



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 *Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Widen SR 1222 (Tulls Creek Road) from Moyock School to Intersection of SR 1214 (Tulls Creek Road), R-4429C, Currituck County, ER 06-1205

Thank you for your letter of May 1, 2006, transmitting the survey report by Sarah David Woodard for the above project.

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

Moyock Historic District, Shingle Landing, Oak Road and SR 1222 (Tulls Creek Road), just south of railroad tracks. The district includes approximately thirteen buildings and structures. Bridge No. 28 is a non-contributing structure to the district.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited:

The Moyock Rosenwald School, south side of 1222 or 318 Tulls Creek Road, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the history of African Americans and education in Currituck County. Although the building has undergone some alterations, notably the enclosure of entrance bays on either side of the structure, it retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under this criterion. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described, justified, and delineated in the survey report.

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

	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

Sanderson House, northeast side of SR 1222 at Tulls Creek Road, has lost significant integrity. The house has been brick-veneered and the property has lost its outbuildings and cultivated fields. The Sanderson House no longer conveys its historical or architectural significance as the seat of a successful nineteenth-century plantation.

Jennings-Roberts House, southwest side of SR 1222 at 838 Tulls Creek Road, has lost integrity because it is covered in vinyl siding. The property's agrarian context has been lost because accompanying farm outbuildings are no longer present on the property.

And properties 3-4; 7-15; 18-19.

We do not concur with your ineligible evaluation of the Pilgrim Journey African Methodist Church, south side SR 1222 at 310 Tulls Creek Road, adjacent to Moyock Rosenwald School. We find that while the early twentieth-century church has lost some integrity with the loss of the upper section of the bell tower and vinyl siding, the church appears to be an unusually ornate local example of an African Methodist Church.

We find the church's exterior stylistic embellishments, visible in the Gothic arch and lancet stained glass windows, double-leaf entrances topped with Gothic-arch transoms, stained glass lancet window in the bell tower, shaped rafter tails, and twin concrete block entries with wing walls laid and capped to suggest battlements, are distinctive characteristics that distinguish this vernacular church. We think the church is eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

In addition, we have been informed that Property No. 2, the Moyock School, is the second oldest consolidated school in the county. Therefore, we now consider the school to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, as a representative example of the early consolidated school type in the Currituck County.

We would appreciate any further information you might be able to provide regarding appropriate proposed National Register boundaries for these two properties.

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  
Sarah Woodard David

bc: McBride  
County



RECEIVED  
MAY 1 2006  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY  
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT  
SECRETARY

May 1, 2006

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

ER06-1205  
A-  
S-

Currituck Co. 5/19/06

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: TIP No. R-4429C Widen SR 1222 (Tulls Creek Road) from Moyock School to Intersection of SR 1214

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 evaluates the Cherry House and the area comprising the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for their eligibility for listing to 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 715-1361.

Sincerely,

Sarah Woodard David  
Historic Architecture

Attachment

cc (w/attachment): John F. Sullivan, Federal Highway Administration  
Barry Hobbs, Division Project Manager

MAY 09 2006

# Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

Widen SR 1222 (Tulls Creek Road) from Moyock School to Intersection of SR  
1214  
Currituck County, North Carolina

TIP No. R-4429C  
WBS No. 34622.1.1



Penne Sandbeck and Sarah W. David  
Architectural Historian  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

April 2006

MAY 09 2006

R-4429C · Widen SR 1222 from Moyock School to  
Intersection of SR 1214 · Currituck County

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

Widen SR 1222 (Tulls Creek Road) from Moyock School to Intersection of SR 1214  
Currituck County, North Carolina

TIP No. R-4429C  
WBS No. 34622.1.1

ERO 6-1205

Penne Sandbeck and Sarah W. David  
Architectural Historian  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

April 2006

*Sarah Woodard David*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Principal Investigator  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

*4-21-06*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
date

*Mary Pope*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

*4.21.2006*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
date

## Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve Tulls Creek Road (SR 1222) in Currituck County between Moyock and Currituck Court House with a series of road improvements. These improvements are to include widening SR 1222 from its existing 18-20 feet to 22 feet along the project's entire length, in addition to adding 11-foot turn lanes at specific points. SR 1222 will remain a two-lane facility. The project was divided into three phases, of which Section B was approved in 2002 by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO). Section A was approved by NC-HPO in December 2005. Section C is evaluated in this report. This project has state funding (WBS Project No. 34622.1.1) and is classified as a Division-Design-Let project (DDL). Because the project will have an impact on wetlands, the project requires federal permits from the Army Corps of Engineers.

The purpose and need of this undertaking is due to the increasing daily volume of traffic on SR 1222.

In August 2002, former NCDOT architectural historian Heather Fearnbach conducted a windshield survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE); however, no design plans had been released at the time. Penne Sandbeck of NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group followed up on Ms. Fearnbach's initial study on December 6 and 9, 2004, once design plans were received from Division 1. Every property in the APE, fifty years of age or older, was photographed and documented, as well as selected properties less than fifty years old.

On January 11, 2005, the survey results were first submitted to the NC-HPO for review. At that meeting, Renee Gledhill-Earley, NC-HPO's Environmental Review Coordinator requested that project details and the 2004-2005 survey inventory be sent to Scott Power of NC-HPO's Eastern Office for his comments. On February 8, 2005, at a follow-up HPO meeting, Scott Power requested further information regarding specific historic resources within the project area contained within the APE. Because some information requested by Mr. Power could not be obtained, HPO requested at our September 13, 2005, review meeting that a brief report be written evaluating the historic import and integrity of three resources: the Sanderson House (ca. 1801, altered 1960s), the former Moyock Rosenwald School (ca. 1922), Pilgrim Journey African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church (ca. 1915), and the Jennings-Roberts House (ca. 1900).

The findings of this report are that neither the Sanderson House, the Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church, nor the Jennings-Roberts House can be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, as one of three extant early twentieth-century African American schools left in Currituck County (Jarvisburg School, Coinjock Rosenwald School, Moyock Rosenwald School), the former Moyock Rosenwald School merits a Determination of Eligibility for the National Register.

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## **Project Description**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve Tulls Creek Road (SR 1222) in Currituck County between Moyock and Currituck Court House with a series of road improvements. These improvements are to include widening SR 1222 from its existing 18-20 feet to 22 feet along the project's entire length, in addition to adding 11-foot turn lanes at specific points. SR 1222 will remain a two-lane facility. The project was divided into three phases, of which the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) approved Section B in 2002. NC-HPO approved Section A in December 2005. This report evaluates Section C. This project has state funding (WBS Project No. 34622.1.1) and is classified as a Division-Design-Let project (DDL). Because the project will have an impact on wetlands, the project requires federal permits from the Army Corps of Engineers.

## **Purpose of Survey and Report**

The purpose and need of this undertaking is due to the increasing daily volume of traffic on SR 1222.

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 of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

## **Methodology**

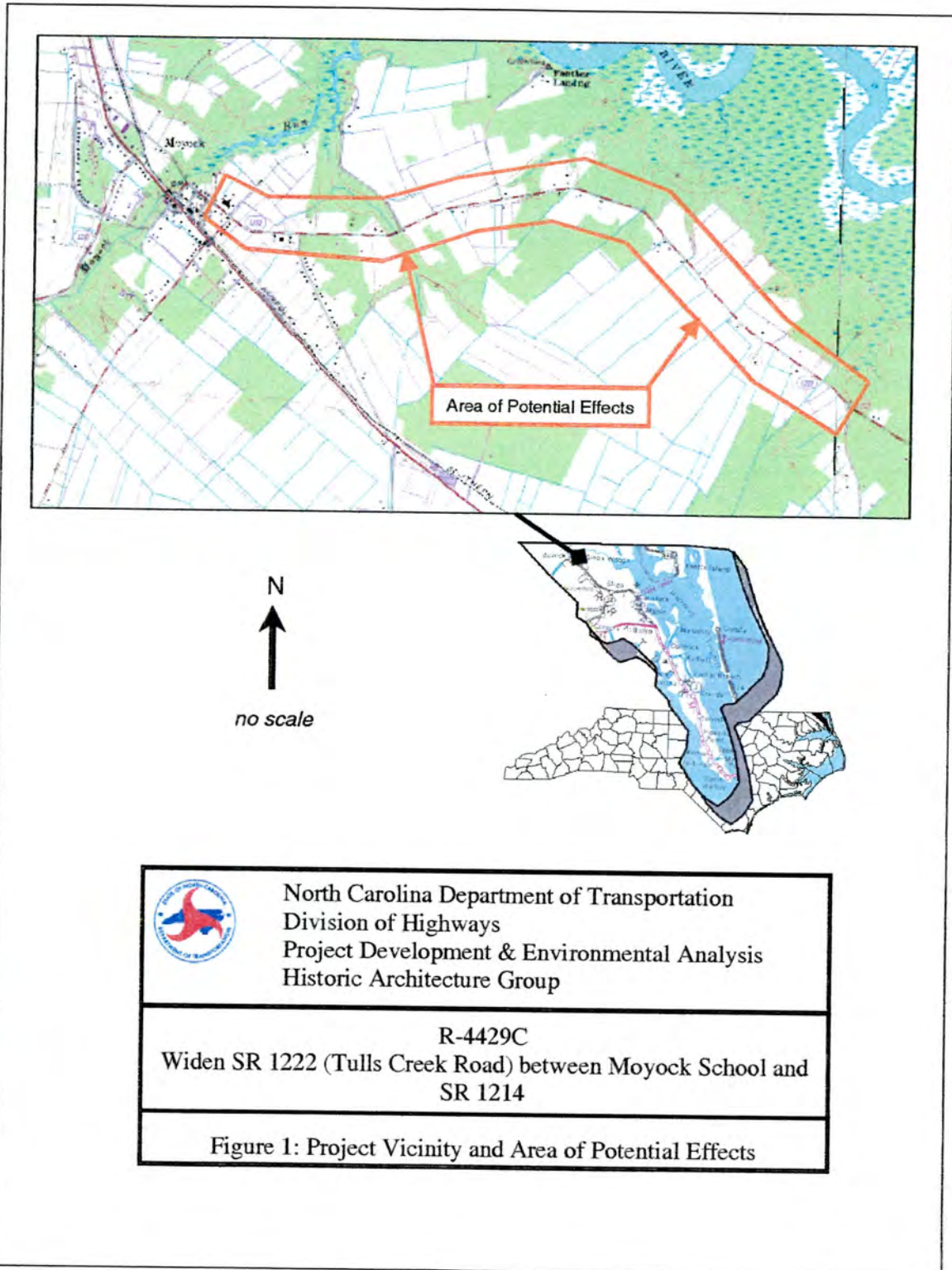
NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 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.

NCDOT conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

In August 2002, former NCDOT architectural historian Heather Fearnbach conducted a windshield survey to identify historic architectural resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects; however, no design plans had been released at the time. Penne Sandbeck of NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group followed up on Ms. Fearnbach's initial study on December 6 and 9, 2004, once design plans were received from Division 1. Every property in the APE, fifty years of age or older, was photographed and documented, as well as selected properties less than fifty years old.

On January 11, 2005, the survey results were first submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) for review. At that meeting, Renee Gledhill-Earley, NC-HPO's Environmental Review Coordinator requested that project details and the 2004-2005 survey inventory be sent to Scott Power of NC-HPO's Eastern Office for his comments. On February 8, 2005, at a follow-up HPO meeting, Scott Power requested further information regarding specific historic resources within the project area contained within the APE. Because some information requested by Mr. Power could not be obtained, HPO requested at our September 13, 2005, review meeting that a brief report be written evaluating the historic import and integrity of four resources: the Sanderson House (ca. 1803, altered 1960s), the former Moyock Rosenwald School (ca. 1922), Pilgrim Journey African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church (ca. 1915), and the Jennings-Roberts House (ca. 1900).

Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories. These include the State Library of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina; the Currituck County Tax Office and Register of Deeds; and the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Beth Howse, the Rosenwald School archivist for Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, was contacted for further information, but had not answered the request at the time of this report. Individuals who contributed guidance and helpful information include Barbara Snowden of Currituck, North Carolina, who shared the Currituck County Historical Society's 1960s documentation of the county's older buildings.

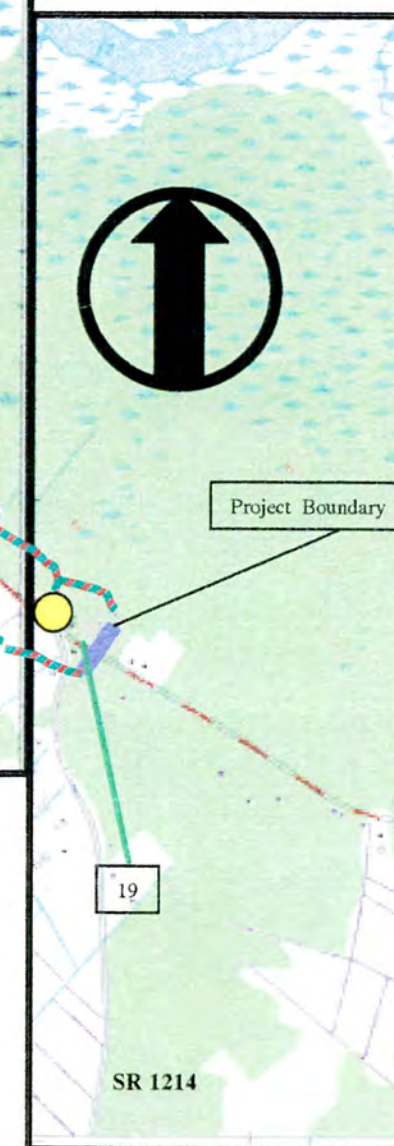
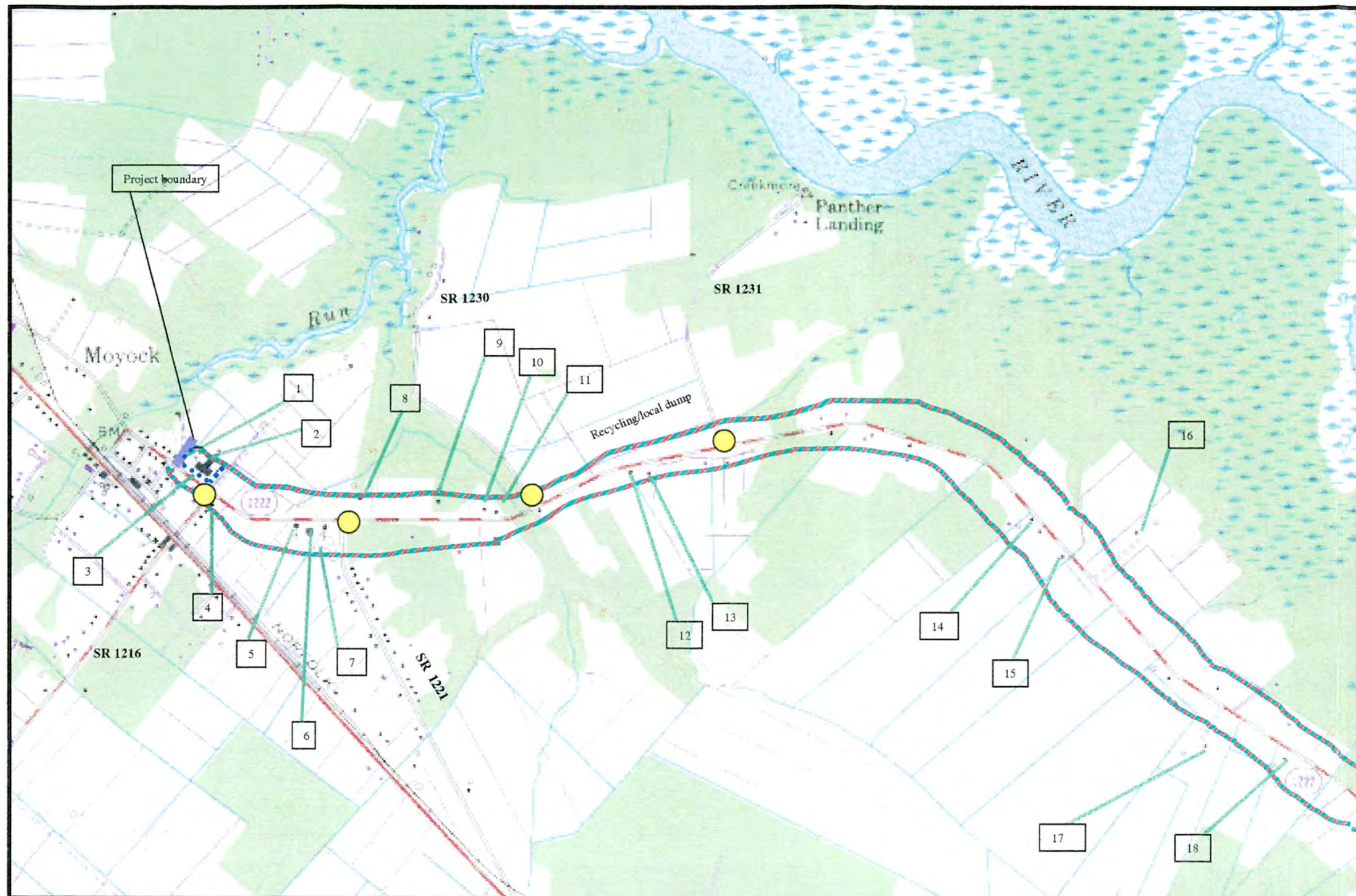








North Carolina Department of  
Transportation Division of  
Highways  
Project Development &  
Analysis Branch  
Historic Architecture Group

**R-4429C**  
**Widen SR 1222 (Tulls Creek**  
**Road) between Moyock School**  
**and SR 1214**

Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects



- Key**
-  Project boundaries (start and end)
  -  APE of project area
  -  Proposed Intersection Improvements

-  Section of R-4429C located within Moyock Study List HD

(Keyed Inventory attached to this map; No SL, NR, LD, or DOE resources seen in HPO maps/rosters during pre-fieldwork map check except for section of Moyock HD--SL/DOE--that is in project area)

### **Summary of Survey Findings**

*Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE)*  
Moyock Historic District (2001)

*Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places*  
None

*Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List*  
Moyock Historic District (1996)

*Locally Designated Properties*  
None

*Properties Evaluated and Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*  
Moyock Rosenwald School

*Properties Evaluated and Recommended not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*  
Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church  
Sanderson House  
Jennings-Roberts House

### **Location and Description**

R-4429C's project area, approximately eight miles in length, remains rural, with woodlands, tidal creeks, and some cultivated fields. However, this section of North Carolina is rapidly becoming a bedroom community for neighboring Virginia's Hampton Roads and Chesapeake workers; consequently, a great deal of suburban residential development is taking place. At the project's northern end is the village of Moyock, home to a 1922 school, two turn-of-the-twentieth century commercial buildings, and a collection of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings alongside busy NC Highway 168. The remainder of the project follows SR 1222 as it meanders southeast across flat fields and wooded areas, all of which is dotted with recently constructed homes and remnants of nineteenth century farms.

### **Historic and Architectural Context**

During the mid-1600s, colonists from Virginia began moving into northeastern North Carolina. As a result, present-day Currituck County experienced some of the earliest European settlement in the state. Officials created Currituck County as a precinct of Albemarle County in 1681. They gave the new jurisdiction an Indian name meaning "land of the wild goose."<sup>1</sup>

Edward Mosely's 1733 map of North Carolina depicts today's Shingle Landing Creek as a waterway named Moyock, an Indian word meaning "the place of the oak on the trail." At the time Mosely made his map, a crossing over Moyock Creek existed at or near the present intersection of SR 1222 (Tulls Creek Road) and Shingle Landing Creek.<sup>2</sup>

The village of Moyock, in Currituck County's northwestern mainland sector, was settled by 1753, its denizens primarily descendants of earlier settlers who had migrated from late seventeenth-century tidewater Virginia.<sup>3</sup> Tulls Creek, so named for the family who lived along its banks by 1710, was the local waterway to Currituck Sound and points south and east; Tulls Creek Road, which roughly parallels the creek, became a thoroughfare between the settlements of Moyock and Currituck Court House, established about 1722.<sup>4</sup>

Based on maps and surviving documents, Moyock remained a tiny settlement for the rest of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1857, a post

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<sup>1</sup> JoAnna Bates, ed., *The Heritage of Currituck County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1985), 12, and Marion Fiske Welch, *Moyock: A Pictorial and Folk History, 1900-1920* (Norfolk: Donning Company Publishers, 1982), 7.

<sup>2</sup> Heather Fearnbach, *B-4094: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 2001), 5.

<sup>3</sup> William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 341; Fearnbach, 4-5.

<sup>4</sup> Powell, 502; Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 91. From the 1733 Mosely Map, it appears that sections of the road to Currituck Court House parallel present-day Tulls Creek Road, and not NC 168.

office had been established at Moyock,<sup>5</sup> but because the town was burned during the Civil War and because it never expanded into a significant urban area during the first half of the 1800s, architecture from the antebellum period does not exist in Moyock.

Outside of Moyock, extant buildings like the Sanderson House indicate that Currituck County's early nineteenth-century builders and homeowners followed patterns seen throughout North Carolina's northeastern counties. At the beginning of the 1800s, craftsmen employed Georgian and Federal designs to create relatively conservative houses even when experimenting with new floor plans like side passages or center halls. These houses eschewed lavish ornament and communicated the owner's station through craftsmanship and, in the case of the Sanderson House's side passage layout, an innovative floor plan.<sup>6</sup>

Built in 1801, the Sanderson House's restrained but finely detailed Georgian and Federal finishes, including a molded boxed cornice and a Flemish bond, double-shoulder chimney, fit that prototype of unpretentious exterior ornament. Similarly, the house's original molded weatherboards subtly indicated the owner's wealth and preference for quality workmanship. The dwelling's side passage plan, however, departed from the more commonly constructed hall-parlor form which was an "open" layout without hallways that prevent immediate access to the family's private quarters.

Following the Civil War, recovery in Moyock proceeded slowly. The 1867 *Branson and Farrar's North Carolina Business Directory* indicates that Moyock's residents supported a school and a Methodist church, but the town's post office, closed during the Civil War, did not reopen until 1873. Naval stores and sweet potatoes were the county's chief products.<sup>7</sup>

In 1880, construction of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad renewed the settlement's economy and fostered continued rebuilding.<sup>8</sup> By 1889, eight merchants and one physician operated in Moyock and C. K. Van de Carr ran a steam-powered grist mill, a cotton gin, and a shuck mattress factory. Residents could attend one of two churches and white children could study at the Moyock Private School. At that time, Moyock could be described as thriving, attracting several New York investors who planned to purchase 30,000 acres in the area.<sup>9</sup>

The New York businessmen noted in 1889 were not the only outsiders interested in Moyock's assets. The railroad made the region's virgin timber a valuable commodity,

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<sup>5</sup> North Carolina Postal History Society, *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina: Colonial to USPS*, volume 1 (Raleigh: North Carolina Postal History Society, 1996), no page numbers.

<sup>6</sup> Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, portable edition (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 129.

<sup>7</sup> *Branson and Farrar's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1867, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directories*, 1872 and 1878, North Carolina Postal History Society, no page numbers, and Jim Hall, "Village of Moyock," North Carolina Study List Application, State Historic Preservation Office, 1996.

<sup>8</sup> Bishir and Southern, 92.

<sup>9</sup> *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1889 and *The North Carolina Year Book*, 1913 and 1916.

and in 1902 a man named Terault of Canada and A. B. Lukens and H.C. Hozier, both of Ohio, came to Moyock where they formed the Carolina Land and Lumber Company. Before closing its doors sometime between 1913 and 1916, the company harvested most of the area's trees and sparked the construction of homes, a hotel for the company's workers (now demolished), and the Poyner Store, an Italianate commercial building notable as one of the only early-twentieth-century commercial buildings still standing in Currituck County.<sup>10</sup>

Although Arthur Fulford operated a shingle factory after the demise of the Carolina Land and Lumber Company, truck farming to support markets in the north became Moyock's economic base as production of forest products declined. Midwesterners, following in the footsteps of the Ohioans who formed the Land Company, came to farm asparagus and celery. Peas, sweet potatoes and other vegetables became important crops. By 1902, seven produce shippers operated in Currituck County, one of which was Van de Carr & Co. in Moyock. Mennonites from Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania arrived in 1907 and fostered a thriving peppermint oil business until about 1935 when the group left the area amid congregational disputes.<sup>11</sup>

Most of the historic architectural resources in Moyock and in the surrounding countryside date from this period of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century prosperity when truck farming, the remaining timber and shingle production, and some cotton ginning all supported the area's fortunes which fueled architectural development. These buildings feature stylistic references common to houses and commercial buildings constructed across the state during the late 1800s and first decades of the 1900s. The availability of building materials made inexpensive and universal by improvements in production and transportation contributed to the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival appearance of Moyock's and the area's turn-of-the-twentieth-century buildings. Martin C. Poyner constructed his two-story, gabled house around 1902. The dwelling features a wrap-around porch decorated with Queen Anne millwork including turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and a spindlework freeze. The late-nineteenth century Rupert West House and the 1907 Stuart Mann House both display Colonial Revival porch columns and the West House incorporated Palladian attic windows. The Colonial Revival elements at the Jennings-Roberts House to the southeast are also part of this movement.

The Second Poyner Store, Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church, and Christian Home Baptist Church also display Queen Anne and Italianate sensibilities. The 1903 Poyner Store is a remarkably intact early twentieth century commercial building. Heavily molded cornices and eave brackets accent the façade's stepped and arched parapet while front and side elevations retain original windows and weatherboard siding. Although significantly altered, both Christian Home Baptist Church and Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church retain remnants of their original Queen Anne designs, including Gothic-arch windows.

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<sup>10</sup> *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1889, and Welch, 60-61.

<sup>11</sup> *The News and Observer*, *The North Carolina Year Book 1902* (Raleigh: News and Observer, 1902), 187, Welch, 61, 63, 72, 74, and *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1896.



Construction during this era was not confined to Moyock. Tulls Creek Road, extending east-southeast from Moyock, connected that village with another settlement called Tulls, which was located on Tulls Creek, closer to Tull Bay.<sup>12</sup> Farmers and farm laborers living and working along the road generated agricultural and timber profits that contributed to Moyock's prosperity and sparked construction all along the corridor. The 1801 Sanderson House represents an early phase of agricultural success along Tulls Creek Road while a century later another family generated enough income from the land to construct a picturesque cottage on the north side of Tulls Creek Road (property 8 on Figure 2 and in Appendix II). Although altered and obscured by newer construction, the dwelling illustrates the economic stability of the area's farmers at the turn of the twentieth century.

Other owners and builders employed more tried-and-true forms, namely the I-house, a two-story building with a central passage on both floors flanked by one room on each side of the hallway. In northeastern North Carolina, builders worked with the three-bay form such as the house at 878 Tulls Creek Road (property 18 on Figure 2 and in Appendix II). The three-bay I-house is ubiquitous in North Carolina, but in the areas along the sounds and close to the coast builders and owners also constructed five-bay-wide I-houses. This five-bay form may be a descendent of the five-bay dwellings commonly seen in extreme southeast Virginia, the region from which Currituck County's earliest settlers came. A Tulls Creek Road example is the Jennings-Roberts house. The Jennings family probably constructed the rambling but typical five-bay, two-story farmhouse around 1900. The house features a triple-A roof, gable returns, a porch with Colonial Revival Tuscan columns, and a hip roof punctuated by a gable over the entrance bay.

In addition to prompting construction of new buildings, the economic activity within Moyock and throughout the surrounding area bolstered the population and sparked an interest in education. In 1905, the town's white citizens constructed Moyock Academy. In 1920, several businessmen opened the Bank of Currituck in Moyock; as late as 1939, this was still Currituck County's only bank. In 1926, Highway 34 was designated from the Virginia state line south to Elizabeth City. It passed through Moyock parallel to the railroad tracks following what is today called Oak Street. The road was renumbered to Highway 170 in the late 1930s.<sup>13</sup>

As Moyock's white residents established businesses and institutions, the town's African Americans created settlements beyond Moyock's limits. One was situated to the southeast, along Tulls Creek Road. Moyock historian Marion Fiske Welch cited another at Puddin Ridge Road, which was just at the village's 1907 southern terminus. Both consisted primarily of grocers, housekeepers for Moyock's white families, and small farmers. The local black undertaker, Crawford Archie, also lived along Puddin Ridge

<sup>12</sup> Rand McNally and Company, *Map of North Carolina (Atlas Map)*, 1897, accessed via the David Rumsey Map Collection website, <http://www.davidrumsey.com>, on March 22, 2006.

<sup>13</sup> Welch, 69, *Federal Writers' Project of the Federal Works Agency Work Projects Administration, North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1939), 292, and NCRoads website, accessed via <http://www.ncroads.com/nc125+/nc160169.htm#168> March 15, 2006.

Road.<sup>14</sup> Although these Moyock residents used Shingle Landing Bridge for their baptisms, their churches stood approximately a quarter-mile south of town on Tulls Creek Road's west side.<sup>15</sup> According to their cornerstones, Christian Home Baptist Church was constructed in 1906; Pilgrim Journey African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church followed in 1915.

During the early twentieth century in Moyock and the surrounding area, white and African American families again turned their attention to education. Their interest in education was shared by many North Carolinians as elected officials, social and civic organizations, and individuals agitated for improved education across the state. Counties built hundreds of new schools for white children and partially funded the construction of hundreds of schools for African American students. Moyock's schools followed these patterns: the county constructed a school for whites while the area's African American community secured funding from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Currituck County for their own school.

Around 1920, Moyock's African Americans began planning a new school at a site between Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church and Christian Home Baptist Church. Given their close proximity, it is assumed that both congregations were friends rather than enemies, and it is likely that both churches provided the organizational structure for the building's planning and construction. Completed in July 1922 with the help of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Moyock Rosenwald School was a four-teacher plan school, the largest such African American school to be built in Currituck County.<sup>16</sup> Rosenwald himself stipulated that schools should be jointly funded by the local community, black and white citizens alike, and it is probable that Pilgrim Journey and Christian Home churches collaborated to raise the money Moyock's African American population contributed to match the county's \$1,200.00 provision.<sup>17</sup>

The design of the Moyock Rosenwald School emerged from a distinctive and recognizable architectural tradition. As part of Julius Rosenwald's contributions to the education of African Americans in the South, his fund generated construction plans for schools of various types and sizes. Local groups could acquire plans for frame or brick buildings ranging from small one-room schools to sizeable seven-teacher facilities. The designs incorporated banks of large windows and modest Craftsman elements. The Moyock Rosenwald School is a variation on "Floor Plan No. 400: Four Teacher Community School to Face East or West Only." By the time the fund ceased offering construction money in 1932, North Carolinians had built 813 Rosenwald schools,

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<sup>14</sup> Welch, 110-111.

<sup>15</sup> Welch, 32.

<sup>16</sup> Thomas Hanchett, "North Carolina Rosenwald Schools" at the Rosenwald Schools: Beacons of Black Education in the American South website accessed via <http://www.rosenwaldplans.org/NCschools.html>, and Penne Sandbeck, National Register Nomination Draft for Jarvisburg Colored School (Currituck County, NC, August 2005), 8.1.

<sup>17</sup> North Carolina Department of Negro Education, Ledger for Rosenwald Fund, 1921-1925, Application No. 24-A (Moyock School, Currituck County). Department of Public Instruction Archives, State Library, North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

teacherages, and workshops. Three Rosenwald schools stood in Currituck County: a two-room facility at Coinjock that still stands according to a local historian, a three-room school at Gregory (no longer extant), and the four-room building at Moyock.<sup>18</sup>

At around the same time Moyock's African American community began working towards building a Rosenwald School, Moyock's all-white academy became a county high school serving students from northern Currituck County. The additional pupils stretched the capacity of the old frame building just as the state of North Carolina was beginning a wave of school consolidation that promoted the construction of imposing masonry buildings. As a result, the county replaced the academy with a two-story, brick school. The new school opened a few months after the completion of the Moyock Rosenwald School.<sup>19</sup>

As the twentieth century progressed, agricultural, commercial, and transportation changes weakened the nineteenth century economic underpinnings supporting North Carolina's small towns. By the late twentieth century, tourism emerged as Currituck County's new industry and building condominiums and beach houses near the ocean superceded asparagus and corn cultivation. As a result, life in Moyock slowed. The North Carolina Department of Transportation renumbered Highway 34 to Highway 168 in 1957 and later widened the road to provide speedier routes for commuters and vacationers.<sup>20</sup> Today, the buildings lining Moyock's quiet streets and outlying roads serve as the architectural reminders of the community's heyday as a turn-of-the-twentieth-century rural commercial outpost.

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<sup>18</sup> Rosenwald Schools: Beacons of Black Education in the American South, website accessed via <http://www.rosenwaldplans.org/index.html> March 16, 2006, and Barbara Snowden, telephone interview with Sarah W. David, March 23, 2006.

<sup>19</sup> Welch, 43.

<sup>20</sup> NCRoads website, accessed via <http://www.ncroads.com/nc125+/nc160169.htm#168> March 15, 2006.

*Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE) and  
Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List*

**Property Evaluation: Moyock Historic District**

*The Martin Jarvis House, a contributing resource in the Moyock Historic District, is marked as Property no. 1 on the APE Map, Figure 2*

*Note: The Moyock Historic District was evaluated and determined eligible for the National Register in 2001 in the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report concerning B-4094 and written by former NCDOT historian, Heather Fearnbach. The following property description and National Register evaluation is repeated from that report.*

**Location**

The Moyock Historic District is located to the east of Highway 168 approximately three miles south of the Virginia border.

**Property Description**

The North Carolina Study List application (1996) maps thirteen buildings and structures in the proposed Moyock Historic District, including Bridge No. 28 over Shingle Landing Creek, two commercial buildings and ten residential buildings. In 2001 when the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report concerning B-4094 determined that the Moyock Historic District was eligible for the National Register, Bridge No. 28 was considered a noncontributing resource because it was recently constructed, having been built in 1967, and because it lacked engineering or historical significance.

The second Poyner Store, now the home of the Poyner Oil Company, is a local landmark located at the corner of Shingle Landing Road and Oak Street, across from the Chesapeake and Albemarle Railroad tracks. The two-story structure, as described by Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, is a “frame commercial building with a robustly stepped, curved and bracketed parapet front.”<sup>21</sup> The second Poyner Store, built in 1903, superceded the first Poyner Store, which is located immediately across the street. J.W. Poyner built the first store in 1895. The one-story wood frame building is in a state of disrepair.

The ten residential buildings in Moyock listed on the Study List application have construction dates from the 1890s to the 1920s. Eight are two-story frame dwellings with varying degrees of exterior ornamentation. The Martin C. Poyner House, built in 1902, has the most elaborate original millwork on a porch that wraps around two elevations. A front gable wing with bay windows dominates the façade of the Poyner House. The William D. Cox House, a two-story frame bungalow with a screened-in front porch, was built in the 1920s. William Cox was the Superintendent of Currituck County Schools from 1917-1922.

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<sup>21</sup> Bishir and Southern, 92.

In addition to the properties mentioned in the Study List application, it appears that two other properties could be classified as contributing to the Moyock Historic District: the Martin Jarvis House and the Eldon Miller House. The Martin Jarvis House, a small one-story frame building with a hip roof is located adjacent to the site of the former office of Dr. Stuart Mann, which was demolished in 2001. The Eldon Miller House, a two-story frame building with a two-story rear ell and a one-story side addition, is located adjacent to the William H. Creekmore House.

### **Historic and Architectural Context**

Please refer to Historic and Architectural Context beginning on page six of this report for a discussion of the historic and architectural context into which the Moyock Historic District fits.



Figure 3: Moyock Streetscape: Tulls Creek Road facing north from Church Street

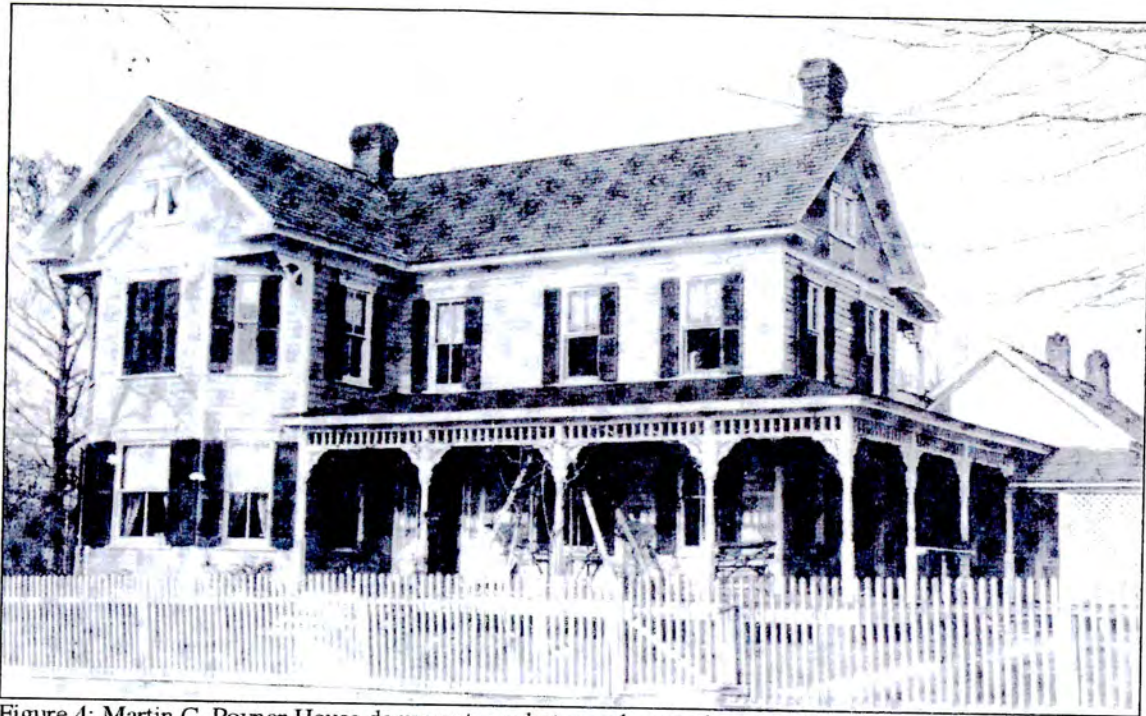


Figure 4: Martin C. Poyner House documentary photograph reproduced in *Moyock: A Pictorial and Folk History, 1900-1920*, by Marion Fiske Welch



Figure 5: Martin Jarvis House, property no. 1 on the APE Map, Figure 2

### **National Register Evaluation**

The Moyock Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for community development. *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 contributing 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.* The Moyock Historic District is representative of the revitalization of small communities in rural northeastern North Carolina following the arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.

The Moyock Historic District 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.*

The Moyock Historic District 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 district contains a representative example of late nineteenth and early twentieth century building types in relatively unaltered condition.

The Moyock Historic District 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.*

### **Boundary Description and Justification**

The boundaries of the proposed Moyock Historic District are outlined in Figure 6. The district is bounded on the west by Oak Street and to the north by Shingle Landing Creek. The eastern property lines of tax parcels 26-30 and the southwestern corner of tax parcel 31 form the eastern boundaries, while Church Street and southern property lines of tax parcels 13 and 14A form the southern boundaries.

The boundaries of the proposed Moyock Historic District include thirteen contributing resources and six noncontributing resources. These boundaries reflect the historic concentration of resources near the railroad and small commercial center of Moyock, and exclude rapidly encroaching new development. The western boundary provides the most distinctive example of the intersection of historic resources and new development, as Oak Street runs parallel to the slightly elevated railroad and the newly widened five-lane Highway 168, creating a visual, psychological and physical edge of the historic district. The northern boundary is another obvious edge of the district as Shingle Landing Creek provides a natural break in the landscape. The eastern and southern boundaries exclude as many noncontributing resources bordering the district as possible.

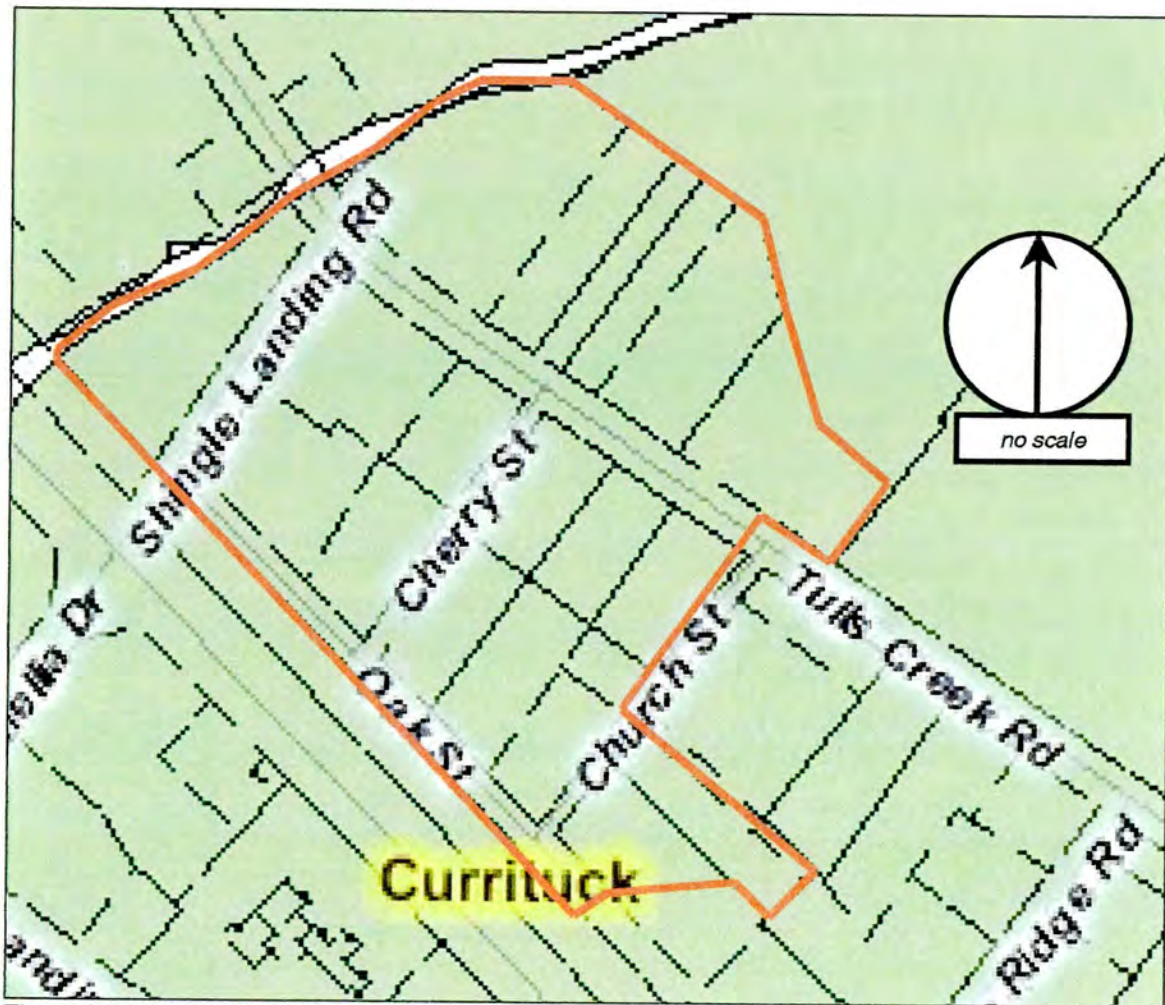


Figure 6: Moyock Historic District: bounds outlined in orange; created from Currituck County tax maps available through the Albemarle Region website:  
<http://207.4.214.118/arcims/website/albemarle2006/viewer.htm>



*Properties Evaluated and Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*

**Property Evaluation: Moyock Rosenwald School**

*Property no. 6 on the APE Map, Figure 2*

**Location**

The Moyock Rosenwald School is located on the south side of SR 1222 at 318 Tulls Creek Road, about a quarter of a mile southeast of the Moyock Historic District. The school faces north and is situated in a flat lawn with a large cedar tree in front of the building.

**Property Description**

The Moyock Rosenwald School is a one-story, side-gable building standing on a brick foundation. A pair of front doors occupies the building's center bay. To the outside of each front door is a bank of four six-over-six sash windows and to the outside of each bank of windows in a single six-over-six sash window. A few sash have been replaced with single-light sash or sash containing two horizontal lights. On each gable end, slightly lower side-gable wings that likely sheltered recessed entrances historically have been enclosed with plywood. Except for these enclosures, weatherboard siding covers the exterior. Six-over-six sash windows and square, louvered attic vents also punctuate the gable ends. A brick chimney rises through the center of the roof.

The building appears to be used currently as a residence. The owner did not respond to a letter from an NCDOT historian and the interior was not documented.

**Historic and Architectural Context**

The Moyock Rosenwald School opened in the summer of 1922. For additional historic and architectural context, please refer to Historic and Architectural Context beginning on page six of this report.



Figure 7: Moyock Rosenwald School, north elevation in 2002



Figure 8: Moyock Rosenwald School, north elevation, 2006

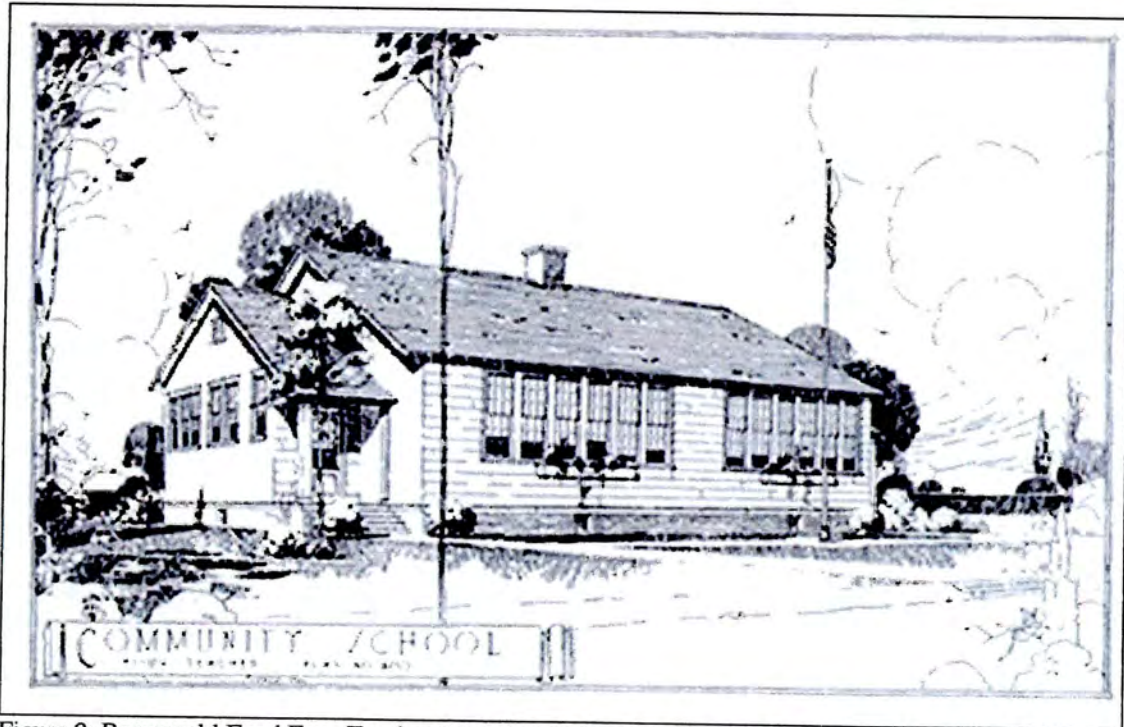


Figure 9: Rosenwald Fund Four-Teacher School reproduced at Rosenwald Schools: Beacons of Black Education in the American South, website accessed via <http://www.rosenwaldplans.org/index.html> March 16, 2006



Figure 10: Moyock Rosenwald School, northwest corner and west gable end

### **National Register Evaluation**

The Moyock Rosenwald School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for education and African American history. *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 contributing 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.* The Moyock Rosenwald School is eligible for listing in the National Register for its association with the history of education in Currituck County and for its association with the history of African Americans in Currituck County. The building has undergone some alterations, including enclosure of the entrance bays on either end of the building, but it retains architectural integrity, including original siding and windows, sufficient to communicate its association with the county's educational and African American history.

The Moyock Rosenwald School 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.* While Julius Rosenwald is connected to all Rosenwald schools through his fund, which supported these buildings,

there are other buildings more closely associated with his life including other schools he actually visited.

The Moyock Rosenwald School 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 Moyock Rosenwald School has undergone alterations that have compromised its architectural integrity. The alterations include enclosure of the entrance bays on each end of the building, the replacement of a small number of windows, the addition of paired windows on each gable end in addition to the extant historic gable-end windows, and the addition of modern wooden steps to the four front entrances. Although these alterations do not detract from the overall integrity to a degree that would make the building ineligible under Criterion A, these alterations do have a negative impact on the building's architectural integrity. Additionally, while the interior was not examined, it is likely that interior alterations have also compromised the building's architectural integrity.

The Moyock Rosenwald School 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.*

#### **Boundary Description and Justification**

The proposed boundary for the Moyock Rosenwald School follows the parcel lot lines for Currituck County parcel 0014-000-035-0000, PIN 8032-10-7910. The boundary includes slightly less than one acre (0.9 acre) and encompasses the tract of land historically associated with the property. The boundary's extents sufficiently communicate the property's historic setting. Figure 11 illustrates the boundary.

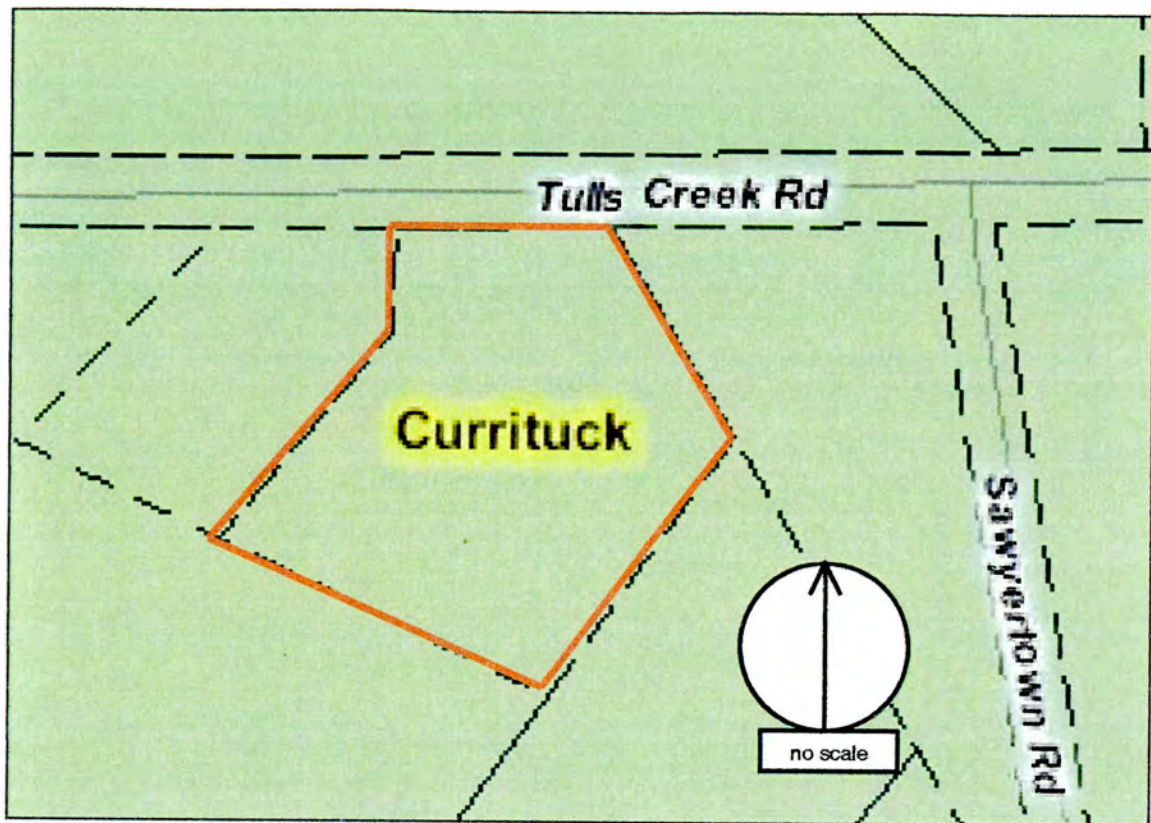


Figure 11: Moyock Rosenwald School, National Register boundary shown in orange; map created from Currituck County tax maps available through the Albemarle Region website <http://207.4.214.118/arcims/website/albemarle2006/viewer.htm>

*Properties Evaluated and Recommended not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*

**Property Evaluation: Pilgrim Journey African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church**  
*Property no. 5 on the APE Map, Figure 2*

**Location**

Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church stands on the south side of SR 1222 at 310 Tulls Creek Road, adjacent to Moyock Rosenwald School. A flat open lawn spreads out from the building to the north and west. Pine trees and mature hardwoods stand on the east and south side of the church yard.

**Property Description**

The Pilgrim Journey AME Zion sanctuary is a one-story, front-gable building with a two-story square tower rising from the northwest corner. A large, stained glass, Gothic-arch window is centered on the main block's façade. Double-leaf entrances, both topped with Gothic-arch transoms, flank the central window. One of these entrances is located in the main block's easternmost bay; the other is centered on the bell tower's front elevation. Both entrances contain replacement doors. Also on the bell tower's façade, a stained glass lancet window occupies the tower's second-story level.

Five double-hung stained glass lancet windows pierce the east elevation. Four lancet windows occupy the main block's west elevation and a fifth punctuates the bell tower's west elevation. A wide hip-roof addition spans the rear elevation and also features lancet windows.

A concrete block and brick pier foundation supports the building and concrete and concrete block steps lead up to both front doors. Although original shaped raftertails are extant, vinyl siding covers the exterior. Hurricane Isabel (2003) destroyed the upper section of the bell tower. This part of the tower consisted of a square shaft with Gothic-arch louvered vents in all four elevations above the still-intact pent roof. Above the shaft, an elongated pyramidal roof with gables on each roof slope completed the composition.

NCDOT historian, Penne Sandbeck, wrote to the church and was not able to gain access to the interior.

**Historic and Architectural Context**

Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church was organized in 1909. This building was completed in 1915. Please refer to Historic and Architectural Context beginning on page six of this report for additional historic and architectural context.



Figure 12: Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church, north elevation in March 2006 after 2003 hurricane damage to steeple



Figure 13: Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church, west elevation in 2002 with steeple intact



Figure 14: Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church, northeast corner in March 2006

### **National Register Evaluation**

Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for its association with religious history or African American history. *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 contributing 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.* Because no significant events occurred at Pilgrim Journey nor is it associated with significant aspects of broad patterns of history, the church is not eligible for the National Register. The National Register criteria states that "a religious property cannot be eligible simply because it was the place of religious services for a community."<sup>22</sup>

Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church 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*

<sup>22</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources: 1997), 27.



*identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* No known person or persons significant in the history of Moyock, Currituck County, North Carolina, or the United States.

Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church 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 addition of vinyl siding to the church's exterior and damage to the church caused by Hurricane Isabel in 2003, has had a negative impact on the architectural integrity of Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church

Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church 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.*

Pilgrim Journey AME Zion Church does **not meet** Criteria Consideration A for listing in the National Register. A religious property is eligible *if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.* Pilgrim Journey does not meet this criteria consideration because it is not significant for its architectural, artistic, or historic importance or distinction.

*Properties Evaluated and Recommended not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*

**Property Evaluation: Sanderson House**

*Property no. 16 on the APE Map, Figure 2*

**Location**

The Sanderson House is located on the northeast side of SR 1222 at 749 Tulls Creek Road. The house stands at the end of a long drive. Open fields spread out between the house and the road. Behind the house, to the north and northeast, the property is wooded. Mature hardwood trees and a magnolia occupy the yard around the house.

**Property Description**

A locked gate and fencing limited access to this house. The 1801 Sanderson House is a two-story, three-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling with a side gable roof. At the first floor level, the front door occupies the westernmost bay while nine-over-six sash windows pierce the center bay and easternmost bay. At the second floor level, six-over-six sash windows are centered in each bay. Louvered shutters flank each window. A small flat-roof portico with Doric columns shelters the front door. On the east elevation, windows flank a wide double-shoulder chimney that features Flemish bonding and paved shoulders. A two-story brick addition extends north from the rear elevation. The house features a side passage plan with corner chimneys heating two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor.<sup>23</sup>

Originally, weatherboard siding with plain cornerboards sheathed the dwelling. One source notes that the weatherboards were beaded.<sup>24</sup> A molded boxed cornice finished the eaves and a one-story, gable-front portico shaded the front entrance although documentary photographs reveal ghost marks that indicate the dwelling had a one-story, full-width front porch at some point during its history. Today, however, this historic fabric is no longer intact. A smaller, classically-inspired portico punctuates the façade and brick veneer now covers the exterior. The brick was applied after the completion of a report concerning older homes in Currituck County in 1960 and before 1972 when surveyors from the State Historic Preservation Office visited the house.

Although the dwelling retains a well-executed chimney and many original windows, the replacement of historic wood siding with brick veneer has had a striking and negative impact on the dwelling's architectural integrity and character by creating an entirely non-historic appearance.

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<sup>23</sup> Interior description from Norma Sanderson Morgan, "John Sanderson Sr." in JoAnna Bates, ed. *The Heritage of Currituck County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1985), 378.

<sup>24</sup> Morgan in Bates, 378.

### Historic and Architectural Context

A documentary photograph of this house in a 1960 report called “Old Homes in Currituck County to 1860” calls this the Tom Lindsey Sanderson House with a date on the chimney of 1801.<sup>25</sup> John Sanderson Sr. and his wife Susannah Lindsey built the dwelling. John lived here until his death in either late 1802 or early 1803.<sup>26</sup> For the broader context into which the history of this dwelling should be understood, please refer to Historic and Architectural Context beginning on page six of this report.



Figure 15: Sanderson House, southeast corner, documentary photograph from “Old Homes in Currituck County,” a report written by Alma O. Roberts and Alice Flora in 1960

<sup>25</sup> Alma O. Roberts and Alice Flora, “Old Homes in Currituck County to 1860” (unpublished report, 1960), no page number, from the Collection of the Currituck County Historical Society, transferred to CD by Barbara Snowden, copy accessed via the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>26</sup> Morgan in Bates, 378.



Figure 16: Sanderson House, south elevation

### **National Register Evaluation**

The Sanderson House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for agriculture. *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 contributing 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.* Although the Sanderson House was the seat of a successful plantation, the resource no longer conveys the property's agrarian association. Historic outbuildings do not remain. The land between the house and road remains open but is not under cultivation and the property does not appear to be a working farm.

The Sanderson 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.* No person or persons significant

in the history of Currituck County, North Carolina or the United States are known to be associated with this property.

The Sanderson House 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 Sanderson House was constructed at a time when most houses in the region were frame and presented very little exterior ornament. Wealth, taste, and craftsmanship were displayed through small elements, such as molded weatherboards and finely finished cornices, both of which the Sanderson House had and both of which have been destroyed. In short, the addition of brick veneer to the Sanderson House, which was originally clad in weatherboards, has had a significant and negative impact on the building's architectural integrity.

The Sanderson 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.*

*Properties Evaluated and Recommended not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*

**Property Evaluation: Jennings-Roberts House**

*Property no. 17 on the APE Map, Figure 2*

**Location**

The Jennings-Roberts House is located on the southwest side of SR 1222 at 838 Tulls Creek Road. The house stands at the rear of a flat, grassy lawn punctuated by mature trees and shrubs. Open fields spread out behind and beside the dwelling. At the time of the investigator's site visits, the fields were fallow. One frame garage stands behind the house; no other historic or modern farm outbuildings remain on the property.

A mix of late-nineteenth, early- and mid-twentieth century farmsteads in various states of use and repair line Tulls Creek Road in both directions from the Jennings-Roberts House. These farms are interspersed with an ever-increasing number of manufactured homes, modular homes, and some stick-built dwellings arranged both singly and in subdivisions. Unlike the earlier residences, these late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century houses are not associated with farms. The resulting intrusion of many houses with grassy lawns into a historic landscape of farmhouses scattered among cultivated fields has had a detrimental impact on the area's overall agrarian appearance.

**Property Description**

The Jennings-Roberts House rises two stories above a full brick foundation. The five-bay-wide façade features one-over-one sash windows, a single-leaf door in the center bay, and a porch with a pediment over the entrance bay. Tuscan columns support the porch's hip roof. A single-light, rectangular transom tops the original front door, which has a glazed panel above raised horizontal panels. A gable is centered on the front roof slope creating a composition sometimes called a triple-A roof. Each gable end is two bays wide. A two-story ell extends two bays in depth to the southwest from the rear of the main block. A three-bay-deep, one-story ell is attached to the gable-end elevation of the two-story ell. A molded cornice highlights the eaves, rakes, and deep gable returns. Corbelled brick chimneys rise through the roof ridge on each end of the main block, just inside each gable end wall. Standing seam metal covers all the roof surfaces. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior.

**Historic and Architectural Context**

Based on the dwelling's I-house form, gable returns, and modest Colonial Revival references, it appears that the Jennings-Roberts House was built around the turn of the twentieth century, possibly by Stewart Jennings. Vernon Roberts owned the dwelling and surrounding farm for most of the twentieth century.<sup>27</sup> The house's five-bay width is not strictly limited to extreme northeastern North Carolina, which constitutes the state's Albemarle region, but it is noticeably more common in that area than in other sections of the state. The use of the five-bay form is likely linked to the region's long-held

<sup>27</sup> Haywood E. Ward, Sr., current owner, telephone interview with the author, April 17, 2006.

connections with coastal southeastern Virginia where builders executed one-story and one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, Georgian dwellings throughout the second half of the eighteenth century. Use of the five-bay form persisted there and in North Carolina's Albemarle counties into the late nineteenth century when builders applied it to two-story I-houses.<sup>28</sup> For additional context into which the history of this dwelling should be understood, please refer to Historic and Architectural Context beginning on page six of this report.



Figure 17: Jennings-Roberts House, northeast elevation

### National Register Evaluation

The Jennings-Roberts House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for agriculture. *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 contributing 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.* Although the Jennings-Roberts House was part of a successful late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century farm, the resource no longer

<sup>28</sup> In addition to numerous one- and two-story eighteenth and early nineteenth century examples of five-bay dwellings, C.W. Tazewell documents six two-story, turn-of-the-twentieth century, five-bay I-houses in Princess Anne County, Virginia, in C.W. Tazewell, ed., *Bricks and Mortar: What's Left in Old Princess Anne County and New Virginia Beach* (Virginia Beach, VA: W.S. Dawson Co., 1993). For examples of eighteenth century and early nineteenth century five-bay houses see Sadie Scott Kellam and V. Hope Kellam, *Old Houses in Princess Anne, Virginia* (Portsmouth, VA: Printcraft Press, Inc., 1931).

conveys the property's agrarian association. The land beside and behind the house remains under cultivation, but besides a frame garage, neither historic nor modern outbuildings are present, and the Jennings-Roberts House itself is no longer the seat of a working farm.

The Jennings-Roberts 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.* No person or persons significant in the history of Currituck County, North Carolina, or the United States are known to be associated with this property.

The Jennings-Roberts 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 Jennings-Roberts House is a good example of the five-bay I-houses typically seen in the areas closest to the coast and sounds of northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. However, because the Jennings-Roberts House has been covered with vinyl siding, it does not retain the high degree of architectural integrity required to distinguish it as an exceptional, National Register-worthy representative of a common or typical house type.

The Jennings-Roberts 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.*



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**Appendix I**  
**Concurrence form for properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

State W. O. 6.084848

TIP # R-4429C

County: Currituck

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

*Project Description:* Proposed widening of SR 1222 (Tulls Creek Road) from .10 mile W of SR 1216 to SR 1214

On September 13, 2005, 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 properties identified as (List Attached) are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. *Except for #5 - additional explanation for G, H, & I requested*
- 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:

*Penne Sandbeck* 9-13-2005  
Representative, NCDOT Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

*Sarah W. David* 9/13/05  
Representative, HPO Date

*Kenee Hedrick-Easley* 9-13-05  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

**Appendix II**  
**Photographs of properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**



**Property 2:** Moyock School, front elevation and landscaping



**Property 3:** House, 256 SR 1222, ca. 1950 CK0432



**Property 4:** House, 105 Puddin Ridge Road (SWC SR 1222 and SR 1216), ca. 1920-1940 **CK0433**



**Property 7:** Christian Home Baptist Church, 326 SR 1222. 1906; remodeled 1976. **CK0228**



**Property 7:** Christian Home Baptist Church Cemetery (looking NE to church). Earliest burials ca. 1900, about 100 graves marked. Mortuary services were Walson Service and Robinson-Hunter Service.





**Property 8:** House, N side SR 1222, .2 mile east of SR 1221 jct. Ca. 1885-1920. Photo taken summer 2004  
CK0434



**Property 8:** House, in December 2004; one chimney removed, and manufactured house in foreground.



**Property 9:** House, 407 SR 1222, ca. 1900-1925. Has outbuildings. Replacement siding and windows, plus one chimney may be gone.



**Property 10:** House, 409 SR 1222. Front elevation. Ca. 1890-1900, with 1950s-1960s alterations. *CK 0435*



**Property 11:** House, 413 SR 1222, ca. 1950-1960 CK0436



**Property 12:** House, 488 SR 1222, ca. 1910-1935 CK0437



**Property 13:** House, 496 SR 1222 (pretty far gone; appears to be built around the same time as Property 12 **CK0438**)



**Property 14:** House, 706 SR 1222 (now Tulls Creek Sand Company), ca. 1950 **CK0439**



**Property 15:** House, 730 SR 1222, ca. 1950 CK0440



**Property 18:** House, 878 SR 1222, ca. 1925-35. Altered Craftsman house.  
Shed in background ca. 1925-1950. CK0441



**Property 18:** 878 SR 1222. According to the tax website for Currituck County, the garage/workshop behind the house was built in 1991.



**Property 19:** House, 948 SR 1222, ca. 1950-1955 (according to tax website). This house is just east of SR 1214 junction, so that it's not in the project area but is in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). CK0442