps and files located at the Raleigh office of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO); published histories of Hyde County; deeds, plats, and tax records housed at the Hyde County Government Offices in New Holland; and primary source material located at the State Library of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh and the Louis Round Wilson Library in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Summary of Findings

The June 2005 survey identified ten (10) properties within the APE that appeared to be at least fifty years old. Of the ten properties, six (6) were determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between HPO and NCDOT held on 10 January 2006. (See concurrency form in Appendix I.) At that meeting, NCDOT and the HPO agreed that four properties warranted additional investigation.

Historic Architectural Resources Located in the APE:

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE):
None

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places:
None

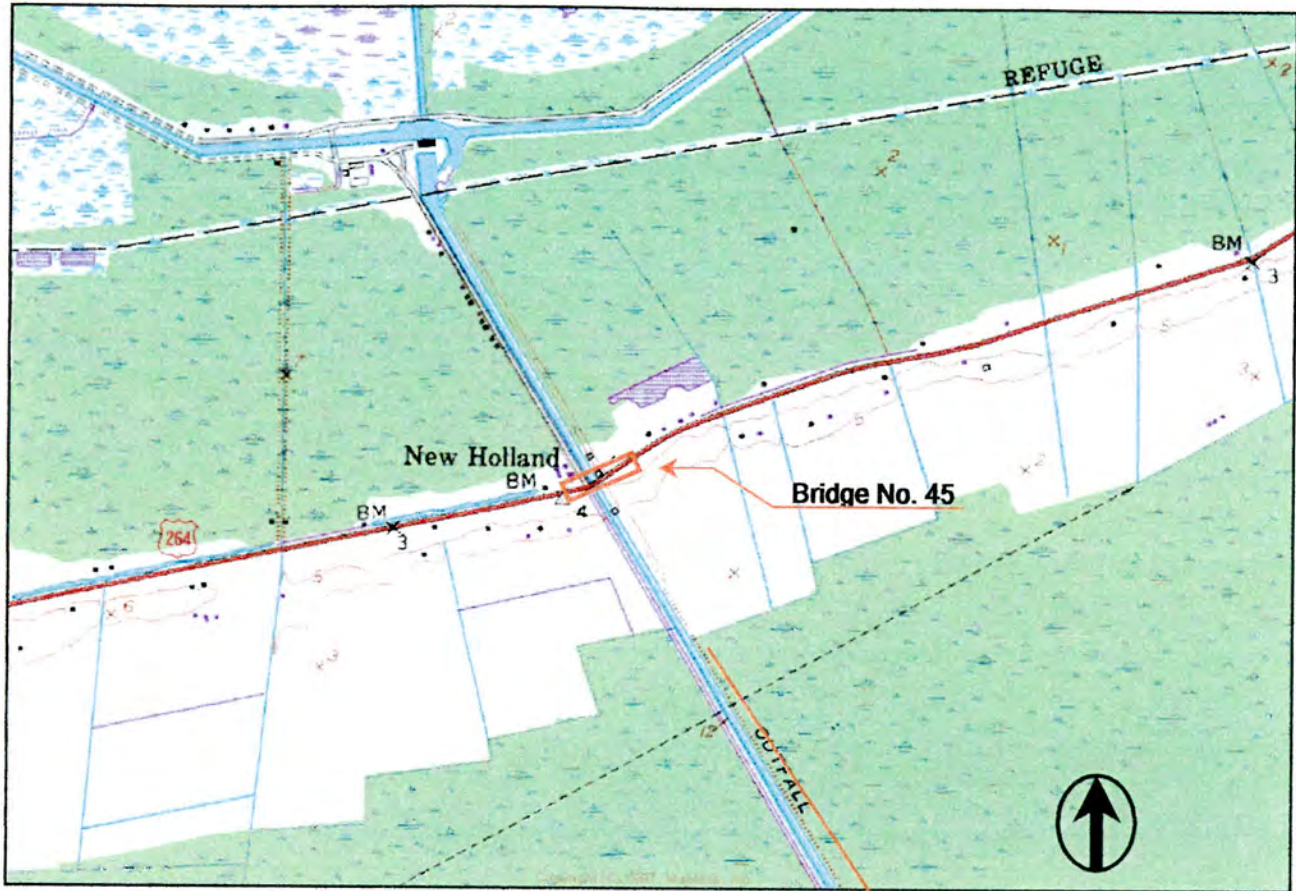
Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List:
None


Properties that are Locally Designated:
None

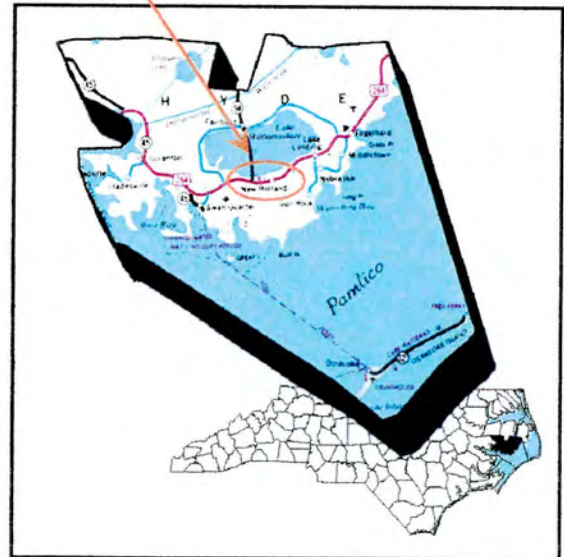
Properties Evaluated and Found Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:
None

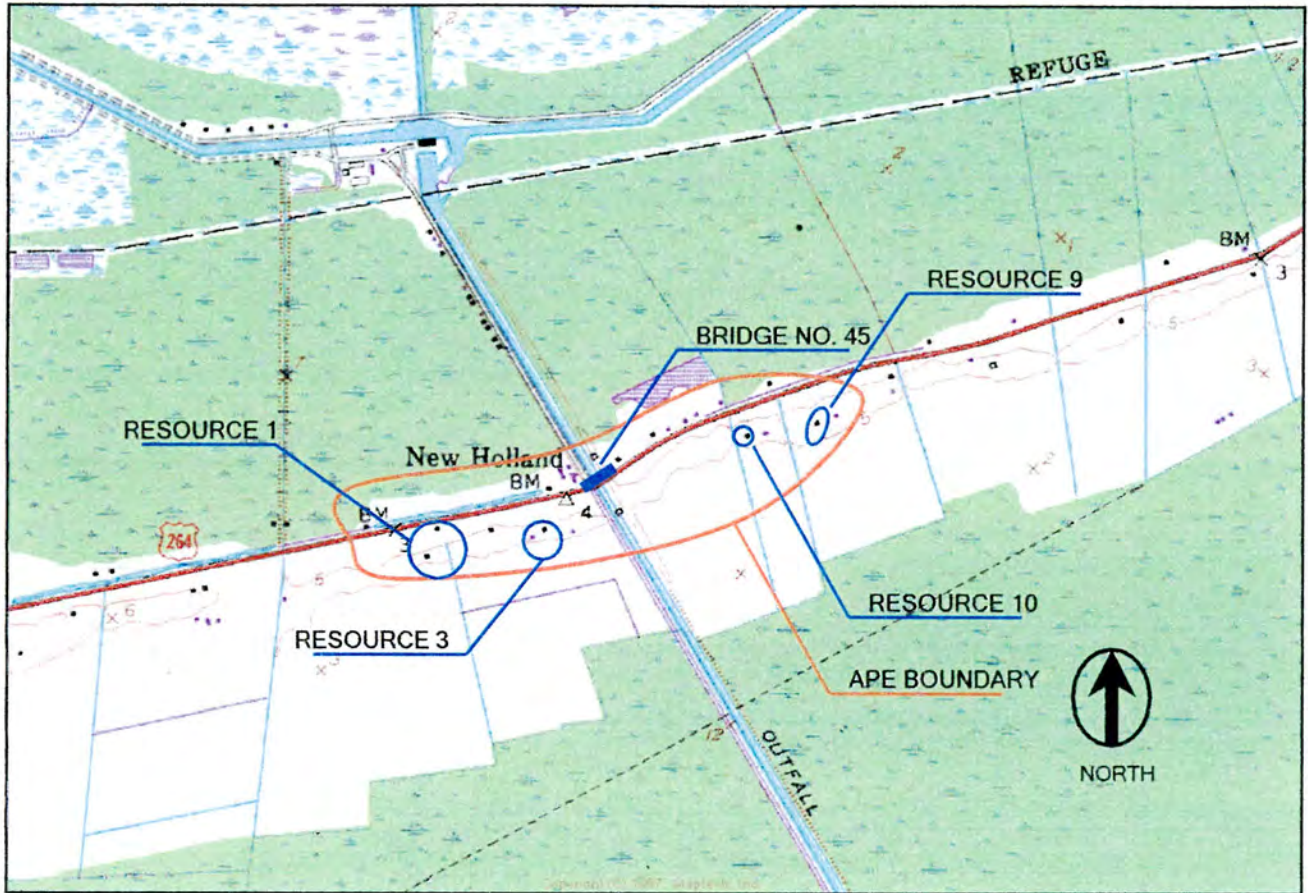
*Properties Evaluated and Found **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places:*


- Samuel Weston House (Resource 1) Hy 168
- Alonza O'Neal House (Resource 3) Hy 169
- Swindell House (Resource 9)
- B. A. Credle House (Resource 10)



	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT</p>
<p>US 264 BRIDGE No. 45 OVER OUTFALL CANAL HYDE COUNTY TIP # B-4551</p>	
<p>FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION MAP NOT TO SCALE</p>	





	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT</p>
<p>US 264 BRIDGE No. 45 OVER OUTFALL CANAL HYDE COUNTY TIP # B-4551</p>	
<p>FIGURE 2: MAP OF THE APE NOT TO SCALE</p>	

New Holland Historic Context

Mainland Hyde County was first visited by explorers in 1585 when a group of Englishmen traveled across what is now the Pamlico Sound from Ocracoke Island and then inland by foot to the shores of Lake Mattamuskeet. At the time the lake covered 120,000 acres. Currently sized at approximately 40,000 acres, Lake Mattamuskeet remains the largest natural lake in North Carolina.

The area below Lake Mattamuskeet along US 264 in the southeast portion of the county has been continuously inhabited since European settlement.¹ Part of the Lake Landing Township, this area was known generally as South Lake prior to 1914. At an average elevation of three feet above sea level, the county's economic livelihood has always been closely tied to farming or fishing. Modest farmhouses from many eras dot the flat, open land illustrating the self-reliant farming and fishing families that settled in the area.

The desire for arable land led to organized efforts to drain the massive lake, starting as early as 1773 when the first organized, large-scale effort was made. Various drainage attempts occurred intermittently until 1934; all involved dredging a series of canals to allow water to flow from the lake to the Pamlico Sound. In 1837 the completion of Gray Ditch (Big Ditch) reduced the lake to 55,000 acres in size. In 1914 dredging of Outfall Canal began, creating a 60-70 foot wide canal due south of the pumping plant. The lake was successfully drained three more times - in 1916, 1920, and 1926.²

Today New Holland is the name given to the general area between St. Lydia and Lake Comfort along US 264. Historically, however, the name New Holland was associated with the development of the lake bed property. Private companies that owned the lake from 1911-1934 developed a community called New Holland around the already established pumping plant (present-day Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge). The town plan was to develop 850 acres. The name New Holland was taken from the Dutch, as the venture attempted to reclaim low-lying land and the pumping and drainage system was modeled after an 1853 system that drained Haarlem Lake in Holland.³ (See *Figure 3*.)

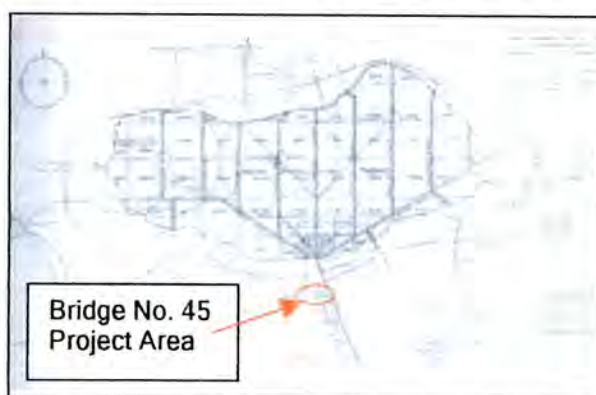


Figure 3: 1917 Plat of New Holland Farms as seen in Lewis C. Forrest's *New Holland and Hyde County*.

¹ Davyd Foard Hood, *Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin Appendix 11: Hyde County Inventory* (February 1977) p. 11-1.

² Lake Mattamuskeet Foundation Website www.mattamuskeet.org/history/default.htm. Accessed 17 February 2006.

³ *Ibid.*

In 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) opened a camp on Bell Island in Hyde County. Company 424 relocated the Hyde County Camp to New Holland and established camp BS-3 NC in 1937. Camp enrollees focused on improving the Mattamuskeet Migratory Waterfowl Refuge until 1942 when the camp closed down.⁴

The camp was located on the east side of Outfall Canal on land owned by Mrs. Laura Credle, who lived 200 yards from the camp (Resource 10 discussed in this report). Mrs. Credle had farming interests adjacent to the camp and also owned a variety and clothing store that was located on the north side of 264. The New Holland Post Office was located on the bank of the Outfall Canal at the bridge, adjacent to the CCC Camp on the south side of the road. Sydney Weston ran the Post Office while her sister Willie operated the store owned by Mrs. Credle. The Weston sisters lived in the Samuel Weston House (Resource 1 discussed in this report), which is located about 1500 feet west of the CCC Camp location. Leslie O'Neal owned a store and café across the canal on the north side of US 264, at the present location of Hyde County Government Complex.⁵

Today the New Holland community shows little indication of this past influx of residents. No evidence of the CCC Camp remains in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of US 264 and SR 1330. The post office building is no longer standing. A barn that was turned into a store stands on the south side of US 264 on the Samuel Weston Property. However, it is unclear whether this is the same store that Willie Weston managed when the CCC Camp was in operation. The Hyde County Government Complex was relocated from Swan Quarter to New Holland after Hurricane Isabel in 2003 and is now located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of US 264 and SR 1330.

⁴ Morgan H. Harris, *Hyde Yesterdays: A History of Hyde County* (Wilmington, NC: 1995) p. 216.

⁵ Harris, pp. 217-218.

*Properties Evaluated and Found **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places:*

Samuel Weston House (Resource 1)

Property Identification: The Samuel Weston House is identified as Resource 1 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*. This property was identified as HY 168 in the 1980 Hyde County Survey.

Location and Setting: The Samuel Weston House is located on the south side of US 264, approximately 1,550 feet west of the intersection of US 264 and SR 1330 (refer to *Figure 2: Map of the APE*). The dwelling and store are located on a one-acre residential lot that is part of a ninety-seven-acre tract of land fronting US 264 for approximately 800 feet. The store is located close to the edge of pavement (approximately 25 feet) while the dwelling is set back approximately 250 feet from US 264. A dirt drive that runs close to the west side of the Weston Store provides access to the dwelling (Photo 1). Six pecan trees are located in close proximity to the house - two off the northeast corner and four on the west side of the house. The balance of the residential lot is grassed lawn, although overgrown shrubs run along the east side of the property and in close proximity to the outbuildings. The remainder of the ninety-seven acres contains forty-six acres of agricultural fields and fifty wooded acres. Because the property has been vacant for some time, there are numerous downed limbs scattered around the house, and vegetation is encroaching on all buildings on the property.

Description: The Samuel Weston House is a one-and-one-half story cottage with a hall-parlor plan (Photos 2 and 3). The house features rear shed rooms inset beneath the slope of the roof. Weatherboards with plain corner boards cover the original house core and extend all the way to the ground, covering the brick pier foundation. The steeply sloped side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has scalloped bargeboard along the eaves (most of which is missing). The original roofline has been altered to accommodate the addition on the rear of the house (Photos 3 and 4). Four Tuscan columns support the single-story hip-roofed porch that extends across the symmetrical three-bay north facade. Vertical 2x4s and a screen door indicate that the porch was screened in at one time; all screening is currently missing. A brick double-shoulder chimney stands on the west gable end of the main block. A smaller square brick chimney is located off-center on the east side; a portion of the chimney stack has toppled so that it no longer rises above the roofline. A nonhistoric carport with an enclosed concrete block storage building is attached to the southeast corner of the house (Photo 5). Windows in the house are predominately six-over-six sash windows, both single and double hung; four-paned fixed sash and jalousie windows are also present. No window appears to date to the original construction, although all windows appear to be housed within the original casings. The front door, six lights over three horizontal panels, is not original to the house.

Three extant outbuildings are located on the property. A shed is located off the southwest corner of the house. Set on brick piers, the frame outbuilding features close eaves and has wood shingles on the roof. Although the shed most likely dates to the nineteenth century, the current siding is predominantly comprised of newer weatherboards and attached with wire nails (Photo 6). The smokehouse, located directly behind the main house, features weatherboard siding attached with cut nails. Wood shingles are visible beneath the V-crimp metal roofing. Large strap hinges are found on

**Samuel Weston House (Resource 1)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 1: Looking generally east from the Samuel Weston House front lawn towards Bridge No. 45. The Weston Store is located in the center of the frame.



Photo 2: North facade.

**Samuel Weston House (Resource 1)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 3: West side elevation. Note alteration of roofline and jalousie windows.



Photo 4: South rear elevation.

Samuel Weston House (Resource 1)
Representative Photographs



Photo 5: East side elevation and carport.



Photo 6: Shed.

**Samuel Weston House (Resource 1)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 7: Smokehouse. Dilapidated shed addition on left side.



Photo 8: Deteriorated shed in dense thicket.

**Samuel Weston House (Resource 1)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 9: Weston Store - North facade and east side addition.



Photo 10: Weston Store - South rear elevation.

the door. Only one framing member survives from a shed-roofed addition on the south side that was standing in 1980 (Photo 7). A derelict shed, possibly a privy, is located in a dense thicket of overgrown shrubs south of the smokehouse (Photo 8).

The Weston Store is located at the front of the property in close proximity to US 264. According to the 1980 survey form, the main block of the store is a barn that was relocated from the rear of the property. Close inspection of the store exterior reveals that the original hayloft door still exists beneath the gable end on the north facade. The frame, front-gabled building is clad in weatherboard siding and rests on brick piers. A shed-roofed addition that stretches the length of the west side has entrances on both the north and west sides. Corrugated metal sheets cover the roof of the main block, and V-crimp metal sheets are found on the roof of the addition. A square concrete-block chimney is located off-center on the south side of the building. The north facade has two six-over-six sash windows and a third window opening that is covered with plywood; doors are located on both the main block and the addition.

Integrity: The Samuel Weston House retains integrity of location as the dwelling remains at the site on which it was constructed. The land outside of the one-acre parcel that contains the house and store retains its historic rural and agrarian setting, however the integrity of the setting inside of this boundary has been compromised due to a landscape that is so overgrown it is causing damage to the buildings. The property no longer retains integrity of design, materials, or workmanship because of a loss of architectural details since 1980 as well as alterations and additions that have obscured the original house form. Specifically, the alteration of the original broken pitch roofline on the rear of the house has caused a radical change to the house form. As a result of these changes, the property no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of the type of dwelling nor the period in which it was constructed, and has lost integrity of feeling and association.

Although the Weston Store has been moved from its original site, the relocation allowed for reuse of the barn as a roadside store. The store building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The east side addition is historic and dates to the period when the Weston Store was in operation. The store is able to convey the period in which it was constructed as a result of minimal changes to the barn during conversion, thus retaining integrity of feeling and association.

The house and store are one of several complexes of the type found in Hyde County that developed to better serve the needs of widely dispersed farmers. This property does not possess the same level of integrity as other similar properties in the county. The Swindell House and Store (HY 4) located 6.7 miles from the Samuel Weston House and the Watson Family Complex (HY 18) located in the Lake Landing National Register Historic District approximately 8 miles away serve as better examples of the house and store complex within Hyde County.

Developmental Context:

The Samuel Weston House was constructed in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, according to the will of Samuel Weston (d. 1840), which was written in his own

handwriting in 1826.⁶ Four generations of the Weston family have lived in the house. Although it is currently vacant, the property is still in the possession of Weston heirs.

Samuel Weston is recorded in the 1810 Hyde County Census as the head of household, a white male aged 26-45. At that time, Samuel had a wife, five sons, one daughter, and six slaves.⁷ By that time, Samuel Weston had built his house on the land he was farming to accommodate his family.

James Gray Weston (1815 -1878), one of Samuel's sons, was living in the Samuel Weston House at the time of the 1870 census. He is listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$2000 and personal property valued at \$1000, a moderate amount compared to other households in the vicinity. At this time the Weston household included his wife, seven sons, one daughter, two white females of no relation, and one black male who was a farm laborer. James Gray (Jim) Weston Jr. (1847 – 1921), the eldest son, is recorded as a farm laborer.⁸

Ten years later, James Gray (Jim) Weston Jr. is listed as head of household with the occupation of farmer. He had taken a wife eleven years his junior; their date of marriage is unknown. Although no children are listed, a black female and a mixed-raced male are listed as hired help.⁹ The Hyde County Tax Digest of 1890 allows some insight into Jim Weston's farming practices. He owned fifty acres around his house as well as eleven acres described as Lake Flats, a portion of the drained Lake Mattamuskeet, on which he kept 21 head of stock.¹⁰

The 1900 Hyde County Census reveals that Jim remarried. An 1897 marriage to Nannie Gaskill had produced two daughters at that point.¹¹ By 1920, James, now 72, had five daughters and one son. His eldest daughter, still living at home, was a public school teacher. Additionally, a female boarder, who was also a public school teacher, resided at the house.¹²

Alterations and additions to the one-and-one-half story dwelling have occurred over time and seem to date to the Jim Weston period of occupation or later. A shed-roofed addition extends across the rear of the house. Originally sided with weatherboard, the south elevation was covered with asbestos siding. A side-gabled, asbestos-covered addition projects from the southwest corner of the house. Added in the 1930s, it features four-paned fixed windows and a small square brick chimney.

⁶ Hyde County Historical Society, *Hyde County History: A Hyde County Bicentennial Project*. (Charlotte, NC: 1976), p. 68.

⁷ United States Bureau of the Census, 1810, Hyde County, North Carolina, p. 229B.

⁸ United States Bureau of the Census, 1870, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Township, p.4.

⁹ United States Bureau of the Census, 1880, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Township, p. 502B.

¹⁰ Hyde County Tax Schedule 1890, www.rootsweb.com/~nchyde/1890TAX.HTM, accessed 17 February 2006.

¹¹ United States Bureau of the Census, 1900, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Precinct, Enumeration District 59, Sheet 4B.

¹² United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Precinct, Enumeration District 55 Sheet 3.

Photographs from the 1980 Hyde County Survey show the house in significantly better condition than it currently is. At that time, three of children of Jim Weston resided in the house. A carport with a concrete-block storage building had been attached on the east side of the house. Foundation plantings are trimmed and the house is noted as being in excellent condition. Other alterations include replacement windows throughout the house, including two jalousie windows flanking the chimney on the west side and remnants of a screened enclosure of the front porch.

The major alteration to the original house form has occurred since 1980, according to pictorial evidence. The roof of the house has been raised on the south side of the ridge to form a continuous slope from just below the ridgeline to its terminus at the rear of the house. The original roofline featured a broken pitched roof that terminated at the shed roof of the rear addition (see *Figure 4*).



Figure 4: Photo from 1980 Hyde County Survey illustrating the original broken pitched roofline (left) with a photo from February 2006 showing the altered roofline for comparison.

National Register Evaluation: The Samuel Weston House was evaluated for listing in the National Register using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR §60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Samuel Weston House is considered ***Not Eligible*** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Criteria Assessment: The Samuel Weston House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no known associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although some of the land within the legal property boundary is currently in agricultural production, there is not a strong association between the house and an agricultural way of life. Hyde County retains numerous properties that are in current agricultural production and include agricultural outbuildings characteristic of a rural agricultural complex in the Tidewater region. More specifically, Lake Landing National Register Historic District, a historic rural landscape of exceptional character, is

located three miles from the project area and provides numerous better examples of a nineteenth-century farm. For these reasons, the Samuel Weston House does not convey significance under Criterion A as a good and representative example of an agricultural farm complex in the Tidewater region.

The Samuel Weston House was also evaluated under Criterion A for commerce. Based on a windshield survey conducted in Hyde County by NCDOT architectural historians on 2 February 2006, a fair number of store and house complexes remain scattered throughout the county. While the property comprises a residential and commercial complex that developed to serve the needs of widely dispersed farmers throughout Hyde County, the property does not possess the same level of integrity as other similar properties in the county and, as a result, is not historically significant. Better examples of this type of complex are illustrated by the Swindell House and Store (HY 4) located 6.7 miles from the Samuel Weston House and the Watson Family Complex (HY 18) located in the Lake Landing National Register Historic District approximately 8 miles away. Additionally the store building has been relocated and reconfigured, although these alterations are now historic.

The Samuel Weston House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general and on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Samuel Weston House is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/ Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The alteration of the original roofline as well as the addition that projects from the east side have caused a loss of architectural integrity. The fact that the house is vacant has resulted in a rapid pace of deterioration that has led to the additional loss of historic fabric to the house and outbuildings. Photographs from the 1980 Hyde County survey show the decorative bargeboard (a historic alteration) intact, the chimney shaft of the square chimney rising above the roofline, the outbuildings in less of a deteriorated state, and a landscape that has not encroached upon the house or outbuildings. Because of the aforementioned alterations and the deterioration of historic fabric the Samuel Weston House is no longer a good, unaltered example of the house type. For these reasons, the Samuel Weston House is no longer considered eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The Samuel Weston House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* This property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. The type and method of construction of the property are not unique or unusual, and the property represents a well-documented type or style of architecture. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion D.

*Properties Evaluated and Found **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places:*

Alonza O'Neal House (Resource 3)

Property Identification: The Alonza O'Neal House is identified as Resource 3 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*. This property was identified as HY 169 in the 1980 Hyde County Survey.

Location and Setting: The property is located at 23080 US 264 on the south side of the road approximately 475 feet west of the intersection of US 264 and SR 1330 (refer to *Figure 2: Map of the APE*). The dwelling is set back approximately 220 feet from the road on a 1.26-acre parcel (Photos 11 and 12). The property is accessed by a dirt drive that terminates on the east side of the house. Foundation plantings and shrubs, added in the late 1970s, line the front of the house. Evergreens demarcate the south and west property lines with the balance of the property being a grassed lawn. Large hardwoods that shaded the area around the house in the 1970s no longer stand on the property. Agricultural fields totaling 63.95 acres that remain in the extended O'Neal family stretch 1400 feet west along US 264 from Outfall Canal and SR 1330.

Description: The Alonza O'Neal House is a tall, two-story single-pile house that is T-plan in form (Photos 13 – 15). The house features one-story porches along the north and south elevations of the ell. The hip-roofed front porch features turned posts and ornamental brackets. The decorative porch railing that is visible in *Figure 5* (on page 24 of this report) has been removed. The vinyl-sided frame building rests on a brick infill foundation. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composite shingles. The dwelling features two brick chimney shafts located along the ridgeline. Although the original two-over-two vertically-divided sash windows remain, the original window casings were removed when the house was sheathed with vinyl siding. Nonhistoric shutters adorn the windows. The original molded and paneled front door set below a transom light remains but no evidence of the original door surround is visible. The rear porch, enclosed in the 1950s, features two-over-two horizontally-divided sash windows and is clad in the same vinyl siding as the rest of the dwelling.

A 1980s outbuilding is located off the southwest corner of the house. Three well openings are located in the rear yard.

Integrity: Although the dwelling appears initially striking from US 264, upon closer inspection it does not strongly evoke the original date of construction or portions of its original detailing. The Alonza O'Neal House possesses integrity of location because the house remains at the original site on which it was constructed. Integrity of setting has been compromised due to the fact that numerous large hardwoods that historically shaded the area surrounding the house are gone. However, overall the setting remains rural and agrarian in nature. The property retains integrity of design, as the T-plan form is unaltered. Integrity in the areas of materials and workmanship was lost when the vinyl siding was added. This resulted in the loss of the cornice return and detailing, one of the prominent architectural features of the house. Original window casings were also removed at that time. In addition the porch railing no longer exists. When added together, these changes do not allow for sufficient overall integrity of design and materials. As a result, the Alonza O'Neal House no longer strongly conveys the period in which it was constructed and thus can no longer express integrity of feeling or association.

**Alonza O'Neal House (Resource 3)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 11: Looking east from the Alonza O'Neal House towards Bridge No. 45.



Photo 12: Looking west from Bridge No. 45. Alonza O'Neal House on left.

Alonza O'Neal House (Resource 3)
Representative Photographs



Photo 13: North facade. Note altered cornice returns.



Photo 14: North front and east side elevations. Note 1980s outbuilding on left.

**Alonza O'Neal House (Resource 3)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 15: West side and south rear elevations showing enclosed rear porch.

Developmental Context:

The Alonza O'Neal House was constructed in 1897, one year prior to the death of the owner, Alonza O'Neal, Sr.¹³ The surrounding land has been owned by the O'Neal family since before the house was constructed. The 1870 Hyde County Census records Alonza¹⁴ at age 16 (1854-1898) as a farmer. He was living with his mother (a widow), one older sister, one female domestic servant, and a 26-year-old male farm laborer. The O'Neal real estate at the time was valued at \$350 and personal property at \$200.¹⁵

Ten years later, Alonza has acquired head of household status, although his fifty-two year old mother still resides with him and is listed as "living at home". The farmer has taken a wife, Elizabeth Barber (Dixie) O'Neal (1862 – 1949), and the marriage had produced two sons by 1880. Additionally, a black female cook is recorded as part of the O'Neal household.¹⁶

By 1890 Alonza had expanded his land holdings, according to the Hyde County Tax List for that year. He owned a total of 424 acres, including sixty-seven acres on which he would build his house in 1897 and 166 acres in Lake Flats. He also owned fifty-four head of stock.¹⁷ This accumulation of land made Alonza one of the larger landholders in the vicinity. As the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a tremendous period of rebuilding in the eastern part of the state, farmers constructed new houses as existing houses required expansion or replacement.¹⁸ Two-story single-pile homes allowed one to build a relatively modest farmhouse while presenting a grand facade. Both his growing land holdings and his growing family precipitated Alonza in constructing a larger, more prominent house.

The 1900 census records Dixie as a 38-year old widow who is the head of household. She gave birth to ten children, six of whom (two sons and four daughters) were living in the house at the time.¹⁹ By 1920, only Dixie and her youngest son, Alonza "Lonnie" O'Neal (1894 – 1963), resided in the house.²⁰ According to the current occupant, Lonnie O'Neal married Lillian Swindell and resided in house until his death. O'Neal descendants still occupy the house.²¹

Although the form of the house remains unchanged, alterations to the house have occurred. The rear porch was enclosed in the 1950s. The brick pier foundation has been infilled and decorative shutters have been added to the house. The cladding of the house

¹³ Hyde County Historical Society, p. 69.

¹⁴ The Census records spelling of Alonza varies from year to year. He is recorded as both Alonzo and Alonza. His wife, Elizabeth Barber (Dixie) O'Neal is recorded as Lizzie in 1880 and Dixie in 1900 and 1920. The 1900 Census records the family surname as O'Nel.

¹⁵ United States Bureau of the Census, 1870, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Township, p. 2.

¹⁶ United States Bureau of the Census, 1880, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Township, p. 501B.

¹⁷ Hyde County Tax Schedule 1890.

¹⁸ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: 1996) p. 39.

¹⁹ United States Bureau of the Census, 1900, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Precinct, Enumeration District 30, Sheet 4A.

²⁰ United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Precinct, Enumeration District 20, Sheet 15B.

²¹ Interview with occupant by author, 2 February 2006.

with vinyl siding (existing on the house at the time of the 1980 county survey) has resulted in the loss of the original window casings and altered the cornice returns (see *Figure 5*). Outbuildings present at the time of the 1980 county survey are no longer extant.



Figure 5: Photo of the Alonza O'Neal House from an unknown date (prior to 1976) as seen in *Hyde County History: A Hyde County Bicentennial Project*. Note original cornice return, outbuilding to rear of house, and mature trees.

National Register Evaluation: The Alonza O'Neal House was evaluated for listing in the National Register using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR §60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Alonza O'Neal House is considered **Not Eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Criteria Assessment: The Alonza O'Neal House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no known associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although no land within the 1.26-acre legal property boundary is currently in agricultural production, the surrounding sixty-two acres are still owned by members of the O'Neal family and continue to be farmed. However, the agricultural outbuildings associated with the dwelling that were documented in 1980 are no longer extant, and no other historic agricultural outbuildings were observed on the balance of the O'Neal farmland. Hyde County retains numerous turn-of-the century farmsteads that remain in agricultural production and still retain historic outbuildings characteristic of a rural agricultural complex in the Tidewater region. More specifically, Lake Landing

National Register Historic District is located three miles from the project area and includes better examples of historic agricultural complexes that retain integrity. When compared to better examples of rural farmsteads that exist in close proximity to the property, the Alonza O'Neal House does not convey significance under Criterion A as a good and representative example of a turn-of-the-century agricultural farm complex.

The Alonza O'Neal House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general and on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Alonza O'Neal House is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/ Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The property is a T-plan house type that is found throughout the state. However, it is neither a good nor outstanding example of the type. Alterations to the house (vinyl siding, altered cornice returns, loss of original window casings) have caused a loss of architectural integrity. Other two-story T-plan houses exist in county (one along US 264 within five miles of the project APE and several in Englehard) that retain more of their original architectural detailing and are able to more strongly conveying the original architectural integrity. These examples serve as better representations of this house type in Hyde County. For these above reasons, the Alonza O'Neal House is not considered eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The Alonza O'Neal House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* This property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. The type and method of construction of the property are not unique or unusual, and the property represents a well-documented type or style of architecture. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion D.

*Properties Evaluated and Found **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places:*

Swindell House (Resource 9)

Property Identification: The Swindell House is identified as Property 9 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*. This property was not identified in the 1980 Hyde County Survey.

Location and Setting: The property is located at 23580 US 264 and is approximately 2,100 feet east of the intersection of US 264 SR 1330 on the south side of the road (refer to *Figure 2: Map of the APE*). The dwelling is set back approximately 300 feet from US 264 on a one-and-one-half-acre lot. The gravel drive, lined on either side by four immature ornamental trees spaced at regular intervals, informally terminates at the northwest corner of the dwelling. A planting bed borders the front porch on all sides and a few other foundation plantings are scattered along the east and west sides of the dwelling. Two mature trees that do not date to the original construction of the house are located off the southeast and southwest corners of the property. The balance of the property is open lawn. A nonhistoric dwelling borders the property's east side. Land currently in agricultural production surrounds the property on the west and south sides.

Description: The Swindell House is a two-story I-house with a hall-parlor plan (see Photos 20 - 23). The frame building is clad with weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation. The side-gable roof of the original core contains two brick interior end chimneys and boxed eaves. Roof cladding consists of seam metal sheets. A partial-width hip-roofed porch is centered on the north facade. Although the wood porch decking shows signs of age, the porch posts and seam metal roof have been replaced in the last five years. All of the original windows have been replaced with modern vinyl windows; however, the original window casings remain. The front door is a nonhistoric vinyl door. A single-story ell has been added to the southeast corner of the house. Two enclosed porches exist on the house –one stretches across the rear of the main core and the other extends across the western side of the ell addition. All of the additions have weatherboard siding, replacement windows, and composite shingle roofing.

One nonhistoric outbuilding is located off the southwest corner of the main house. A shed-roofed carport has been attached to the south side of the outbuilding.

Integrity: The Swindell House possesses integrity in the areas of location and setting. The dwelling remains at the site on which it was constructed and in a setting that is rural and agricultural in nature. The property retains integrity of design, as the I-house form is still clearly evident. Integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised due to the recent wholesale replacement of front porch materials and windows. However, the original date of construction is still evident. The Swindell House conveys integrity of feeling and association to the time it was constructed due to the fact that it still embodies the distinctive characteristics of the type and period of construction.

The Swindell family was one of the first families to settle in the Hyde County area. Detailed research could not discern which specific Swindell family members lived in the house prior to 1960 when C. Thomas Swindell sold the property to Gervis E. and Evelyn Swindell Sadler. The one-and-one-half-acre lot had been part of a larger tract of land, but was subdivided by this land transfer. Swindell Fork, approximately seven miles west of

**Swindell House (Resource 9)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 16: Looking east from Bridge No. 45 towards the Swindell House, on right in distance.



Photo 17: North front and east side elevations. Note close proximity of nonhistoric house on left.

Swindell House (Resource 9)
Representative Photographs



Photo 18: North facade.



Photo 19: North front and east side elevations.

this property, still bears the name of the family that had settled in this area and established a retail business in 1875. Numerous properties in this area are still owned by Swindell family members today.

The Swindell House appears to have been constructed circa 1890-1900. Three separate additions have been added on to the rear of the house over time, although the exact dates of these additions could not be determined. A single-story rear ell projects from the southeast corner of the original core. A shed-roofed porch that has subsequently been enclosed is located on the rear of the main core. A small, hip-roofed porch that has also been enclosed is located on the west side of the ell addition. A rear deck that has been constructed in the last ten years is attached to the rear of the house. The windows and front door of the house have been replaced circa 2000. The front porch posts and roof were also replaced at approximately the same time.

National Register Evaluation: The Swindell House was evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR §60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Swindell House is considered **Not Eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Criteria Assessment:

The Swindell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no known associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. In addition, the land within the legal property boundary does not contain any agricultural fields, and there are no historic outbuildings extant on the property. The legal property boundary was reduced to one-and-one-half acres in 1960, effectively ending a direct tie to the agricultural fields surrounding the house. For the last forty-five years, the property has been solely residential in nature. Therefore, this property does not convey significance under Criterion A as a good and representative example of a turn-of-the-century agricultural farm complex.

The Swindell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project

area in general and on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Swindell House is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* While the property still embodies the characteristics of a turn-of-the-century I-house, better examples of this house type exist in the county. More specifically, the Albin B. Swindell House (HY 4), a National Register listed property located in Swindell Fork, and Shorewind Farms (HY17) located in the Lake Landing National Register Historic District are better examples of a traditional I-house. As a result, the Swindell House is not considered eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The Swindell House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* This property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. The type and method of construction of the property are not unique or unusual, and the property represents a well-documented type or style of architecture. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion D.

*Properties Evaluated and Found **Not Eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places:*

B. A. Credle House (Resource 10)

Property Identification: The B. A. Credle House is identified as Resource 10 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*. This property was previously identified as the Statesbury-Farley House in documentation from the 10 January 2006 consultation meeting between NCDOT and HPO. Additional research has determined that the proper name for the house is the B. A. Credle House. This property was not identified in the 1980 Hyde County Survey.

Location and Setting: The property is located on the south side of US 264 approximately 1,500 feet east of the intersection of US 264 and SR 1330 (refer to *Figure 2: Map of the APE*). The dwelling is set back approximately 200 feet from the south side of the road on an 18.70-acre parcel of land (see Photo 16). The area in front of the house is generally open with a few small, randomly-planted ornamental trees. Fields currently in agricultural production lie to the west and south of the house. A vinyl fence line with foundation plantings extends across the front lawn about twenty feet from house. Isolated trees stand along the west property line and mature hardwoods are clustered along the southeast corner and rear of the property. A tennis court enclosed by a chain-link fence is located on the east side of the house was added to the property in 1999.

Description: The B. A. Credle House is a tall, two-story, I-house with a partial-width, single-story porch on the north facade (see Photo 17). Paired piers resting on individual brick bases support the porch. The vinyl-sided frame building rests on a brick pier foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered with composite shingles and single-shoulder brick chimneys laid in common bond are located on each gable end. Six-over-six sash windows punctuate the symmetrical three-bay facade. The front door is flanked by sidelights.

A one-story addition located at the rear of the dwelling is saddlebag in form. It features a side-gabled roof with a brick chimney located centrally on the ridgeline and two exterior doors on the east side. The engaged porch runs the length of building and has been screened in. A wood deck extends off the porch to the east (see Photo 18). A small story-and-a-half addition projects from the southeast corner of the main block.

A simple front-gabled shed located approximately 100 feet to the southwest of the main dwelling is the only outbuilding associated with the property. This nonhistoric shed dates to the last quarter of the twentieth century. A tennis court is situated directly east in close proximity to the house and is enclosed with a chain-link fence (see Photo 19). NOT INCLUDED IN REPORT

Integrity: As an I-house, the B. A. Credle House is representative of the prototypical house type for the majority of the houses built in Hyde County in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.²² However, alterations made in recent years have resulted in the house appearing to date to a more recent time period. The B. A. Credle House has been determined to possess integrity of location as the dwelling remains at the site on which it was constructed. The property no longer retains integrity of setting. Although the area around the house is predominately rural and agricultural in nature, the introduction of a tennis court enclosed by a chain link fence in 1999 as well as nonhistoric vinyl picket

²² Hood, p. 11-2.

**B.A. Credle House (Resource 10)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 20: Looking east from Bridge No. 45 towards the B. A. Credle House.



Photo 21: North facade.

**B. A. Credle House (Resource 10)
Representative Photographs**



Photo 22: East side elevation.



Photo 23: View of B. A. Credle House from US 264. Note black chain-link fencing enclosing tennis court on left.

fencing in the front lawn area have drastically changed the character of the historic setting. Recent improvements to the property have resulted in a loss of integrity in the areas of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations to the dwelling, including vinyl siding and changes to the front porch, have resulted in a loss of architectural detailing. As a result of these changes, the property is no longer able to accurately convey the date of construction and therefore does not retain integrity of feeling or association.

Developmental Context:

The B. A. Credle House appears to have been constructed circa 1890 - 1900. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a period of great change to farmstead buildings throughout the state, and Hyde County was no exception. Numerous new houses were erected and old dwellings required expansion or replacement as land division occurred and family farming took hold in the region.²³ The ubiquitous two-story farmhouse in an I-, L-, or T-plan appeared along the flat, agrarian landscape. The construction of the B. A. Credle house follows this development trend.

The Credle surname first appears in the Lake Landing Precinct in the 1900 Hyde County Census. Orman Credle, age 50, and his wife Laura reside in the South Lake portion of the county with their four children. At that time Orman is listed as a merchant.²⁴ By 1910, Orman ceased being a merchant and become a farmer. His two oldest children are no longer living at home, making Blount (B. A.), age 11, the eldest child in residence.²⁵ In 1920 Blunt (Blount) Credle is listed as a single farmer aged thirty-two. His sixty-two year old mother, a widower, resides with him.²⁶ Ten years later, B. A. is still listed as an unmarried farmer. In addition to his mother, his sister Kate lived on the property. Three years younger than her brother, Kate worked as the register of deeds.²⁷ B. A. Credle married after 1932 and continued to live in the house and farm the surrounding land. A daughter Laura, born in June 1935, is the current owner of the property.

The house has been altered, however specific dates of alterations are not known. The house has two major additions that date to the 1940s or earlier. A one-and-one-half-story, one-room ell extends from the southeast corner of the original dwelling. A longer side-gabled Saddlebag addition with an engaged porch has been placed perpendicular to the original core. A partial-width rear porch that has been enclosed connects this addition to the main house.

Alterations to the house include covering of the original weatherboard with vinyl siding, which has resulted in the loss of the original window casings. The composition shingle roof has been recently replaced. The front porch detailing has been reworked over time. The paired porch piers appear to date to the 1930s. These piers as well as the porch fascia have been covered in vinyl siding. Recent alterations to the landscape include the

²³ Bisher, p. 39.

²⁴ United State Bureau of the Census, 1900, Hyde County North Carolina, Lake Landing Precinct, Sheet 10.

²⁵ United State Bureau of the Census, 1910, Hyde County North Carolina, Lake Landing Precinct, Sheet 10.

²⁶ United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Township, Enumeration District 20, Sheet 15B.

²⁷ United States Bureau of the Census, 1930, Hyde County, North Carolina, Lake Landing Township, Enumeration District 48-6, Sheet 1A.

addition of a tennis court on the east side of the house, the addition of a line of vinyl fencing across the front lawn, and decorative plantings along that fence line.

National Register Evaluation: The B. A. Credle House was evaluated for listing in the National Register using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR §60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the B. A. Credle House is considered **Not Eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Criteria Assessment:

The B. A. Credle House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no known associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although some of the land within the legal property boundary contains fields currently in agricultural production, there are no historic outbuildings associated with agriculture extant on the property. Hyde County retains numerous properties of the same vintage as the B. A. Credle House that are in current agricultural production and include various agricultural outbuildings characteristic of a rural agricultural complex in the Tidewater region. More specifically, Lake Landing National Register Historic District, a historic rural landscape of exceptional character, is located three miles from the project area and contains such properties. For these reasons, the B. A. Credle House does not convey significance under Criterion A as a good and representative example of a turn-of-the-century agricultural farm complex.

The B. A. Credle House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general and on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The B. A. Credle House is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/ Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* While the property represents a house type that is significant in the

architectural history of North Carolina, alterations to the house (vinyl siding, front porch alterations, loss of original window casings) have caused a loss of architectural integrity. Numerous other I-houses exist in the county, several within five miles of the project APE that retain their architectural integrity and are thus better representations of the house type. More specifically, the Albin B. Swindell House (HY 4), a National Register listed property located in Swindell Fork, and Shorewind Farms (HY17) located in the Lake Landing National Register Historic District are I-houses that retain a higher degree of integrity. For this reason, the B. A. Credle House is no longer considered eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The B. A. Credle House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* This property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. The type and method of construction of the property are not unique or unusual, and the property represents a well-documented type or style of architecture. Therefore, there was no basis for evaluating the property under Criterion D.

Bibliography

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- Hyde County Historical Society. *Hyde County History: A Hyde County Bicentennial Project*. Charlotte, NC: Herb Eaton, Inc.: 1976.
- Hyde County Tax Schedule 1890. www.rootsweb.com/~nchyde/1890TAX.HTM. Accessed 17 February 2006.
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- Swan Quarter, NC. Hyde County Register of Deeds. Hyde County Land Records.
- United States Bureau of the Census. Federal Census Schedules. 1810, 1820, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1920.

Appendix I:

**Concurrence form for properties Not Eligible
for listing in the National Register of Historic Places**

Federal Aid # BRSTP-264(23) TIP # B-4551 County: Hyde

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

Project Description: Replace Bridge No. 45 on US 264 over canal

On 01/10/2006, 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 **Props 2, 4-B** is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.
- 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 Pope
Representative, NCDOT

1/10/06
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

[Signature]
Representative, HPO

1/10/06
Date

Renee Hedrick-Ealey
State Historic Preservation Officer

1-10-06
Date

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

* Props 1, 3, 9, 10 will be evaluated in a report.

Appendix II:

**Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible
for National Register Listing 10 January 2006**

**Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible
For National Register Listing 10 January 2006**



Property 2: House, 23000 US 264 E (ca. 1945-50 at core; expanded 1960s and 1970s)



Property 2: east elevation and outbuilding

**Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible
For National Register Listing 10 January 2006**



Property 4: House, 23145 US 264E (ca. 1940-1955, remodeled and altered)



Property 5: Hyde County Government Offices (former Toppings Restaurant and Motel), NWC SR 1330 and US 264. Complex 1935-1975, altered in 1990s.

Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible
For National Register Listing 10 January 2006



Property 5: Apartments (1935 or earlier?), at rear of Toppings Complex



Property 5: west and north elevations

Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible
For National Register Listing 10 January 2006



Property 5: North view of Toppings Complex (cinderblock motel ca. 1970, not currently in use)



Property 5: former convenience store at Toppings Complex, facing SR 1330 (ca. 1950-1970)

Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible
For National Register Listing 10 January 2006



Property 6: Bridge No. 45 on US 264, over Central (N)/Outfall (S) Canal, from west



Property 7: Ranch (ca. 1955-1960), 23245 US 264E



Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible
For National Register Listing 10 January 2006



Property 8: House, 23439 US 264E (According to Lewis Forrest , one of very few houses left from New Holland period), ca. 1925-1935