

#### North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

December 4, 1998

Nicholas L. Graf Division Administrator Federal Highway Administration Department of Transportation 310 New Bern Avenue Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Crescent Road from US 70 to NC 58 in Kinston, Lenoir County, R-2719, Federal Aid Project No. STP-0224(3), State Project No. 8.2200101, ER 99-7659

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of October 27, 1998, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Marvin A. Brown of URS Greiner, Inc., concerning the above project.

The following property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Jesse Jackson House (LR 5), N. side NC 55/11, .05 mi. E. of jct. w/SR 1341, Jackson's Crossroads vic.

The following properties are included in the state study list, and for purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that they are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Henry L. Herring Farm (LR 700), down 0.2 mile lane, south side of US 70, .65 miles west of junction with SR 1548, Kinston vicinity. This farm is eligible under Criterion A for its association with local agricultural history, and under Criterion C for its farmhouse, which is a rare surviving early-nineteenth century coastal-cottage with federal details that was updated in the Colonial Revival style. We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for this property.

James A. and Laura McDaniel House (Maxwood) (LR 927), down 0.1 mile lane, west side of SR 1324, 0.5 mile south of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity. This house is one of Lenoir County's finest early-twentieth century rural dwellings and perhaps its best preserved rural example of the Colonial Revival style. We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for this property.



Nicholas L. Graf December 4, 1998, Page 2

Please note that captions throughout the report for drawings by Robbie D. Jones list the years as 1973 and 1974 rather than 1993 and 1994, the years in which the drawings were done.

The report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

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.

Sincerely,

David Brook

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: V

W. D. Gilmore

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# ADDENDUM TO 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, NORTH CAROLINA

TIP Project No. R-2719 State Project No. 8.2200101 Federal Aid Project No. STP-0224(3)

#### Prepared For:

The Federal Highway Administration and The North Carolina Department of Transportation

Prepared By:

Marvin A. Brown

URS GREINER, INC. 6200 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 101 Raleigh, North Carolina 27609-3563

**OCTOBER 16, 1998** 

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Project Manager	Date
North Carolina Department of Transportation	

#### II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In early 1997 the Planning and Environmental Branch of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) conducted a Phase II (Abridged) survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) associated with the proposed construction of a four-lane divided roadway beginning at US 70 west of Kinston and ending at NC 58 north of Kinston (TIP No. 2719). As a result of that survey, two resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) were determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: the James M. Parrott House on US 70 and the Sutton Farmhouse on US 258. The results of the survey were reported by NCDOT in 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 (Furr 1997).

Subsequent to the preparation of the report, NCDOT investigated the National Register eligibility of the Kennedy Memorial Home, a children's home located on more than 1,000 acres of land south of US 70 and just west of the APE. The Kennedy Memorial Home was determined to be eligible for National Register listing, but NCDOT did not determine its final National Register boundary.

In the summer of 1998, NCDOT engaged URS Greiner, Inc. to perform environmental screening and land suitability studies related to the proposed construction of Crescent Road from US 70 to US 258 in Lenoir County (TIP No. R-2719A) and to the proposed road's association with the development of the US 70 Bypass around the City of Kinston (TIP No. R-2553). One of URS Greiner's tasks under this contact was the identification and evaluation of historic resources within the project's APE. The APE for the project was determined to surround much of the APE of the previous project (Figures 1 through 3). It was drawn to include the entire environmental screening and land suitability study area and exclude the earlier APE. Although the earlier APE was not studied, URS Greiner, at the request of NCDOT, visited the Kennedy Memorial Home and made recommendations concerning its National Register boundary. This boundary (and the Kennedy Memorial Home) is not discussed in this report. Rather the Home's National Register eligibility and boundary are discussed in letter reports and letters between NCDOT, the North Carolina State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO), and URS Greiner, which are on file at NCDOT and the North Carolina SHPO.

On September 10 and 11, 1998, Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URS Greiner conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of the APE. Via automobile and on foot, he surveyed 100 percent of the APE. He identified 41 resources that were more than 50 years old, to which he assigned the numbers 1 through 9 and 11 through 42 (Figures 1 through 3). At a meeting on September 16, 1998, between NCDOT, the North Carolina SHPO, and Mr. Brown, it was determined that two of these resources--the Henry L. Herring House (#15) and the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House or Maxwood (#39)--were worthy of a detailed National Register investigation. One resource--the Jesse Jackson House (#1)--was identified as already listed in the National Register. The other 38 resources -were determined not eligible for National Register listing and not worthy of further evaluation (see Concurrence Form at Appendix A). Each of these 38 resources is represented in this report by a photograph and a summary statement of ineligibility.

On October 9 and 12, 1998, Mr. Brown revisited the APE and conducted an intensive-level inventory of the Herring and McDaniel properties. He also revisited the Jackson House in order to determine whether it, and its extensive associated property, still merited listing in the National Register.

The results of the reconnaissance- and intensive-level surveys are reported in this survey report. The report takes the form of an addendum to NCDOT's earlier Phase II (Abridged) report. This format was chosen, in consultation with NCDOT, in order to avoid unnecessary repetition and to streamline the reporting process. As noted in this report, URS Greiner recommends that the Henry L. Herring House farm and the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House are eligible for listing in the National Register. It also recommends that the Jesse Jackson House and its property continue to merit listing in the National Register. The following summarizes the status and evaluation of the 41 resources identified and evaluated within the APE.

### SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

#### Resources Listed in the National Register:

Jesse Jackson House (#1) (LR-5)

#### Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for National Register Listing:

Henry L. Herring House (#15) (LR-700)

James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House or Maxwood (#39) (LR-927)

#### Resources Determined by NCDOT and SHPO Not Eligible for National Register Listing and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

House (#2)
House (#3)
House (#4)
House (#5)
House (#6)
House (#7)
House (#8)
House (#9)
House (#11)
House (#12)
House (#13)
House (#14)
Becton Herring House (#16) (LR-1255)

## Resources Determined by NCDOT and SHPO Not Eligible for National Register Listing and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation (Continued)

```
Outbuilding (#17)
Herring Grove Free Will Baptist Church (#18)
Trinity Church (#19)
House (#20)
House (#21)
House (#22)
House (#23)
House (#24)
House (#25)
Tobacco Barns (#26)
Parrott-Coleman Tenant House (#27) (LR-915)
Banks Chapel Missionary Baptist Church (#28) (LR-914)
Parrott-Coleman Farm (#29) (LR-967)
House (#30)
House (#31)
House (#32)
House (#33)
House (#34)
House (#35) (LR-958)
House (#36)
Bright-Kennedy House (#37) (LR-957)
House (#38)
James Warters House (#40) (LR-926)
House (#41)
House (#42)
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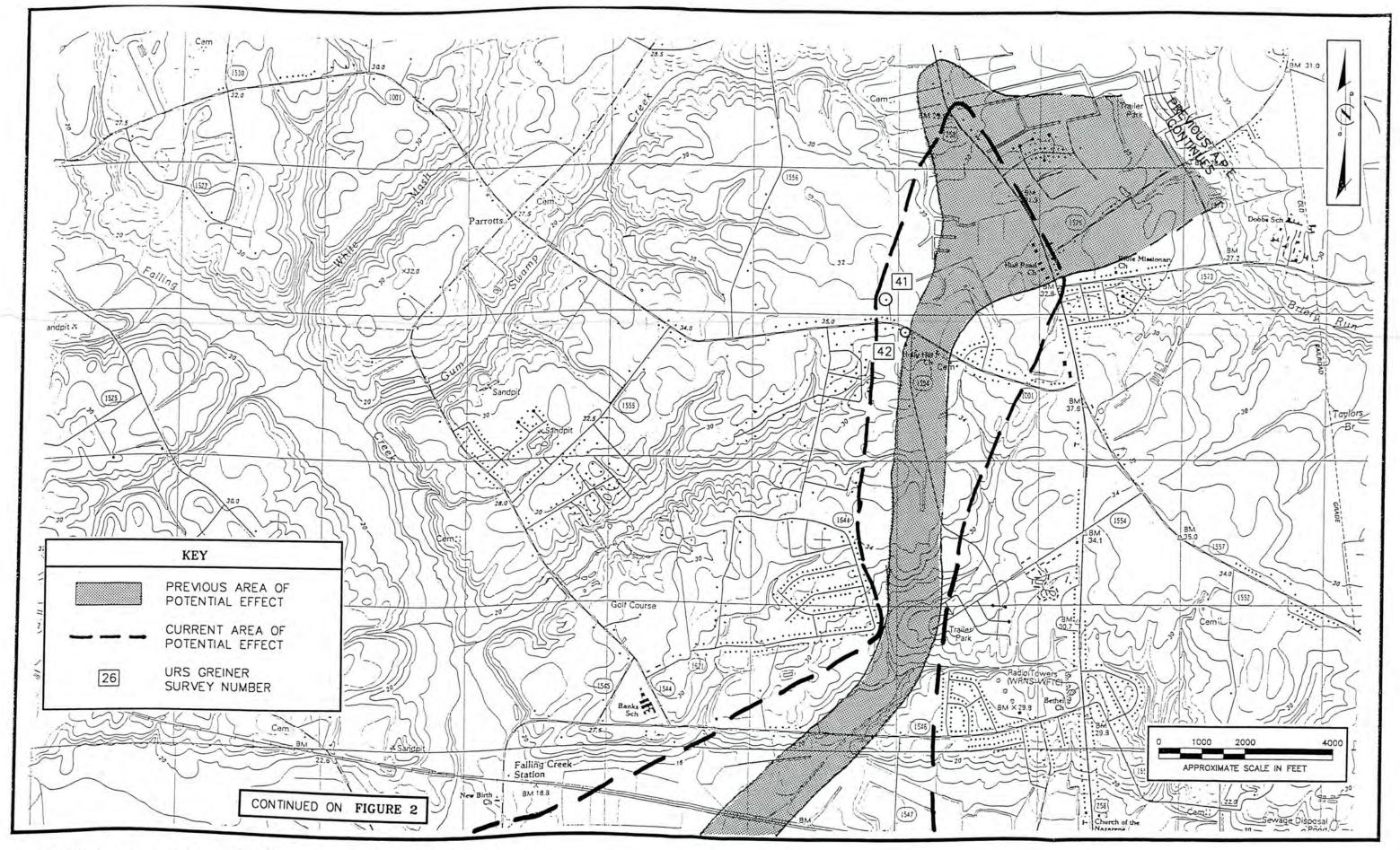


FIGURE 1 Area of Potential Effect and resource locator map (1 of 3) (SOURCE: Falling Creek, NC USGS Quad. Map)

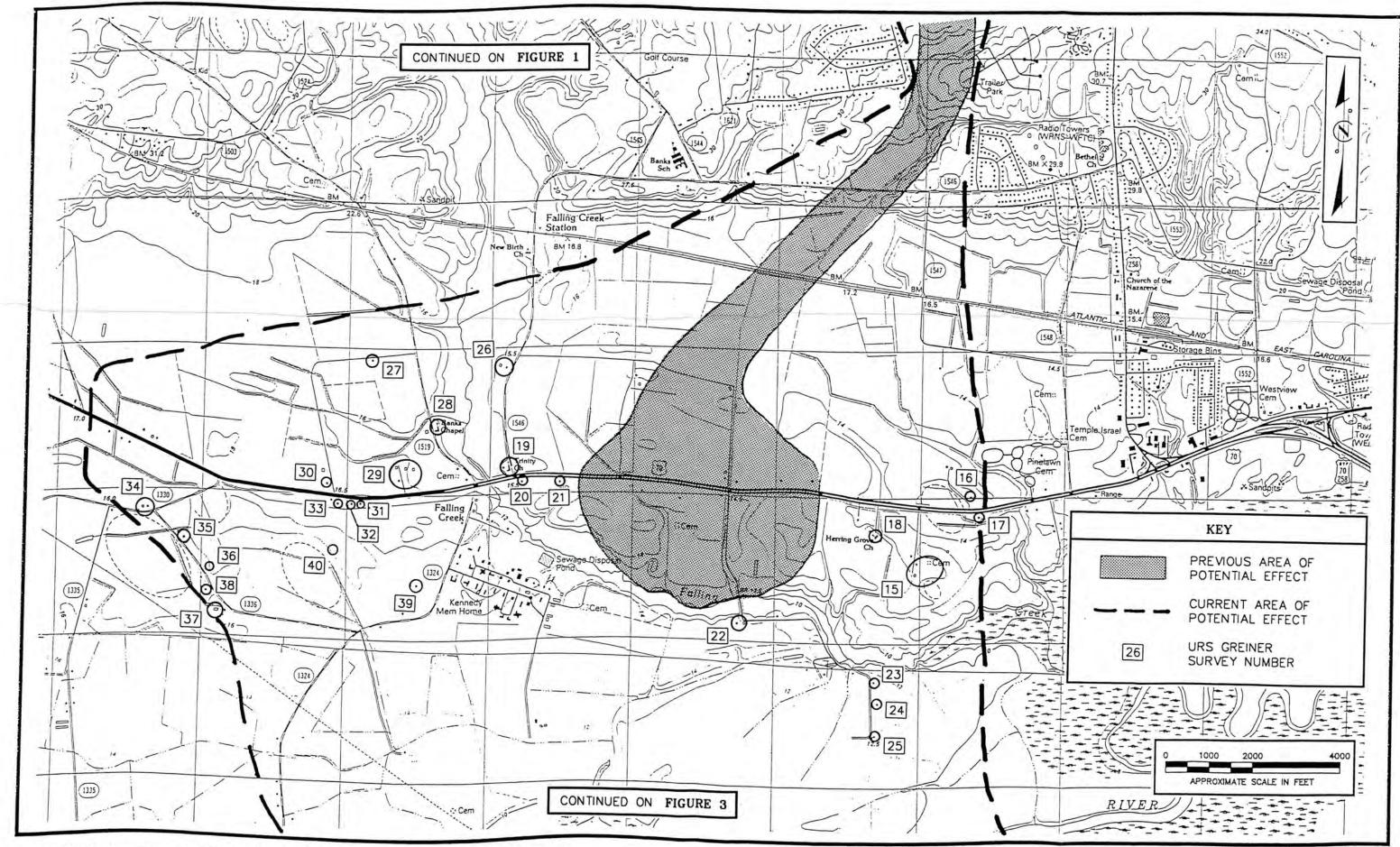


FIGURE 2 Area of Potential Effect and resource locator map (2 of 3) (SOURCE: Falling Creek-Deep Run, NC USGS Quad. Maps)

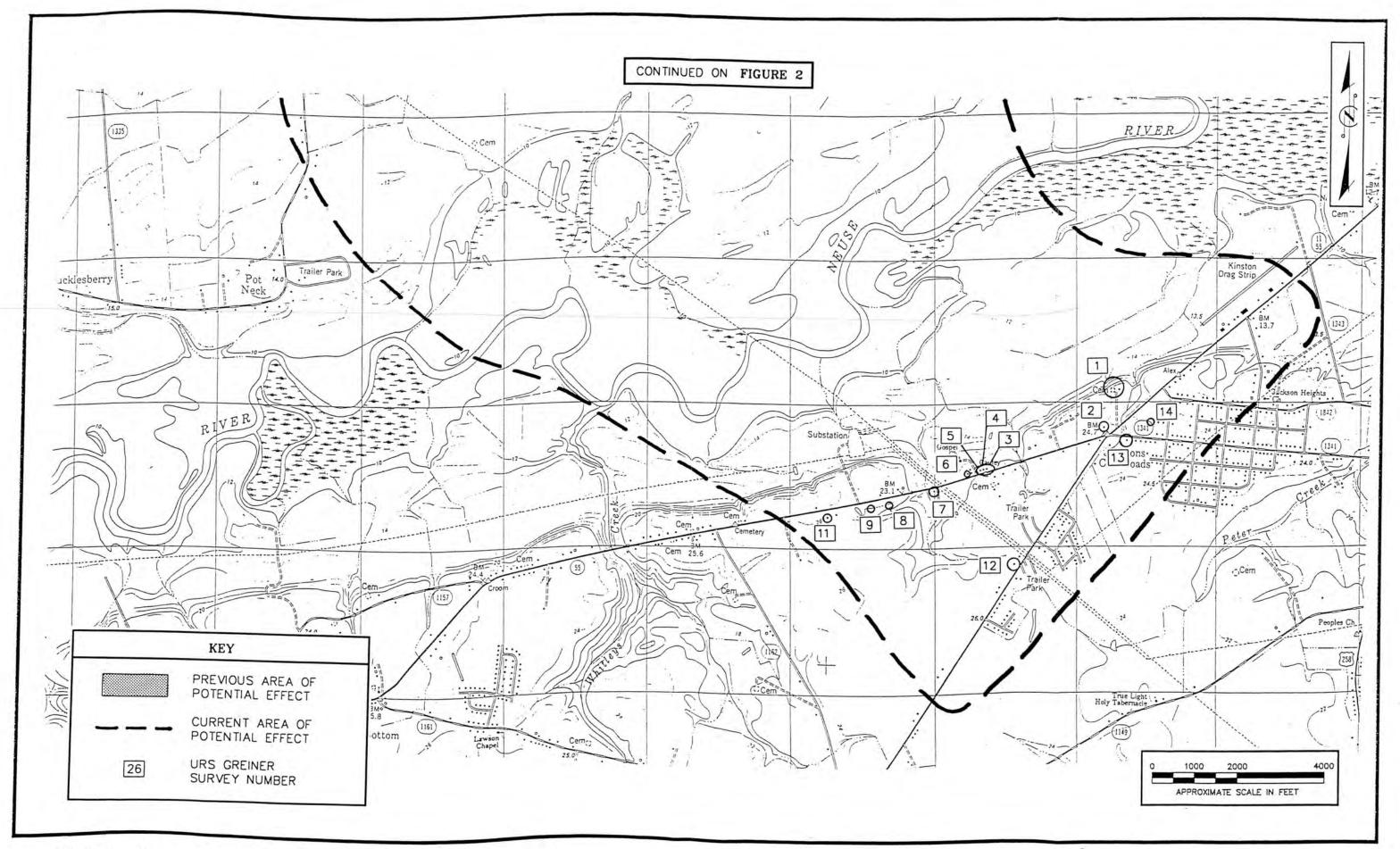


FIGURE 3 Area of Potential Effect and resource locator map (3 of 3) (SOURCE: Deep Run, NC USGS Quad. Map)

#### III. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Sign	atory Page
II.	Man	agement Summary
III.	Table	e of Contents
IV.	List	of Figures and Plates
V.	Purp	ose of Survey and Report
VI.	Meth	nodology
VII.	Sum	mary Results of Findings
	A.	Resources Under Fifty Years of Age
	B.	Resources Listed in the National Register
	C.	Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register 23
	D.	Resources Determined by NCDOT and SHPO Not Eligible for National Register Listing and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation
VIII.	Bibli	ography
IX.	Appe	endices
	A.	Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for National Register Listing
	B.	Resume of Principal Investigator

#### IV. LIST OF FIGURES, PLATES, AND TABLES

Figure	Title Page
1	Area of Potential Effect and resource locator map (1 of 3)
2	Area of Potential Effect and resource locator map (2 of 3)
3	Area of Potential Effect and resource locator map (3 of 3)
4	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - sketch map from 1971 National Register
	nomination
5	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - tax map depicting property boundaries 21
6	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - survey map depicting National Register boundary
	as amended in 1979
7	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - floor plan drawn by Robbie D. Jones in 1973 . 39
8	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - site plan, northern section, drawn by Robbie D.
	Jones in 1973
9	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - site plan, southern section, drawn by Robbie D.
52	Jones in 1973, annotated
10	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - 1944 Herring Brothers property division
	survey map
11	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - tax map depicting proposed National
10	Register boundary
12	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - floor plan drawn by
10	Robbie D. Jones in 1974
13	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - site plan drawn by
14	Robbie D. Jones in 1974
14	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - tax map depicting
15	proposed National Register boundary
15	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - site plan depicting
	proposed National Register boundary
Plate	Title Page
1	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - north and west elevations
2	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - barn southwest of house
3	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - cemetery and barn west of house
4	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - barn northwest of house
5	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - view north from bluff toward Neuse River 19
6	Jesse Jackson House (#1) - Neuse River and purported historic landing site 19
7	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - north front and west side elevations
8	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - north front elevation
9	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - south rear elevation
10	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - Federal-style upstairs west bedroom mantel 33

Plate	Title Page
11	Henry L. Herring House (#15) -Federal-style living room mantel
12	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - grave of William Isler Herring
13	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - ranch house
14	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - cotton gin house
15	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - equipment shed at left, tool shed/wood shelter
	at right
16	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - cannery
17	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - corn crib at left, packhouse at right
18	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - mule barn at left, garage at right
19	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - smokehouse
20	Henry L. Herring House (#15) - view south from route 70 of house and fields . 38
21	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - historic photograph 50
22	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - historic photograph 51
23	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - east front elevation 52
24	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - south side elevation,
25	sunroom/sleeping porch at left
25	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - north side and west rear elevations, with boxwood row in foreground
26	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - west rear and south side
20	elevations, with southwest side lawn in foreground, woodlot in background 53
27	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - foyer and stair
21	(undergoing restoration)
28	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - foyer and front entryway
20	(undergoing restoration)
29	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - washhouse/powerhouse
	on left, smokehouse on right
30	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - garage
31	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - bulk barns and other
31	mostly modern outbuildings south of house and grounds
32	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - view west of house,
32	pecan-lined drive, and grounds from Kennedy Home Road
33	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - view northeast from house
33	of grounds, northern row of trees, and fields beyond
34	James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - view northwest from
34	Kennedy Home Road of house, grounds, and southern row of trees at far left 57
25	
35	House (#2)
36	House (#3)
37	House (#4)
38	House (#5)
39	House (#6)
40	House (#7)

Plate	Title	Page
41	House (#8)	70
42	House (#9)	70
43	House (#11)	
44	House (#12)	
45	House (#13)	
46	House (#14)	
47	Becton Herring House (#16)	
48	Outbuilding (#17)	
49	Herring Grove Free Will Baptist Church (#18)	
50	Trinity Methodist Church (#19)	
51	House (#20)	
52	House (#21)	
53	House (#22)	
54	House (#23)	
55	House (#24)	
56	House (#25)	
57	Tobacco Barns (#26)	
58	Parrott-Coleman Tenant House (#27)	
59	Banks Chapel Missionary Baptist Church (#28)	
60	Parrott-Coleman Farm (#29)	
61	House (#30)	
62	House (#31)	
63	House (#32)	
64	House (#33)	
65	House (#34)	
66	House (#35)	
67	House (#36)	
68	Bright-Kennedy House (#37)	
69	House (#38)	
70	James Warters House (#40)	
71	House (#41)	
72	House (#42)	

#### V. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

The survey was conducted by URS Greiner for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). The survey and report were prepared in order to identify historic resources located within the Area of Potential Effect of the Crescent Road environmental screening and land suitability study. The report is an addendum to NCDOT's 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 (Furr 1997). That report was in turn prepared as a technical addendum to an Environmental Assessment and as part of documentation necessary for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA 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.

#### VI. METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted and the report compiled by URS Greiner for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in accordance with the provisions of Federal Highway Administration 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; 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.

URS Greiner conducted a "Final Identification and Evaluation" survey with the following goals: (1) to assist in the determination of the Area Potential Effect (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 those resources according to the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey methodology consisted of field surveys of the project area and associated historical background research. The field surveys were conducted by automobile and on foot on September 10 and 11, and October 9 and 12, 1998. All resources over 50 years of age were photographed and keyed to the United States Geological Survey Falling Creek and Deep Run quadrangle maps (Figures 1 through 3). The surveys covered 100 percent of the APE.

The background research focused on the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House and the Henry L. Herring House farm. This research was conducted at the Lenoir County Register of Deeds and Tax Office in Kinston, the North Carolina State Library and North Carolina State Historic Preservation office (SHPO) in Raleigh, and the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Laura McDaniel Walker, the granddaughter of James Alexander and Laura McDaniel and owner and occupant of the McDaniel House, provided information on her family and homeplace and allowed full access to her house and property. Henry Bruton Herring, the son of Henry L. Herring, and his wife, Charlotte, were equally gracious in providing access to their house and farm and in discussing the history of the family and the various farm buildings. Portions of the Harriet L. Herring Papers at the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill were studied in an attempt to better understand Herring's connection with a former cannery located on the Henry L. Herring House farm. The detailed survey files of Robbie D. Jones, on file at the North Carolina SHPO, were reviewed for the Herring and McDaniel properties and the ineligible properties as well, a number of which were inventoried by Jones. In order to avoid repeating Jones work and to make full use of it, copies of his excellent site and floor plans for the Herring and McDaniel properties are reproduced in this report. A site plan prepared as part of the Jesse Jackson House National Register nomination is also reproduced here. James and Catherine Stewart, the owners of the Jackson House, facilitated the survey by allowing access to their property, from the house and bluff all the way to the banks of the Neuse River.

#### VII. SUMMARY RESULTS OF FINDINGS

Forty-one resources were identified in this survey. They were assigned the numbers 1 through 9 and 11 through 42. (The number 10 was not assigned.) One of the resources--the Jesse Jackson House (#1)--is listed in the National Register and has retained its integrity and significance since it was listed in the Register. Two of the resources--the Henry L. Herring House farm (#15) and James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House or Maxwood (#39)--were determined worthy of a detailed National Register investigation at a meeting on September 16, 1998, between the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and URS Greiner. URS Greiner subsequently inventoried them at the intensive level and recommends them as eligible for listing in the National Register. The remaining 38 resources--#2 through #9, #11 through #14, #16 through #38, and #40 through #42--were determined by NCDOT and SHPO at the September 16 meeting not eligible for National Register listing and not worthy of further evaluation. Each of these resources is represented below by a photograph and a summary statement of ineligibility.

#### A. Resources Under Fifty Years of Age

National Register Criterion Consideration G, for resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years, states that resources less than 50 years old may be listed in 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 resources in the Area of Potential Effect that qualify for the National Register under this Criterion Consideration.

#### B. Resources Listed in the National Register

#### JESSE JACKSON HOUSE (#1) (LR-5)

North side of NC 55/11, 0.05 miles east of junction with SR 1341, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity 2624 Highway 11/55, Kinston NC 28504

#### History and Significance

The Jesse Jackson House was listed in the National Register in 1971 under the area of significance of architecture, with a nineteenth century period of significance The National Register nomination's statement of significance notes in part (Division of Archives and History 1971):

About 1850 Jesse Jackson, a planter who lived near the Neuse River west of Kinston, bought from his neighbor, Henry Jones, property which included the building now known as the Jesse Jackson House. It is not known how long Jones had owned the property nor when the house was built, but the building appears to have been constructed about 1840. . . . The Jesse Jackson House, architecturally one of the finest plantation homes in Lenoir County, has been for over one hundred years the residence of one of the most prominent families in the area. . . .

The nomination's description states in part:

The Jesse Jackson House is set in a grove of deciduous trees on a high bluff overlooking the Neuse River. A drive shaded by century-old oaks and cedars leads to the house from the highway. . . . The house is a two-story frame structure with a common bond brick foundation and a gable roof. . . .

A sketch map accompanying the nomination (Figure 4) pictures the house, a cemetery, three barns, a coop, a shed, an orchard, a pond, and trees along the entry drive and to the front and sides of the house (Plates 1 through 4). All of these resources are at the southern end of the property, between NC11/55 and a bluff, beneath which the ground slopes down to the Neuse River.

#### Boundaries

The original National Register nomination included approximately eight acres that encompassed the house, the cemetery, the outbuildings, and the grounds around them. In 1979 North Carolina's Division of Archives and History completed an addendum to the nomination, extending the boundaries to take in an additional 100 acres. The addendum drew the boundaries in a long rectangle down the bluff north to the Neuse River (Plates 5 and 6). Through the addendum, the total amount of land within the Jesse Jackson House boundaries was raised to approximately 109 acres (Figures 5 and 6).

#### **Integrity and Evaluation**

URS Greiner visited the Jesse Jackson House on September 10 and October 9, 1998. The house, cemetery, barns and grounds--including the rectangle of land extended by the 1979 addendum to the Neuse River--appear to retain their integrity. The property is therefore believed to merit continued listing in the National Register.



PLATE 1 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - north and west elevations



PLATE 2 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - barn southwest of house



PLATE 3 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - cemetery and barn west of house



PLATE 4 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - barn northwest of house



PLATE 5 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - view north from bluff toward Neuse River



PLATE 6 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - Neuse River and purported historic landing site

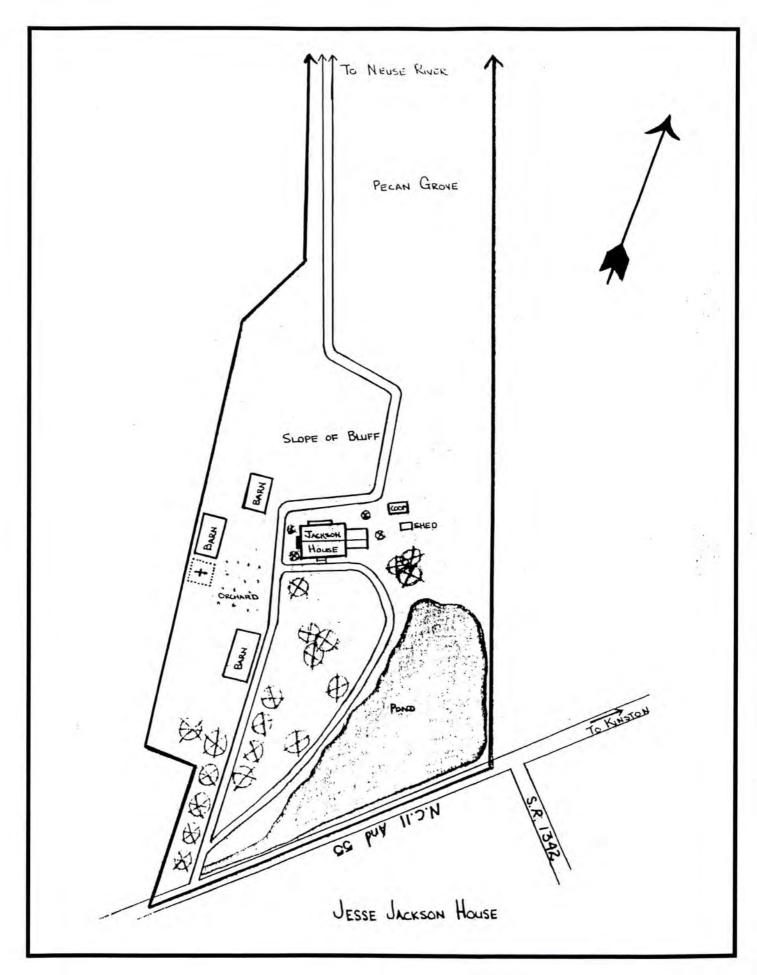


FIGURE 4 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - sketch map from 1971 National Register nomination

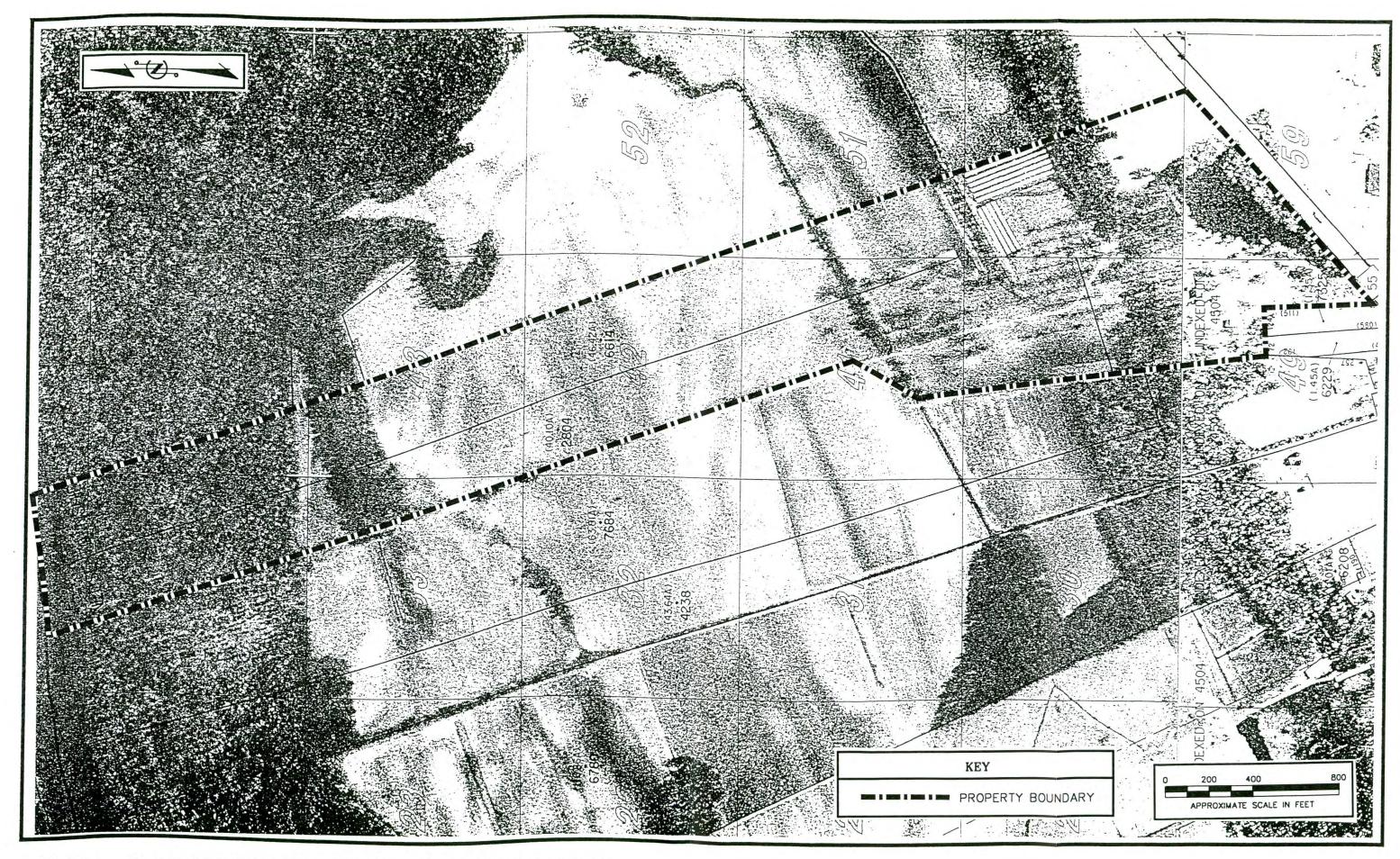


FIGURE 5 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - tax map depicting property boundaries

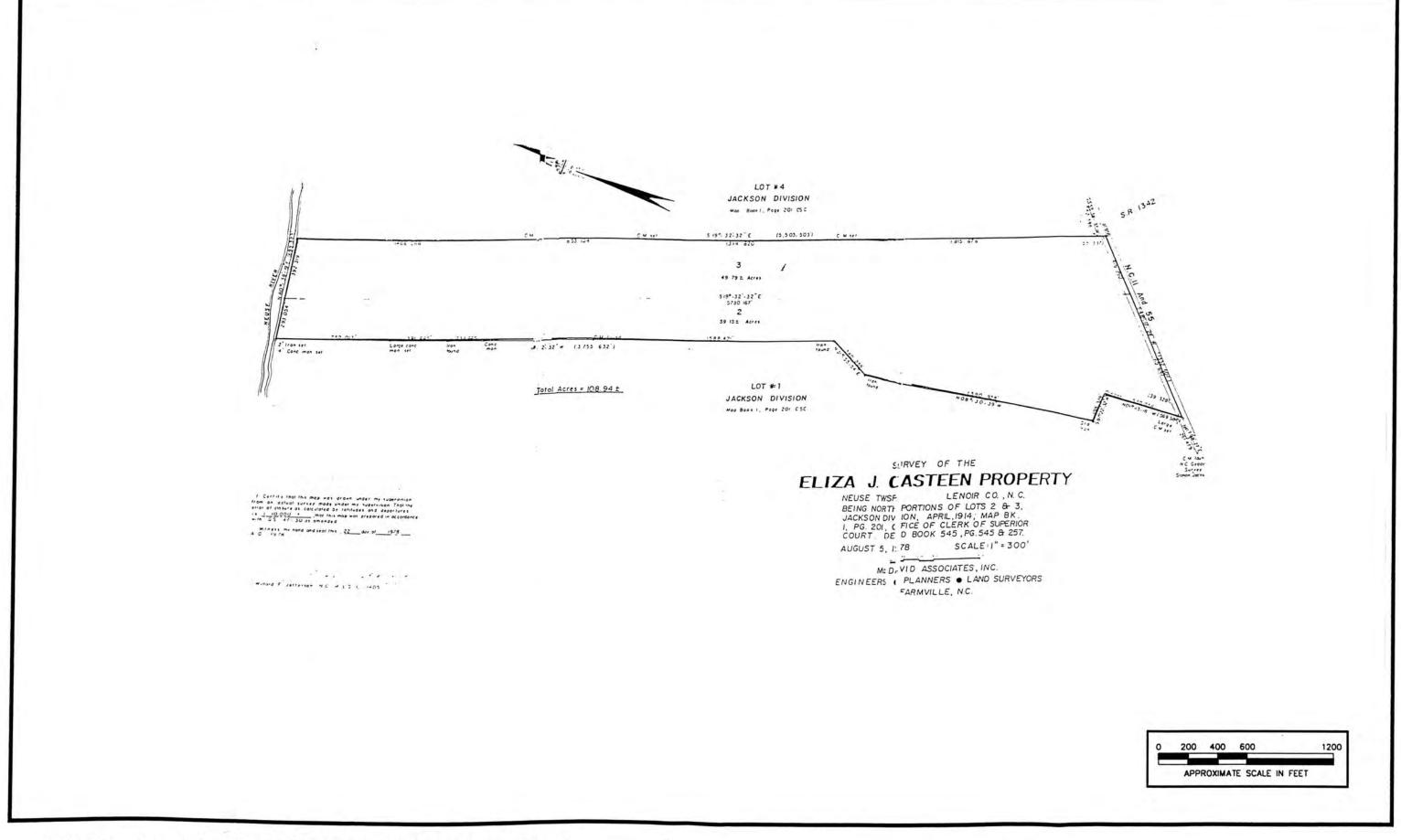


FIGURE 6 Jesse Jackson House (#1) - survey map depicting National Register boundary as amended in 1979

#### C. Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

#### HENRY L. HERRING HOUSE (#15) (LR-700)

Down 0.2 mile lane, south side of US 70, 0.65 miles west of junction with SR 1548,
Kinston vicinity
4765 Highway 70 West, Kinston NC 28504

#### History

Various bits of historical and architectural evidence suggest that the central section of the Henry L. Herring House dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. A newspaper article states that the house was created from a storage granary in 1812 (Rouse 1964). A genealogical account of the Herring family also puts the dwelling's date of construction at 1812 (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:256). A decade-later date--1822--is scratched into the stucco of the east chimney. (The 1812 date may have been based upon a misreading of the chimney date (Herring 1998); where the converted granary claim comes from is not known. The date 1822 visible on the chimney may be a recreation of an inscription upon earlier stucco or a date brick beneath.)

Architectural evidence, including the house's hall-parlor plan/coastal cottage form and, particularly, its two surviving Federal-style mantels and Federal entryway, appears to confirm that part of the house dates from the early nineteenth century and perhaps indeed 1822. As discussed further at the description below, the house was heavily renovated in 1928, giving it its current Colonial Revival-style appearance.

The Herring family has been present in eastern North Carolina since the mid eighteenth century and has always occupied the house (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:256; Herring 1998). Census research conducted by Robbie D. Jones (1993) in association with recordation of the house suggests that a William Herring, Jr. owned the property in 1840. When the 1840 census taker visited the property, Herring and his wife were in their 20s, had a daughter under the age of five, and owned three female slaves. (Jones could not locate a reference to William Herring, Sr. in earlier nineteenth-century federal censuses.) The 1850 census identified the following members of the Herring household: William Herring, a 40-year-old farmer; 36-year-old Rebecca S. Herring; William S.(?) Herring who, though only 16, was identified as a farmer; Edward M. and Nancy S. Herring, who were 11 and six, respectively; and Susan Wiggins, who was 16. In 1860 the census identifies the younger William Herring living in his own household, which held the following occupants: William J.(?) Herring, by then 27; his 19-year-old wife, Mary; and their nine-month-old daughter, Mary A. Herring. Jones identified the property, bearing the name W. Herring for one of the William Herrings, on the Koerner Military Survey map of 1863.

The young William Herring of the 1850 and 1860 censuses was William Isler Herring. With his first wife, Mary (or Polly), he had seven children, who died young or, for other reasons, did not succeed to ownership of the homeplace. With his second wife, Laura Elizabeth Loftin, he had four additional

children, Thomas Jason, Becton Isler, Henry Loftin, and Harriet Laura. Herring had remarried within a few years of the 1875 death of his first wife; the 1880 census lists his 32-year-old wife, Laura, children from his first marriage, and two-year-old son Thomas.

William Isler and Laura Herring's four children acquired his extensive holdings and the three brothers subsequently acquired their sister's interest in the property. Farmers and tobacco warehouseman, they ran their large farming business jointly as the Herring Brothers (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:256; Herring 1998).

Harriet Laura Herring was a prominent "social scientist researcher and student of socio-industrial relations" in the South during the first half of the twentieth century. Raised on the family homeplace, she graduated from Meredith College in 1913, received a master's degree in history from Radcliffe College in 1918 and, in 1919, earned a special certificate in industrial relations from Bryn Mawr College. While in the Philadelphia area, she was employment manager for a knitting company. This began her "lifelong commitment to the industrial community and the welfare of its workers..." She returned to North Carolina as a community worker for the Pomona Mills in Greensboro and in 1922 became personnel director for the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills in Spray. In this position "she instituted the first comprehensive employee welfare system for cotton mill workers in the South" (Powell 1988:119). In the late 1920s Herring, with two of her brothers, briefly operated a cannery (discussed further below) on the homeplace property (Herring 1998).

In 1925 Herring began a 40-year association with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, joining the Institute for Research in Social Science (IRSS) at the behest of director Howard Odum. Her initial research focused on paternalism and company involvement in mill village life. As the institute's specialist in industrial research, and as a professor in the Department of Sociology, she investigated the textile industry, and industrialization in general, in the South. Her numerous publication included three books: Welfare Work in Mill Villages: The Story of Extra-Mill Activities in North Carolina (1929), Southern Industry and Regional Development (1940), and Passing of the Mill Village: Revolution in a Southern Institution (1949). She was also active in social welfare and industrial development outside of the university, serving on various state commissions. In the 1930s, for example, she took a leave from the IRSS to serve as North Carolina's Superintendent of Reemployment (Powell 1988:120).

Herring retired from the university in 1965, but as a professor emeritus of sociology she continued to live in Chapel Hill for several years. Near the end of her life she moved to the home of a niece in Snow Hill, near Kinston. She is buried in the family cemetery on the homeplace property (Powell 1988:120; Herring 1998).

Thomas, Becton, and Henry Herring farmed about 1,000 acres. Their holdings included the present farmstead; lands to the north, east, and south of the farmstead; and a farm east of Kinston. Thomas lived on the eastern farm, Becton lived in a house now reduced to chimneys on the north side of Highway 70 (Becton Herring House (#16), below), and Henry lived in the old homeplace. In 1928 Henry extensively renovated and expanded the house.

Around 1944 the farmland associated with the house was divided among William Isler Herring's descendants. Henry Bruton Herring, the son of Henry Loftin Herring, acquired the homeplace and a roughly 200-acre tract around it, which was bounded on the north by Highway 70 and the south by Falling Creek. The house is still owned and occupied by Henry Bruton Herring, and his wife, and the land remains in cotton, tobacco, corn, grains, and woodland, as it has throughout the twentieth century. The farmstead contains about 196 acres and is little changed from the farm of the 1944 division, but for the cutting off of a tract at the northwest upon which the Herring Grove Baptist Church stands and of a small piece of land at the south along Falling Creek, reflected on the current tax maps at the irregular southern border. In 1973 Henry Bruton Herring deeded a one-acre parcel just northwest of the farmhouse to his son, Henry Bruton Herring, Jr., who erected a ranch house upon it (Lenoir County Deed Book 657, Page 532). Following the younger Henry's death, the parcel was reacquired by Henry Bruton Herring and is again part of the farmstead (Herring 1998).

The farmstead associated with the house is described by Jones (1993) as "one of the best examples of a working farm in the county." It retains numerous outbuildings and other associated resources. Immediately around the house are an early well; a nineteenth-century cemetery; a late-nineteenth-century cotton gin house; a late-nineteenth-learly-twentieth-century smokehouse/shed room, tool shed/wood shelter, chicken coop, mule barn, garage, corncrib, packhouse, and ordering house foundation; a late 1920s cannery; and a modern tractor shed and bulk barns, equipment shed, and ranch house. A large black kettle for hog processing stands upended behind the tool shed/wood shelter.

The most significant of these ancillary resources are the cemetery, cotton gin house, cannery, and mule barn. The small cemetery northeast of the house, located behind a low wall within a cotton field, holds the graves of William Isler Herring (1834-1906), Polly H. Herring (1844-1875), Laura Loftin Herring (1849-1912), Harriet L. Herring (1892-1976), and three young Herring children. The cotton gin house is one of only a few that Jones documented in his inventory of Lenoir County. It has not operated as a gin within the memory of Henry Bruton Herring, who is almost 80 years old. He recalls it only being used as a cotton storage house. When the gin was operating in the late nineteenth century, cotton was Lenoir County's "great staple" (State Board of Agriculture 1896:358). The gin physically recalls that time.

The cannery is the only cannery Jones documented in the county. It was established at the urging of Harriet Laura Herring. Operated in the late 1920s, it canned fruits and vegetables under the "Southern Seasoned Products" label. A surviving label, for butterbeans, portrays the name of the brand, an image of the farmhouse (after the extensive alterations of 1928) and flanking outbuildings, and the initials of Becton Isler, Henry Loftin, and Harriet Laura Herring. By the late nineteenth century, with the advent of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Lenoir County farmers had begun to engage in truck farming (State Board of Agriculture 1896:358-359). The cannery could move its products not only along the rail lines, but down Highway 70 a few hundred yards to the north. Because of the difficulty of getting labor, however, the cannery was only operated for a few years before being converted into a hog parlor (Herring 1998). The mule barn is notable for its retention of some of its stalls and feeding troughs.

It too is a reminder of an important component of local agriculture. Prior to the 1950s, mules rather than tractors were the primary motive force in the raising of tobacco, cotton, and other crops in the county. Mules remained an important part of the Herring farm at least until the end of World War II (Daniel 1985; Herring 1998).

#### Description

The Henry Loftin Herring House is one-and-half stories tall, three bays wide, and two rooms deep (Plates 7 and 8). Built of frame, it is clad in vinyl siding and topped by slate shingles. The original portion of the house may have been a story-and-loft coastal cottage with an engaged front (north) porch, gable-end roof, exterior-end double-shouldered chimneys, hall/parlor-plan principal rooms, and rear (south) shed room. In addition to its form, the house's original or early surviving decorative features include the chimneys, the east of which bears an inscription of 1822; the front entryway, which includes an elliptical fanlight and sidelights set in wood panels; a solid brick common-bond foundation, a rare feature among the county's early buildings; and two Federal-style mantels.

Much of the remaining exterior finish of the house dates from the 1928 Colonial Revival-style renovations, which included side and rear additions. This work added the square front porch posts and balustrade; a similarly finished, gable-end, west side porch; three prominent gabled front dormers; a long rear shed dormer; a one-story, gable-end, dining room wing at the east side elevation; a one-story gabled kitchen wing extending to the dining room's south rear; and an enclosed porch across the house's rear elevation (Plate 9). (The original kitchen, which stood near the site of the dining room, was moved and subsequently burned down (Herring 1998)). A long carport attached to the rear of the kitchen is a modern addition constructed by Henry Bruton Herring.

Inside, the house retains one grand Federal feature, an ornately carved three-part mantel, in the living room, which is served by the dated east chimney (Figure 7). A second more simply finished Federal-style mantel is located in the west upstairs bedroom (Plates 10 and 11). It is not known whether this mantel was relocated from downstairs in 1928. The 1928 alterations to the interior included the addition of paneled wainscoting to the living room; the placing of French doors between the living room and dining room; the construction or rebuilding of the walnut-balustraded central stair, which has a built-in cabinet beneath it; and the removal of a partition wall separating the current living room from the former shed room to its rear.

The property retains the following outbuildings, only a few of which are in use, and other associated resources (Figures 8 and 9):

Cemetery - To the northeast of the house is the Herring family cemetery, which sits behind low concrete-block walls in a cotton field northeast of the house. As noted above, it contains the graves of William Isler Herring, Polly H. Herring, Laura Loftin Herring, Harriet L. Herring, and three of William's young children (Plate 12).

Well - To the north of the house is an early well with a round brick wall extended above the ground and a concrete cap. Water was first drawn from it by hand and then by electric pump. The farmstead now uses city water (Herring 1998).

Ranch house - To the northwest of the house is a modern, brick, one-story ranch house erected around 1973 by Henry Bruton Herring, Jr. on an acre lot cut off from the farmstead by his father (Lenoir County Deed Book 657, Page 532) (Plate 13). Following the younger Henry's death, the lot was reabsorbed into the farmstead and is now rented out (Herring 1998).

Cotton gin house - West of the ranch house is a former cotton gin house believed by Henry Bruton Herring to date from the late-nineteenth-century (Herring 1998). A weatherboarded building, it is heavily framed, with some of its principal members mortised, tenoned, and pegged together (Plate 14). Through an upper door above its principal south gable entry, cotton was reportedly winched up to be fed into the gin. Now vacant, the building was used for cotton storage for much of the twentieth century.

Tool shed/wood shelter - To the southwest of the house is a frame, weatherboarded, late-nineteenth-/early-twentieth-century tool shed and wood shelter (Plate 15). Its closed northern room held tools; much of its open southern portion was used to store wood. Just to its south is a large, overturned, cast-iron black kettle once used for hog processing.

Chicken coop - West of the tool shed/wood shelter is a late-nineteenth-/early-twentieth-century, frame, weatherboarded chicken coop. Other chicken houses on the property no longer survive (Herring 1998).

Cannery - To the southwest of the house and tool shed is a large, gabled, weatherboarded, frame building that was operated in the late 1920s as a cannery (Plate 16). The cannery was only run for a few years before being converted into a hog parlor. Wooden hog pens still fill its floor.

Equipment shed - East of the cannery is a large, open equipment shed probably erected after 1960. (Plate 15). Some farm equipment is still stored in the building.

Ordering house - The extant brick walls of a deep basement south of the equipment shed were once topped by an ordering house. Tobacco still on its sticks was taken from the adjacent packhouse and placed in the building, which was then filled with steam. The moist air softened the tobacco sufficiently to allow it to be stripped and sorted without crumbling.

Packhouse - To the east of the ordering house pit is a frame, wood-shingled, late-nineteenth-/early-twentieth-century packhouse (Plate 17). It has partially collapsed, but its upper section and roof are still largely intact.

Corn crib - Just east of the collapsed packhouse is a frame, weatherboarded, late-nineteenth-/early-twentieth-century corn crib with a gable-front roof and east side shed (Plate 17).

Tractor shed/bulk barns - South of the packhouse and corncrib are a modern tractor shed and metal bulk barns that are still in use.

Mule barn - To the southeast of the house is a late-nineteenth-/early-twentieth-century mule barn (Plate 18). A large frame building clad in weatherboards, it has a gabled roof and, at its north, a long side shed. It still retains some of its mule stalls and the bins that held the grain and wheat that was fed to the animals. A few of the barn's central posts were gnawed and rubbed by the mules to such an extent that they appear to threaten the building's structural stability.

Garage - South of the mule barn is an early-twentieth-century garage (Plate 18). A small, one-bay, gable-front, frame building, it is sided with wood shingles.

Smokehouse - To the southeast of the house, just beyond the carport, is a frame, weatherboarded, late-nineteenth-/early-twentieth-century former smokehouse (Plate 19).

The farmstead once held additional buildings, some of which are shown on the 1944 division map of the Herring Brothers holdings. These included tobacco barns located south of the current bulk barns; seven tenant houses located along or near Highway 70; and a bridge that crossed Falling Creek. None of these resources still stand.

#### Integrity

The Henry L. Herring House, along with its outbuildings and associated resources, and its farmlands and woodlands, retains its integrity. The house, which is significant both for its ca. 1822 and 1928 building periods, retains all seven National Register attributes of integrity. The outbuildings and associated resources, although largely not in use, retain their integrity as a whole, in spite of various degrees of deterioration. The farmlands and woodlands, which have retained their same use and patterns since at least the early twentieth century (Herring 1998), are also intact and retain their integrity.

#### **National Register Evaluation**

#### Criterion A

The Henry L. Herring House farm is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A. To be eligible for listing under this Criterion, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. It is believed that this resource is eligible under Criterion A for its association with local agricultural history. Jones in 1993 found the property to be one of the best examples of a working farm in Lenoir County. The farm has been cultivated by the Herring family since the nineteenth century and retains, at the least, its twentieth century field patterns (Herring 1998; Lenoir County Map Book 3, Page 68 (Figure 10)). It also retains, around the farmhouse, a large number of outbuildings. The property is not recommended as Register-eligible, however, simply because of

its agricultural use, for historic function and significance are not necessarily commensurate. The farm, rather, retains a number of outbuildings important to understanding the history of agriculture in Lenoir County. Its packhouse and the pit of its former ordering house, although ruinous, reflect the local importance of tobacco. The mule barn recalls the time, prior to the 1950s, when mules rather than tractors were the primary motive force in the county's (and the Herring farm's) tobacco, cotton, and other fields. The early cotton gin speaks of the raising of cotton in the county in the late nineteenth century and the cannery of the local production of fruits and vegetables in the early twentieth century. These resources, along with the farmhouse, other outbuildings, and still cultivated fields, limn a nuanced picture of agricultural life and activity in Lenoir County in the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth.

In spite of the activities of the cotton gin house and the cannery, this resource is not believed to be significant under Criterion A in the area of industry. The gin house retains no machinery or evidence of machinery and ceased operating by the early twentieth century. The cannery also retains none of its equipment and operated for only a few years. Because of their lack of equipment and longevity, they are not sufficiently representative of local industrial activities to be significant in the area of industry.

#### Criterion B

The Henry L. Herring House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B. To be eligible for listing under Criterion B, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with the life of a person significant in America's past. Further, as noted at National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1982), a property should be a good representative of an individual's historic contributions and should be associated with the individual's adult and productive life. Harriet Laura Herring is believed to be a person significant in our past for her contributions to the understanding of the socio-industrial relations of the textile and other industries--particularly textile mill villages--in the South during the first half of the twentieth century. However, she left the homeplace in her late teens, prior to embarking on her career, and subsequently relinquished her interest in the family farm lands to her brothers. Her productive work was done in the early 1920s in textile mill towns elsewhere in North Carolina and, from the mid 1920s through the late 1960s, in Chapel Hill, where she a staff member of the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science and a professor in the sociology department. The resources associated with her productive career--offices, libraries, classrooms, a dwelling or dwellings--would be located in Chapel Hill. Her only connections with the Herring farm after her teens were occasional visits back home, the establishment of the cannery with two of her brothers, and her burial in the family cemetery. (Herring's nephew, Henry Bruton Herring, knows of no socio-industrial experiment associated with the cannery. Indeed, he notes that it failed because of problems with finding labor. Herring's extensive correspondence and papers for 1928-1929 are almost exclusively focused on the textile industry and labor strife and make no mention of the cannery (Herring Papers). Even if the cannery bore some relation to Herring's interests, it was a small operation that only functioned for a few years: any connection of the cannery with her important contributions would be attenuated at best.)

#### Criterion C

The Henry L. Herring House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture. To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and, inter alia, embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The house is a rare surviving example in Lenoir County of an early nineteenth-century coastal-cottage form dwelling. Its Federal-style mantels--particularly the living room mantel--and front entry are notable local examples of the style. The extensive Colonial Revival-style alterations to, and extensions of, the house are not intrusions that diminished its earlier appearance, but rather noteworthy representatives of the Colonial Revival style in rural Lenoir County in the early twentieth century. Architecturally, the house's period of significance is both ca. 1822 and 1928, and embraces the coastal-cottage form and Federal and Colonial Revival styles.

This resource is not believed to be additionally eligible under Criterion C as part of a historic district for, due to surrounding modern industrial and commercial development, it is not a component of a significant and distinguishable entity.

#### Criterion D

The Henry L. Herring House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D. To be eligible for listing under Criterion D, a property must retain integrity and must have yielded or be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It cannot be demonstrated that the house is eligible for its information potential, as any important information it might yield is available elsewhere (National Park Service 1982). The underground archaeological potential of the lands associated with the house are not addressed in this report.

#### **National Register Boundary Description**

The proposed National Register boundary of the Henry L. Herring House farmstead encompasses two parcels historically associated with it: Lenoir County Tax Map 4505.03, Block 01, Parcel 5193, and Lenoir County Tax Map 3595.04, Block 91, Parcel 8392 (Figure 11). The first parcel contains about 195 acres. The second, which was cut out of the farm in 1973 and subsequently brought back into it, contains one acre. The proposed National Register boundary therefore encompasses approximately 196 acres. (The one-acre parcel contains a noncontributing ranch house, but it was historically associated with the farm and to cut it out of the boundary would leave a small hole near the middle of the property.) Within the boundary are the house, its outbuildings and associated resources, and its farmlands and woodlands (Plate 20).

#### National Register Boundary Justification

The proposed National Register boundary has been drawn to include lands historically associated with the Henry L. Herring House that have been cultivated by the Herring family since the nineteenth

century and that retain, at the least, their twentieth-century field patterns. The property remains in cotton, tobacco, corn, grains, and woodland, as it has throughout the twentieth century. The farmstead contains about 196 acres and is little changed from the farm pictured on a 1944 survey map of the Herring Brothers property, but for the cutting off of a tract at the northwest upon which the Herring Grove Baptist Church stands and of a small piece of land at the south along Falling Creek, which is reflected on the current tax maps at the irregular southern border (Figures 10 and 11). The boundary takes in the entire farm, rather than just the house and its associated outbuildings and grounds, because the resource is believed to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with local agricultural history. The much larger parcel once associated with the farm is not included within the boundary, for it has not been associated with the house since the property was divided among the descendants of William Isler Herring in 1944.

The edge of right of way on the south side of US 70, which corresponds to the back edge of the drainage ditch, has been chosen as the eastern border of the National Register boundary because the right of way (1) is owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and is not legally part of the property, (2) does not contain any contributing manmade or natural features and does not contribute to the historic landscape characteristics of the property, and (3) has been altered and will continue to be altered in the course of routine maintenance by the Department and therefore no longer possesses integrity in terms of the National Register.



PLATE 7 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - north front and west side elevations



PLATE 8 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - north front elevation



PLATE 9 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - south rear elevation

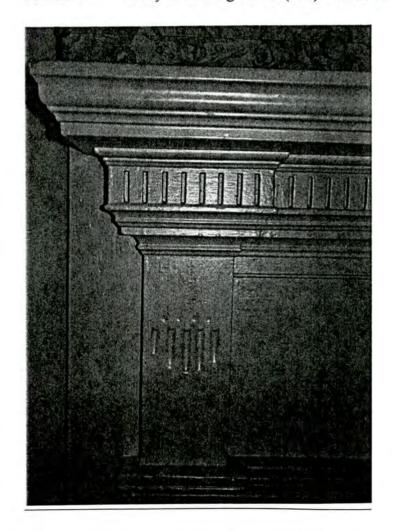


PLATE 10 Henry L. Herring House - Federal-style upstairs west bedroom mantel



PLATE 11 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - Federal-style living room mantel



PLATE 12 Henry L. Herring House - grave of William Isler Herring

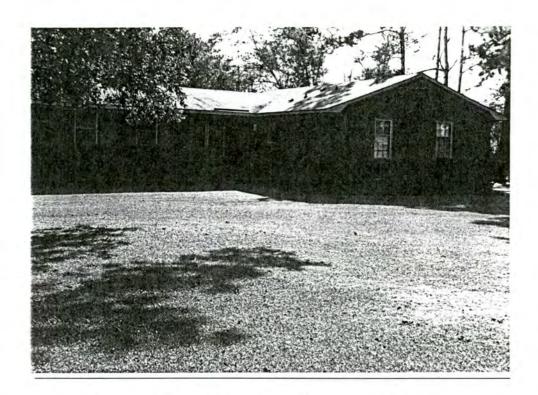


PLATE 13 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - ranch house

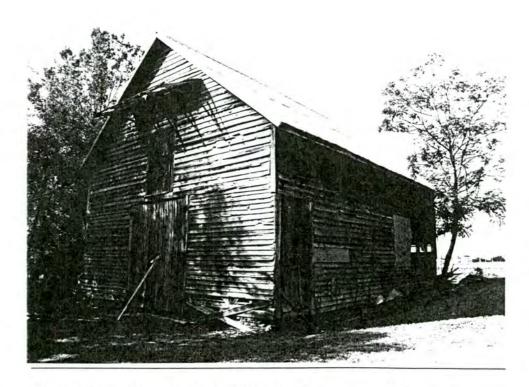


PLATE 14 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - cotton gin house

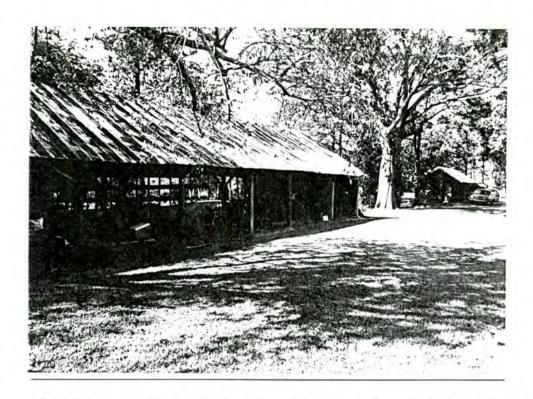


PLATE 15 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - equipment shed at left, tool shed/wood shelter at right



PLATE 16 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - cannery



PLATE 17 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - corn crib at left, packhouse at right



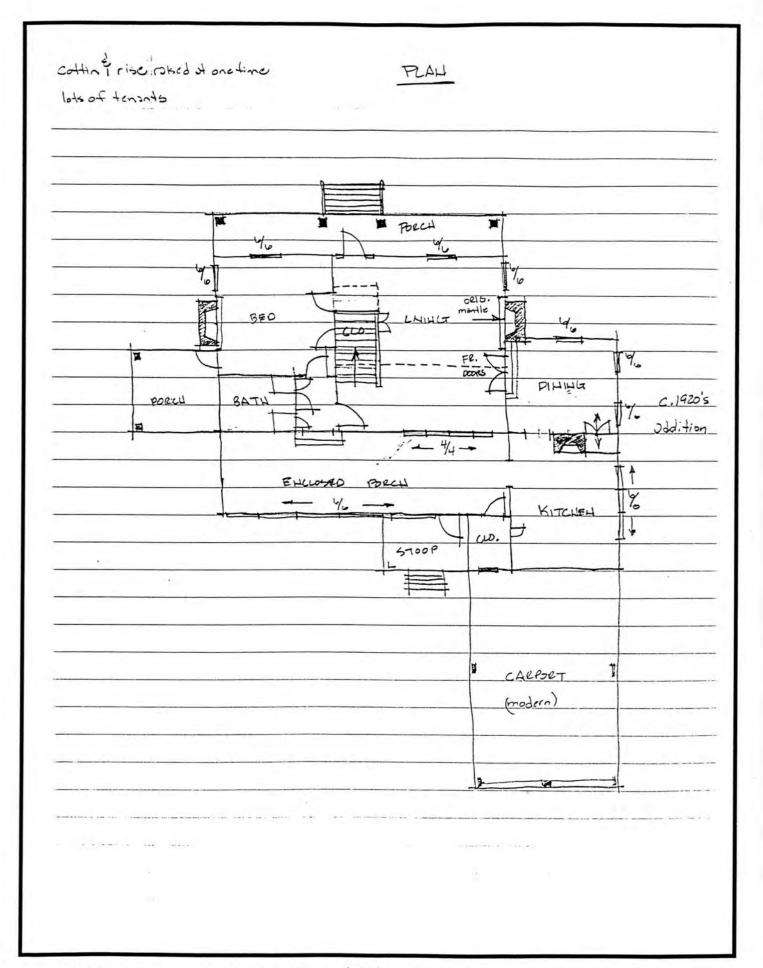
PLATE 18 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - mule barn at left, garage at right



PLATE 19 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - smokehouse



PLATE 20 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - view south from route 70 of house and fields



Henry L. Herring House (#15) - floor plan drawn by Robbie D. Jones in 1973 FIGURE 7 1993

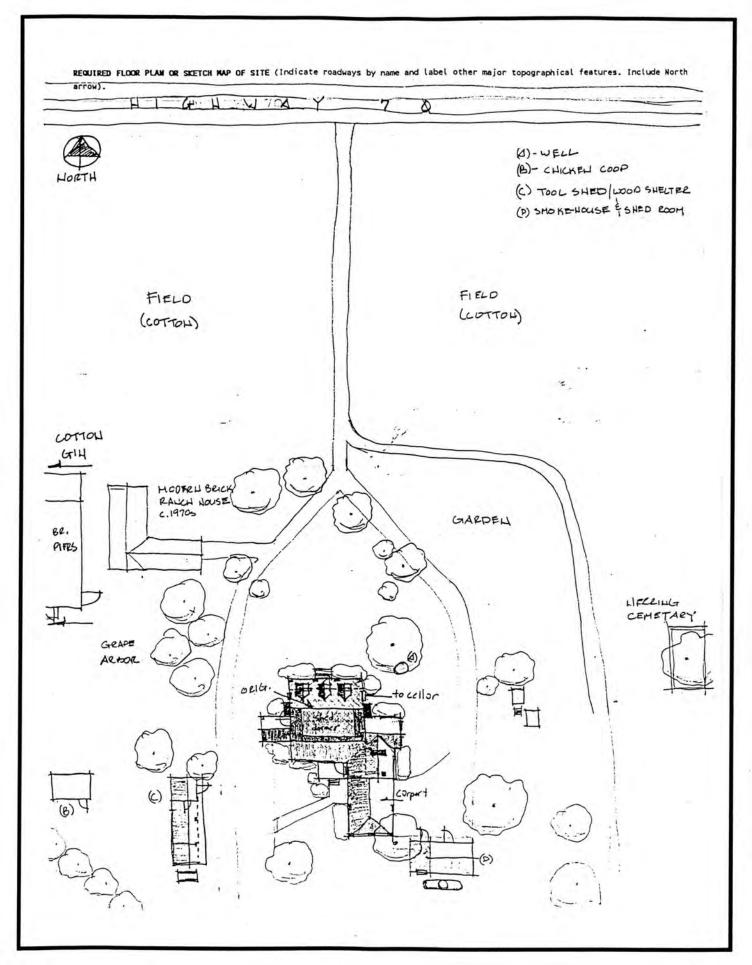


FIGURE 8 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - site plan, northern section, drawn by Robbie D. Jones in 1973

40 1993

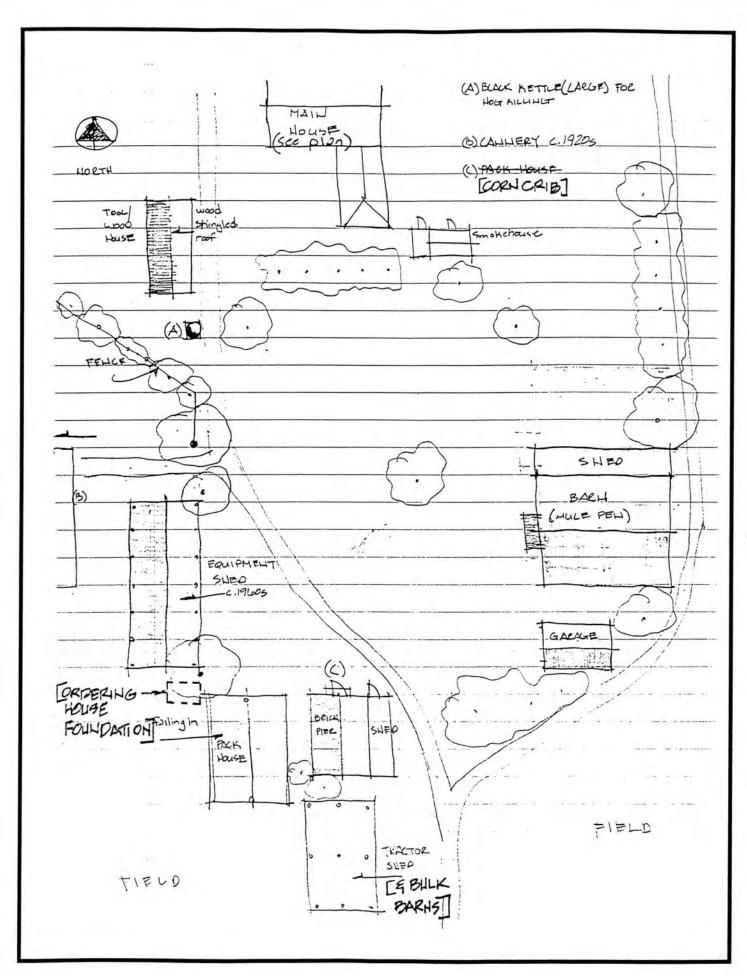


FIGURE 9 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - site plan, southern section, drawn by Robbie D. Jones in 1973, annotated
41 1993

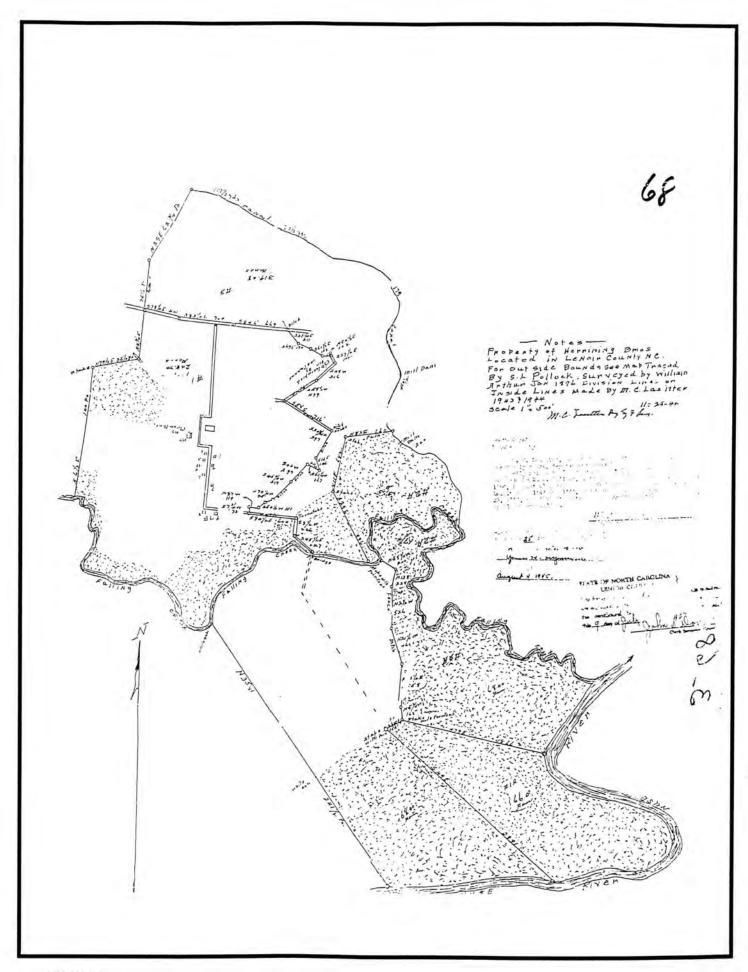


FIGURE 10 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - 1944 Herring Brothers property division survey map

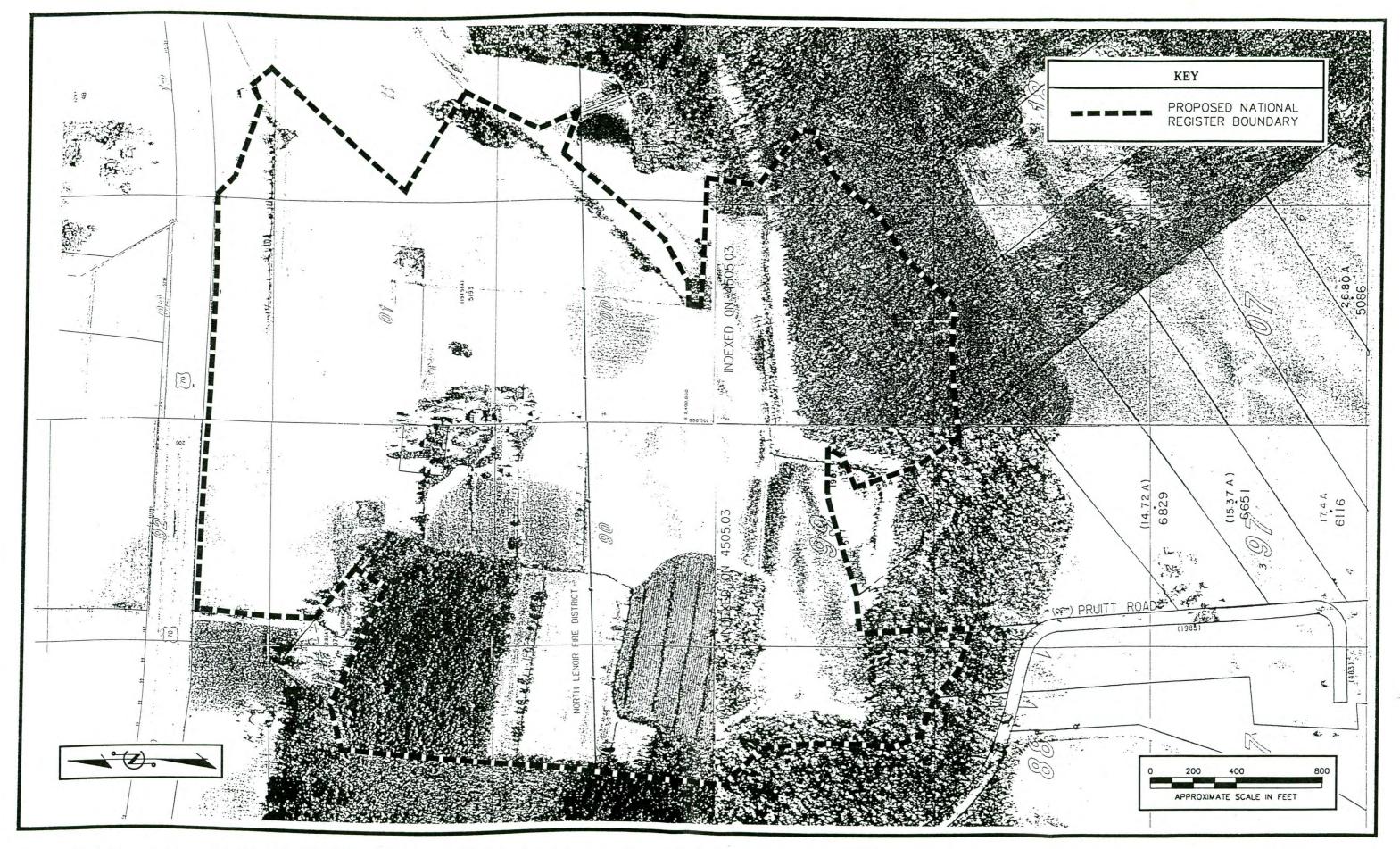


FIGURE 11 Henry L. Herring House (#15) - tax map depicting proposed National Register boundary

# JAMES ALEXANDER AND LAURA McDANIEL HOUSE or MAXWOOD (#39) (LR-927)

Down 0.1 mile lane, west side of SR 1324, 0.5 miles south of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity 1766 Kennedy Home Road, Kinston NC 28504

# History

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House, also known as Maxwood, was erected between 1914 and 1916. James Alexander McDaniel (1867-1928) was a Kinstonian prominent in local business, civic, and political affairs. In 1892 he married Laura Evans Warters (d. 1940) of the Falling Creek community. It was upon Warters family land that they were to raise Maxwood (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:309-310; Walker 1998).

The McDaniels built their first house on Gordon Street in Kinston and James McDaniel began the successful development of a 350-acre tract of land he owned east of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. In 1905 the McDaniels made a charitable donation of the house, which was converted into Kinston's first hospital--the 20-bed Robert Bruce McDaniel Memorial Hospital--and built their second dwelling in the town. In 1906 James McDaniel erected the McDaniel Building on Queen Street. The structure was an office building before he converted it into the Caswell Hotel, which he operated. Among his other business activities, McDaniel served as a director of Kinston Cotton Mills. In 1907 he represented Lenoir County in the state legislature. He also served as a Kinston councilman and was active in the First Baptist Church of Kinston (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:309-310; Walker 1998).

In 1914 the McDaniels began construction of their third house, which they named Maxwood (Plates 21 and 22). It was raised in the Falling Creek community, between Kinston and LaGrange, on Warters family land that had been inherited by Laura Warters McDaniel. A deteriorated midnineteenth-century dwelling west of the house--the James Warters House (#40, below)--was the principal farmhouse on the property prior to the construction of Maxwood. Laura McDaniel's parents died while she was young and she was raised in Kinston by relatives. The James Warters House may have therefore already been reduced to the status of a tenant house prior to the time the McDaniels built their house. It was to serve that function after Maxwood was built and has been long vacant (Walker 1998).

Laura McDaniel is thought by the family to have planned and designed the grand Colonial Revivalstyle dwelling, which was completed in 1916. No record of any architect has survived. The timber for the house was reportedly cut from the property. Farmland associated with it extended to its west and to its south, across Kennedy Home Road (SR 1324). James Alexander McDaniel kept the land in cultivation, but was not himself a farmer. Rather, he was a Kinston businessman who had relocated to the country and worked his lands via tenants upon it (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:309-310; Walker 1998). Maxwood was subsequently owned by the McDaniels' youngest surviving child, Douglas (1897-1965) and his wife, Melissa Herring McDaniel. Douglas McDaniel farmed the property with the assistance of tenants. The house is now owned and occupied by the McDaniels' daughter, Laura Ellen McDaniel Walker, and her husband, Charles Ziegler Walker, Jr. The property continues to be farmed; the active farmer, who cultivates the land in shares with the Walkers, lives in a modern ranch house on the property, which stands south of Maxwood. The primary crops raised on the farmland are cotton, tobacco, soybeans, corn, and grains (Walker 1998).

# Description

According to Robbie D. Jones (1994), who inventoried the historic resources of Lenoir County in 1993-1994, Maxwood is "the best preserved Colonial Revival style dwelling in rural Lenoir County" and "one of Lenoir County's finest rural dwellings of the early twentieth century." The house is located west of Kennedy Home Road down a long pecan-lined lane that turns in a circle at the east front facade and continues around the house's south side to three surviving domestic outbuildings at the rear (Figures 12 and 13). Rows of trees extend from Kennedy Home Road to the north and south of the lane, taking in, along the road, small fields and, closer to the house, a front lawn. Behind and to the sides of the house and its three outbuildings is a small area of land that is partially open and partially planted in boxwoods and other shrubs. Behind this is a large woodlot that was cut in part following damage done to it by Hurricane Fran. Behind the woodlot is the James Warters House (#40, below) and a tobacco barn. South of the house, north of Kennedy Home Road, is a brick ranch house and some mostly modern outbuildings. The house grounds, woodlot, and ranch house are framed by fields. Fields associated with the house are also located to the southeast, across Kennedy Home Road.

The large, frame, weatherboarded dwelling is two stories tall and two rooms deep, with a two-story rear ell that gives it a T-shaped footprint (Plate 23). Though perhaps springing from the center-hall plan tradition, the gable-end structure is richly ornamented with classical decorative motifs and looks more like a local town dwelling than a rural residence. The front portico, which shades the central bay of the three-bay front elevation, features Tuscan columns, modillion blocks, and a balustrade that fronts paired windows above the entry. The entry, slightly recessed behind the portico, is adorned with an elliptical fanlight, dentil molding, and leaded-glass sidelights. Further colonial details at the front facade include modillion blocks, large twelve over-twelve windows edged with shutters, and three gabled dormers with arched six-over-six sash windows, molded surrounds, and keystones.

The south side elevation of the main block is marked by modillion blocks and cornice returns; a hiproofed porch with latticework posts; and an exterior-end brick chimney with corbeled crown that is flanked by twelve-over-twelve sash and, above its shoulders, quarter-round attic windows (Plate 24). The north elevation is finished in similar fashion, though it has a gabled kitchen wing, rather than a porch, extending from its first story (Plate 25). The rear ell has the same finish as the main block of the house--twelve-over-twelve windows, cornice returns, modillion blocks, exterior-end brick chimney (Plate 26). A large window-filled sunroom/ sleeping porch extends from the rear of the main block along the south elevation of the ell.

The interior of the house, currently undergoing restoration, has an ornate classical finish as well. Its central hall or foyer is adorned with paneled wainscoting, square fluted columns and pilasters supporting a deep entablature, French doors, an original chandelier, and a two-run stair (Plates 27 and 28). Other decorative features include Adamesque mantels, paneled doors, molded surrounds, operable upstairs transoms, crown moldings, molded baseboards, and a built-in china cabinet with leaded-glass doors in the dining room.

To the west (rear) of the house are three original or early frame outbuildings (Plates 29 and 30). Directly behind the ell stands the former combination washhouse/powerhouse or generator shed. A weatherboarded gable-front building, it has a front washroom served by a chimney and hearth and a larger rear room. The back room initially held a generator that provided electricity for the house and power for other functions. The second generator survives in place, as do some wheels and an axle at the ceiling which once transferred the generator's power to a washing machine in the front room and a saw and water pump behind the building. Immediately to the north of the washhouse/powerhouse is a smaller frame, weatherboarded, gable-front smokehouse. Just to the washhouse/powerhouse's south is a one-bay, frame, shed-roofed, German- and aluminum-sided garage.

The farm once had numerous other outbuildings and associated resources (Walker 1998). A large barn with stables stood behind the washhouse/powerhouse, along with a chicken house. Six tobacco barns and a large packhouse stood across Kennedy Home Road, south of the house. Five tenant houses were located to the north, west, and south of the house, west of Kennedy Home Road. Two tobacco barns stood near the James Warters House (#40), west of the house. Some outbuildings also stood south of the house. Of these buildings, only one tobacco barn across Kennedy Home Road, one tobacco barn at the James Warters House, and a tobacco barn and part of a former packhouse to the south of the house survive. These latter two buildings stand amidst a small complex of mostly modern buildings that replaced earlier agricultural buildings. These modern structures include five bulk barns, an equipment shed, metal tanks, and a brick ranch house in which the property's active farmer lives (Plate 31). These buildings, including the ranch house, are all on the McDaniel house's land.

# Integrity

Maxwood, its three early outbuildings, and its immediate grounds retain their integrity. As indicated by historic photographs and the family, the house has changed little since James Alexander and Laura McDaniel moved to it in 1916. The house retains all seven National Register attributes of integrity. The house, washhouse/ powerhouse, smokehouse, garage, and grounds all contribute to the resource. As noted above, the farmland associated with the house--which extended to the house's north, west, south and, across Kennedy Home Road, southeast--once contained numerous tenant houses, tobacco barns, and other outbuildings and associated resources. Almost all of these resources are no longer

extant and a modern complex of outbuildings and modern ranch house stand to the south of the house and its grounds.

# National Register Evaluation

## Criterion A

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A. To be eligible for listing under this Criterion, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. It cannot be demonstrated that this resource is associated with any such event. Although much of the land historically associated with the house has been farmed since the house's construction, and indeed probably long before, the resource is not believed to have made a broad contribution to agricultural history. As noted at National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1982), a building historically in commercial use is not significant in the area of commercial history simply because of its commercial use. Likewise, a resource historically in agricultural use is not eligible in the area of agricultural history simply because of its agricultural use. It cannot be demonstrated that the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House made a significant contribution to agricultural history. Rather, it only functioned at times--and *not* at the time of its construction--as a farmhouse, and as noted at National Register Bulletin 16A (National Park Service 1991), historic function should not be confused with an area of significance.

#### Criterion B

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B. To be eligible for listing under Criterion B, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with the life of a person significant in America's past. The McDaniels were members of the local gentry but, as noted at Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1982), 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. It must be demonstrated that the specific individual was important. Such a demonstration cannot be made for the McDaniels or their successors.

### Criterion C

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture. To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and, *inter alia*, embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The house is one of Lenoir County's finest early-twentieth-century rural dwellings and perhaps its best preserved rural example of the Colonial Revival style. It therefore retains its integrity and embodies the Colonial Revival style and, along with its residential grounds and surviving early domestic outbuildings, is eligible at the local level for National Register listing

extant and a modern complex of outbuildings and modern ranch house stand to the south of the house and its grounds.

# **National Register Evaluation**

## Criterion A

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A. To be eligible for listing under this Criterion, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with an event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. It cannot be demonstrated that this resource is associated with any such event. Although much of the land historically associated with the house has been farmed since the house's construction, and indeed probably long before, the resource is not believed to have made a broad contribution to agricultural history. As noted at National Register Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1982), a building historically in commercial use is not significant in the area of commercial history simply because of its commercial use. Likewise, a resource historically in agricultural use is not eligible in the area of agricultural history simply because of its agricultural use. It cannot be demonstrated that the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House made a significant contribution to agricultural history. Rather, it only functioned at times--and *not* at the time of its construction--as a farmhouse, and as noted at National Register Bulletin 16A (National Park Service 1991), historic function should not be confused with an area of significance.

#### Criterion B

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B. To be eligible for listing under Criterion B, a property must retain integrity and must have been associated with the life of a person significant in America's past. The McDaniels were members of the local gentry but, as noted at Bulletin 15 (National Park Service 1982), 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. It must be demonstrated that the specific individual was important. Such a demonstration cannot be made for the McDaniels or their successors.

#### Criterion C

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture. To be eligible for listing under Criterion C, a property must retain integrity and, *inter alia*, embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The house is one of Lenoir County's finest early-twentieth-century rural dwellings and perhaps its best preserved rural example of the Colonial Revival style. It therefore retains its integrity and embodies the Colonial Revival style and, along with its residential grounds and surviving early domestic outbuildings, is eligible at the local level for National Register listing

under Criterion C. The period of significance of the property under this Criterion is 1916, the year the house was completed.

This resource is not believed to be additionally eligible under Criterion C as part of a historic district for, due to surrounding modern development and changing land use, it is not a component of a significant and distinguishable entity.

## Criterion D

The James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D. To be eligible for listing under Criterion D, a property must retain integrity and must have yielded or be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It cannot be demonstrated that the house is eligible for its information potential, as any important information it might yield is available elsewhere (National Park Service 1982). The underground archaeological potential of the lands associated with the house are not addressed in this report.

# National Register Boundary Description

The National Register boundary recommended for the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House follows, at its east, the edge of right-of-way of Kennedy Home Road (Plate 32); at its north, a row of trees extending west from Kennedy Home Road (Plate 33); at its west the edge of a partially cut woodlot (Plate 26, background); at its south a row of trees extending west from Kennedy Home Road (Plate 34); and at its southwest the edge of a side yard short of where this yard tails into a rectangular array of largely modern outbuildings (Plate 26, foreground). This boundary takes in: the front (east) grounds of the house, which include a pecan-lined entry drive, two small flanking fields, and grassy lawns; the side lawns, which at the north include boxwoods and shrubs and at the southeast include a grassy lawn, a few trees, and a small grape arbor; and, at the rear (west), it takes in three outbuildings immediately behind the house and a small area of open grounds behind the house and outbuildings at the edge of a woodlot. It encompasses an approximately eight-acre portion of the 325-acre property (Lenoir County Tax Map 3584, Block 87, Parcel 0552) upon which the house stands. The proposed boundary is outlined at a site plan and a composite map of sections of Lenoir County Tax Maps 3584 and 3585 (Figures 14 and 15).

# **National Register Boundary Justification**

As noted above, the proposed National Register boundary of the James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House takes in the entire residential setting of the house and includes all of the non-cultivated property within which the house is set. The proposed boundary retains all of the house's historic estate-like setting. The boundary does not include woodlots and fields (other than two small fields at the front of the house), the James Warters House (#40), or the modern ranch house and mostly modern outbuildings to the south of the house, all of which are part of the 325-acre property. The excluded lands do not contribute to the significance of the house, which was erected as a country home of a Kinston businessman and his wife, rather than as a working farmhouse: tenants farmed the

land, rather than the McDaniels. The McDaniels' son, Douglas, subsequently farmed the property with the assistance of tenants. This was after the property's 1916 period of significance, however, and all of the tenant houses, and almost all of the outbuildings that stood during Douglas' tenure, have been destroyed. The farmer who currently farms the property in shares with the Walkers, the current owners, does so from a modern ranch house south of the house and utilizes bulk barns and other modern outbuildings to assist in his operations.

The edge of right of way on the west side of Kennedy Home Road, which corresponds to the back edge of the drainage ditch, has been chosen as the eastern border of the National Register boundary because the right of way (1) is owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and is not legally part of the property, (2) does not contain any contributing manmade or natural features and does not contribute to the historic landscape characteristics of the property, and (3) has been altered and will continue to be altered in the course of routine maintenance by the Department and therefore no longer possesses integrity in terms of the National Register.

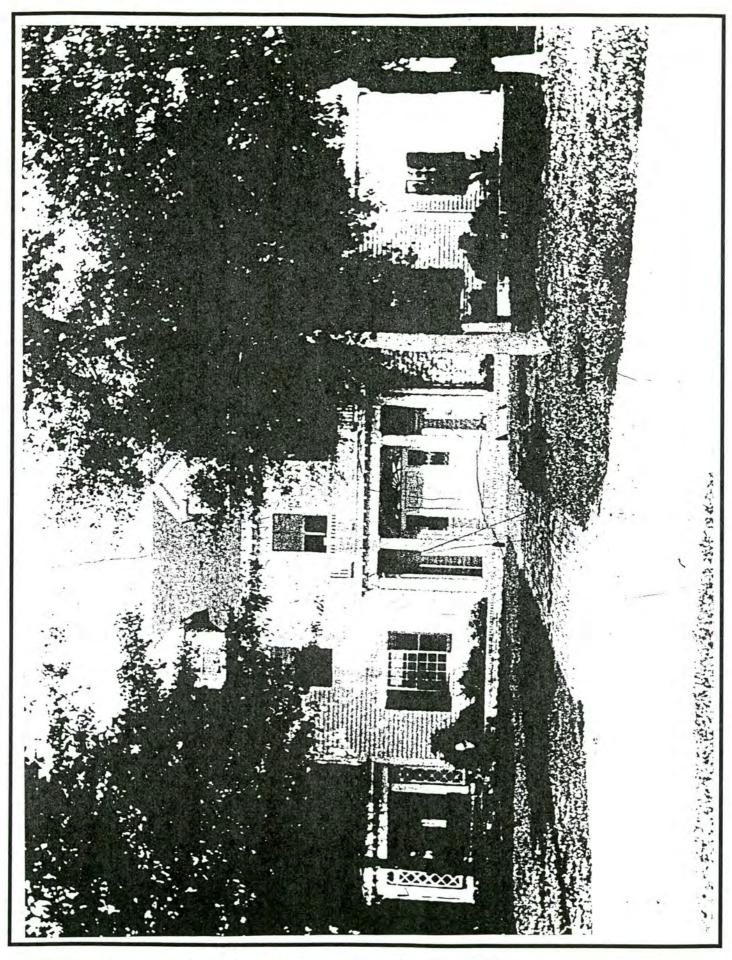


PLATE 21 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - historic photograph

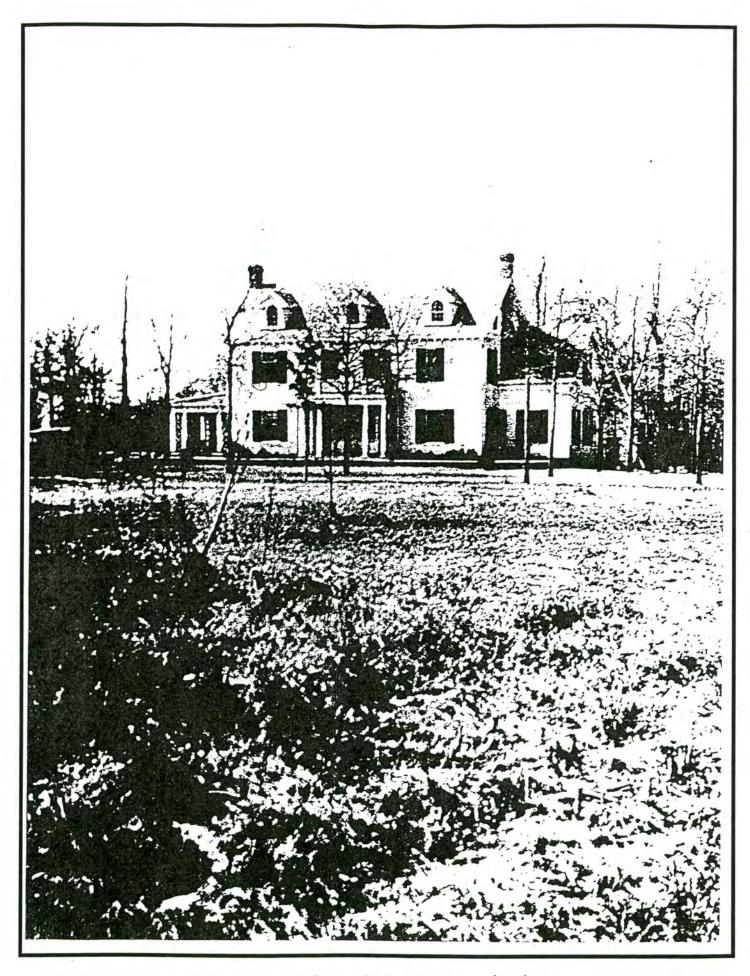


PLATE 22 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - historic photograph



PLATE 23 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - east front elevation



PLATE 24 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - south side elevation, sunroom/sleeping porch at left



PLATE 25 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - north side and west rear elevations, with boxwood row in foreground



PLATE 26 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - west rear and south side elevations, with southwest side lawn in foreground, woodlot in background

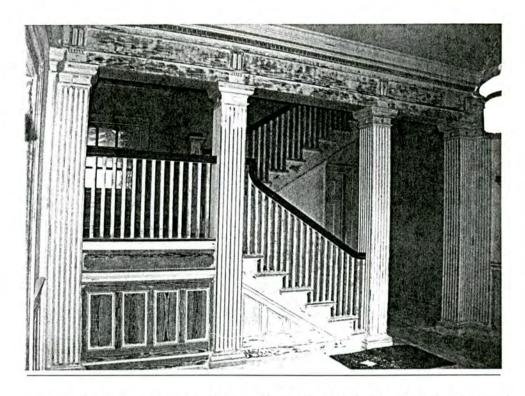


PLATE 27 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - foyer and stair (undergoing restoration)



PLATE 28 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - foyer and front entryway (undergoing restoration)



PLATE 29 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - washhouse/powerhouse on left, smokehouse on right



PLATE 30 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - garage

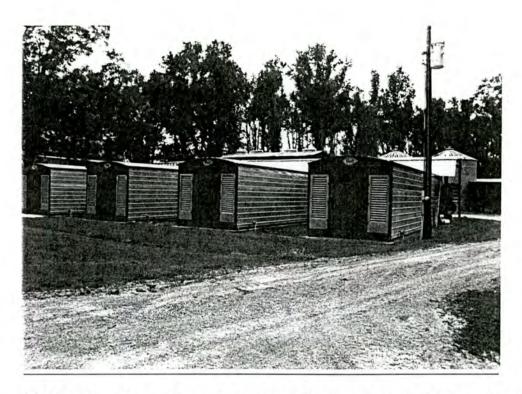


PLATE 31 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - bulk barns and other mostly modern outbuildings south of house and grounds



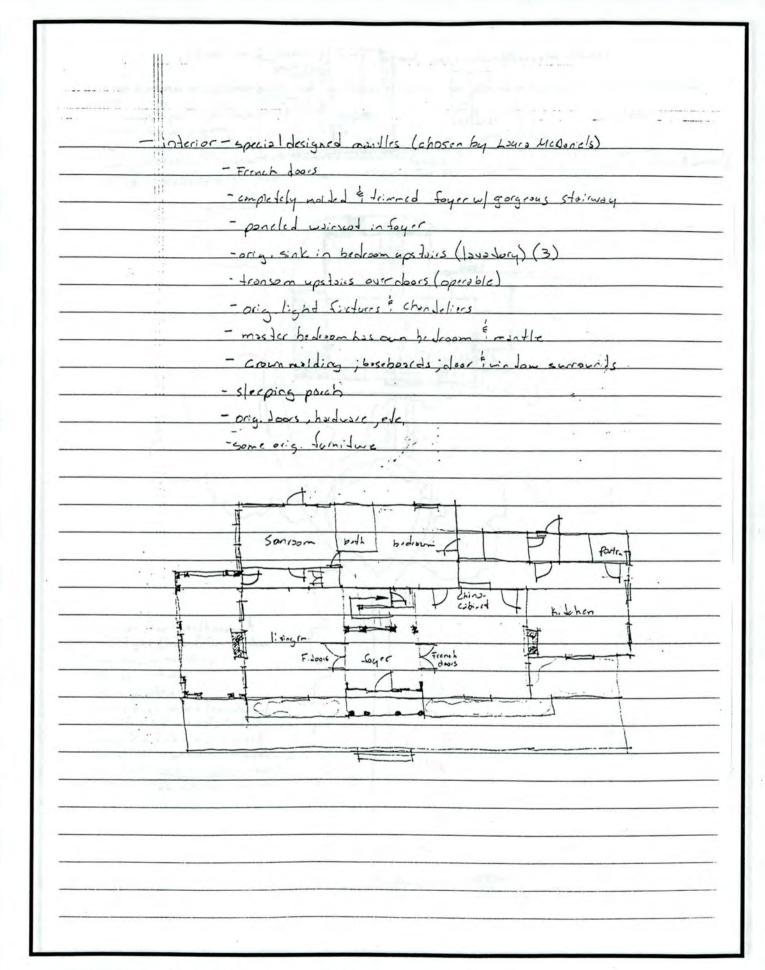
PLATE 32 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - view west of house, pecan-lined drive, and grounds from Kennedy Home Road



PLATE 33 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - view northeast from house of grounds, northern row of trees, and fields beyond



PLATE 34 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - view northwest from Kennedy Home Road of house, grounds, and southern row of trees at far left



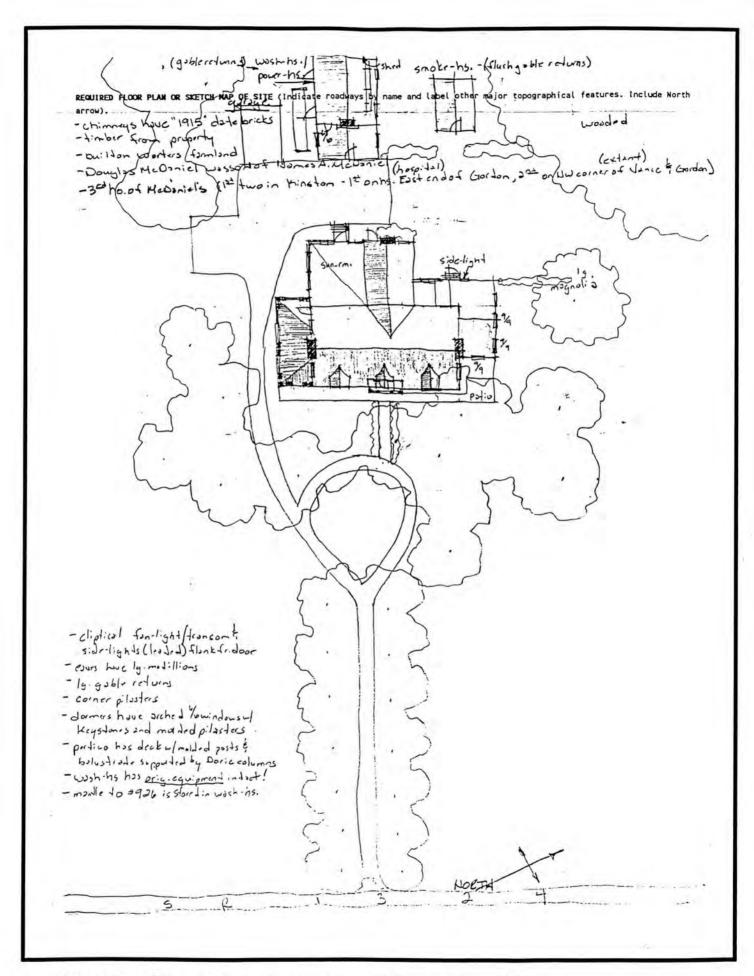


FIGURE 13 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - site plan drawn by Robbie D. Jones in 1974

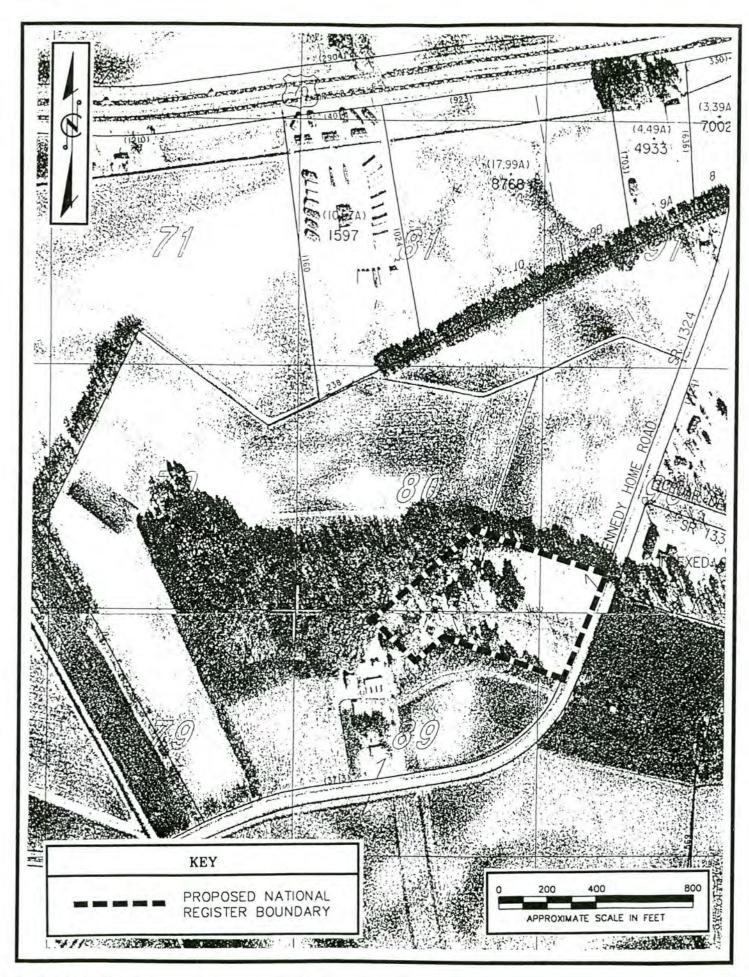


FIGURE 14 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - tax map depicting proposed National Register boundary

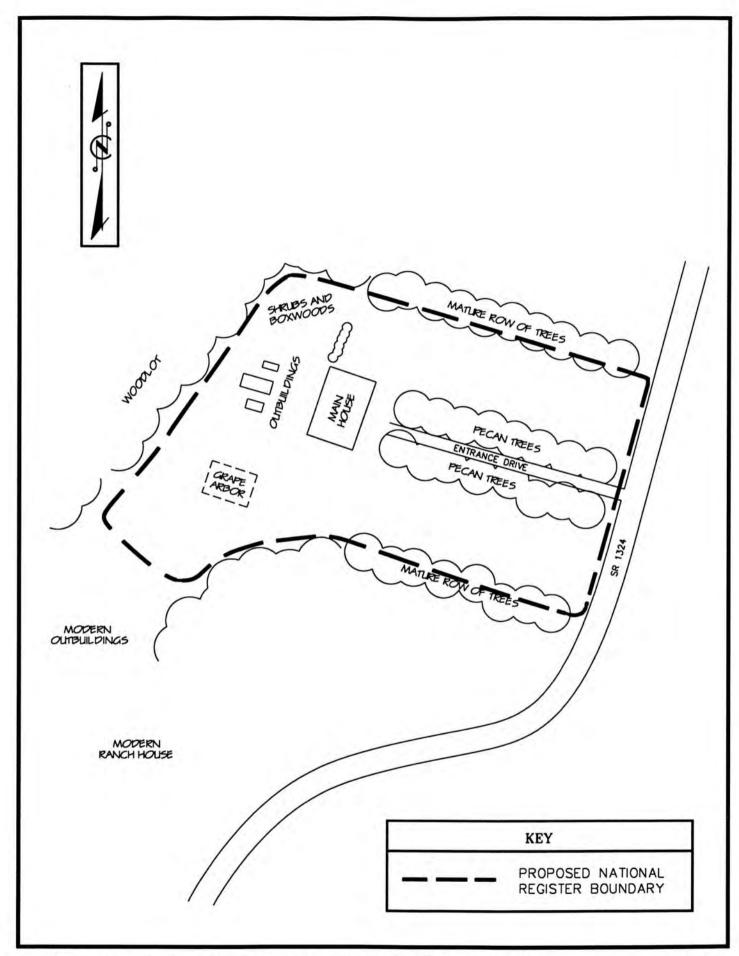


FIGURE 15 James Alexander and Laura McDaniel House (#39) - site plan depicting proposed National Register boundary

# D. Resources Determined by NCDOT and SHPO Not Eligible for National Register Listing and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

# House (#2)

North side of NC 55, opposite junction with SR 1341, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 35).

## House (#3)

North side of NC 55, 0.4 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 36).

# House (#4)

North side of NC 55, 0.425 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 37).

# House (#5)

North side of NC 55, 0.45 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 38).

## House (#6)

North side of NC 55, 0.5 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 39).

## House (#7)

South side of NC 55, 0.7 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 40).

## House (#8)

South side of NC 55, 0.85 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 41).

## House (#9)

South side of NC 55, 0.9 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 42).

# House (#11)

South side of NC 55, 1.2 miles west of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 43).

# House (#12)

West side of NC 11, 0.7 miles south of junction with SR 1341, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 44).

# House (#13)

South side of SR 1341, 0.05 miles east of junction with NC 11, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 45).

# House (#14)

West side of SR 1201, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1341, Jacksons Crossroads vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 46).

# Becton Herring House (#16) (LR-1255)

North side of US 70. 0.45 miles west of junction with SR 1548, Kinston vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 47).

# Outbuilding (#17)

South side of US 70, 0.4 miles west of junction with SR 1548, Kinston vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 48).

# Herring Grove Free Will Baptist Church (#18)

Down 0.1 mile lane, south side of US 70, 0.85 miles west of junction with SR 1548, Kinston vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 49).

# Trinity Church (#19)

Northwest corner of junction of US 70 and SR 1546, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 50).

# House (#20)

South side of US 70, 0.05 miles east of junction with SR 1546, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 51).

# House (#21)

South side of US 70, 0.2 miles east of junction with SR 1546, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 52).

# House (#22)

West of SR 1340, 0.5 miles south of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 53).

# House (#23)

East of SR 1340, 1.2 miles south of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 54).

# House (#24)

East of SR 1340, 1.3 miles south of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 55).

#### House (#25)

East of SR 1340, 1.4 miles south of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 56).

#### Tobacco Barns (#26)

West side of SR 1546, 0.5 miles north of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 57).

# Parrott-Coleman Tenant House (#27) (LR-915)

Down 0.2 mile lane, west side of SR 1519, 0.7 miles north of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 58).

# Banks Chapel Missionary Baptist Church (#28) (LR-914)

East side of SR 1519, 0.3 miles north of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 59).

# Parrott-Coleman Farm (#29) (LR-967)

North side of US 70, 0.3 miles west of junction with SR 1519, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 60).

## House (#30)

North side of US 70, 0.65 miles west of junction with SR 1519, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 61).

# House (#31)

South side of US 70, 0.5 miles west of junction with SR 1519, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 62).

# House (#32)

South side of US 70, 0.55 miles west of junction with SR 1519, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 63).

### House (#33)

South side of US 70, 0.6 miles west of junction with SR 1519, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 64).

## House (#34)

North side of SR 1330 opposite junction with SR 1336, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 65).

## House (#35) (LR-958)

East side of SR 1336, 0.2 miles south of junction with SR 1336, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 66).

# House (#36)

East side of SR 1336, 0.3 miles south of junction with SR 1336, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 67).

# Bright-Kennedy House (#37) (LR-957)

West side of SR 1336, 0.5 miles south of junction with SR 1336, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource does not possess integrity (Plate 68).

## House (#38)

West side of SR 1336, 0.45 miles south of junction with SR 1336, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 69).

# James Warters House (#40) (LR-926)

Down 0.4 mile path beneath power line, east side of SR 1324, 0.6 miles south of junction with US 70, Falling Creek vicinity

This resource does not possess integrity (Plate 70).

# House (#41)

Down 0.1 mile lane, north side of SR 1001, 0.1 mile west of junction with SR 1554, Kinston vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 71).

## House (#42)

Southwest corner of junction of SR 1001 and SR 1554, Kinston vicinity

This resource has no known historical or architectural significance (Plate 72).



PLATE 35 House (#2)

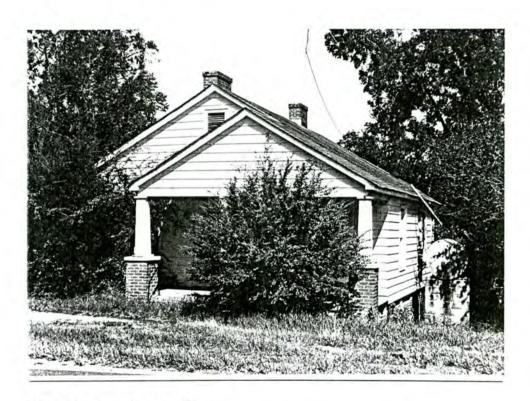


PLATE 36 House (#3)

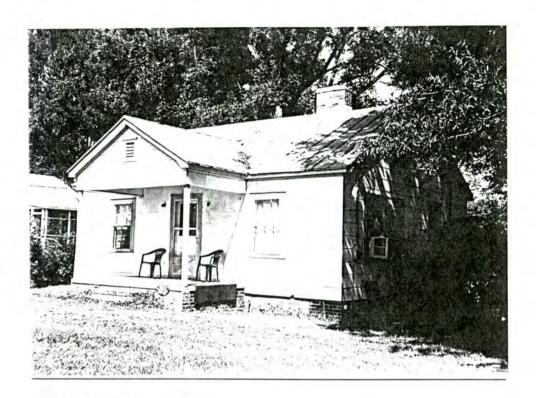


PLATE 37 House (#4)



PLATE 38 House (#5)



PLATE 39 House (#6)

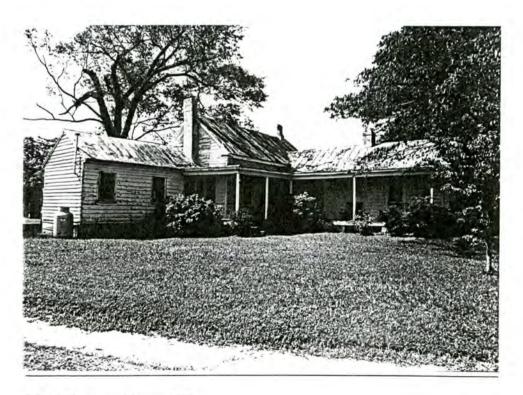


PLATE 40 House (#7)



PLATE 41 House (#8)



PLATE 42 House (#9)



PLATE 43 House (#11)



PLATE 44 House (#12)

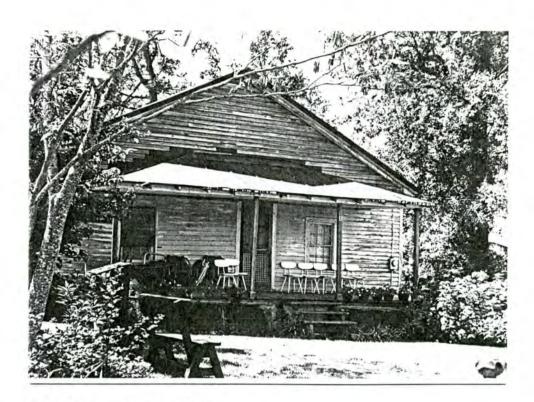


PLATE 45 House (#13)



PLATE 46 House (#14)

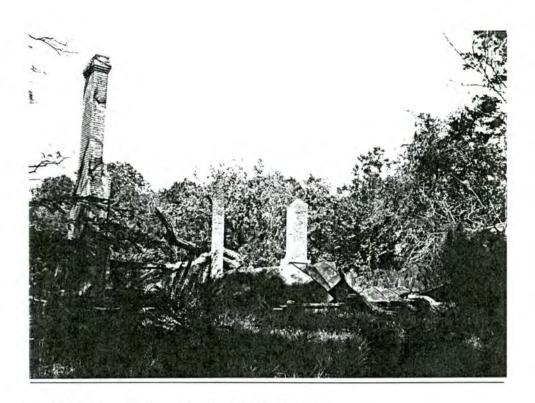


PLATE 47 Becton Herring House (#16)



PLATE 48 Outbuilding (#17)



PLATE 49 Herring Grove Free Will Baptist Church (#18)



PLATE 50 Trinity Methodist Church (#19)



PLATE 51 House (#20)



PLATE 52 House (#21)



PLATE 53 House (#22)



PLATE 54 House (#23)



PLATE 55 House (#24)

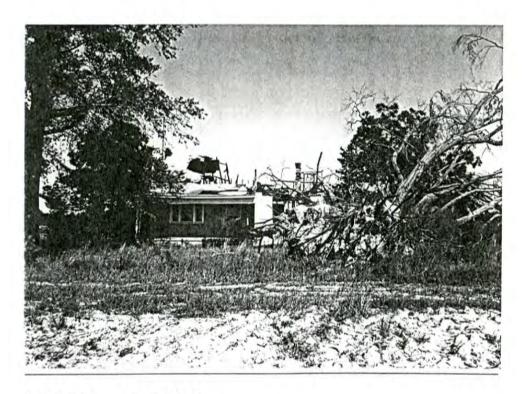


PLATE 56 House (#25)

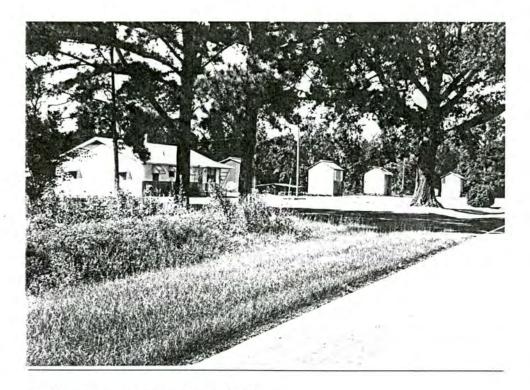


PLATE 57 Tobacco Barns (#26)



PLATE 58 Parrott-Coleman Tenant House (#27)



PLATE 59 Banks Chapel Missionary Baptist Church (#28)



PLATE 60 Parrott-Coleman Farm (#29)



PLATE 61 House (#30)

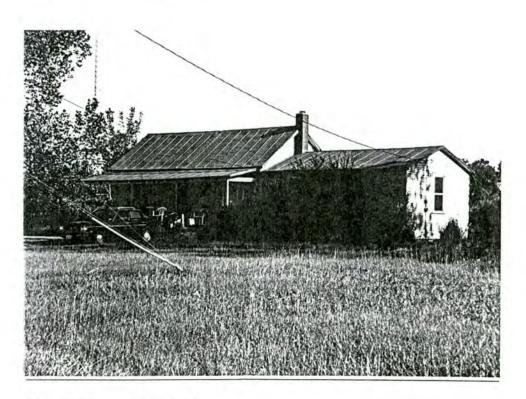


PLATE 62 House (#31)



PLATE 63 House (#32)



PLATE 64 House (#33)



PLATE 65 House (#34)



PLATE 66 House (#35)



PLATE 67 House (#36)

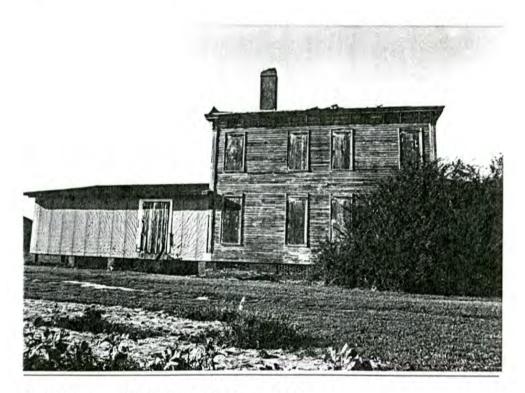


PLATE 68 Bright-Kennedy House (#37)



PLATE 69 House (#38)

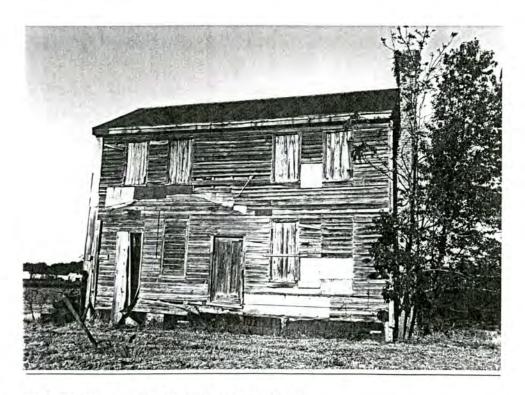


PLATE 70 James Warters House (#40)



PLATE 71 House (#41)



PLATE 72 House (#42)

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# IX. APPENDICES

# APPENDIX A

Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for National Register Listing

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

n 9.16.199B, representatives of the		
North Carolina Department of Transportation	(NCDOT)	
Federal Highway Administration (FHwA)		
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Off Other Marvin Brown of Grein	fice (SHPO)	
Office Transfer of Great	ver, Inc.	
viewed the subject project at		
A scoping meeting		
Historic architectural resources photograph rev	iew session/consultation	on
Other		
	1	
parties present agreed	*	Y-
there are no properties over fifty years old with	in 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 pol	tential effects.	
V		
Incre are properties over fifty years old flist are	ched) within the proje	or s area of notential
but based on the historical information available	iched) within the project and the photographs	of each property, pro
but based on the historical information available identified as <u>Props. 2-9</u> , 11-14, 16-39	e and the photographs	of each property, pro
but based on the historical information available identified as Props. 2-9, 11-14, 16-39 for National Register and no further evaluation	e and the photographs 3. 40 - 42	of each property, pro
but based on the historical information available identified as Props. 2-9, 11-14, 16-39 for National Register and no further evaluation * Property * 10 is outside t	e and the photographs 3, 40-42 of them is necessary. The APE	of each property, pro are considered not eli
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# APPENDIX B

Resume of Principal Investigator

Years of Experience

Sixteen years, including six years with URS Greiner, Inc.

Expertise

Mr. Brown has sixteen years of experience in historic and architectural studies and environmental compliance procedures. This experience includes performing historic architectural surveys in support of state and federal projects in compliance with Section 106 and other statutes and regulations; determination of effects and development of mitigation measures, including Memoranda of Agreement, Programmatic Agreements, Historic Preservation Plans, and HABS/HAER-level recordation; recordation of historic bridges; and drafting National Register nominations for individual properties and historic districts.

Education

BA / 1977 / University of Pennsylvania / American Civilization magna cum laude MA / 1977 / University of Pennsylvania / American Civilization magna cum laude JD / 1980 / Stanford Law School

Professional

Vernacular Architecture Forum Preservation Foundation of North Carolina National Trust for Historic Preservation

Experience

1992 to Present

Senior Architectural Historian and Principal Investigator, URS Greiner, Inc. Projects include:

Maryland Route 30/Manchester Bypass Historic Architectural Survey, Carroll County, Maryland

Architectural Historian and director of the expedited inventory of more than 80 individual resources and three large municipal historic districts for bypass on new alignment of Manchester, Maryland, for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Emergency National Register Assessment Survey, Westernport, Allegany County, Maryland

Conducted emergency survey and National Register assessment of two flood-damaged neighborhoods in association with aid project of the Maryland and Federal Emergency Management Administrations, for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Comprehensive Historic Bridge Inventory, State of Maryland

Served as Architectural Historian and Historian and directed expedited inventory and evaluation of over 650 concrete, metal girder, metal truss, and metal arch bridges located throughout Maryland, for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Historic Preservation Plan, Baltimore/Washington International Airport, Maryland

Prepared historical and technical components of Historic Preservation Plan for the Baltimore/Washington International Airport, for the Maryland and Federal Aviation Administrations.

Memorandum of Agreement and HAER Recordation, Allender Road Bridge, Baltimore County, Maryland

Drafted Memorandum of Agreement and prepared Historic American Engineering Record recordation of historic bridge, for the Baltimore County Department of Public Works.

Memorandum of Agreement and Recordation, Stoneybrook Drive Bridge, Montgomery County, Maryland

Drafted Memorandum of Agreement and recorded historic bridge, for the Montgomery County Department of Public Works.

Historic and Archaeological Surveys and Evaluations of Antietam National Battlefield, Washington County, Maryland

Historian for continuing inventory and evaluation of all archaeological resources at Antietam Battlefield, for the National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

Recordation of Thomas Jefferson Elementary School, Baltimore, Maryland Under terms of Memorandum of Agreement, recorded historic school, for the Baltimore Department of Education.

Recordation of Hamilton Elementary-Middle School, Baltimore, Maryland Under terms of Memorandum of Agreement, recorded historic school, for the Baltimore Department of Education.

Cultural Resource Investigations, I-95/Ritchie-Marlboro Road Interchange Project, Montgomery County, Maryland

Architectural Historian for National Register eligibility evaluation of horse farm to be affected by interchange improvement project, for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Maryland Route 2/4 Interconnector Survey, Calvert County, Maryland
Historian for Phase I and II archaeological investigation of bypass of Prince
Frederick, Maryland, for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Runway Improvement Archaeological Investigation, Baltimore/Washington International Airport, Maryland

Historian for Phase II archaeological investigation of proposed runway improvement project, for the Maryland and Federal Aviation Administrations.

# Mid-Field Cargo Facility Archaeological Investigation, Baltimore/ Washington International Airport, Maryland

Historian for Phase II archaeological investigation of proposed Mid-Field Cargo Facility project, for the Maryland and Federal Aviation Administrations.

### Parking Lot-Hiker/Biker Trail Archaeological Investigation, Baltimore/ Washington International Airport, Maryland

Historian for Phase I archaeological investigation, for the Maryland and Federal Aviation Administrations.

# Tony Tank Bridge Recordation and Replacement, Wicomico County, Maryland

Recorded and evaluated National Register-eligible early twentieth-century timber beam bridge, for the Wicomico County Department of Public Works.

# Maryland Route 331/Dover Bridge Investigations, Talbot and Carolina Counties, Maryland

Historian for archaeological investigations of eighteenth- through early twentiethcentury plantation, ferry, and bridge sites at Choptank River, for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

### Chick Farm Site Investigations, Frederick County, Maryland

Historian for archaeological investigations of eighteenth- through early twentiethcentury prehistoric, agricultural, and Civil War site along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for the National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

Programmatic Agreement, Global TransPark, Lenoir County, North Carolina Drafted Programmatic Agreement to cover various levels of activity by the Federal Aviation Administration and the US Army Corps of Engineers within 15,000+acre area of potential effect, off-site wetlands mitigation area, and seven-county induced-impact area, for the Federal Aviation Administration.

#### Phase II Historic Architectural Survey of NC Route 274, Gaston County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties, within and near three historic mill villages, to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

### Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of Guess Road, Durham County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

## Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of NC Route 11, Duplin and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and historic district to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

# Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of US 221, McDowell, Burke, and Avery Counties, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

### Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of SR 1503, Henderson County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and historic districts to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

# Phase II Historic Architectural Survey of US 25, Henderson and Buncombe Counties, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and neighborhoods to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

# Phase II Historic Architectural Survey of US 25, Henderson County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and neighborhoods to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

### Phase I and II Historic Architectural Surveys of US 501, Person County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of individual historic properties and neighborhoods to be affected by roadway widening, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

### Phase II Historic Architectural Surveys and Environmental Impact Statement Documentation, Wilmington Bypass, New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for project involving the identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by construction of new highway and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

### Historic Architectural Survey and Mitigation Documentation, Ellis Street Bridge Replacement, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural survey of twelvesquare-block study area for bridge replacement project for City of Salisbury. Prepared Effects Documentation and Programmatic Agreement for project.

# Phase I Historic Architectural Survey of US 311, Randolph County, North Carolina

Architectural Historian for project involving identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening, for Ko & Associates.

# Archaeological Investigations in Support of Integrated Resources Management Plan, Camp Butner, Granville, Person, and Durham Counties, North Carolina

Historian for archaeological investigations in support of preservation plan at National Guard facility, for Barrett Kays and Associates.

# HABS Documentation of School Street-Monroe Street Neighborhood, Passaic County, New Jersey

Drafted Historic American Buildings Survey documentation of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial urban neighborhood in city of Passaic, in support of Route 21 extension project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

# HAER Documentation of Dundee Canal Industrial Historic District, Passaic County, New Jersey

Drafted Historic American Engineering Record documentation of late nineteenthand early twentieth-century industrial historic district in cities of Passaic and Clifton, in support of Route 21 extension project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

## National Register Nomination, Dundee Canal Industrial Historic District, Passaic County, New Jersey

Drafted National Register nomination of late nineteenth- and early twentiethcentury industrial historic district in cities of Passaic and Clifton, in support of Route 21 extension project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

#### HAER Addendum, Dundee Canal, Passaic County, New Jersey

Drafted Historic American Engineering Record Addendum to documentation of nineteenth-century canal in cities of Passaic and Clifton, in support of Route 21 extension project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

### Historic Architectural Survey, Motor Vehicle Inspection Stations, Statewide, New Jersey

Conducted expedited survey and National Register evaluation of 13 historic motor vehicle inspection stations located throughout the state, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Four Categorical Exclusion Surveys, Freehold Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological surveys of four intersection improvement projects near city of Freehold, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Categorical Exclusion Survey, I-95/Route 31 Interchange, Mercer County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project near Hopewell and Trenton, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Six Level of Action Assessment Surveys, US Route 9W, Alpine Borough, Bergen County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological surveys of six intersection improvement projects, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, NJ Route 20, City of Paterson, Passaic County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 206 and Rising Sun Road, Burlington County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 206 and Indian Mills Road, Burlington County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 206 and Stokes Road, Burlington County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 47, Cape May County, New Jersey Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, NJ Routes 49 and 50, Tuckahoe Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, NJ Route 31 and Route 579, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, NJ Route 31 and Route 518, Hunterdon and Mercer Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, NJ Route 31 Climbing Lanes, Mercer County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, NJ Route 28, Westfield Borough, Union County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Level of Action Assessment Survey, Route 35, Monmouth and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Historic Structures Survey, Wallingford Park and Ride, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of park-and-ride project, for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Historic Structures Survey, East Main Street, Lansdale, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Architectural Historian and Historian for historic architectural and archaeological survey of multiple-intersection improvement project, for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Sandy Island Investigations, Georgetown County, South Carolina Historian for archaeological investigations of former rice plantations, for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

HABS Photographic Recordation of Building, Greenville, South Carolina Supervised Historic American Buildings Survey-level photographic recordation of turn-of-the-century commercial building in city of Greenville, for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

Lambert-St. Louis International Airport EIS, Saint Louis County, Missouri Prepared historic architectural components of Lambert-St. Louis International Airport Environmental Impact Statement relating to noise contours, for the Federal Aviation Administration.

1990 to 1992

#### Architectural Historical Consultant, Greensboro, North Carolina

National Register Project, City of Greensboro, North Carolina

Directed National Register project, including the drafting of: a Multiple Property Documentation Form covering the history and architecture of the city of Greensboro; National Register historic district nominations for a 670-property suburb, a 384-property neighborhood, a 376-property neighborhood, a 269-property neighborhood, a college campus, and a mill village; and National Register nominations for three schools, a hospital, a row of townhouses, and two residences. Wrote and photographed an architectural history and inventory of Greensboro, which was published in 1995. Project for Greensboro Preservation Society, City of Greensboro, and State Historic Preservation Office.

1988 to 1990

Director of Architectural History and Historic Preservation, The Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey. Key project included:

Phase I Cultural Resource Management Plan and Survey, Hackensack Meadowlands, Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for survey of sites in fourteen municipalities to help guide the planning of land-use and preservation policies, for the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission.

Phase 1A and 1B Survey of Monmouth-Ocean Transmission Line, Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for cultural resource survey of thirty-fivemile-long pipeline project through six municipalities, for the New Jersey Natural Gas Company.

Phase IA Survey of South Toms River-Lacey Township Gas Main, Ocean County, New Jersey

Architectural Historian and Historian for cultural resource survey of ten-mile-long pipeline project along a historic railroad alignment through seven municipalities, for the New Jersey Natural Gas Company.