



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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

January 16, 2009

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory 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 Final Identification and Evaluation, US 13
From US 158 new Winton to US 158 in Tarheel, R-2507A, Hertford and
Gates Counties, ER 06-0004

We have reviewed the above referenced report, prepared by Vanessa Patrick and hand-delivered to our office on November 24, 2008. We apologize for the delay in offering the following comments.

We concur with the report's findings that:

The Story's Crossroads Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A & C. The eligible district includes Property 6 – Story Farm (GA 388) and Cemetery (31GA92**), which are on the State Study List, as well as Property 7 a house associated with the crossroad's development. The boundaries of the district appear appropriate.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing for the reasons outlined in the report:

Property 5 – House
Property 20 – Henry F. Parker House (GA 252)

We also agree that the other properties identified in the report do not appear eligible for listing nor warrant additional study, barring new information to the contrary.

In the future, please provide additional photographs of the evaluated properties, as a single photograph really does not present adequate information for making evaluations. We would also ask that you obtain and use our Survey Site Numbers for the properties addressed in the report, not including those for which no further study was recommended. These would be Properties #5 and 7. Only two hard copies of the report were provided. Please provide a CD copy of the report to us for our files.

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 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Furr/Patrick, NCDOT

bc: DOT
Power/EÖ
County

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES FINAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

US 13 from US 158 near Winton to
US 158 in Tarheel

HERTFORD AND GATES
COUNTIES

NORTH CAROLINA *Received 11/24/08*

T.I.P. No. R-2507A
STATE PROJECT No. 6.079002T
WBS ELEMENT No. 35488



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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES FINAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

**US 13 from US 158 near Winton to
US 158 in Tarheel**
HERTFORD AND GATES COUNTIES
NORTH CAROLINA

T.I.P. NO. R-2507A
STATE PROJECT NO. 6.079002T
WBS ELEMENT No. 354881

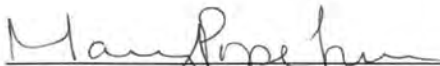
VANESSA E. PATRICK
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OCTOBER 2008



Vanessa E. Patrick, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

11-19-08

Date



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

11-19-2008

Date

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Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen existing US 13 to a four-lane divided facility with a 46-foot median and 8-foot grassed shoulders (4-foot paved) in Hertford and Gates Counties (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to reduce traffic congestion and improve both travel time and safety. R-2507A specifically pertains to that part of US 13 between Winton and Tarheel, more precisely and hereafter referred to as US 13/158. The proposed improvements to US 13/158, currently a two-lane, two-way facility with a pavement width of twenty-four feet, include the replacement of Bridge Number 9, which carries the route over Run Swamp/Buckhorn Creek. The total length of the project is 6.4 miles. The project (T.I.P. No. R-2507A) is state-funded (Project No. 6.079002T, WBS No. 35488); it is included in the 2007-2013 Transportation Improvement Program (T.I.P.). While the project will not utilize federal funds, Department of the Army permits are anticipated.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by NCDOT staff architectural historians and reviewed in the field on November 9, 2006 (Figure 2). It surrounds the route of the proposed widening to include those areas that may be affected either physically or visually by new construction. Land use in the project area is predominantly single-family residential and undeveloped woodland.

Purpose of Survey and Report

NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group conducted survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT for the proposed project T.I.P. No. R-2507A, Hertford and Gates Counties, and documented by a State Environmental Assessment (SEA).

As NCDOT conducted the initial architectural investigation of the R-2507 project area in 1992, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) suggested that a new survey was indicated for the redefined project (R-2507A) in 2005 (Appendix, letter dated February 15, 2006).¹ Formal request for architectural study followed in October of 2006, and the survey was completed in November of that year. Subsequent discussions about the role of the United States Army Corps of Engineer (USACE), as lead Federal agency, in cultural resource compliance review led to a January 2007 request by NCDOT for the USACE to define the undertaking and establish APE(s) or permit areas. In July 2007 the USACE identified

¹ Barbara H. Church and Helen P. Ross, "Historic Architecture Survey Report [R-2507]," NCDOT, November 1992.

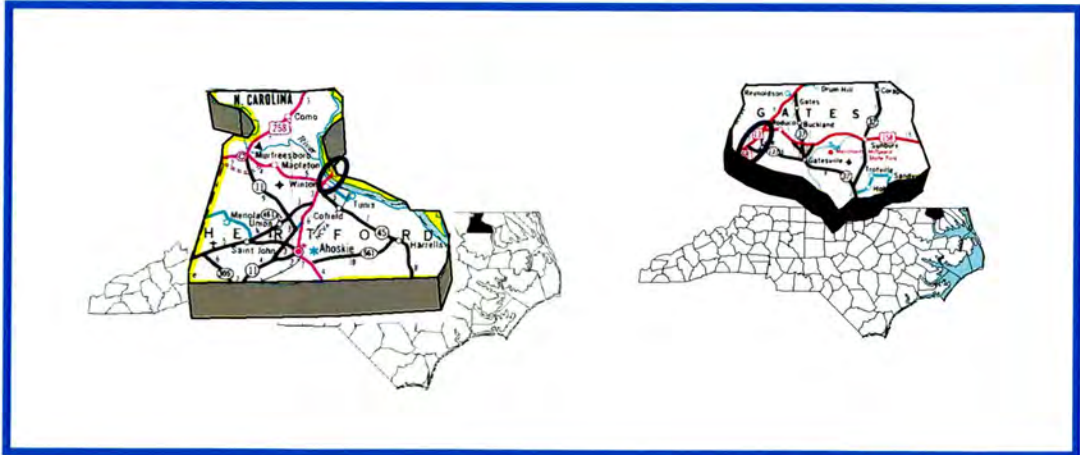
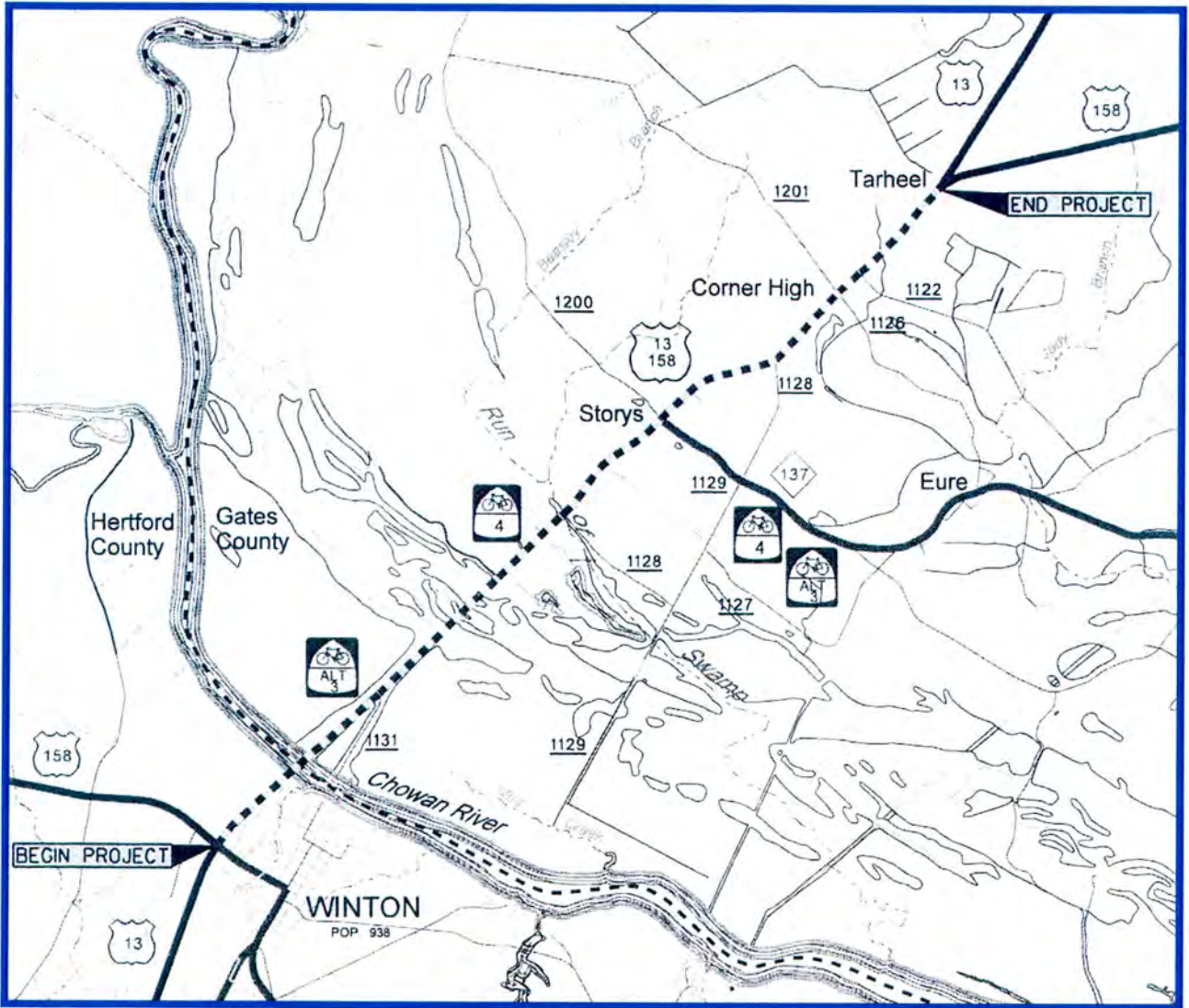
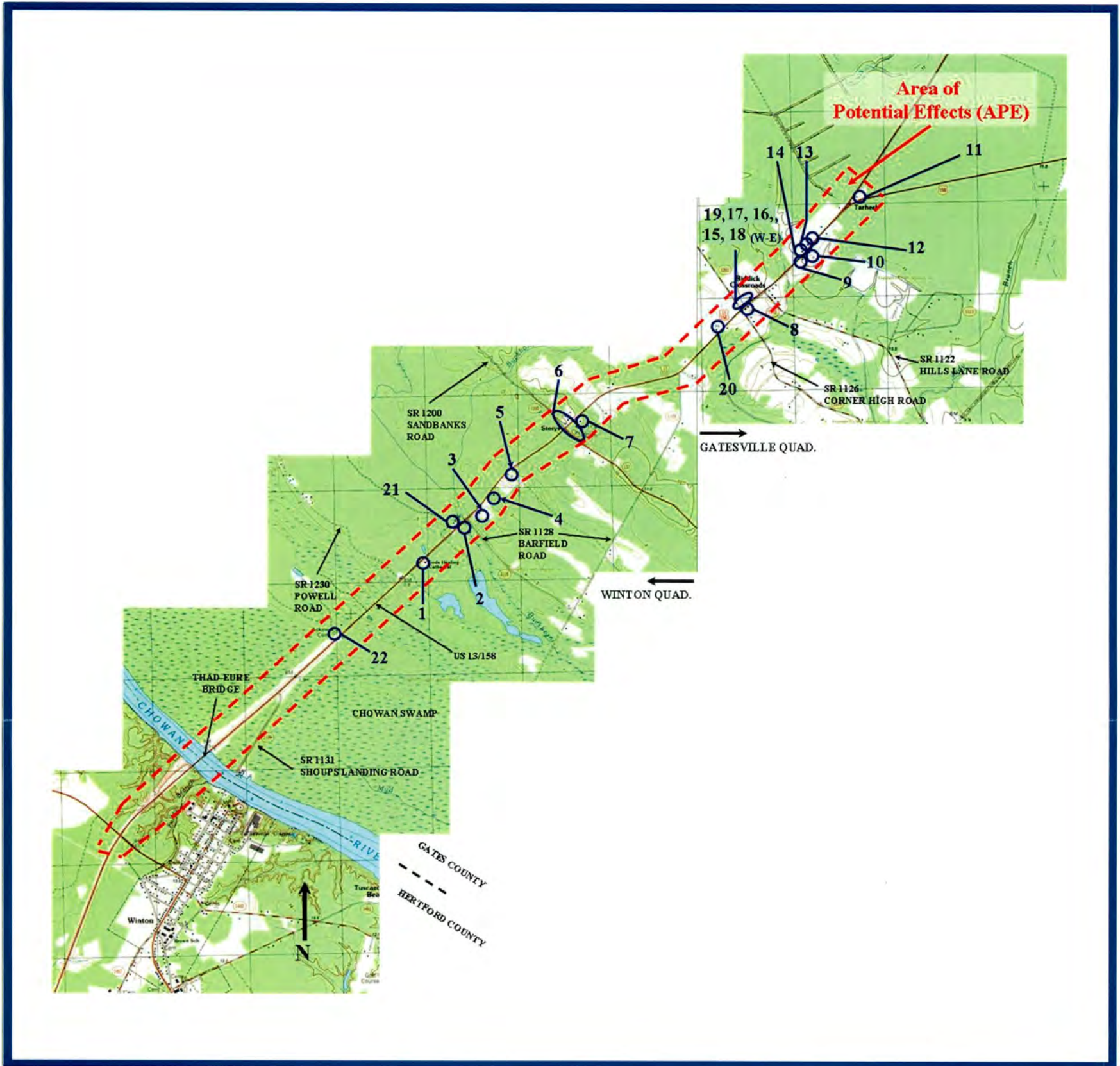


Figure 1. Project Location. Not to Scale.





**Figure 2. Historic Architectural Resources,
T.I.P. No. R-2507A,
Hertford and Gates Counties.**

Surveyed properties in the Area of Potential Effects,
November 9, 2006.

Winton and Gatesville USGS 7.5' quadrangles.
Not to scale.

TABLE 1
Historic Architectural Resources
R-2507A, Hertford and Gates Counties

<i>SURVEY #</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>ADDRESS</i>	<i>SITE #*</i>	<i>STATUS</i>	<i>PARCEL</i>	<i>OTHER</i>
1 ✓	God's Healing Cathedral	US 13/158	GA 363	NE	02-00322	
2 ✓	Bridge No. 9	Buckhorn Creek US 13/158		NE	-	NCDOT Bridge Survey 2001
3 ✓	House	#646 US 13/158		NE	10-01139	
4 ✓	House	#610 US 13/158		NE	02-01024	
5 ✓	House	#580 US 13/158		Recommended NE	10-01445	See pp. 23-26 this report
6 ✓	Story Family Farm and Cemetery	#479 US 13/158	GA 388 31GA92**	SL, DOE Recommended contributing resource, proposed NR Story's Crossroads Historic District	10-00577 02-01205	See pp. 10-21 this report
7 ✓	House	#460 US 13/158		Recommended contributing resource, proposed NR Story's Crossroads Historic District	02-01177	See pp. 10, 13, 16-21 this report
8 ✓	House	#188 US 13/158		NE	02-00672	
9 ✓	House	#92 US 13/158		NE	02-00816	
10 ✓	House	#80 US 13/158		NE	02-00814	
11 ✓	Triangle Drive-In	#5 US 13/158		NE	02-00194	
12 ✓	Lannie E. Smith Farm	US 13/158	GA 310 31GA107**	NE	02-00988	

13 /	House	#69 US 13/158		NE	02-00889	
14 /	House	#87 US 13/158		NE	02-00785	
15 /	House	US 13/158		NE	No data	
16 /	House	#187 US 13/158		NE		
17 /	House	US 13/158		NE	No data	
18 /	Umphlett's Store	#179 US 13/158		NE	02-00480	
19 /	House	US 13/158 & SR 1201		NE	02-00065	
20 /	Henry F. Parker House	#276 US 13/158	GA 252 31GA104**	Recommended NE	02-01073	See pp. 27-34 this report
21	House	#687 US 13/158		NE	02-00118	
22	Askew Cemetery	#877 US 13/158		NE	02-00032	

** Gates County Architectural Survey Site Number, NCHPO
and Office of State Archaeology Site Number (**)*

Table 1 – page 2

the entire construction corridor, including rights-of-way, as the Federal (Section 404) permit area, all contained within the APE established earlier by NCDOT (Appendix, letter dated July 26, 2007 and Figure 2). The USACE directed its response to HPO and a copy to NCDOT. The Historic Architecture Group received a copy of the USACE letter in February 2008. Work on the project then resumed accordingly.

This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the SEA 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, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements set forth in "Section 106 Procedures & Report Guidelines" (Historic Architecture Section, NCDOT, 2003).

An intensive survey was undertaken 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 and record all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The APE, as illustrated in Figure 2, was delineated to allow for flexibility in the design of avoidance alternatives.

NCDOT architectural historians conducted a field survey on November 9, 2006 covering 100% of the APE by automobile and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were identified, evaluated, photographed, and recorded on the appropriate United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (see Figure 2 and Table 1).

NCDOT architectural historians pursued preliminary documentary research to establish historical and architectural contexts for the project area, as well as the development of individual buildings and structures. The principal resources consulted included survey and National Register files at the HPO (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources) in Raleigh, and public records at the Gates County Courthouse in Gatesville and North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh. County records and GIS mapping were viewed at www.gatesrod.com and www.gatescountygis.com. Both primary and secondary sources held in the North Carolina State Library and Archives and North Carolina State University Libraries in Raleigh yielded additional information.

Summary Findings of the Survey

The 6.4-mile section of US 13 (US 13/158) targeted for widening traverses largely flat terrain, rising in gently rolling increments from the Chowan River at its southwestern end. The project area crosses swamp- and other wetlands, particularly in its southwestern half, and is dominated by piney woodland regularly interrupted by mostly domestic properties. The majority of buildings date to the middle and later twentieth century.

No properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are located within the APE. One property, the Story Family Farm and Cemetery (Property No. 6), has been placed on the state study list, as well as determined eligible for the National Register. Four properties are represented in the state architectural survey, three of which also appear in the state archaeological survey: God's Healing Cathedral (Property No. 1, GA 363), the Story Family Farm and Cemetery (Property No. 6, GA 388, 31GA92**), the Lannie E. Smith Farm (Property No. 12, GA 310, 31GA107**), and the Henry F. Parker House (Property No. 20, GA 252, 31GA104**). NCDOT Historic Architecture identified twenty-two properties, including the four previously surveyed, as greater than fifty years of age (see Figure 2 and Table 1). Of the twenty-two, eighteen were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between the HPO and NCDOT held on March 10, 2008 (see Appendix). This report includes photographs and a statement of their ineligibility. Additional investigation of the remaining properties, suggests that two of them qualify as contributing resources for a proposed National Register historic district and are treated accordingly in this report. Assessment of the two additional properties indicates that they are not NR-eligible.

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age

may be listed on the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

Historic Architectural Resources in the APE

*Properties Listed on the National Register:
None*

*Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List:
Story Family Farm and Cemetery (Property No. 6)*

*Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible
for the National Register:
House (Property No. 5)
Henry F. Parker House (Property No. 20)*

*Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible
for the National Register
as contributing resources to a proposed Story's Crossroads Historic District:
Story Family Farm and Cemetery (Property No. 6)
House (Property No. 7)*

**PROPERTIES EVALUATED
AND
CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE
FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PLACES**

Property No. 6 – Story Family Farm and Cemetery (GA 388)
Property No. 7 – House

*The following evaluation of the two properties considers them as contributing resources to a proposed **Story's Crossroads Historic District**.*

Location and Overview: The Story Family Farm, added to the North Carolina State Study List in 1988 and determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 (following the investigation of the original R-2507 project area), occupies the northern quadrant of the US 13/158 and Sand Banks Road (SR 1200)/NC 137 intersection. Roughly half of the approximately 237-acre parcel is devoted to cultivated fields, and most of the remaining half is woodland. In a clearing adjacent to the corner of Sand Banks Road and US 13/158 stands a large and diverse complex of domestic and agricultural buildings (Figures 3 and 6). Directly across US 13/158, in the eastern quadrant of the Sand Banks Road/NC 137 intersection, is the Story Family cemetery (the cemetery is not included in the Study List entry) (Figure 4). Situated approximately 375 feet southeast of the US 13/158 edge of pavement, the cemetery is contained within a mostly wooded parcel of 6.68 acres. The Story Family Farm is identified as #479 US 13/158 and parcel number 10-00577 in the current Gates County tax record; the cemetery belongs to parcel number 02-01205. The farm and cemetery constitute Property No. 6 in this study. Located on the southeastern side of US 13/158 and approximately 0.1 mile northeast of the Sand Banks Road/NC 137 intersection is Property No. 7 (Figure 5). Its dwelling house is oriented to the road and sits in the northwest corner of a heavily wooded, 11.06-acre site. The property is identified as #460 US 13/158 and tax parcel number 02-01177. Properties 6 and 7 anchor the proposed Story's Crossroads Historic District, which includes a number of adjacent, largely undeveloped parcels more fully described on pages 18 and 19 of this report.

History and Description: Flanked to the west by the Chowan River and to the east by the Great Dismal Swamp, Gates County has enjoyed a certain geographically imposed isolation since its formation in 1779. The arrival of the railroad, the bridging of the Chowan, and other transportation improvements, particularly from the 1880s on, enhanced its communication with the larger world, but did not substantially alter its rural, self-contained character. Level, fertile, and well-watered land supported a vital agricultural economy; forest and swamp yielded an abundance of timber. Such defining qualities of the region are perfectly reflected by the prosperous antebellum farm of Charity and Etheldred Cross, situated on a broad ridge near the Chowan lowlands. At his death in 1854, Etheldred Cross left his wife, his daughter Frances Ann, and her husband James B. Story some 620 acres and thirteen slaves. The Storys then lived on Sand Banks Road about a mile north of Frances Ann's parents, but by 1880 had relocated to the Cross house on the Winton Road (the present US 13/158). In



Figure 3. Property No. 6 – Story Family Farm and Cemetery.
1887 dwelling house, southeast (main) elevation (above) and 1916 cow barn,
southeast elevation (below). Photographed November 9, 2006.





Figure 4. Property No. 6 – Story Family Farm and Cemetery.
 Detail of cemetery, looking northwest (above). View from northwestern boundary of cemetery towards 1887 dwelling house across US 13/158 (below left). Concrete boundary monument at southwest corner of memorial area (below right).
 Photographed November 9, 2006.

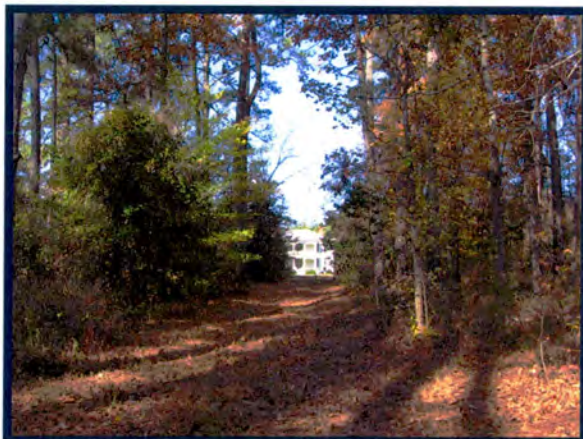




Figure 5. Property No. 7 – House.
Northwest (main) elevation. Photographed November 9, 2006.

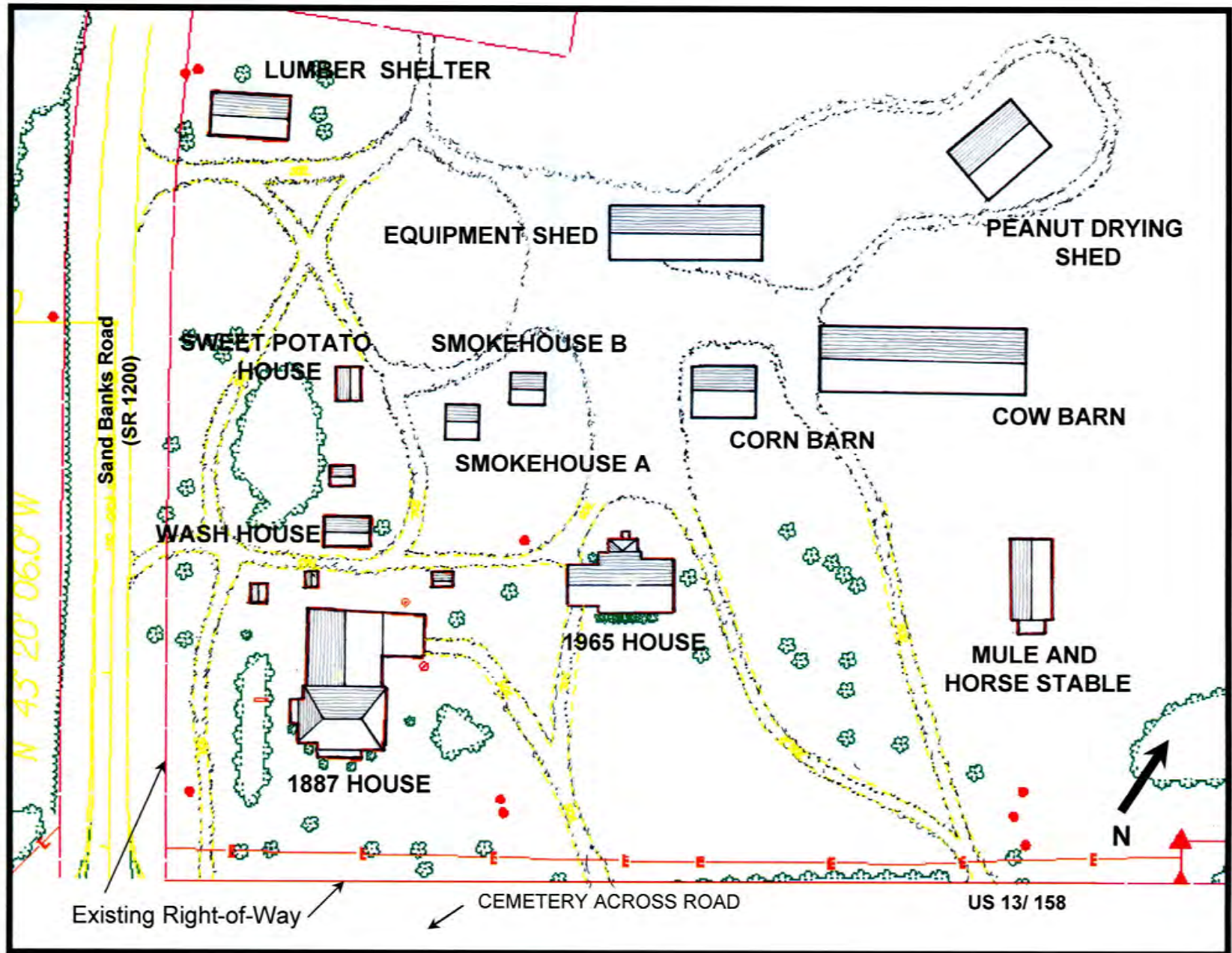


Figure 6. Property No. 6 - Story Family Farm and Cemetery. Principal buildings in the vicinity of the main house. Smokehouse A dates to the pre-1884 Cross ownership; most outbuildings now on site constructed circa 1885-1920. Base map NCDOT, r2507_rdy_dsn-l.dgn, 2006. Not to scale.

1884 Frances Ann Story came into full inheritance of the property, and the Storys soon embarked on an ambitious building program.²

In 1887 Frances Ann and James B. Story built the frame, two-story, double-pile, center-hall-plan house that, to this day, remains an elegant presence in western Gates County. They chose to retain part of the existing Cross house as a one-and-one-half-story rear ell, including grained, six-panel doors of transitional Georgian-Federal design. The exterior of the new house is fashionably ornamented with deep, bracketed eaves, paneled corner pilasters, fully molded cornices, and a two-story, three-bay porch on both the front and rear elevations. The porches, plus a one-story, one-bay version at the southwest side, display arched brackets with drops and other Eastlake-derived elements like the intricate second-story railings. Interior woodwork, particularly the open-stringer stair in the broad central hall, is of a similar stylistic inspiration. The house is distinguished also by its bellcast hipped roof, large interior brick chimneys, and tall, six-over-six-light, double-hung-sash windows with louvred blinds. The Storys obtained and shaped virtually all the materials on site – from the weatherboards to the interior window surrounds, the latter screwed instead of nailed in place due to the hardness of the black walnut from which they were fashioned. Over twenty outbuildings still stand on the property, and most date to the late nineteenth century (Figure 6). The large lumber shelter (now ruinous) adjacent to Sand Banks Road was built in the 1920s, but illustrates the industrial activities started by James B. Story prior to the Civil War and continued by his sons well into the twentieth century.³

Though principally a farmer, James B. Story operated a water-powered sawmill and cotton gin near his earlier residence (outside the APE). In the 1880s he expanded the business with a steam-powered sawmill, planning mill, and grist mill located on his new property. His sons – Euclid Almont (Duke), Edward Cross, and Peter Pope Story – became his partners, and even before his death in 1912 the concern became known as “Story Brothers.” The *North Carolina Yearbook* identifies Story Brothers variously as a lumber plant (1902), lumber manufacturer and dealer (1903), and saw mill, as well as flour corn and feed mill (1910). The brothers proved not only successful, but innovative. Among their achievements were the improvement of the routinely flooded Winton Road near

² Richard Edwards, ed., *Statistical Gazetteer of the States of Virginia and North Carolina* (Richmond: 1856), pp. 505 and 507; North Carolina State Board of Agriculture, *North Carolina and Its Resources Illustrated* (Winston: 1896), p. 341; *North Carolina Almanac and State Industrial Guide* (Raleigh: 1950), pp. 584-585; Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina* (Raleigh: 1965), vol. 4, pp. 1877-1890. Thomas R. Butchko, *Forgotten Gates - The Historical Architecture of a Rural North Carolina County* (Gatesville: 1991), pp. 3-20 and 117-118. North Carolina Department of Agriculture, *North Carolina Century Farms* (Raleigh: 1989), pp. 102-103. Gates County Will Book 3, pp. 179-180 (probated November 1854) Etheldred Cross and Will Book 4, pp. 196-197 (probated March 3, 1884) Charity Barnes Cross. United States Bureau of the Census – Tenth Census 1880, Population, North Carolina, Gates County, Reynoldson Township, p. 240, lines 33-47.

³ Butchko, pp. 117-118. Architectural Survey Files, HPO. North Carolina Department of Agriculture, p. 103.

the river, the introduction of a small rail line along the same route for transporting timber, and the design, construction, and operation of a small steamboat that plied the Chowan, Blackwater, and Meherrin Rivers, towing barges of logs and other forest products. A 1942 profile of Gates County in *The State* magazine commented on the immense pine trees (many over 100 feet tall) harvested and standing on Story land. The Story brothers ceased operation of the mills in the 1950s, but their descendants continue farming and some timber-related activities to this day. As early as the 1880s the prominence of the Story farming and other businesses had transformed the family name into a place name. "Story" became a short-lived post-office with Duke Story as postmaster. Story land eventually radiated outward from all four quadrants of the Sand Banks and Winton Roads intersection, which by the 1920s appeared on highway, soil, and other maps as "Story's Crossroads" (Figure 7; see also Figure 13). While some of the original holdings since have passed into other hands, the core of the place continues in Story ownership, occupancy, and management. The house and its outbuildings, several hundred acres of land, and the family cemetery (Property No. 6) still validate the current, shortened name "Storys."⁴

A nearby dwelling house (Property No. 7) underscores the desirability of the relatively high ground in the vicinity of Story's Crossroads and the defining presence of the Story family, as well as suggests the development of a small, rural community around the older property. Standing on the southeast side of US 13/158 and just northeast of the Story cemetery is a one-story, frame, gable-roofed building with a cross-gabled end bay and rear ell constructed around 1900. Possibly built for members of the Story family, it appears to have been

⁴ Butchko, p. 118. Architectural Survey Files, HPO. North Carolina Department of Agriculture, p. 103. *The North Carolina Yearbook* (Raleigh: 1902; 1903; and 1910), pp. 246; 263; and n.p. "Gates County," *The State* 9 (January 24, 1942), p. 20. "Duke Storey [sic] Dies; Died Sunday – Oldest Man in County Passes After 106 Years," *Gates County Index* (9 December 1954). *Gates County Lifestyles – Past and Present* ([Gates County, N.C.]: 198?), p. [7]. "Gates County Historical Society Bus Tour (Oct. 16, 1982)," *Gates County Historical Society Newsletter* No. 30 (Fall and Winter 1998), p. 9. F. Roy Johnson, *Tales from Old Carolina* (Murfreesboro, N.C.: 1965), pp. 132-133. Later improvements to the Winton Road, the construction of the Thad Eure Bridge (1972) over the Chowan, as well as archaeological investigation specific to the R-2507A project suggest that no vestiges of the roadwork, rail line, dock, etc. remain. Vernon S. Stroupe, et al., *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina* (Charlotte: 1996), vol. 2, p. 2-55. Clinton H. Jones, *Gates County, N.C.* [map], 1922; W. A. Davis and R. E. Devereaux, *Soil Survey of Gates County, North Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: 1929), map. Principle legal instruments (all Gates County) documenting the transfer of Property No. 6 are: Will Book 5, pp. 275-276 (probated June 3, 1912) James B. Story; Will Book 6, pp. 234-235 (probated February 4, 1928) [Mary] Mollie M. Story; Will Book 7, pp. 555-556 (probated October 23, 1962) P[eter] P[ope] Story; Will 83 E 64 (probated September 9, 1983) DeVilla Story Kennedy; Will 92 E 27 (probated April 22, 1992) Edward P[arker] Story. The current owner of the farm and cemetery (the latter with his sister Mary Story Smoak) is Edward S. Story, son of Edward Parker Story and grandson of Edward Cross Story, one of the three Story brothers. Additional genealogical information about the Story family may be found in *Bible Records of Gates County, N.C.* (Gatesville, N.C.: 1980?), pp. 200-201 and Anne Hatcher Taylor, *Inscriptions, Scrolls, and Vignettes of North Carolinians Born Before 1913. Gates and Hertford Counties* (Winton, N.C.: 1987), vol. 2, pp. 126-127.

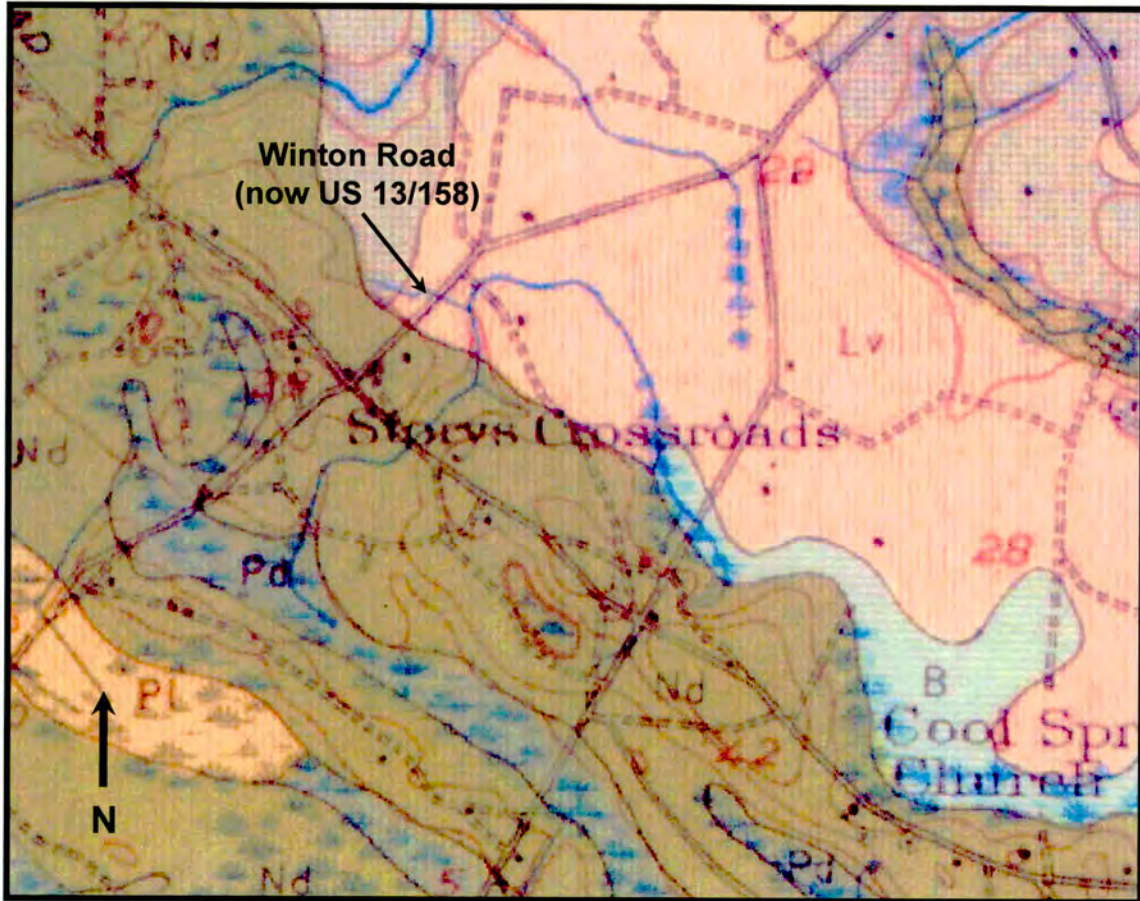
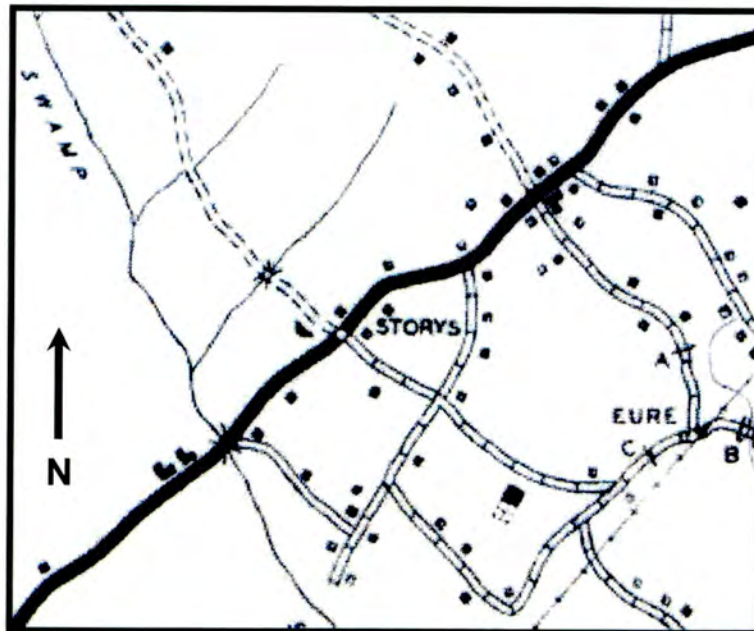


Figure 7. Story's Crossroads. Detail of the 1929 map included in Davis and Devereaux, *Soil Survey of Gates County, North Carolina* (above) and the 1938 map of Gates County issued by the State Highway and Public Works Commission (below). Not to scale.



owned later by DeVilla Story Kennedy, a daughter of Edward Cross Story, whose niece is the current owner. The house does not exhibit the scale or complexity of ornamentation and functional type displayed by the Story property, but shares with it a relationship to the main road and a continuity of appearance, use, and ownership. Spatially and chronologically linked, they together constitute a virtually intact crossroads community, particularly typical of sparsely settled, nearly town-less Gates County. The two properties, plus several neighboring tracts of undeveloped land of comparable unchanged character, define a Story's Crossroads Historic District.⁵

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Story's Crossroads Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, and industry.

The property is **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 pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.*⁶ The District illustrates the crossroads community, a social, commercial, and industrial focus for a surrounding agricultural area that characterized rural Gates County. As a North Carolina Century Farm the Story property specifically represents the twin engines of the historical Gates County economy: agriculture and the extraction and processing of forest products. The wooded components of the district attest to the abundant timber resources and significance of the lumber industry in the region.

The property 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*

⁵ Gates County Will 83 E64 (probated September 9, 1983) DeVilla Story Kennedy; the will describes a ten-acre tract "on which my residence is situate ... which was originally a part of the Story Brothers property" left by the deceased to her brother Edward P. Story. The current owner is a niece of DeVilla Kennedy, Dorothy Lawrence Bauerle. Butchko, pp. 3, 39, and 42. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1998), p. 5.

⁶ United States Department of the Interior, p. 12. All subsequent definitions of the criteria are drawn from this source.

ethnic group. The Storys, while successful farmers and businessmen, derive their identity from an association with their occupational groups, as do the residents and owners of the nearby properties.

The property is **eligible** for the National Register 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 Story house and its attendant outbuildings constitute a rare survival of a fully realized agricultural complex. The house itself is of notable design, but several others of equal sophistication, like the 1884 David Turner House and slightly later Nathan Eure House (both in Hall Township) exist in the county and the county seat of Gatesville. None possess the exceptionally numerous and diverse collection of outbuildings that survive at the Story farm, remarkable not only for Gates County, but for the region and state. The nearby house is not as individually distinctive, but contributes to the sense of historic environment present in the district, as do the surrounding woodlands. Other similar communities in the county, like the nearby Riddick's Crossroads, are compromised to a much greater degree by later construction and alterations to both buildings and landscape.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion D (potential to yield information)**. *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The District and its components are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of agriculture, the lumber industry, or building design and technology.

The Story's Crossroads Historic District retains great historical integrity in its components and as a whole. The relationship of the properties is essentially unchanged, and the number of new intrusions is small and their impact on the historic environment minimal. Buildings remain on their original sites, their design and settings are largely unaltered, original materials and workmanship are immediately recognizable. The district possesses particularly strong qualities of feeling and association, as it clearly conveys the historic use and appearance of its buildings and landscape.

Boundary: The proposed National Register boundary is illustrated in Figure 8. Included within the district are the two key properties, as well as the immediately surrounding parcels that once belonged to the central Story farm and remain in

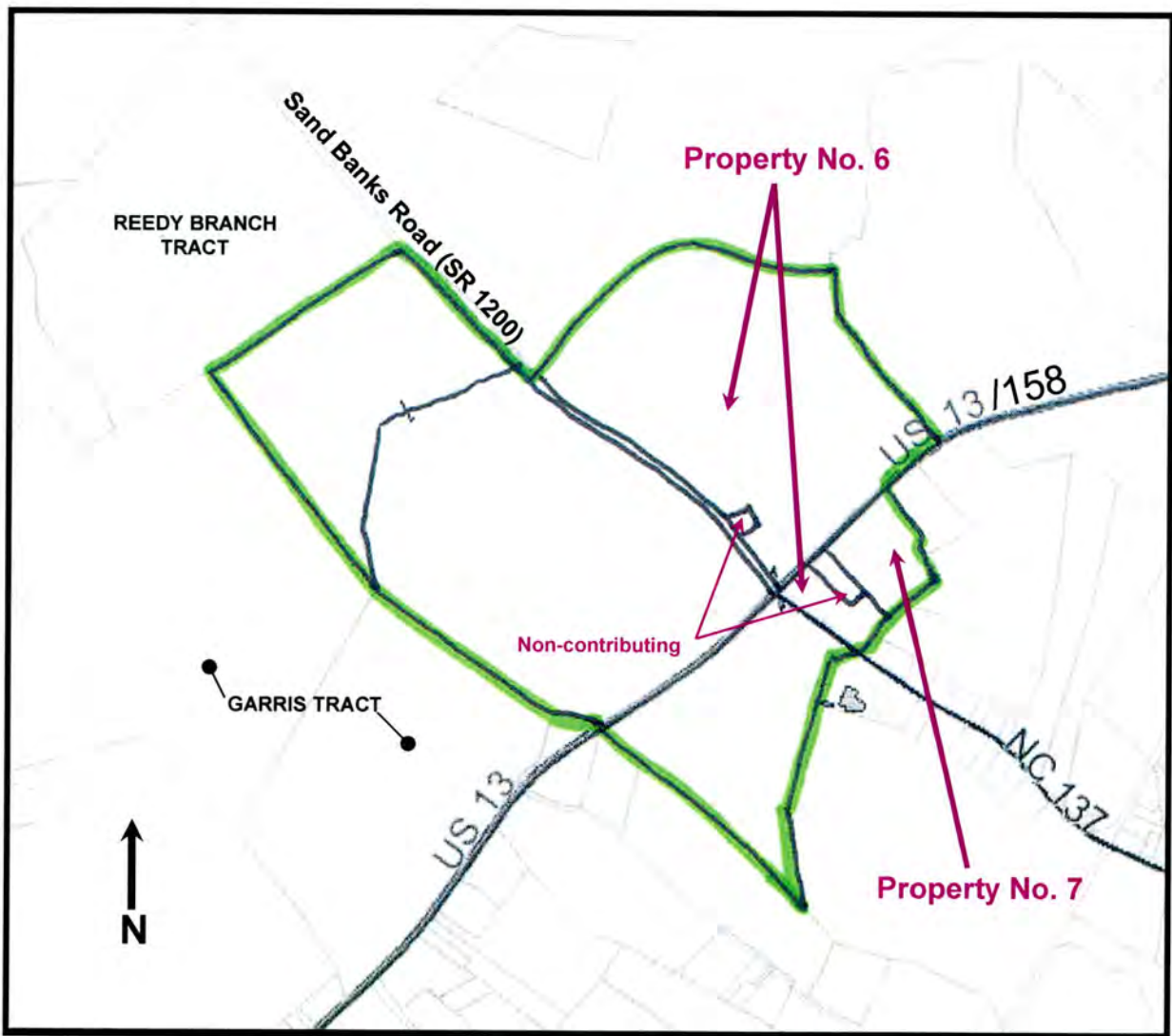


Figure 8. Story's Crossroads Historic District. Proposed National Register boundary. All parcels within the boundary belonged to the core of the Story holdings. Associated tracts named in Peter Pope Story's will (see footnote 7) are indicated above. The district contains two non-contributing resources, both houses built within the last six years. Base map from Gates County 2008 GIS. Not to scale.

family ownership today.⁷ The chronological and spatial linkage of the parcels, as well as their integrity as landscape and confirmation of the historic crossroads environment, justifies their inclusion. The boundary conforms to those of the current tax parcels and follows the existing rights-of-way along Sand Banks Road (SR 1200) and US 13/158. The area proposed as eligible for the National Register contains approximately 468 acres.

The Story Family Farm is recorded as GA 388 and 31GA92** in the state architectural and archaeological surveys respectively. Archaeological study of the R-2507 project area in 1994 found no features or artifacts between the house and US13/158 or between the cemetery and US13/158.⁸ In 2006, HPO agreed with NCDOT's Archaeology Group that, given the current plan for the road widening, no additional investigation of the property is needed (Appendix, letters dated October 30 and November 17, 2006). All proposed work will occur within existing right-of-way on the house side of US 13/158 and within the archaeologically sterile area between the cemetery and US 13/158.

⁷ Gates County Will Book 7, pp. 555-556 (Probated October 23, 1962) P[eter] P[ope] Story: "... the Home Place is situate on both sides of the public road leading from Winton to Reynoldson ... containing four hundred (400) acres, more or less the Reed[y] Branch tract adjoins the home tract and also the Garris tract" Gates County 2008 Tax Records and GIS mapping.

⁸ Robinson, pp. A-8 to A-10.

**PROPERTIES EVALUATED
AND
DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE
FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PLACES**

Property No. 5 – House

Location: Property No. 5 lies approximately 0.4 mile southwest of the Story Farm, on the southeast side of US 13/158. The dwelling house on the 3.63-acre parcel is oriented to the road and is placed towards its western end. It is identified as #580 US 13/158 and parcel number 10-01445 in the current Gates County tax record.

Description: The frame, two-story, single-pile dwelling house with a one-story rear ell sits on a continuous brick foundation (Figure 9). A hipped roof sheathed with standing-seam metal covers the 36' x 16' core building. An exterior, shouldered brick chimney with corbelled cap stands at each end, and a one-story porch, 28' x 8' in dimension, with a shallow hipped roof extends across the façade. Windows are predominantly six-over-six-light double-hung-sash. Both the main house and the gable-roofed ell are plainly finished. In contrast to the boxed cornice of the house, the front porch displays exposed rafter tails. The only real ornamentation is supplied by the pattern of panels in the screened walls of the front porch. Also on the property to the rear of the house are a 9' x 11' frame storage building dating to about 1940, and a modern garage and shed. Modest foundation planting surrounds the house, which appears to be in good condition. Approximately half of the parcel is wooded.



Figure 9. Property No. 5 – House. Northwest (main) and northeast elevations. Photographed November 9, 2006.

History: Probably built by or for Noah B. Harrell around 1900, the house conforms to a residential type greatly favored in the region, as well as statewide, during the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Instead of the gable roof commonly used for such houses, it displays the hipped roof much favored in western Gates County. The building served a typical farm of around 100 acres, on which cattle and swine were kept, corn, potatoes, peanuts and cotton grown, and cordwood cut for sale. The house appears on maps of the area, just northeast of an unpaved road still in evidence today (see Figures 7 and 13). The road traversed and led to the fields (now uncultivated) and other land once associated with the house (Figure 10). Following the death of Noah B. Harrell, his children sold the house and 65 acres to Orion and Mildred Parker in 1938. By deed of gift the Parkers transferred the property to their three children in 1989, who in turn sold the current 3.63 acres and house to Rose and Wayne Hudgins, the present owners, in 2004.⁹

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Property No. 5 is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The property 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 pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.* The property does not reflect any particular event or trend in the local, regional, or national past. Though once a participant in the agricultural economy of Gates County, it was only one of many such general

⁹ Butchko, p. 39-40, 44, and 46-47. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture, p. 341. Davis and Devereaux, pp. 3-6. University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, Historical Census Browser (<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>). United States Bureau of the Census – Fourteenth Census 1920. Population, North Carolina, Gates County, Hall Township, p. 153, lines 8-15. The census entry identifies the Noah B. Harrell residence in association with Barfield Ferry Road (now Barfield Road, SR 1128), to the southeast of the house near its fields, rather than the Winton Road (US 13/158). Gates County Deed Book 83, pp. 246-247 (January 4, 1938); 144, pp. 935-936 (May 15, 1989); 176, pp. 193-195, 227, pp. 116-118 (September 22, 2004).

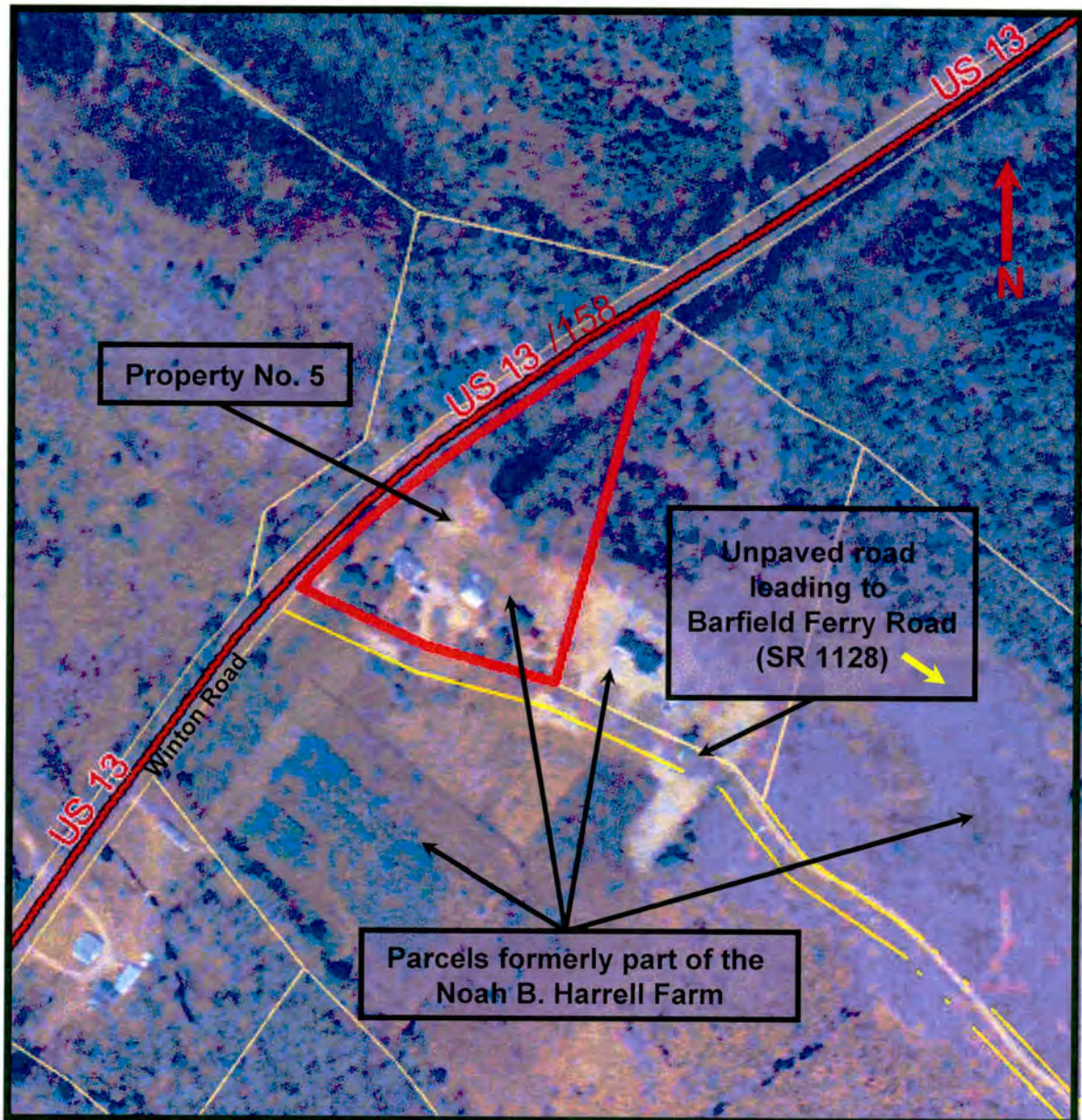


Figure 10. Property No. 5 – House. Aerial view showing current tax boundary and historically associated land. Base map from Gates County 2008 GIS. Not to scale.

farms typical of the region. That the property is historically unexceptional is reflected also in the scarcity of available documentation.

The property 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.* Neither Noah B. Harrell nor any other individual presently known to be associated with the property demonstrates an identity beyond that imparted by a social or occupational group.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register 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 building is readily recognizable as a historically and geographically pervasive house type, complete with the local variation of a hipped roof. It is, however, not particularly outstanding when compared with several examples surviving in its immediate environs, as well as the abundance of similar buildings in Gates County and beyond (see pages 33-34). The enclosure of the front porch, alteration of fenestration in the rear ell, and loss of agricultural setting compromise its integrity.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion D (potential to yield information)**. *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* Property No. 5 is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of agriculture or building design and technology.

Property No. 5 retains its original location, but its qualities of workmanship and materials are somewhat diminished by changes to certain building elements. The house is, moreover, divorced from its agricultural setting, underscoring a loss of feeling and association and confirming that the property does not possess sufficient historic integrity for National Register eligibility.

Property No. 20 – Henry F. Parker House

Location: The Henry F. Parker House occupies the northeastern corner of a largely wooded, 6.28-acre parcel situated on the northwest side of US 13/158, to which it is oriented. The building stands approximately 0.2 mile southwest of SR 1201 (Tinkham Road) towards the upper end of the project area. The property is identified as #276 US 13/158 and parcel number 02-01073 in the current Gates County tax record.

Description: This remodeled, two-story, single-pile, frame dwelling house rests on a continuous brick foundation and is capped with a metal-shingled hipped roof (Figures 11 and 12). A shouldered brick chimney with a corbelled cap is centered on the exterior of each side elevation of the 38' x 17' main house. A long (41'), one-story ell, with two interior brick chimneys, extends from the northeastern half of the rear elevation. Its width (26') and unusual hipped roof appear to be the products of later enclosures and remodeling. Similarly, the two-story, single-bay, hip-roofed entrance porch, measuring 6' x 11', replaces a more typical single-story, multi-bay, hip- or gable-roofed original. Windows are filled with two-over-two-light, double-hung sash, likely replacements. The paired windows flanking the central doorway of the façade are also later features. Exterior trim, including the boxed cornice, is quite plain in form and finish. The main house retains a mostly unmodified center-hall plan and straightforward Colonial Revival mantelpieces, staircase elements, doors, and window and door surrounds. A 14' x 37' frame storage building dating to about 1940 and a modern utility building also stand on the property. Small areas enclosed by post and board fencing abut the northeast side of the house and the southeast side of the storage building. Fairly sparse ornamental planting near the house, including several long-established crepe myrtle, is currently somewhat overgrown. The house appears to be in very good condition.

History: Investigation of the Henry F. Parker House for the 1986-7 Gates County survey suggested a construction date of 1915 and identified two local carpenters, John Hill and Dick Hofler, who carried out the work. The survey also discovered a family tradition that Henry F. Parker's wife Lula Ann had received the property from her father, William T. Umphlett, and the 1915 building activity actually constituted a renovation of an existing house. The county deed record indicates that in 1909 Henry F. Parker purchased the then 153-acre property, variously described as the "Riddick Place" and the "farm on which said D. E. Riddick now resides." The associated plat illustrates the boundaries and key features, including a dwelling house standing just northwest of and facing the Winton Road (the present US 13/158); a similarly sited building appears on the USGS Winton quadrangle map dated 1908 and surveyed in 1906 (Figure 13). The Henry F. Parker House displays a form and plan extremely popular for domestic construction in the second half of the nineteenth century into the early decades of the twentieth. Thus, its origin prior to the Parker ownership is certainly possible, and it indeed may be the building shown on the plat and



Figure 11. Property No. 20 – Henry F. Parker House.

Southeast (main) and northeast elevations showing the absence of the original porch and enclosure of the rear ell breezeway, both defining elements of the house type in the region.

Photographed November 9, 2006.

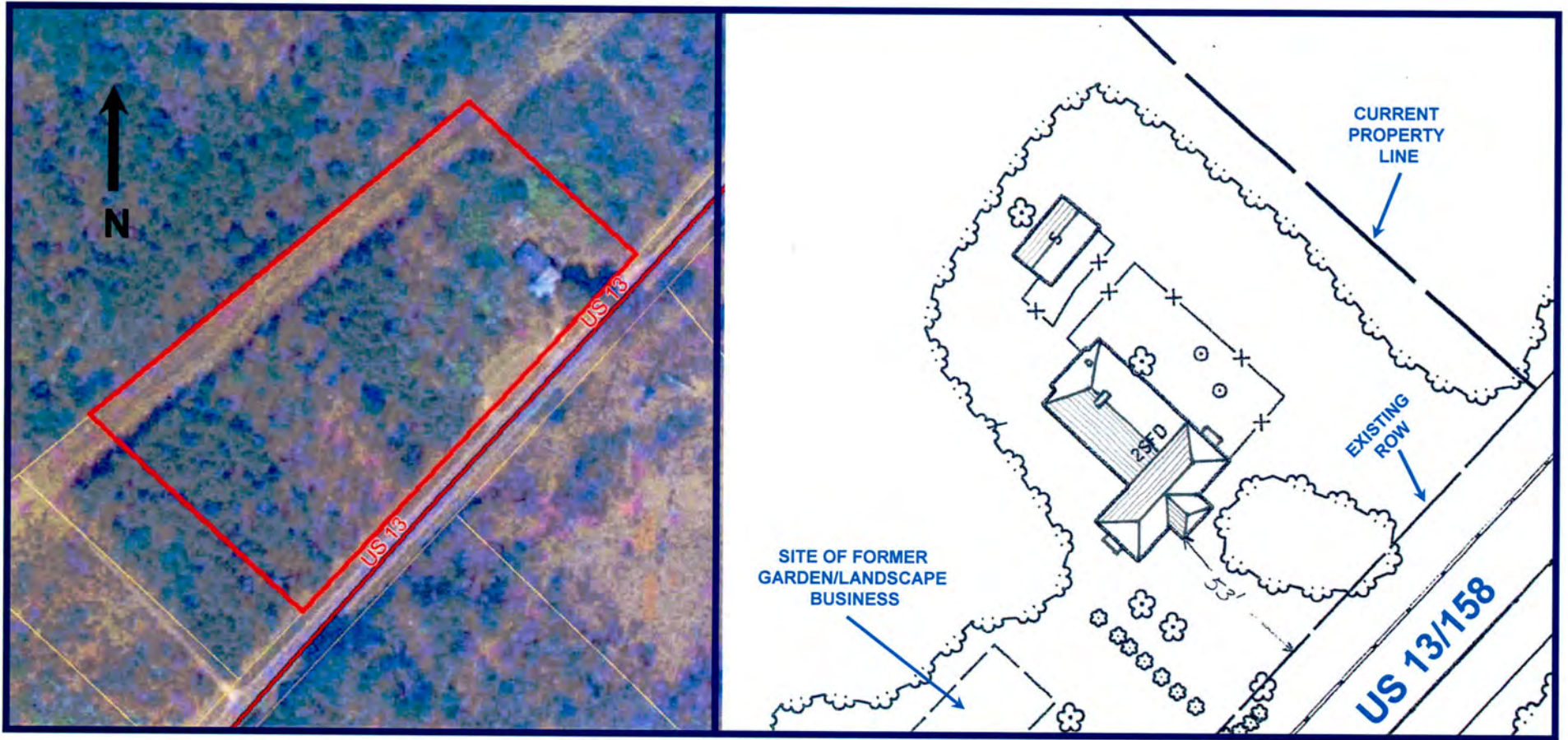


Figure 12. Property No. 20 - Henry F. Parker House.

Aerial view of current tax parcel with property lines (www.gatescountygis.com) and site plan of house vicinity with annotations (NCDOT, r2507_rdy_dsn_l.dgn, 2006). Not to scale.

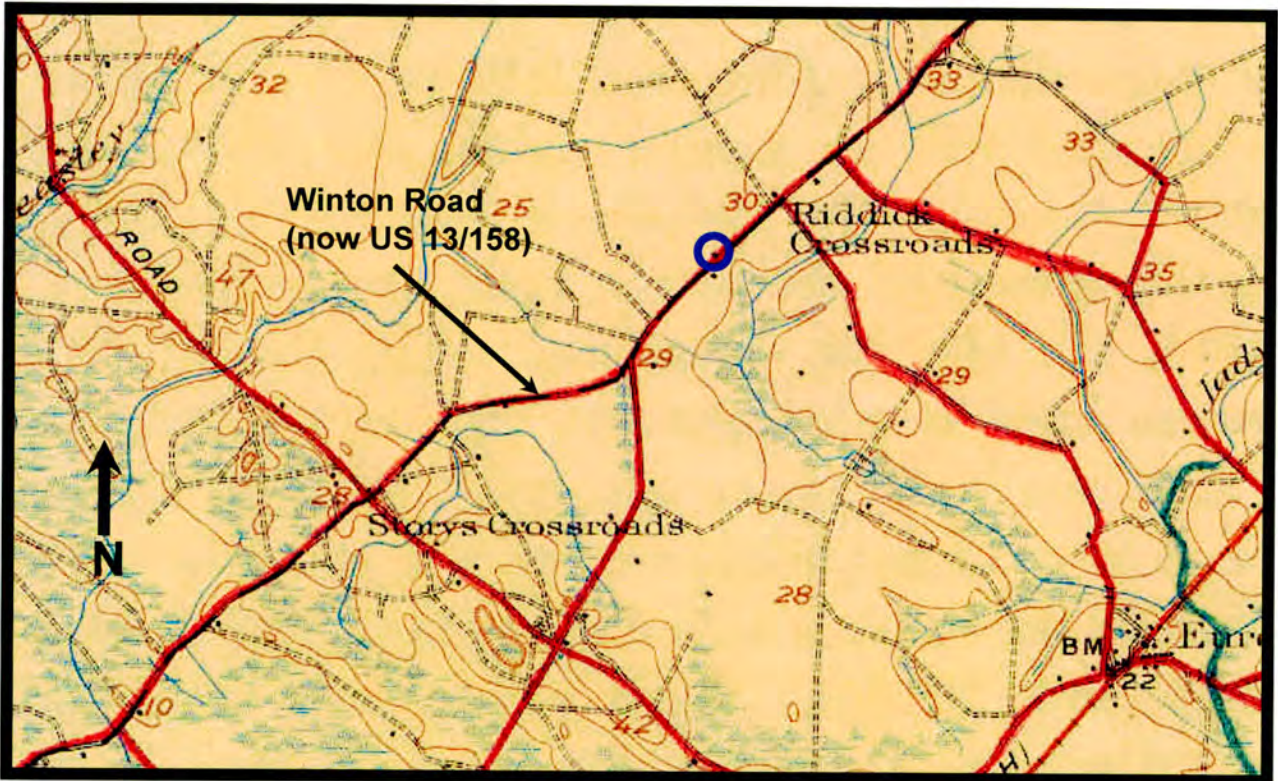
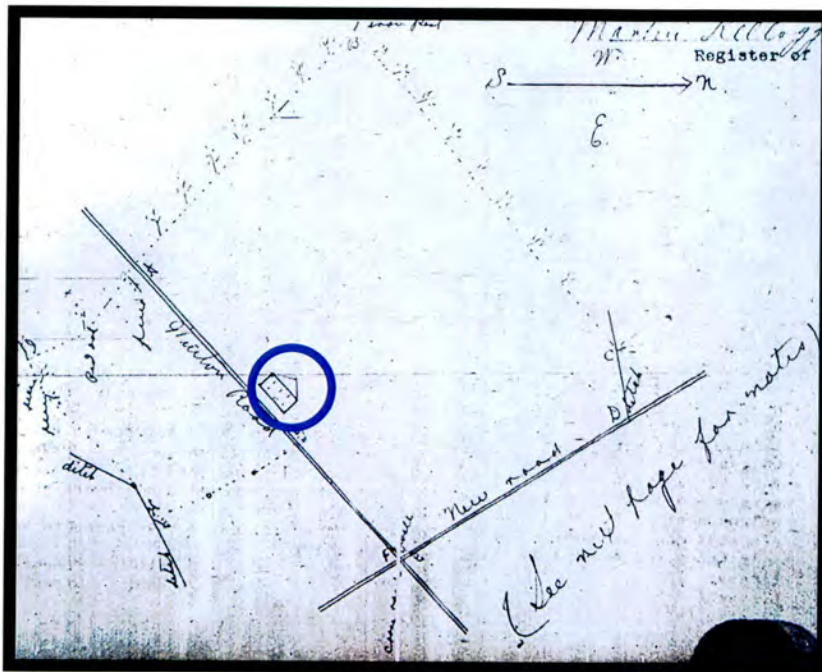


Figure 13. Property No. 20 - Henry F. Parker House.

Circled buildings are likely the present house.

Annotated detail from 1908 USGS Winton 15' Quadrangle (above) and plat of property included in Gates County Deed Book 63, p. 257, January 1, 1910 (below).

Not to scale.



quadrangle map. However, its interior ornamentation argues for a slightly later date for either an initial building or remodeling. The available documentation, family tradition, and structural and decorative features – like hewn and joined framing elements and Colonial Revival-style moldings -- tend to support a circa-1909 renovation of the house. Lula A. Parker's role in the acquisition of the property eventually known as the "Home Place of H. F. Parker" may be that revealed in a 1932 deed of trust recording her loan of funds to her husband "as part of purchase money" for their farm.¹⁰

The plat illustrated in Figure 13 accompanied a deed of trust establishing the provisions by which Henry F. Parker agreed to meet the \$5000 purchase price of his new property. The trustee, Elsie G. Riddick, was also one of the grantors named in the deed of sale and one of four siblings to whom the payments were due. Among the very first women to work in North Carolina state government, Elsie Garnet Riddick (1876-1959) was an outstanding advocate for gender equality. She was a founding member and later president of the Equal Suffrage League of Raleigh and, after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920, became active in the Democratic Party and the National Business and Professional Women's Association. If the Henry F. Parker House predates 1897, the year Elsie Riddick began her professional life in Raleigh, she may have been one of its residents and it may have been her birthplace. Her father, David E. Riddick, acquired a 221-acre farm – including the 153 acres later sold to Henry F. Parker – in 1874. The deed recording the acquisition specifically mentions the annual rental income the property promised to generate for the family, so it is possible that they lived elsewhere. Federal census listings for the Riddicks place them in proximity to the farm, and the nearby crossroads name suggest the same (see Figure 13), but do not prove their actual residence. By 1910, however, David E. Riddick was living on the property, probably in the house soon to be remodeled by the new owners. While it is not certain that Elsie Riddick spent all or part of her early life in the house, her contributions to the expansion of women's rights and opportunities in North Carolina make her association with the property worthy of note.¹¹

¹⁰ Butchko, p. 117 and "Henry F. Parker House," GA 252, Architectural Survey Files, HPO. Gates County Deed Book 63, pp. 254-256 (December 28, 1909), D. E. Riddick et al. to Henry F. Parker and pp. 256-258 (January 1, 1910), Henry F. and Lula A. Parker to Elsie G. Riddick. United States Geological Survey, Winton Quadrangle, 1:62,500 (1908). Gates County Deed Book 79, p. 492 (February 24, 1932), H. F. Parker to T. W. Costen, Jr., Trustee. No evidence of a gift, loan, or other transfer of money or real estate from William T. Umphlett to Lula Ann Parker or her husband appears in the county records.

¹¹ Gates County Deed Book 63, pp. 256-258 (January 1, 1910). Elsie Garnet Riddick, born in 1876 in Gates County, attended the State Normal and Industrial College for Women in Greensboro (now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro), graduating in 1895. She worked for several years as a stenographer at the state Agricultural Commission, then in 1899 began a fifty-year career at the Corporations Commission (from 1933 the Public Utilities Commission). Despite her acknowledged reputation as a superb accountant and expert on North Carolina tax law, Riddick achieved the hard-won position of chief clerk only three months before her retirement in 1949. She was an active organizer and lecturer, championing especially women's business training, good government, and international peace. In 1955 she returned to

For most of the twentieth century, the Henry F. Parker House has been occupied by members of the Parker family. Henry farmed the property, usually with the assistance of a hired hand and his sons, and served his community as a deacon of Cool Spring Baptist Church and member of the county school board. At his death in 1956 he left the farm to his wife Lula Ann for her lifetime and to his children as tenants in common thereafter. Lula Ann died in 1965, and the 153-acre property was purchased by Velma P., one of her daughters, and R. Wilson Askew the following year. During their ownership the Askews rented the house, finally selling it with approximately fourteen surrounding acres to their daughter Sarah A. Massey and her husband Alan K. Massey in 1983. The Askews replaced the deteriorated, original front porch around 1960 and also added a bathroom to the rear ell. The Masseys carried out further renovations, including an expansion of the ell bathroom and the enclosure of the upper floor of the porch, and established a landscape and garden business on the property (structures now removed). In 1992 Karen and Edward L. Hover became the next owners. The current owner, Martha K. Leaman, acquired the house and approximately six acres from the Hovers in 2007. The house is once again rented to tenants and, at this writing, about to be sold.¹²

Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Henry F. Parker House is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The property 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 pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant*

Gates County and spent the rest of her life there; she is buried near members of her family in the Gatesville Cemetery. William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography* (Chapel Hill: 1994), vol. 5, pp. 219-221. See also two articles from the *Raleigh News and Observer*, "Under the Dome" (12 January 1949) and "Elsie Riddick Steps Down" (1 May 1949), Reference Vertical File, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh; Eugenia C. DeLamotte, et al., *Women Imagine Change* (New York: 1997), pp. 196-198 ("Elsie Riddick (1876-1959) 'I Did the Work and They Drew the Pay'"). Gates County Deed Book 26, pp. 64-66 (March 28, 1874), Willie Riddick to David E. Riddick. United States Bureau of the Census -Tenth Census 1880, Population, North Carolina, Gates County, Reynoldson Township, p. 18, lines 47-50 and p. 19, lines 1-3 and Twelfth Census 1900, Population, North Carolina, Gates County, Reynoldson Township, Sheet 11B, lines 72-73.

¹² "Henry F. Parker House," GA 252, Architectural Survey Files, HPO. Gates County Will Book 7, pp. 420-421 (probated April 6, 1956), Henry F. Parker. Gates County Deed Books 105, pp. 333-334 (July 1, 1966), Lucy Parker Eure, et al. to Velma Parker Askew; 131, pp. 699-701 (October 12, 1983) and 143, pp. 449-450 (October 4, 1988), Velma P. and R. Wilson Askew to Sarah A. and Alan K. Massey; 154, pp. 524-526 (July 21, 1992), Sarah A. and Alan K. Massey to Karen E. and Edward L. Hover; and 255, pp. 780-781 (February 21, 2007), Karen Hover to Martha K. Leaman. Gates County 2008 Tax Records, Parcel No. 02-01073, viewed at www.gatescountygis.com. United States Bureau of the Census -Thirteenth Census 1910, Population, North Carolina, Gates County, Hall Township, p. 192, lines 85-94 and Fourteenth Census 1920, Population, North Carolina, Gates County, Reynoldson Township, p. 253, lines 12-20. Martha K. Leaman, personal communication, March 27, 2008.

contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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. The building does not reflect any particular event or trend in the local, regional, or national past. While once part of the agricultural activity in Gates County, the property constituted only one of many such general farms typical of the region. In addition, changes to its design and setting challenge its historic integrity.

The property 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.* Henry F. Parker, though a respected farmer and community member, derived his identity chiefly from an association with his occupational group. David E. Riddick, the previous owner of the property and probably the house, served as the Gates County sheriff and also farmed the land, so his importance is similarly collective. Elsie G. Riddick achieved an individual and much higher and unquestionable degree of prominence, but the activities for which she is known occurred elsewhere. A number of other existing resources, such as the Capital Apartments and State Capitol Building in Raleigh, bear a closer relationship to the time and place of her political and social activism. The apparent changes to the house since the era of her possible residence also diminish the significance and integrity of her association with the property.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register 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.* Two-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan houses of frame construction are not uncommon in Gates County, the Albemarle region, or the state as a whole. The Henry F. Parker House is an example of the type and also displays the hipped roof particularly favored for such buildings in Hall and Reynoldson Townships over the more conventional gabled form. It has, however, sustained alterations to its original design that amount to a loss of integrity. Most significant are the enclosure of the open bay or breezeway in the rear ell, another local feature, the replacement of the single-story front porch, and the incorporation of part of the central hall into the ell bath. A number of more intact examples, all with hipped roofs, may be found in the county, such as the

Spivey-Greene House built in the 1910s (Hall township) and the circa-1900 Griffin-Parker and M. J. Eure Houses (Reynoldson Township).¹³

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion D (potential to yield information)**. *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Henry F. Parker House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of agriculture or building design and technology.

The Henry F. Parker House stands on its original site facing the Winton Road, though not as centrally placed within its surrounding property as when it served as the main dwelling of an active farm. Loss of agricultural setting has contributed to its diminished historic integrity. While retaining integrity of location, as well as workmanship and, for the most part, materials, the house has also lost its qualities of feeling and association through alterations to its interior and, especially, exterior design. The existence of similar properties exhibiting less compromised characteristics of their type, as noted above, confirms that the Henry F. Parker House does not possess sufficient historic integrity for National Register eligibility.

The property is recorded as site GA 252 and 31GA104** in the state architectural and archaeological surveys respectively. Archaeological study of the R-2507 project area in 1994 found no features or artifacts between the house and US 13/158.¹⁴ In 2006 HPO agreed with NCDOT's Archaeology Group that, given the current plan for the road widening, no additional investigation of the property is needed (Appendix, letters dated October 30 and November 17, 2006). All proposed work will occur within existing right-of-way, which also includes part of the area studied.

¹³ Butchko, pp. 44, 47, 117, and 122 and Architectural Survey Files, HPO.

¹⁴ Robinson, pp. A-32 – A-33.

Additional Properties

The remaining eighteen properties recorded are illustrated in the following pages. NCDOT and HPO agreed that none are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because they do not meet the criteria for either historical or architectural significance (see Appendix for concurrence form and Table 1).

The street addresses noted are drawn from the current Gates County tax records (viewed at www.gatescountygis.com).

Photographed on November 9, 2006.



Figure 14. Property No. 1 – God’s Healing Cathedral. US 13/158.



Figure 15. Property No. 2 – Bridge No. 9. US 13/158, Buckhorn Creek.



Figure 16. Property No. 3 – House. #646 US 13/158.



Figure 17. Property No. 4 – House. #610 US 13/158.



Figure 18. Property No. 8 – House. #188 US 13/158.



Figure 19. Property No. 9 – House. #92 US 13/158.



Figure 20. Property No. 10 - House and Outbuildings. #80 US 13/158.



Figure 21. Property No. 11 - Triangle Drive-In. #5 US 13/158.



Figure 22. Property No. 12 – Lannie E. Smith House. US 13/158.



Figure 23. Property No. 13 – House. #69 US 13/158.



Figure 24. Property No. 14 – House. #87 US 13/158.



Figure 25. Property No. 15 – House. US 13/158.



Figure 26. Property No. 16 – House. #187 US 13/158.



Figure 27. Property No. 17 – House. US 13/158.



Figure 28. Property No. 18 – Umphlett's Store. #179 US 13/158.



Figure 29. Property No. 19 – House. US 13/158 and SR 1201.



Figure 30. Property No. 21 – House. #687 US 13/158.

Property No. 22 – Askew Cemetery. #877 US 13/158.

Not photographed – access prohibited. Located approximately 250 feet from current edge of pavement.
Markers date from 1903 to 1978 (www.throughwire.net/gates/family/askew.htm).

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APPENDIX



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

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

February 15, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory J. Thorpe
NCDOT – Project Development and Analysis

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: US 13 from US 158 near Winton to US 158 in Tarheel, Hertford and Gates Counties, State Project 6.079002T, TIP Project R-2507A, ER 06-0004

Thank you for your Memorandum of December 22, 2005. We have reviewed this project and offer the following comments.

We have reviewed the submitted material and find that the project area historic structures survey is out of date. The initial survey was conducted in 1994. Therefore, we are requesting a new architectural survey for the project area.

Ken Robinson surveyed the US 13 corridor for archaeological resources in 1994. This survey was in association with proposed widening of this corridor. Several archaeological sites were recorded within the boundaries of the proposed project area. These sites include: 31GA42, 31GA61, 31GA92, 31GA93, 31GA95, 31GA101, 31GA102, 31GA103, and 31GA104. Information regarding these sites appears in a 1994 report by Robinson entitled: *Archaeological Study: Widening of US13 From SR1451 in Hertford County to the Virginia State line in Gaston County, TIP #R-2507*. This document is on file at the OSA as Bib.#3457. Of these, two sites (31GA104 and 31GA92) bear attention in regards to the presently proposed undertaking.

Site 31GA104 is associated with the Henry Fletcher Parker House. Robinson recommended that an archaeological assessment would be needed in additional areas of the site in the event that NCDOT plans changed. We recommend that this site be evaluated once again for archaeological significance in light of the presently existing design plans. In the event that the present design plans depart from the 1994 originals we recommend that additional archaeological work be conducted within the updated APE.

Site 31GA92 is the Story Family Cemetery and Farmstead. We recommend that this site be evaluated once again in terms of archaeological significance and in light of the presently existing design plans. In the event that the present design plans depart from the 1994 originals we recommend that additional archaeological work be conducted within the updated APE. We also recommend that any potential impacts to the associated family cemetery be evaluated by this study.

	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

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: Chrys Baggett, State Clearinghouse
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Matthew T. Wilkerson, NCDOT
Jay McInnis, NCDOT



July 26, 2007

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Action ID 200610391, North Carolina Department of Transportation Project R-2507A, Hertford and Gates Counties, Widening and Improvements to US 13 from US 158 near Winton to US 158 in Tarheel, State Project # 35488

Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
Administration Branch
North Carolina Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh NC 27699-4617

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

By letter dated January 29, 2007, we received a request from the North Carolina Department of Transportation to define the undertaking and establish the Area(s) of Potential Effects (APE) or permit area for both historic structures and archaeology for a proposed multi-lane improvement of US 13 from US 158 near Winton to US 158 in Tarheel, Hertford and Gates Counties, North Carolina.

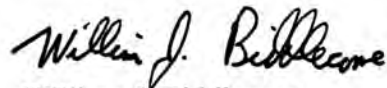
Since the project does not utilize federal funds, the Corps of Engineers will serve as the lead Federal agency with respect to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A section 404 permit will be required for construction of the project as the undertaking will consist of the discharge of fill material into numerous waters of the United States throughout the corridor. Based on our review of the available information, we have determined that the Permit Area, as defined in Appendix C of our regulations, will be the entire construction corridor from the beginning to the end of the R-2507A project and extend to the limits of the right-of-way along this distance. A map is attached for your review. Please note that as final design has not been completed for this project our determination of Undertaking and Permit Area are based solely on the information we received from NCDOT

Preliminary consultation between NCDOT and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has occurred for this project. Based on your February 15, 2006, memorandum to NCDOT, you determined that the project area historic structures survey is out of date and therefore recommended a new architectural survey be conducted for the project area. While your memorandum identified several archaeological sites based on the 1994 report by Robinson

entitled "Archaeological Study, Widening of US 13 from SR 1451 in Hertford County to the Virginia State line in Gaston County, TIP # R-2507," by copy of this letter, we are requesting that NCDOT provide the results of a new architectural survey pursuant to your February 15, 2006, memorandum so that we may make a preliminary determination if any properties listed, or eligible for listing on the NRHP may be impacted by the proposed project. Presently, unknown archeological, scientific, prehistoric, or historical data may be located within the project area and/or could be affected by the proposed work. In addition, we are requesting that you provide us with any additional information you may have regarding the presence of archaeological resources, as defined in CFR Part 800, located in or in the vicinity of, the permit area, as defined above so that we may fully satisfy our obligations pursuant to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act. . It is requested that you respond by letter within 45 days.

If additional surveys/studies are warranted as a result of the information received from you and NCDOT, it is our intention to further coordinate with your office in order to fulfill our obligations in the Section 106 process. If you have further questions, please contact me at (252) 975-1616, extension 26.

Sincerely,



William J. Biddlecome
Regulatory Project Manager

Enclosure:

Copies Furnished (w/out enclosure)

Mr. Carl B. Goode Jr., P.E.
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Unit
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1583

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

Project Description: Widen US 13/158 to a multi-lane facility with median from US 158 near Winton (Hertford County) to US 158 in Tarheel (Gates County)

On **March 10, 2008** 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 **(List Attached)** is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary. **1-4, 8-19, 21-22**
- 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:



Representative, NCDOT

3-10-08

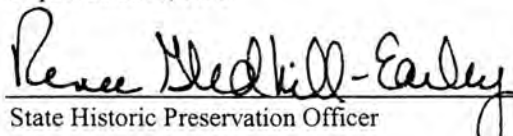
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date



State Historic Preservation Officer

3-10-08

Date



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

October 30, 2006

Mr. Peter Sandbeck, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

Mr. Sandbeck,

Re: TIP Project No. R-2507A, US 13 from US 158 near Winton to US 158 in Tarheel,
Hertford and Gates Counties, North Carolina, State Project No. 6.079002T,
Division 1, ER 06-0004

According to your letter of February 15, 2006, two (2) previously recorded archaeological sites (Sites 31GA92** and 31GA104**) bear further attention in regards to the presently proposed undertaking. On Monday, October 30, 2006, Mr. Paul J. Mohler, NCDOT Archaeology Group, met with Mr. Lawrence Abbott, Office of State Archaeology, to discuss the current design files for this project.

In regards to Site 31GA104**, based on the current design plans for this project (see attached), the construction of new travel lanes and the divided median will take place on the south or east side of the existing road, opposite Site 31GA104**. Since Robinson's (1994:2) archaeological APE for the project measured 300 feet wide along the existing highway, all current proposed activities will take place within an area that has already been surveyed. In addition, all current proposed activities near Site 31GA104** will not extend west beyond the existing ROW toward the house; therefore, the remainder of the site is not to be disturbed.

In regards to Site 31GA92**, based on the current design plans for this project (see attached), the construction of new travel lanes and the divided median will take place on the south or east side of the existing road, as it cuts through Site 31GA92**. Since Robinson's (1994:2) archaeological APE for the project measured 300 feet wide along the existing highway, all current proposed activities will take place within an area that has already been surveyed. In addition, all current proposed activities within Site 31GA92** will take place in the sterile area between the existing highway and the family cemetery and will not extend west beyond the existing ROW toward the farmstead. The family cemetery will also be avoided by the proposed project.

Therefore, the NCDOT Archaeology Group recommends that no further work be conducted in regards to this project. If design plans change, then further consultation

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT UNIT
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TELEPHONE: 919-715-1500
FAX: 919-715-1522

WEBSITE: WWW.NCDOT.ORG

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

shall take place. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (919) 715-1561 or Mr. Paul J. Mohler, NCDOT Archaeologist, at (919) 715-1555.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matt Wilkerson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Matt Wilkerson
Archaeology Supervisor
Human Environment Unit

MTW/pjm

Enclosures (Design Files for Sites 31GA92** and 31GA104**)

cc: Olivia Farr, PDEA
Paul J. Mohler, Archaeology



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

November 17, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Matthew T. Wilkerson
NCDOT – Human Environment Unit

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *RSE for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: US 13 from US 158 near Winton to US 158 in Tarheel, R-2507A, Hertford and Gates Counties,
ER 06-0004

Thank you for your letter of October 30, 2006. We have reviewed this project and offer the following comments.

Based on our recent discussions with Paul Mohler of your staff, we have reevaluated this project and our recommendations outlined in a letter of February 15, 2006. Given our present understanding of the project, sites 31GA92**, a family cemetery associated with 31GA92**, and 31GA104** will not be adversely affected by the associated work. We concur with these findings.

Based on the current design plans, the NCDOT Archaeology Group recommends no further work be conducted in regards to this project. We concur with this recommendation.

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, ext. 246. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Paul J. Mohler, NCDOT

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