

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Final Identification and Evaluation

CRESCENT ROAD FROM US 70 WEST OF KINSTON TO NC 58 NORTH OF KINSTON
LENOIR COUNTY
TIP No. R-2719
State Project No. 8.2200101
Federal Aid Project No. STP-0224(3)

North Carolina Department of Transportation
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Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct a four-lane divided roadway beginning at US 70 west of Kinston and ending at NC 58 north of Kinston. From US 70 north to US 258 the project will have only two interchanges, one located at US 70 and the other at US 258, while from US 258 east to NC 58, the project will have several at-grade intersections. The overall length of the project is approximately 13.2 kilometers (8.2 miles).

A Phase II (Abridged) survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. Lenoir County survey files were consulted in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Raleigh, as were the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina State Study List files. Also the deed and will records located in the Lenoir County Courthouse were consulted. The APE was drawn to include all properties located along the proposed 1000 foot corridor for the four-lane roadway beginning at US 70 west of Kinston and ending at NC 58 north of Kinston (Figure 1). On February 27-28 and March 4, 1996, as well as on January 31, February 20, and April 22, 1997, surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE, to identify those properties over fifty years of age.

Eighteen (18) individual structures were identified in this survey. Eight (8) of these identified properties were previously determined not eligible through a review of the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of June 30, 1993. Since this report was completed before NCDOT's current guidelines for evaluation were in place, NCDOT, in consultation with the SHPO, reassessed each of the eight properties. NCDOT and SHPO agreed that seven (7) of these properties should remain not eligible; however, one property, the Sutton Farmhouse, was considered to be worthy of further investigation. Furthermore, in a meeting on February 13, 1997, SHPO concurred with NCDOT's determination that nine (9) previously unidentified individual structures are not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation (Figures x-x). However, one (1) previously unidentified property, the James M. Parrott House, was considered to be worthy of further investigation.

In summary, two (2) properties are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria; seven (7) properties reviewed in the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of June 30, 1993 have been determined not eligible for the National Register; and the remaining nine (9) previously unidentified individual structures are not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation. There are no properties in the APE that are listed on the National Register and none listed on the North Carolina State Study List.

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

- # 2 -- James M. Parrott House (LR 703)
- # 8 -- Sutton Farmhouse (LR 881)

Properties Previously Determined Not Eligible for the National Register¹

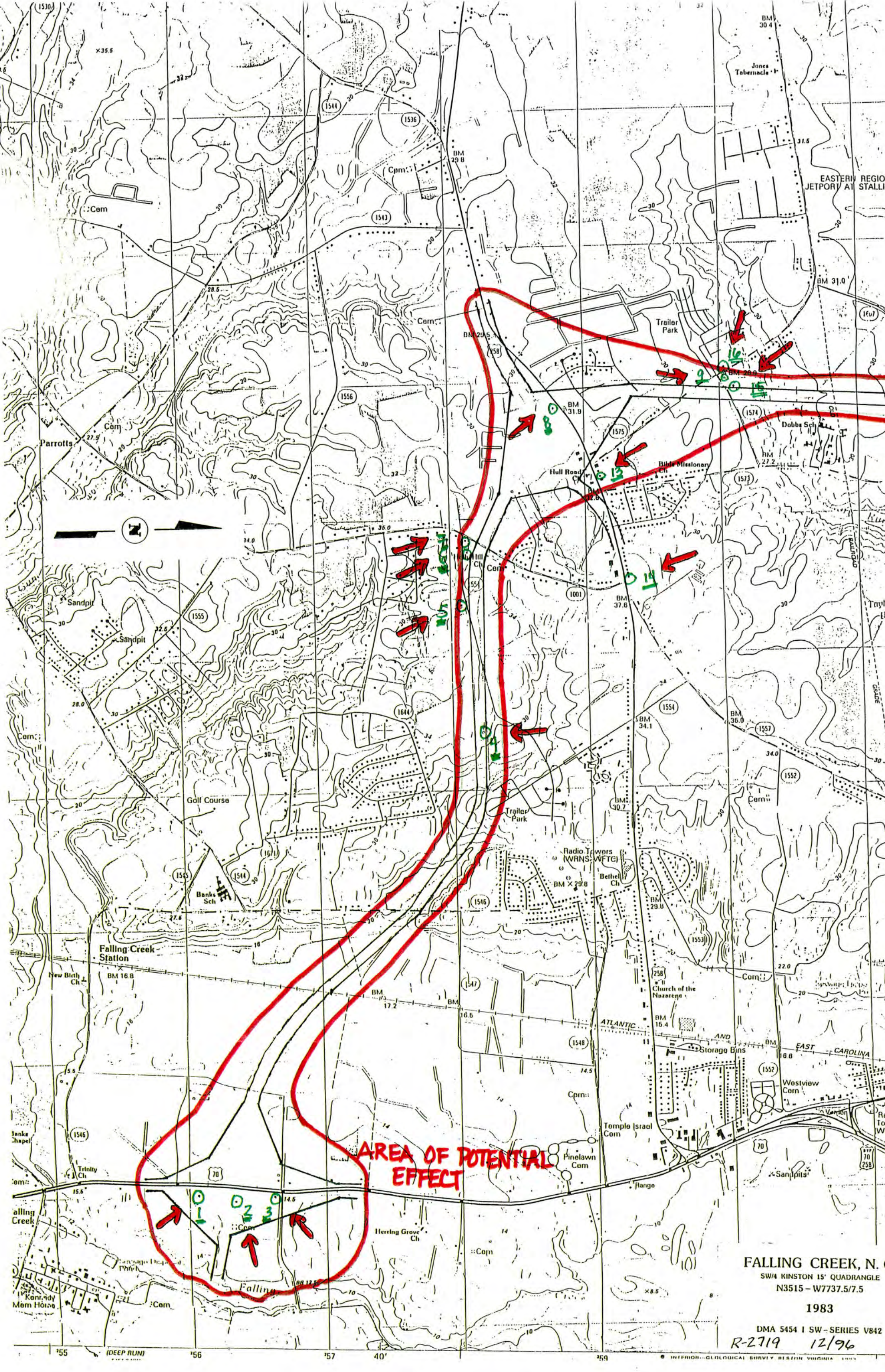
- #13 -- McGlawhorn-Poole House (LR 882)
- #14 -- Poole-Smith House (LR 883)
- #15 -- Charlie Robinson House (LR 885)
- #16 -- Poole Family Cemetery (LR 886)
- #17 -- Ernest L. Johnson Farm (LR 798)
- #18 -- Burning Bush Church Community (LR 869)

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

- # 1 -- House associated with Falling Creek Farms, Inc.
- # 3 -- House associated with Falling Creek Farms, Inc.
- # 4 -- House and Outbuilding
- # 5 -- House
- # 6 -- Tobacco barns
- # 7 -- House
- # 9 -- House
- #10 -- House
- #11 -- House

¹ Through review of the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of June 30, 1993.

Figure 1 -- **Project Map:** Area of Potential Effects



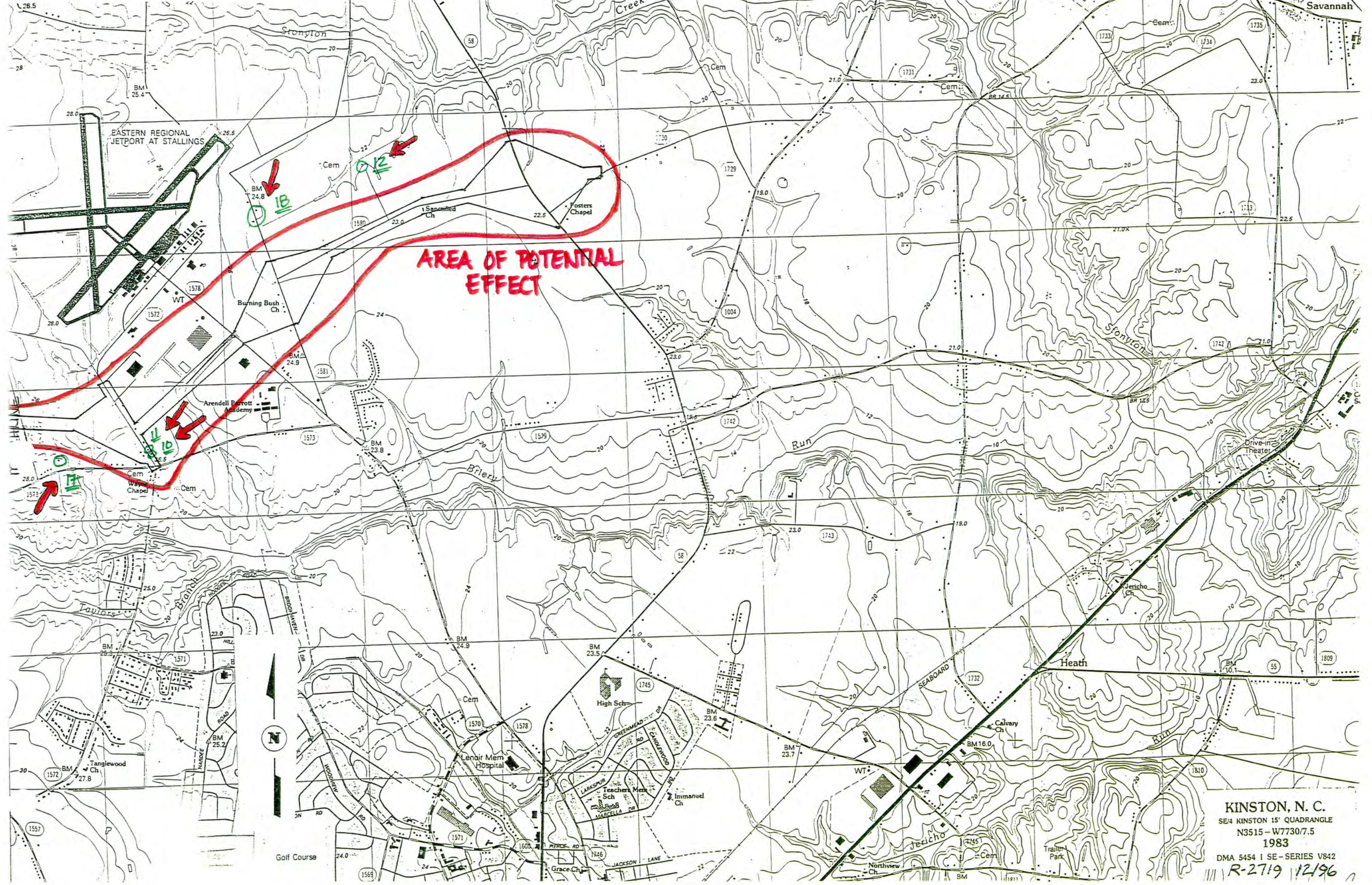
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

FALLING CREEK, N. C.
 SW/4 KINSTON 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3515 - W7737.5/7.5

1983

DMA 5454 I SW - SERIES V842

R-2719 12/96



AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

KINSTON, N. C.
SE 1/4 KINSTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N3515 - W7730/7.5
1983
DMA 5454 I SE - SERIES V842
R-2719 12/96

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² Through review of the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993.

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Purpose of Survey and Report

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

Methodology

This survey was conducted and the report compiled by NCDOT 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; CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey report meets 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 survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. Field surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot on February 28 and March 4, 1996, as well as January 31, February 20, and April 22, 1997. All structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map. The surveys covered 100% of the APE.

Background research about the project area concentrated on the architectural development and the historical context of Lenoir County and the city of Kinston. In particular, the historic structures survey and evaluation report prepared for the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of June 1993 provided pertinent information related to the physical environment, architectural, and agricultural resources of the project area. Additionally, survey files located at SHPO as well as deed and will records located in the Lenoir County Courthouse were consulted. There are no properties in the APE listed on the National Register or the State Study List.

Summary Results and Findings

Eighteen (18) individual structures were identified in this survey. Two (2) properties are evaluated in this report according to National Register Criteria, the James M. Parrott House (#2) and the Sutton Farmhouse (#8). Both are considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, it must be noted that each of these structures is located near proposed interchanges and could be affected by their construction. Seven (7) properties were previously determined not eligible for the National Register and their evaluations from the previous document have been included in this report.³ The remaining nine (9) previously unidentified individual structures were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a meeting between SHPO and NCDOT on February 13, 1997. These properties are represented in this report with photographs and a brief reasons for their ineligibility.

A. PROPERTIES UNDER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE

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.

³ Through review of the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993.

B. PROPERTIES CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**Property #2 -- James M. Parrott House (LR 703) (Figures 2-19)*****Location:***

The James M. Parrott House is located on the south side of US 70, 0.2 mile west of intersection with SR 1340.

Chronology:

During the 1920s, Dr. James Marion Parrott, Jr., built this Craftsman cottage for his family to use as a summer retreat. The cottage was built on acreage from the land-grant given to the Parrott family prior to the Revolutionary War. The house remains in the Parrott family and has undergone few changes. In September 1996 Hurricane Fran damaged the west side porch, which is being currently being rebuilt with a 1930s photograph of the property serving as a model. Today, James Marion Parrott IV uses the once summer cottage as his primary residence.

Description:

Constructed of stuccoed concrete block, the Parrott House stands at the apex of a large semi-circular driveway, amidst a grove of large pecan trees. The one-and-one-half-story, side-gable house is dominated by Craftsman details, such as exposed rafter tails, triangular knee braces under the eaves, exposed brick lintels and sills on the doors and windows, and three gabled dormer windows with exposed rafter tails. One brick chimney rises up the western elevation of the house and is exposed on both the exterior and interior. Another, smaller chimney is a straight brick stack that rises from the rear kitchen ell. The house has two side porches, each composed of square porch posts, plain frieze, slightly overhanging cornice, and flat roof.⁴ The only addition is a small, enclosed porch constructed of aluminum siding and one-over-one storm windows that is located on the rear of the house.

The three-bay, double-pile house has an unusual floor plan. The visitor steps through the front door and into the largest room of the house which is a full one-and-one-half story living room dominated by a large exposed brick chimney. The eastern half of the house is divided into two floors with a large bedroom, bathroom, and study downstairs and two smaller bedrooms upstairs. Open stringer stairs and a balcony provide access to the second floor from the living room. The interior finish and decoration has changed little in the past seventy

⁴ As stated earlier, the west porch was damaged in September 1996 during Hurricane Fran and is being reconstructed according to a 1930s photograph of the house.

years. Mission style furniture dominates the decor and only the kitchen has been remodeled.

Behind the house there are two contemporaneous outbuildings, the garage and the washhouse which possess Craftsman details such as exposed rafter tails, exposed brick lintels above and below the doors and windows, and clipped gable roofs. Both are constructed of concrete block, but only the garage is stuccoed. Another structure, a cement block pump house, is also located behind the house, but this utilitarian structure possesses no stylistic details.

There are two other historical resources on the property. The first is a three-room tenant house that was probably built in the post-Civil War era and enlarged in the early twentieth century. The frame house is uninhabited today but remains in good condition. The weatherboards have been replaced as needed, the six-over-six sash windows are functional and unbroken, and the gable roof is currently being recovered due to damage incurred during Hurricane Fran. Only the chimney is not in working order. A small frame woodshed and frame outhouse stand behind the tenant house. The second historical resource is the Parrott family cemetery which contains six large gravestones and several smaller gravemarkers, the earliest dating from 1852. Three generations of the Parrott family, including Dr. James M. Parrott, Jr., are buried under the two large magnolia trees that define this cemetery.

Integrity:

The James M. Parrott house, its outbuildings, and the landscape all retain a high degree of integrity. The main house is a rare example of an unaltered craftsman cottage and possesses all seven of the aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.⁵ The remodeling of the kitchen and the enclosure of the rear porch are the only changes made to the original structure. The hurricane-damaged, west porch is currently being reconstructed according to historic photographs. The two craftsman-styled outbuildings retain a high degree of integrity, as does the tenant house, which has been regularly maintained and little altered. The iron fence surrounding the family cemetery, also damaged during Hurricane Fran, is currently undergoing repairs. Overall, the historical landscape elements, including pecan trees, ornamental trees, and grapevine arbor are intact, with the hurricane only felling two of the large pecan trees.

⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, pages 44-45.

Evaluation:**Criterion A:**

The James M. Parrott House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible for significance under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community.

Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.⁶

The James M. Parrott House is not associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history. Furthermore, while the James M. Parrott House is located on a small portion of a larger farm tract owned by the Parrott family, this particular house had no direct connection to the farming operation.⁷ This house was built by Dr. James M. Parrott, Jr., as a retreat from the city of Kinston, where his permanent residence and medical practice were located. The Parrott family has farmed the area near Falling Creek for many generations, but Dr. Parrott was not an active farmer and had other men overseeing this venture. Today, the land owned by the Parrott family and known as Falling Creek Farms, Inc. is farmed by two managers (whose houses were recorded in this survey as Properties #1 and 3.)

Criterion B:

The James M. Parrott House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association 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. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons *individually* significant within a historic context; 2) is 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.⁸

⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 12.

⁷ The tenant house is only farm-related outbuilding within the National Register Boundaries that is directly related to farming activities.

⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 15.

Dr. James M. Parrott, Jr. (1874-1934) was a prominent person in the history of medicine in North Carolina. After receiving his medical degree from Tulane University in New Orleans in 1896, Dr. Parrott returned to his hometown of Kinston, North Carolina and established a practice. Almost immediately, Dr. Parrott was elected health officer of Lenoir County, serving during a dangerous smallpox epidemic in the city. In 1897 he was made chairman of Surgery and Anatomy of the State Medical Society and in 1898 he spent six months abroad studying in hospitals in London and Edinburgh. After returning in 1899 he was chosen by the United States Army to take charge of the First Division Hospital in Havana, Cuba during their first year of freedom from Spain. Dr. Parrott returned to Kinston after his tour of duty and practiced in downtown Kinston with his brother, Dr. William Thomas Parrott. In 1905, Dr. Parrott and his brother established one of the first hospitals in the eastern half of the state and his constant research on diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and typhoid won him great recognition and praise across the state. Dr. Parrott held many of the highest positions in the medical profession including President of the North Carolina State Medical Society, member and President of the State Board of Medical Examiners, trustee and President of the State Hospital for the Insane, State Health Officer (1931-1934), and trustee and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College for fifteen years. This summer house is the only standing structure directly related to the life of Dr. James M. Parrott, Jr. Both his dwelling in the city limits of Kinston and the hospital that he and his brother started in Kinston have been demolished. Therefore this house and its surroundings, including the family cemetery where Dr. Parrott is buried, are eligible for the National Register because they are the only remaining structures associated with this significant man's life.

Criterion C:

The James M. Parrott House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. 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 may lack individual distinction.⁹

This 1920s house is a rare example of an unaltered craftsman cottage both on its interior and exterior. The two craftsman outbuildings also embody the distinctive characteristics of this early twentieth century building style. The kitchen remodeling and the reconstruction of the west porch all have been sympathetic to the historical fabric of the house. The enclosure of the rear porch

⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 15.

is the only remodeling that uses neither historical materials nor methods of construction, but the impact of this porch is negligible to the overall appearance of the house since it is only visible from the rear. Therefore the Dr. James M. Parrott, Jr., house is eligible for the National Register for its embodiment of the Craftsman style.

Criterion D:

The James M. Parrott House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). 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 prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.¹⁰

The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; therefore it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary Description:

The National Register boundary for the James M. Parrott House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties." The western boundary follows the line of large pecan trees beginning at the highway right of way (which is the back of the DOT-maintained ditch) and continues south to the natural boundary formed by the Falling Creek. Then the boundary follows the treeline east and south to approximately 150 feet south of the cemetery and then the line heads east along the treeline for about 200 feet. The eastern boundary heads north following the line of large pecan trees to the property line, which is the highway right of way. The boundary then follows the highway right of way west to the beginning. The boundary is drawn to include the Parrott house, outbuildings, tenant house, and cemetery as well as historic landscape features.

The boundary is outlined on the attached tax parcel map of the area, shown on Maps 3595.03 and 3595.04, Parcel 3479, from the Lenoir County Tax Map Office in Kinston.

National Register Boundary Justification:

The boundary drawn for the James M. Parrott house excises approximately nine acres from the Parrott's parcel of 127.23 acres. This small portion excludes the majority of the farmland and other farm-related outbuildings because this house

¹⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 21.

and its outbuildings, save for the tenant house, were never directly involved in the farming operation. Therefore, this acreage does not directly contribute to the significance of the property and cannot be included. Dr. Parrott built this house as a summer retreat and was himself not a farmer, but simply the landowner. The tenant house was included within the boundaries because it is the oldest structure on the farm and serves as a reminder of the tenure of the Parrott family, as does the family cemetery. Falling Creek and treelines were natural features that provided reasonable limits for the boundary and a small amount of agricultural fields were included because they were surrounded by eligible resources. The edge of right of way on the south side of US 70, which corresponds to the back edge of the ditch, has been chosen as the northern border of the National Register boundary because the right of way is 1) owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and is not legally part of the property, 2) does not contribute to the historic landscape characteristics of the property, and 3) has been altered and will continued to be altered in the course of routine maintenance by NCDOT and therefore no longer possesses the integrity required for eligibility.



Figure 2
James M. Parrott House, N Elevation of house



Figure 3
James M. Parrott House, NE Elevation of house



Figure 4
James M. Parrott House, E Elevation of house



Figure 5
James M. Parrott House, SW Elevation of house



Figure 6
James M. Parrott House, S Elevation of house



Figure 7
James M. Parrott House, S Elevation of house and
garage



Figure 8
James M. Parrott House, Reconstruction of W porch



Figure 9
James M. Parrott House, Interior: Exposed chimney

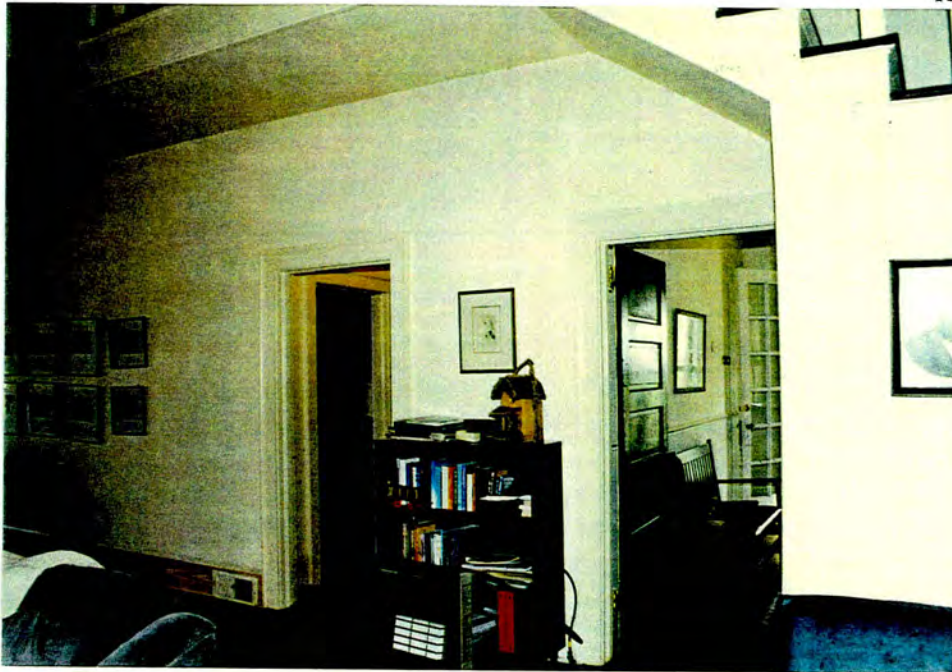


Figure 10
James M. Parrott House, Interior: First floor bedroom
and study



Figure 11
James M. Parrott House, Interior: Staircase to second
floor



Figure 12
James M. Parrott House, N Elevation of garage



Figure 13
James M. Parrott House, W Elevation of garage



Figure 14
James M. Parrott House, NW Elevation of washhouse



Figure 15
James M. Parrott House, S Elevation of tenant house



Figure 16
James M. Parrott House, Gravemarker in family cemetery



Figure 17
James M. Parrott House, Gravemarker in family cemetery

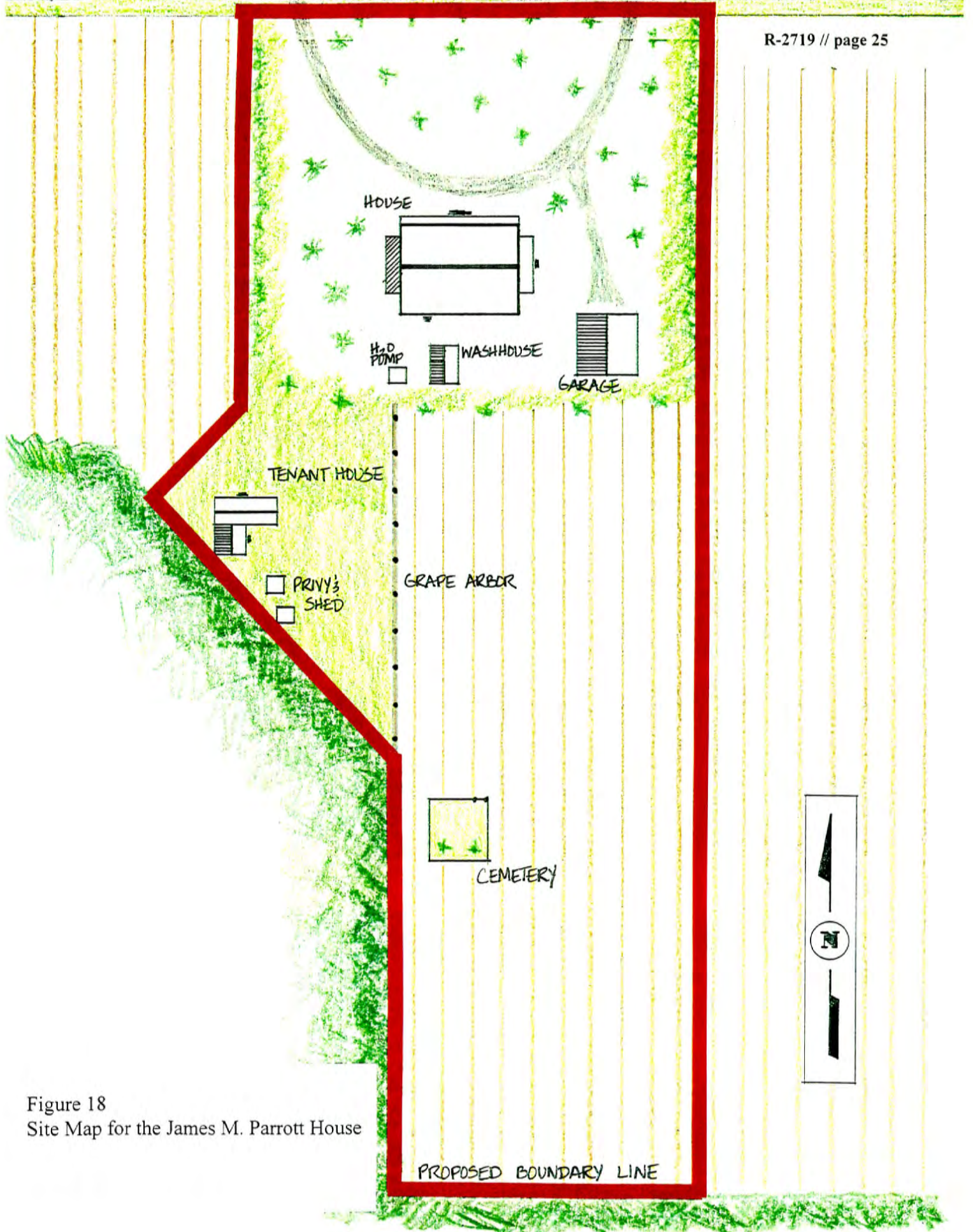


Figure 18
Site Map for the James M. Parrott House

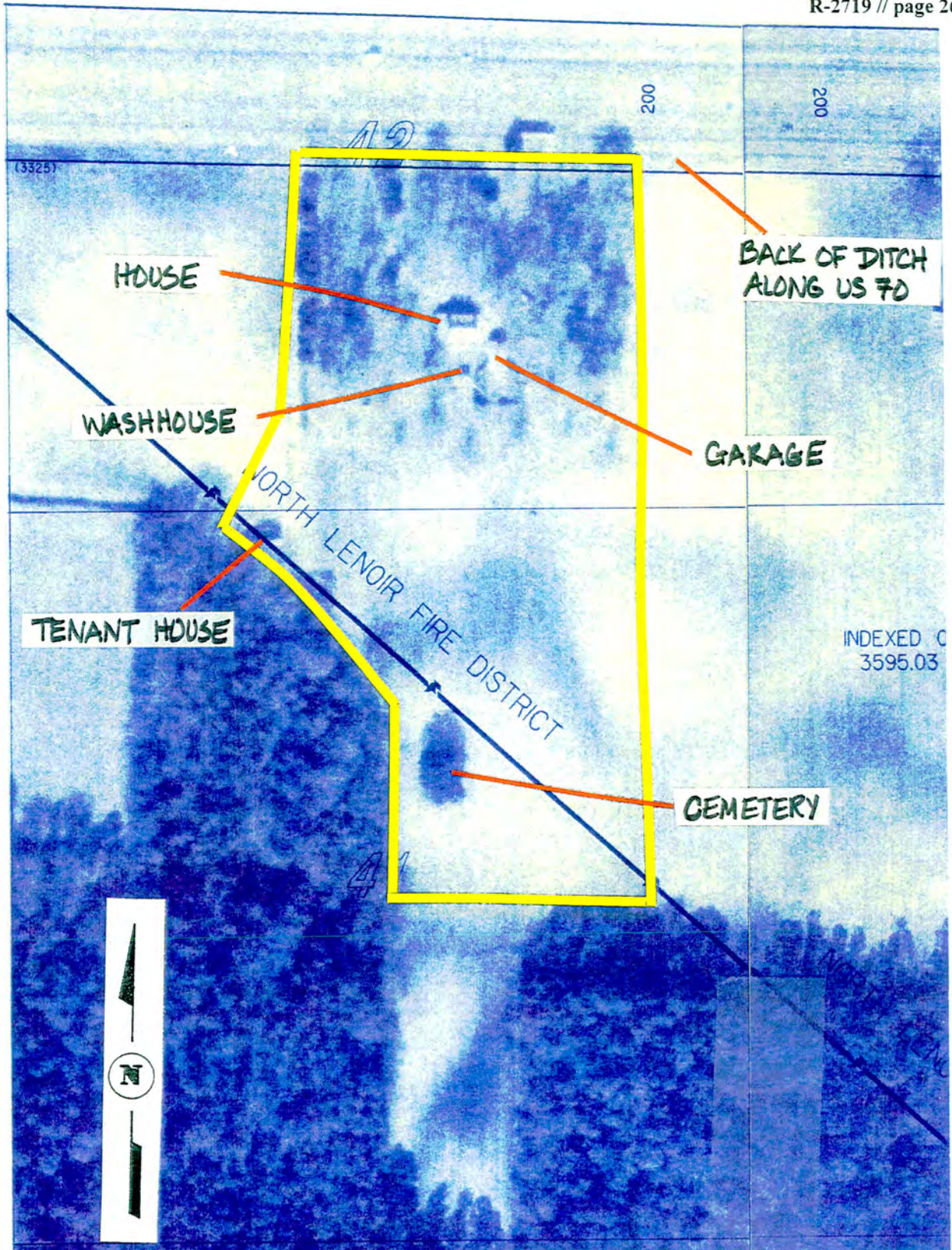


Figure 19
Proposed Boundary for the James M. Parrott House

Property #8 -- Sutton Farmhouse (LR 881) (Figures 20-31)***Location:***

The Sutton Farmhouse is located on the west side of US 258, 0.2 mile north of the intersection with SR 1575.

Chronology:

The Sutton Farmhouse is located on acreage from an early nineteenth century land grant to William Sutton. An 1863 Confederate map of the area records a house in the vicinity of the present farmhouse, but it is unlikely that these are the same. Most likely the house was built by William's son, Benjamin F. Sutton, who inherited 413 acres from his father's estate in 1881.¹¹ It is believed that the current dwelling was built by Benjamin after his father's death and is the same house referred to in Benjamin's will of 1887. Few changes have been made to the dwelling over the years. In the 1920s, the farmhouse was enlarged with a rear, one-story ell and three outbuildings (a garage, a storage shed, and a two-story barn) were also constructed. During the 1990s, the front porch posts and foundation were replaced and the two-story barn burned to the ground. While the Sutton family no longer owns the property, the house has served as a dwelling for many families over the years and is currently a rental property that is leased independently of the farmland.

Description:

The Sutton Farmhouse is a story-and-a-half, three bay, frame cottage set back from US 258 among a grove of large pine trees. The house has a steeply pitched, gable roof and center cross gable with window. These features are characteristic of the nineteenth century Gothic Revival style. However, the Sutton farmhouse does not possess the decoratively carved bargeboards or Gothic detailed windows that usually adorn Gothic Revival houses. Instead, the Sutton farmhouse has six-over-six sash windows with planar surrounds and black wooden shutters.¹² A standing seam metal roof covers the house, porch and rear ell. On the principal facade, two small dormers, each containing six-over-six sash windows, pierce the roof on either side of the center cross gable. A one story porch with a newly laid brick foundation and commercially-produced columns stretches across the front elevation. The house has three chimney stacks, one stands at each gable end and the third is located midway down the length of the rear ell. All of them are made of brick, but the two on the gable

¹¹ For further specifics regarding the ownership of this property, please refer to the Chain of Title located in the Appendix.

¹² These shutters have been recently replaced.

ends are single shoulder, common bond chimneys that are painted black. The rear ell contains a kitchen and living area.

The nineteenth-century portion of the Sutton Farmhouse is a single-pile, center hall plan with plastered walls and ceilings. Downstairs, the two-panel doors are pegged together and have their original hardware. The lower, southern room is the most embellished of the four early rooms. It contains a locally-designed mantel with two unadorned pilasters, shallow pointed arch, and quarter round molding below the shelf and a chair rail composed of torus molding. The window surrounds and base boards are smooth and unadorned. The north room contains a similarly crafted mantel, but does not contain a chair rail, wainscoting, or crown molding. A steep stair marked by square posts and balusters provides access to the second story.¹³ The sharp slope of the gable roof cuts into the overall height of the two second story rooms. Nevertheless, they were intended to be useable spaces as evident by the placement of fireplaces in both rooms. Entry to the 1920s rear addition is through a former exterior door off the center hall. The combined kitchen and living area is a one story and frame addition with sheet rock used for the interior finishing of the walls.

No access to the roof of the 1880s section of the house was available. However, an investigation of the floor joists between the two stories revealed circular sawn marks on the beams and cut nails securing the floorboards. A narrow opening in the ceiling of the 1920s addition allowed an examination of the former rear elevation of the nineteenth century structure, however no exterior shingles or weatherboards were visible. Underneath the house, several large tree stumps are spaced among the large, rough hewn sills that comprise the foundation for the oldest section of the house. Also, a large half-log summer beam, perpendicular to the older section of the house, supports the 1920s addition.¹⁴

Integrity:

In the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993, the investigator contended that the replacement of the front porch severely affected the exterior architectural integrity of the Sutton House. However, the investigator noted that while the Sutton Farmhouse did not appear at that time to be an outstanding example of a Gothic Revival cottage, the number of other examples of the style in the county were unknown since a comprehensive survey had not been conducted.

¹³ The staircase may be a 1920s remodel because the baseboards have cuts that indicate that there was another alignment for the stair.

¹⁴ An older method of construction, but certainly commonly used in rural areas until the mid-twentieth century.

In the intervening years, a county-wide survey was undertaken and completed.¹⁵ In lieu of recent facts about the rarity of Gothic Revival cottages in Lenoir County, it is the opinion of the former investigator and NCDOT that this property does possess adequate integrity necessary for National Register eligibility. There are less than five known Gothic Revival cottages in Lenoir county and the Sutton Farmhouse possesses all seven of the aspects of integrity necessary for inclusion in the National Register: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹⁶ The dwelling has not been moved from its original site and the landscape surrounding the house has not been significantly altered.¹⁷ The house retains the majority of its historic fabric and all of the renovations have been completed with a regard for historic building materials and practices. The front porch is the most recent remodeling and while it does use historic materials or methods of construction, it does not significantly impact or obscure the historic design. Furthermore, the interior arrangement and finishing of the Sutton Farmhouse has not been significantly altered.

Evaluation:

Criterion A:

The Sutton Farmhouse is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible for significance under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.¹⁸

The Sutton Farmhouse is not associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American history. Additionally, the agricultural activities undertaken on the property are not directly important to a pattern of events or historic trend that contributed to the development of a community.

¹⁵ In fact the survey was completed by the same investigator that produced the 1993 Global Transpark Assessment.

¹⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, pages 44-45.

¹⁷ The only alterations have been the partial covering of a brick walkway around the north side of the house and the loss of some of the decorative plantings.

¹⁸ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 12.

Criterion B:

The Sutton Farmhouse is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person) for its association 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. For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with persons *individually* significant within a historic context; 2) is 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.¹⁹

There are no persons of national, state, or local significance associated with the Sutton Farmhouse.

Criterion C:

The Sutton Farmhouse is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture. 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 may lack individual distinction.²⁰

The Sutton Farmhouse is a rare example of a nineteenth-century, Gothic Revival cottage in Lenoir county. The house retains the majority of its historic materials and design on its exterior and interior. The 1920s ell does not negatively impact the overall integrity of the house because while it was added to the original structure, it uses similar materials. The front porch is the only remodeling that does not employ historic materials or construction methods, but the overall effect of this porch on the structure is negligible because it does not obscure the overall historic design.

Criterion D:

The Sutton Farmhouse is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Information Potential). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to

¹⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 15.

²⁰ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 15.

contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.²¹

The architectural component of the Sutton Farmhouse is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology. Its building construction methods and materials were relatively commonplace; therefore it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary Description:

The National Register boundary for the Sutton Farmhouse has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties." The eligible property is the grounds immediately surrounding the Sutton Farmhouse, which includes the house, two outbuildings, and historic landscape features.

The boundary is outlined on the attached tax parcel map of the area, shown on Map 4507.03, Parcel 0111, Tract C, from the Lenoir County Tax Map Office in Kinston.

National Register Boundary Justification:

The National Register boundary for the Sutton Farmhouse encompasses all of the historic features of the property that directly contribute to the significance of the property. These include the house, two outbuildings, and the land immediately surrounding the house. Farmland, located south and west of the house has not been included because the Sutton's property is not eligible for significance under Criterion A (agriculture). Therefore, this acreage does not directly contribute to the significance of the property. The edge of right of way on the west side of US 258, which corresponds to the back edge of the ditch, has been chosen as the eastern border of the National Register boundary because the right of way is 1) owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and is not legally part of the property, 2) does not contribute to the historic landscape characteristics of the property, and 3) has been altered and will continued to be altered in the course of routine maintenance by NCDOT and therefore no longer possesses the integrity required for eligibility.

²¹ *National Register Bulletin 15*, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, page 21.



Figure 20
Sutton Farmhouse, E Elevation of house



Figure 21
Sutton Farmhouse, E Elevation of house



Figure 22
Sutton Farmhouse, SE Elevation of house



Figure 23
Sutton Farmhouse, S Elevation of house



Figure 24
Sutton Farmhouse, Interior: First floor S room



Figure 25
Sutton Farmhouse, Interior: Two panel door



Figure 26
Sutton Farmhouse, Interior: Staircase to second floor

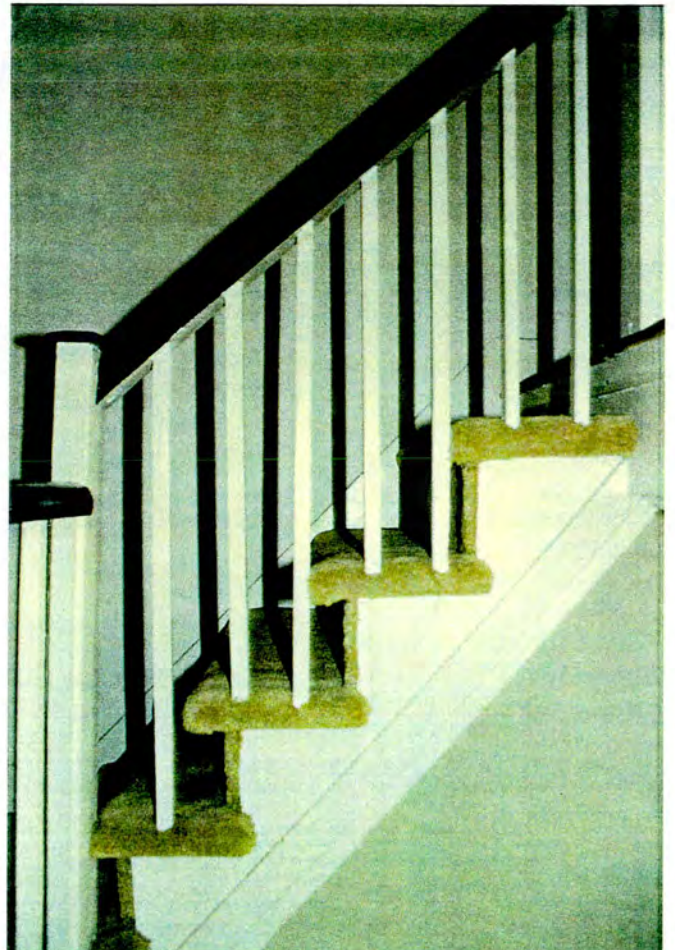


Figure 27
Sutton Farmhouse, Interior: Detail of staircase



Figure 28
Sutton Farmhouse, E Elevation of garage



Figure 29
Sutton Farmhouse, E Elevation of storage shed

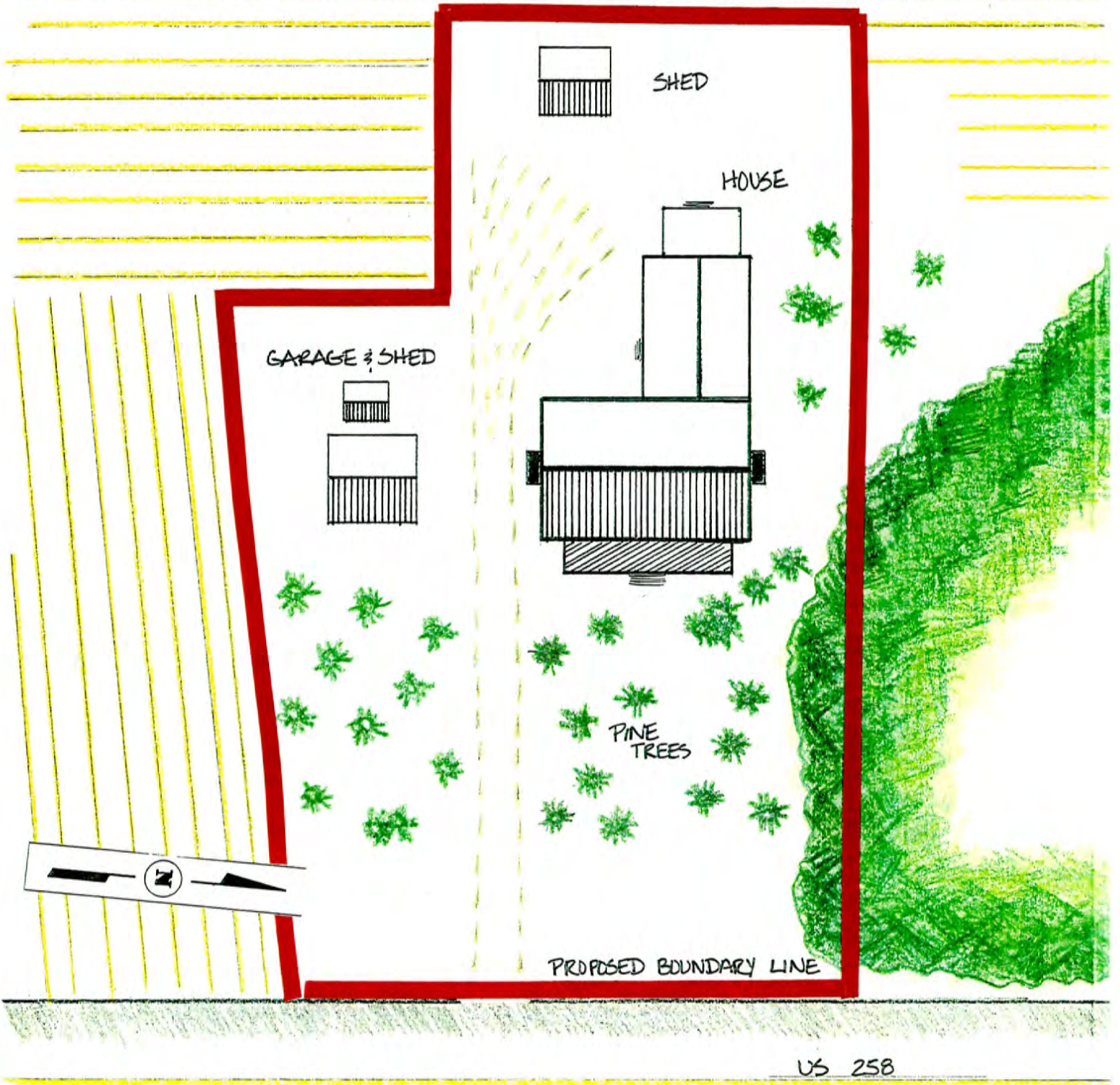


Figure 30
Site Map for the Sutton Farmhouse

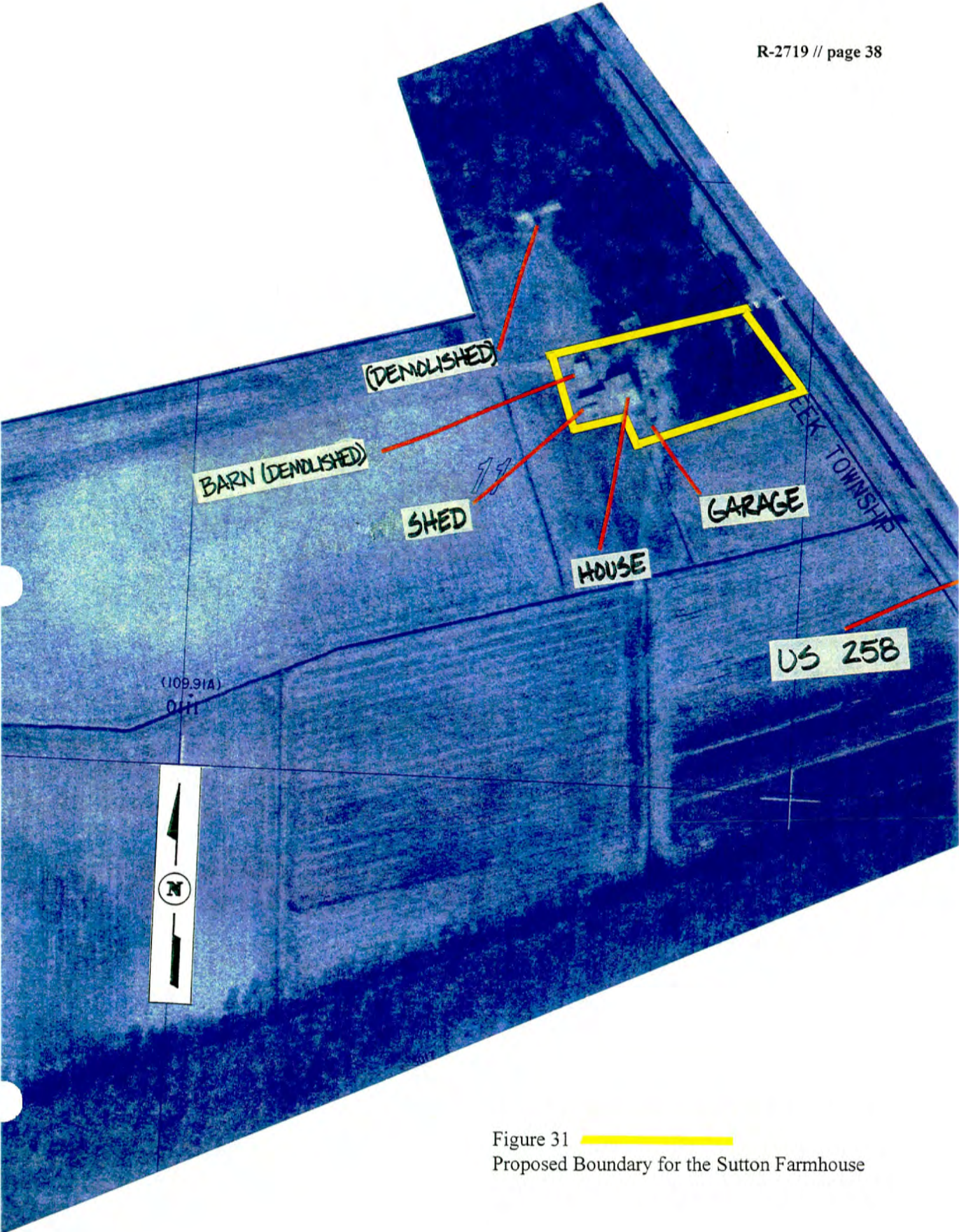


Figure 31
Proposed Boundary for the Sutton Farmhouse

C. PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER²²**Property # 13 -- McGlawhorn-Poole House (LR 882)*****Location:***

The McGlawhorn-Poole House is located on the east side of US 258, 0.5 mile south of the intersection with SR 1575.

Chronology:

The McGlawhorn-Poole House was built in 1920 for Charlie McGlawhorn, however he only occupied the house for a short time, selling it to John Henry Poole in the late 1920s. Today, the house remains in the Poole family.

Description:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following physical description:

This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with a front decorative cross-gable that makes it an example of the "Triple A" style that was enormously popular for middle-class farmhouses in North Carolina from the 1880s to the 1920s. The house has been much remodeled, with side and rear additions in the 1930s, replacement wrought-iron front porch posts, vinyl siding and vinyl awnings. There is a small front gable frame barn, built ca. 1920, behind the house.

Evaluation:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following evaluation:

The McGlawhorn-Poole House is one of many examples of this popular early 20th century house type. It is no longer a representative example because of additions and alterations that have happened gradually since its construction. The house has no special historical or architectural significance.

²² Through review of the Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993.

Property # 14 -- Poole-Smith House (LR 883)

Location:

The Poole-Smith House is located on the east side of US 258 at the junction with SR 1001.

Chronology:

The house was built for John Henry Poole and his wife Mary Mae Jones Poole between 1917 and 1918. In the late 1920s the Poole's sold the house to a Mr. Lane who then sold the house to G. J. Smith in 1940. The Smith Family continues to occupy the house today.

Description:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following physical description:

This is a one-story frame, side-gabled house with two decorative front cross-gables that were extremely popular in the area in the early 20th century. The house also has two rear gabled ells, with interior chimneys between the main block and ells. The house has one-over-one sash windows and a central entrance with transom and sidelights. The walls and all exterior trim are covered with vinyl, and the front porch is a flat-roofed replacement with a carport extension at the north end.

Evaluation:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following evaluation:

Although the Poole-Smith House has lost its exterior architectural integrity through extensive renovation, it is of local architectural interest because it represents a stylish example of the vernacular house type favored by middle-class farmers in the early 20th century. John Henry Poole, a farmer, merchant and miller, represents the spirit of entrepreneurship that energized rural Lenoir County in this period. Insufficient time has passed to judge that either Mr. Poole or his house have more than representative significance.

Property # 15 -- Charlie Robinson House (LR 885)

Location:

The Charlie Robinson House is located on the east side of SR 1574 (Robinson Road), 0.5 mile south of the intersection with SR 1575 (Poole Road).

Chronology:

This house is said to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century for Charlie Robinson. It remained in the Robinson family for nearly one hundred years, passing through the hands of Robinson's son, Godfrey Pierce Robinson, and grandson, Stephen Pinckney Robinson. In the middle of the twentieth century the house and farmland was sold to Ralph White. The house today is a rental property and the land is no longer farmed.

Description:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following physical description:

This is a small frame house with a side-gable roof, a replacement front porch, a rear shed, and a detached kitchen connected by a breezeway. The house has a replacement center door, flanking six-over-six sash windows, plain siding, and one exterior end chimney of running brick bond on the main block. The kitchen has an interior chimney. The exterior fabric of the main block appears to date from about 1900, while the kitchen, with its German siding, appears to have been built in the 1920s or 1930s.

The interior has a hall-parlor plan; the floors, walls and ceilings are covered with recent linoleum and paneling. The only visible early fabric are three board-and-batten doors.

Behind the house is a board-and-batten smokehouse that rests on lightwood piers. It has circular-sawn boards and wire nails that indicate an early 20th century construction date. On the north side is a frame shed.

Evaluation:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following evaluation:

This house and detached kitchen represent the traditional one-room house type that provided basic shelter in eastern North Carolina during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The survival of the open breezeway is of interest, for most detached kitchens have now been connected to the main block of the house by enclosing this open passage. According to Charlie Robinson's great-granddaughter, Rae Boyette, this house was built for Charlie in the 19th century and could be of antebellum construction. If it is this old, then both the interior and exterior have had periodic concealment or replacement of materials and the house does not have architectural integrity from the antebellum period. The house has local historical significance as the homestead of an antebellum farmer, but does not appear to have retained sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

Property # 16 -- Poole Family Cemetery (LR 886)

Location:

The Poole Family Cemetery is located on the north side of SR 1575 (Poole Road), 0.5 mile east of the intersection with SR 1574 (Robinson Road).

Chronology:

The earliest gravemarker in the Poole Family Cemetery dates from the early twentieth century.

Description:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following physical description:

This is a small family cemetery containing approximately twenty-five marble and granite monuments. It is located adjacent to Poole Road (SR 1575) and is landscaped with large cedar trees. The earliest gravestone that is visible in the overgrown cemetery is a small marble headstone to Susia Skeen (1853-1918). John William Poole and his wife Mary, as well as his son John Henry Poole and his wife Mary, are buried here. Members of the Robinson family are buried here also.

Evaluation:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following evaluation:

This cemetery contains standardized examples of funerary art of the early and mid-twentieth century, and has no special artistic or landscape significance. It is of local historical interest and does not meet any of the criteria necessary for eligibility to the National Register.

Property # 17 -- Ernest L. Johnson Farm (LR 798)

Location:

The Ernest L. Johnson Farm is located on the north side of SR 1573, 0.5 mile east of the intersection with SR 1607.

Chronology:

Ernest L. Johnson's father built the original one-story, single-pile section of the house about 1890. In the 1920s the house was expanded to its present form by Ernest L. Johnson. The house, but not the surrounding farmland, remain in the Johnson family today.

Description:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following physical description:

This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with two rear ells, plain siding, two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a front porch with a prominent front-gable roof with bracketed eaves and turned porch posts with brackets.

The farmhouse has four outbuildings. The packhouse and sweet potato curing house date from the 1920s. The well canopy dates from the late 19th or early 20th century, and the shed is of indeterminate 20th century date.

Evaluation:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following evaluation:

The Ernest L. Johnson farmhouse is an interesting example of vernacular Craftsman styling because the porch, added about 1920, has Queen Anne style posts with brackets supporting a Craftsman style front gable roof. There are several examples of late 19th and early 20th century farmhouses that were transformed into bungalow or craftsman houses in the project area, and this example has no special architectural significance.

Property # 18 -- Burning Bush Church Community (LR 869)

Location:

The Burning Bush Community is a small district that lines the east and west sides of SR 1581, 1 mile north of the intersection with SR 1578.

Chronology:

The two oldest houses in this district date to the early twentieth century. The church building, which the community appears to be centered around, was constructed in the 1960s.

Description:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following physical description:

This is a small black community consisting of the Burning Bush Holiness Church, two early 20th century houses, and several nonhistoric dwellings. The church is a brick, front-gable building apparently built around 1960, but the windows are older than the building. They are vernacular Gothic Revival style pointed arch wooden sash with small paned borders. They are apparently reused from another church building. It is possible that this building was originally a frame sanctuary that has been brick-venered, but the wide, low shape belies this possibility.

Approximately 1/4 mile north, on the same side of SR 1581, is a frame shotgun house with a front wraparound porch with turned posts and four-over-four sash windows. Across the road is a vernacular Craftsman style house.

Evaluation:

The Global Transpark Environmental Assessment of 1993 provides the following evaluation:

This appears to be a black community loosely clustered around the Burning Bush Holiness Church. Neither of the historic houses has any particular architectural significance, since they are both representative examples of house types that occur frequently in the county during the 1900-1940 period. The community has no known special historical significance.

D. PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION

- # 1 -- House associated with Falling Creek Farms, Inc. (Figure 32)
no architectural or historical importance
- # 3 -- House associated with Falling Creek Farms, Inc. (Figure 33)
no architectural or historical importance
- # 4 -- House and Outbuilding (Figs 34&35)
no architectural or historical importance
- # 5 -- House (Figure 36)
no architectural or historical importance
- # 6 -- Tobacco Barns (Figure 37)
no architectural or historical importance
- # 7 -- House (Figs. 38&39)
no architectural or historical importance
- # 9 -- House (Figure 40)
no architectural or historical importance
- #10 -- House (Figure 41)
no architectural or historical importance
- #11 -- House (Figure 42)
no architectural or historical importance



Figure 32
Property #1, House associated with Falling Creek
Farms, Inc



Figure 33
Property #3, House associated with Falling Creek
Farms, Inc



Figure 34
Property #4, House and Outbuilding



Figure 35
Property #4, Close-up of outbuilding



Figure 36
Property #5, House



Figure 37
Property #6, Tobacco Barns



Figure 38
Property #7, House, N Elevation



Figure 39
Property #7, House, SW Elevation



Figure 40
Property #9, House



Figure 41
Property #10, House



Figure 42
Property #11, House

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Appendix

- A. Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for National Register
- B. Chain of Title for Sutton Property

Federal Aid # STP-0224(3) TIP # R-2719 County Lenoir

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

Brief Project Description Crescent Road - US 70 to NC 58 in Kinston,
Lenoir County

On 13 Feb., 1997, representatives of the

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

reviewed the subject project at

- A 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 Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
 there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effects, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as 1, 3-7, 9-12 are considered not eligible for National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
 there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.

Signed:

Mary Pope Hill 13 February 1997
Representative, NCDOT Date

Wendy S. Dostage 2/13/97
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Deliah Bevin 2/13/97
Representative, SHPO Date

David A. Wood, Deputy 2/13/97
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

Chain of Title for the Sutton Farm

21 July 1881

William Sutton to son, Benjamin F. Sutton, a parcel of 413 acres for \$100.00, known as Lot #5 in the division of lands of William Sutton in last will, said will of 21 August 1878. (This will names Benjamin F. Sutton as the executor and in the fourth item, William Sutton makes a reference to the house of his wife, Belle Sutton.)
Lenoir County Deed Book 2, p. 400.

1887

Will of Benjamin F. Sutton. He appoints his wife, Willie P. Sutton his executrix. He conveys to his wife, Willie P. Sutton control of the property until their son, Herman Sutton is 21 years of age, (provided that Willie P. Sutton does not remarry.) If Herman Sutton dead after 21 years of age then the property goes to Herman's heirs or to Benjamin's nephew Willie F. Sutton and Benjamin's brother, Edward L. Sutton. If Herman Sutton is dead before 21 years of age then all the property goes to Benjamin's wife, Willie P. Sutton.
Lenoir County Will Book A, p. 466.

1 December 1930

Deed of Trust between Herman Sutton and his wife, Beulah H. Sutton and Metropolitan Life Insurance. Tract #1 is where the house sits.
Lenoir County Deed Book 113, p. 86.

12 December 1933

Deed of Trust foreclosed and property sold to Stephen L. Fordham. Trustee was L. R. George.
Lenoir County Deed Book 113, p. 86.

25 January 1934

Stephen L. Fordham and his wife, Eula M. Fordham to Rupert Rouse and his wife, Ruth, property exchanged for \$6000.00 and assumption of mortgage.
Lenoir County Deed Book 123, p. 89.

8 October 1934

Rupert B. Rouse and his wife, Ruth Graham to John L. Sutton and his wife, Lola Sutton, property exchanged for \$3200.00 and assumption of mortgage.
Lenoir County Deed Book 124, p. 589.

7 August 1939

John L. Sutton and his wife, Lola Sutton to their daughter Olive Sutton, a tract of land 255.50 acres. "Said tract having been conveyed by William Sutton to Benjamin F. Sutton by deed of 21 July 1881 in Book 2, page 400 and being that tract conveyed by Stephen L. Fordham and wife to parties of the first part by deed of 25 January 1934 in Book 123, page 89 and being lands conveyed by deed from Rupert B. Rouse and wife, Ruth Graham Rouse to Lola Sutton in Book 124, page 589 on 8 October 1934."
Lenoir County Deed Book 176, p. 29.

1954

Will of John L. Sutton gives the house and all of its furnishings to daughter Olive. (This is in addition to the land that she received earlier.) Horses, mules, and other farm equipment go to John's friend F. R. Everett. In addition, parts of the farmland are Everette's to sell, but John's daughter Olive, and John's granddaughter, Gloria J. Sutton (who is the daughter of John's deceased son, Owen Sutton) shall have the right to bid on the property. Executrix of will is Olive Sutton.
Lenoir County Will Book H, p. 281.

24 March 1989

Revocation of purported street by Gloria Sutton Stone. Mrs. Stone owns all lots illustrated in Map Book 15, page 48, except # 1 & 2. Mrs. Stone is the owner of these lands via the last will and testament of her aunt, Olive Bell Sutton who died 23 August 1978 (Estate File # 78-E-266.)
Lenoir County Deed Book 893, p. 349.

30 March 1989

General Warranty Deed between Gloria Sutton Stone and Interstate Insurers, Inc. Parcel description: Tract A--41.01 acres, Tract B--22.02 Acres, Tract C--89.11 acres (all of these are recorded on a 22 march 1989 map in Plat Cabinet 3, p. 260.) This is the same property described in Deed Books 771, page 762 and 831, page 458 (this is a quitclaim by Gloria J. Stone to Gloria S. Sutton.)
Lenoir County Deed Book 893, p. 352.

9 July 1990

Interstate Insurers, Inc. and Gloria Sutton Stone, Tract B and Tract C sold to Mrs. Stone for \$347, 000.00.
Lenoir County Deed Book 917, p. 815.

7 February 1997

Gloria Sutton Stone and her husband J. Ed. Stone to William H. Rouse and his wife, Ilse M. Rouse, Tract B and Tract C for \$280,000.00.
Lenoir County Deed Book 1069, p. 543.