



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

December 14, 1993

Thomas Roberts
Federal Aviation Administration
Atlanta Airport Districts Office
1680 Phoenix Parkway, Suite 101
Atlanta, GA 30349-5421

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for Global
TransPark, Study Area II, Lenoir County,
ER 94-7875

Dear Mr. Roberts:

We received a letter on November 17, 1993, from Kimley-Horn and Associates transmitting the historic structures survey report for Study Area II by Ruth Little for the above project.

The following property was included in the National Register of Historic Places on September 22, 1992, for its significance under Criteria A and C for agriculture and architecture, respectively:

Tull-Worth-Holland Farm

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Monticello (Whitfield-Carraway-Scarborough Farm). Criterion A--Monticello is a well-preserved plantation complex containing buildings, a graveyard, an impressively landscaped site, fields, and woodlands relatively unchanged since the Civil War. Criterion C--The main house at Monticello has statewide significance as one of a small surviving group of large Georgian plantation houses.

Routree-Askew-Moseley Farm. Criterion A--The house with its numerous outbuildings, orchards, and fields is one of the best preserved late eighteenth through early twentieth century farm complexes in Lenoir County. Criterion C--The house represents three distinct architectural styles--Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival.

Wylie T. Moseley House. Criterion C--The house is a moderate sized antebellum farmhouse with Federal-Greek Revival trim.

A. Moore House. Criterion C--The house is one of a small number of substantial Federal period farmhouses in Lenoir County.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited below:

These properties do not possess arch./hist. sign. nec. for inclusion in the NRHP:

Albert Suggs Farm

Ossie Taylor Farm

E. Norman Dickerson Farm

Willie Humphrey Farm

Harper-Heath Farm

Fred Heath Farm

Walter Rouse Farm

Noah Small Sr. Farm

Leon and Bela Sutton Farm

These properties have undergone numerous character-altering changes:

Clyde Daughety Farm

Airy Grove Christian Church

David W. Taylor Farm

William Harper House

Josiah A. Suggs House

Hill Farm

Hodges-Mewborn House

These properties have lost the physical integrity necessary for inclusion in the National Register:

Octavius Moseley House

(former) Heath School

Moore-Health House

Pomp Moseley House

Ward House

Augustus Moseley House. The house has lost its integrity of location, setting, and association.

Thomas Roberts
December 14, 1993, Page 3

(former) Fairfield Academy. The academy has lost its integrity of location, setting, association, design, and materials.

Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery. The cemetery does not meet the exceptions specified in Criteria Consideration D of the National Park Service's guidelines regarding the registration of cemeteries.

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

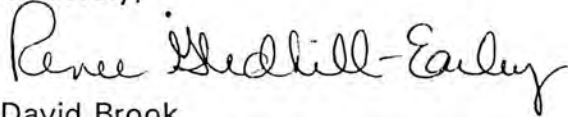
Please note we have not yet received the background materials the consultant prepared for this report. Please forward the survey site forms, the photographs of structures over fifty years of age, and the USGS quadrangle maps locating the structures over fifty years of age in Study Area II.

As noted in our earlier letter, the questions of direct and indirect effects on these properties as well as the ones in Study Area I and the region surrounding the proposed Global TransPark still need to be addressed.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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,



for David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Thomas Roberts
December 14, 1993, Page 4

cc: Debbie Calevich
Kimley-Horn Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 33068
Raleigh, NC 27636-3068

MaryAnn Naber
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Room 809
Washington, DC 20004

David Franklin
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1890
Wilmington, NC 28401-1890

Ruth Little
Longleaf Historic Resources
2709 Bedford Avenue
Raleigh, NC 27607

Division of Aviation
North Carolina Department of Transportation

bc: File
✓ Brown/Stancil
Power
County
RF

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT
NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK
STUDY AREA II
LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

for

**Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
P O Box 33068
Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068**

August 9, 1993

**Prepared by
M. Ruth Little, Ph.D.
Betsy Baten, M.S., Field Assistant
Longleaf Historic Resources
2709 Bedford Avenue
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Management Summary	1
II. Introduction.....	7
III. Property Inventory and Evaluations: Property listed on the National Register	9
IV. Property Inventory and Evaluations: Recorded Properties potentially eligible for the National Register	15
V. Property Inventory and Evaluations: Recorded Properties not eligible for the National Register	59
VI. Bibliography	153
VII. Appendix: Subcontract Agreement	154



LIST OF MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND FIGURES

Figure	Page No.
I.1 North Carolina Global TransPark Study Area Map.....	5
I.2 Detail of 1863 Koerner Military Survey Field Map of the Tar-Neuse River Area.....	6
II.1 Map of Study Area I & II with all listed and eligible properties, with boundaries	8
III.1 Tull-Worth-Holland House: view from east	11
III.2 Tull-Worth-Holland House: main parlor mantel.....	11
III.3 Tull-Worth-Holland House: second floor hall	12
III.4 Tull-Worth-Holland Farm: view of outbuildings from northeast.....	12
III.5 Tull-Worth-Holland Farm Site Plan	13
III.6 Tull-Worth-Holland Farm Plat Map with National Register Boundaries.....	14
IV.1 Monticello: overall view	24
IV.2 Monticello: west elevation	24
IV.3 Monticello: rear elevation	25
IV.4 Monticello: Federal mantel in parlor.....	25
IV.5 Monticello: Georgian dining room cupboard.....	26
IV.6 Monticello: farm outbuildings.....	26
IV.7 south field with tobacco barns.....	27
IV.8 View of Monticello Greenhouses.....	27
IV.9 Monticello Site Plan	28

IV.10 Cheney Survey Plat of Monticello, ca. 1918	29
IV.11 Aerial View of Monticello: Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4529, Parcel 26	30
IV.12 Rountree-Askew-Moseley House: overall view from west	37
IV.13 Rountree-Askew-Moseley House: overall view from east	37
IV.14 Rountree-Askew-Moseley House: Federal mantel in west parlor	38
IV.15 Rountree-Askew-Moseley House: enclosed stair in original section.....	38
IV.16 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm: antebellum cotton gin.....	39
IV.17 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm: late 19th century cotton gin.....	39
IV.18 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm: outbuildings viewed from rear.....	40
IV.19 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm: view south to Lousin Swamp (Stonyton Creek).....	40
IV.20 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm: Site Plan of House and Outbuildings	41
IV.21 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm: Site Plan of Acreage.....	42
IV.22 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm: Aerial Photograph from Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4528, Tax Parcel 50.....	43
IV.23 Wylie T. Moseley House: overall.....	47
IV.24 Wylie T. Moseley House: east gable end	47
IV.25 Wylie T. Moseley House: rear elevation	48
IV.26 Wylie T. Moseley House: hall view toward front door.....	48
IV.27 Wylie T. Moseley House: dining room mantel.....	49
IV.28 Wylie T. Moseley House: west bedroom mantel	49



IV.29 Wylie T. Moseley Farm: late 19th century barn	50
IV.30 Wylie T. Moseley Farm: tobacco barn complex	50
IV.31 Wylie T. Moseley Farm Site Plan	51
IV.32 Wylie T. Moseley Farm Aerial Photograph: Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4529, portion of Tax Parcel 5	52
IV.33 A. Moore House: overall view from rear	56
IV.34 A. Moore House: west elevation	56
IV.35 A. Moore House: west bedroom mantel	57
IV.36 A. Moore House: stair rail, second floor	57
IV.37 A. Moore House Site Plan	58
IV.38 A. Moore House: Aerial Photo: Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4528, portion of Tax Parcel 4	58
V.1 Albert Suggs House.....	61
V.2 Albert Suggs Farm Tenant House.....	61
V.3 Albert Suggs Farm Site Plan.....	62
V.4 Clyde Daughety House	64
V.5 Clyde Daughety Farm Tenant House.....	64
V.6 Clyde Daughety Farm Site Plan	65
V.7 Ossie Taylor Farm: front view	67
V.8 Ossie Taylor House: north elevation	67
V.9 Ossie Taylor Farm Site Plan.....	68
V.10 Octavius Moseley House.....	71

V.11 Octavius Moseley House: rear view	71
V.12 Octavius Moseley House Site Plan.....	72
V.13 Augustus Moseley House.....	75
V.14 Augustus Moseley House: stair rail, upstairs hall	75
V.15 Augustus Moseley House Site Plan.....	76
V.16 Airy Grove Christian Church	79
V.17 Airy Grove Christian Church: view of sanctuary.....	79
V.18 Airy Grove Christian Church Site Plan.....	80
V.19 Heath School: front view.....	82
V.20 Heath School: north elevation	82
V.21 Heath School Site Plan.....	83
V.22 Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery	85
V.23 Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery: stone of James Tucker, died 1866	85
V.24 Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery Site Plan	86
V.25 Moore-Heath House.....	89
V.26 Moore-Heath House: south elevation	89
V.27 Moore-Heath House: window trim in parlor.....	90
V.28 Moore-Heath House: view of southwest room, first floor.....	90
V.29 Moore-Heath House Site Plan	91
V.30 E. Norman Dickerson Farm: tenant house on S.R. 1730	93
V.31 E. Norman Dickerson Farm: tenant house on S.R. 1703	93

V.32 E. Norman Dickerson Farm Site Plan.....	94
V.33 Willie Humphrey House.....	96
V.34 Willie Humphrey Farm: view of outbuildings	96
V.35 Willie Humphrey Farm Site Plan.....	97
V.36 David W. Taylor House	100
V.37 David W. Taylor House: rear ell mantel.....	100
V.38 David W. Taylor Farm Site Plan	101
V.39 Harper-Heath House	103
V.40 Harper-Heath Farm: tenant houses on S.R. 1729.....	103
V.41 Harper-Heath Farm Site Plan	104
V.42 Fred Heath House	106
V.43 Fred Heath Farm packhouse.....	106
V.44 Fred Heath Farm Site Plan	107
V.45 William Harper House	110
V.46 William Harper House: rear view.....	110
V.47 William Harper House: enclosed stair.....	111
V.48 William Harper House: east bedroom mantel	111
V.49 William Harper House Site Plan.....	112
V.50 Pomp Moseley House	115
V.51 Pomp Moseley House main facade.....	115
V.52 Pomp Moseley House Site Plan.....	116

V.53 (former) Fairfield Academy: overall view with adjacent house.....	119
V.54 (former) Fairfield Academy: front view.....	119
V.55 (former) Fairfield Academy Site Plan.....	120
V.56 Ward House rear elevation.....	122
V.57 Ward House: mantel in early section.....	122
V.58 Ward House Site Plan	123
V.59 (former) Tyndall College: John Tyndall House	126
V.60 (former) Tyndall College: James M. Perry House	126
V.61 (former) Tyndall College: documentary photo, ca. 1920, with Girls' Dormitory at far right.....	127
V.62 (former) Tyndall College: documentary of students, ca. 1920	127
V.63 (former) Tyndall College: Girls' Dormitory.....	128
V.64 (former) Tyndall College: Girls' Dormitory: main stair.....	128
V.65 (former) Tyndall College Site Plan.....	129
V.66 (former) Tyndall College Girls' Dormitory Floor Plan.....	130
V.67 Walter Rouse House	132
V.68 Walter Rouse Farm smokehouse	132
V.69 Walter Rouse Farm Site Plan	133
V.70 Josiah Suggs House: overall front view	136
V.71 Josiah Suggs House: rear elevation.....	136
V.72 Josiah Suggs House Site Plan.....	137
V.73 Noah Small Sr. House: overall front view	139

V.74 Noah Small Sr. House: rear view.....	139
V.75 Noah Small Sr. Farm Site Plan.....	140
V.76 Hill House: west elevation	143
V.77 Hill House: overall from east	143
V.78 Hill House: west parlor mantel.....	144
V.79 Hill Farm family graveyard	144
V.80 Hill Farm Site Plan.....	145
V.81 Leon & Bela Sutton House: front elevation.....	147
V.82 Leon & Bela Sutton House: rear view	147
V.83 Leon & Bela Sutton Farm Site Plan.....	148
V.84 Hodges-Mewborn House.....	151
V.85 Hodges-Mewborn House: center hall with stair.....	151
V.86 Hodges-Mewborn House Site Plan.....	152

I. Management Summary

This is the second of two reports recording the results of intensive surveys of historic architecture conducted for the North Carolina Global Air Cargo Industrial Complex (North Carolina Global TransPark) in north Lenoir County. The first report documented the historic architecture in Study Area I of the project. This report documents the historic architecture in Study Area II, the area of impact of potential peripheral development of the Global TransPark. This area contains approximately 8,500 acres and is bounded on the west by US 258, on the north by the Greene County line (Wheat Swamp Creek), on the east by SR 1700 and SR 1004, and on the south by SR 1573 and SR 1579. **Figure I.1 shows the geographic location of Study Area I and II of the North Carolina Global TransPark.**

Identified historic properties are evaluated in terms of their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 50 properties over 50 years old that were photographed, 20 properties that are extremely common building types with no historic interest were simply keyed to the USGS field maps. The remaining 30 properties were documented by means of completing a North Carolina Historic Structures Form, including architectural and historical data, a sketch map showing the historic resources that comprise the property, and sufficient photographs to represent the property.

Background research for Study Area II involved a search of the property files located at the State Historic Preservation Office and a review of the overview information for the county in the "Tar-Neuse Inventory" conducted by the Preservation Office in 1976. A number of other primary and secondary resources were utilized, including the United States Census records. All Lenoir County deeds and other records stored in the courthouse were lost in two courthouse fires, the first in 1878 and the second in 1881. As a result Lenoir County may have more than its share of historical legends. In the words of Talmage Johnson and Charles Holloman, authors of the first history of the county, written in 1954:

In the absence or the obscurity of official information, legends and traditions have grown apace. Some of these have been found to have a factual basis, but others have not stood the test of studious investigation.

These legends and traditions are included in the following report along with such historical documentation as is available. The 1863 Koerner Military Survey Field Map of the Tar and Neuse River area provided the names of property owners of

antebellum houses. **Figure I.2 shows that portion of the map corresponding to the Global TransPark Study Areas.** As always, the most useful source of information were interviews conducted with property owners and other older residents of the project area. The genealogical sketches written about the families that lived in the Study Area in The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981 provided much helpful information. The population and agriculture schedules of the U.S. Census for Lenoir County were also extremely helpful.

Survey methodology consisted of an intensive examination covering 100% of Study Area II. The principal investigator and field assistant stopped at each over-fifty-year-old resource identified. For properties of sufficient historical and architectural interest to merit full recording, the occupant was interviewed. If the occupant would allow an interior inspection, the interior was viewed and photographed.

The following information was generated for this report: files for all recorded properties containing completed computer forms, photographs and negatives; three USGS field maps: Kinston Quad, Falling Creek Quad, and Hookerton Quad, with properties keyed to the maps; and photographs of over-fifty-year-old resources that were not recorded, with a map key. All of this information will be delivered to Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. for delivery to the State Historic Preservation Office.

One property in Study Area II is currently listed in the National Register--the Tull-Worth-Holland Farm, listed in 1992. Four properties, Monticello, the Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm, the Wylie T. Moseley House, and the A. Moore House, are determined to be potentially eligible in this report. The first two are antebellum plantations, each retaining approximately 150 acres of eligible acreage along with the plantation house and outbuildings. The Wylie T. Moseley House and A. Moore House are antebellum dwellings that have lost their agricultural context and only the immediate house tracts are potentially eligible. The plantation house of Monticello and the Rountree-Askew-Moseley House date from the late 18th century, the A. Moore House dates from approximately 1840, and the Wylie T. Moseley House dates from approximately 1850.

The remaining 25 properties include 7 antebellum houses that have lost architectural integrity through alterations, deterioration or fire damage. The Pomp Moseley House and Hodges-Mewborn House are coastal cottages dating from the 1830-1860 period; the Hill House is a 1 1/2 story Federal house; the Ward House is a 1-story antebellum house; the William Harper and Augustus Moseley Houses are 2-story antebellum houses, and the Moore-Heath House is a 2-story double pile Greek Revival style house. The Josiah Suggs House is a coastal cottage

apparently built soon after the Civil War, and the Octavius Moseley House is a large, ornate Italianate Revival frame farmhouse built about 1875. Seven of the properties belong to the most common house type of the late 19th-early 20th century period, which is a 1-story frame, side-gable, three bay wide house. The David W. Taylor House is a late 19th century I-house; the John Tyndall House is an early 20th century 2-story house with front wing. The Leon and Bela Sutton House, Noah Small Sr. House, and the E. N. Dickerson Farm Tenant House are early 20th century pyramidal cottages. There is one church, the Airy Grove Christian Church building of ca. 1895, and three schools, (former) Tyndall College, (former) Fairfield Academy and (former) Heath School. Tyndall College was a rural Disciples of Christ school that operated from ca. 1907-1929, and a large, derelict 2-story frame Girls' Dormitory and two houses survive. Fairfield Academy and Heath School are front-gable frame buildings dating from the early 20th century that served as public schools. The final recorded property that is not potentially eligible for the Register is the Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery.

List of properties listed in the National Register

Page No.

Tull-Worth-Holland Farm... LR 571 9

List of properties potentially eligible for the Register:

(Whitfield - Carrisway - Scarborough Farm - SL DOE)		
✓ 1.	Monticello ... LR 830	15
✓ 2.	Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm... LR 892 - (LR 797?)	31
✓ 3.	Wylie T. Moseley Farm... LR 825	44
✓ 4.	A. Moore House... LR 796	53
(Moore - Foster House (Destroyed))		

List of properties recorded and not potentially eligible:

Poly-✓ 1.	Albert Suggs Farm... LR 831	60
✓ 2.	Clyde Daughety Farm... LR 829	63
✓ 3.	Ossie Taylor Farm... LR 828	66
✓ 4.	Octavius Moseley House... LR 827	69
✓ 5.	Augustus Moseley House... LR 826	73
✓ 6.	Airy Grove Christian Church... LR 793	77
✓ 7.	(former) Heath School... LR 792	81
✓ 8.	Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery... LR 888	84
✓ 9.	Moore-Heath House... LR 791 (Destroyed)	87
✓ 10.	E. Norman Dickerson Farm... LR 794	92
✓ 11.	Willie Humphrey Farm... LR 795	95
✓ 12.	David W. Taylor Farm... LR 856	98
✓ 13.	Harper-Heath Farm... LR 855	102
✓ 14.	Fred Heath Farm... LR 854	105
✓ 15.	William Harper House... LR 843	108
✓ 16.	Pomp Moseley House... LR 844	113
✓ 17.	(former) Fairfield Academy... LR 840 (Moved)	117
✓ 18.	Ward House... LR 871	121
Poly-✓ 19.	(former) Tyndall College... LR 872	124
✓ 20.	Walter Rouse Farm... LR 876	131
✓ 21.	Josiah Suggs House... LR 877 (Joe Suggs)	134
✓ 22.	Noah Small Sr. Farm... LR 878	138
✓ 23.	Hill Farm... LR 879	141
✓ 24.	Leon & Bela Sutton Farm... (LR 931) - Leon Sutton - LR 880	146
✓ 25.	Hodges-Mewborn House... LR 799	149

USGS: LR 931 is near LR 880 Leon Sutton Farm (in GIS)
 Logbook: LR 931 is "Houses" in Hill-Granger AD, Kingston

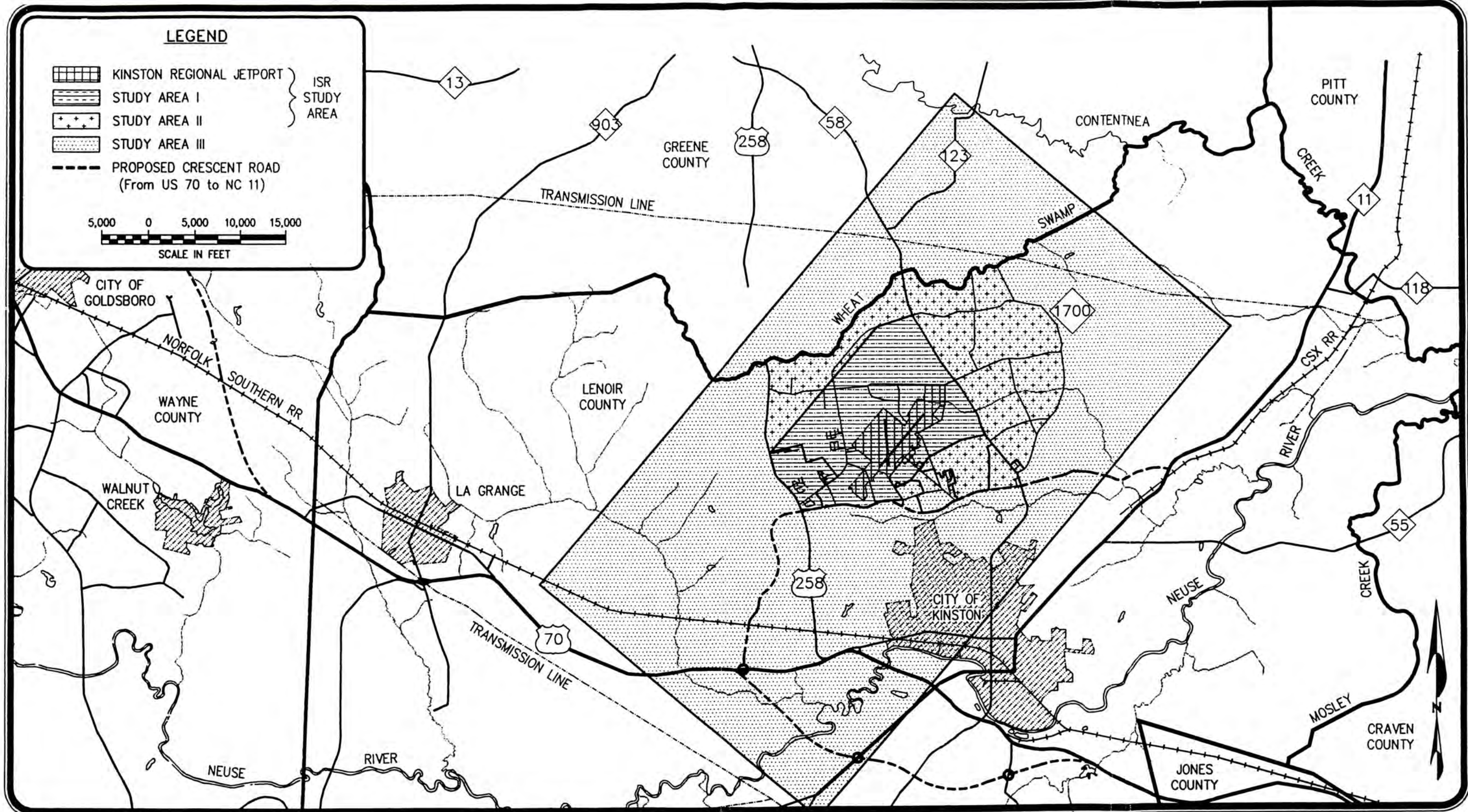


Figure I.1 Study Areas I and II

Kimley-Horn/THE LPA GROUP

STUDY AREA

NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL AIR CARGO INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Figure II.1

II. Introduction

The descriptions of physical environment, historical and architectural context, and methodology for Study Areas I and II of the North Carolina Global TransPark are contained in the Survey and Evaluation Report of Study Area I. **Figure II.1 indicates the boundaries of all listed and potentially eligible properties in Study Areas I and II.**

Study Area I contains no listed properties and no properties currently on the Study List for the National Register. Study Area I contains two potentially eligible National Register properties: the Frederick Greene Taylor Farm and the Weil and Leonard Cottages, Dobbs School.

Study Area II contains one listed property, the Tull-Worth-Holland Farm. It contains no properties currently on the Study List for the National Register. It contains four properties determined to be potentially eligible as the result of this study: Monticello, Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm, Wylie T. Moseley House and the A. Moore House.

The sponsoring agency is the North Carolina Air Cargo Airport Authority. The Principal Investigator is M. Ruth Little of Longleaf Historic Resources. Survey Field Assistant is Betsy Baten, who has an M.S. in historic preservation from the University of Vermont. The survey team spent six days in the field doing the intensive survey: June 16-18 and June 22-24, 1993.

Following completion of the fieldwork, a post-field review meeting was held on July 28, 1993 with Renee Gledhill-Earley, Robin Stancil, and Scott Power of the North Carolina SHPO and Debbie Calevich of Kimley-Horn and Associates. The comments made in that meeting are reflected in this report.

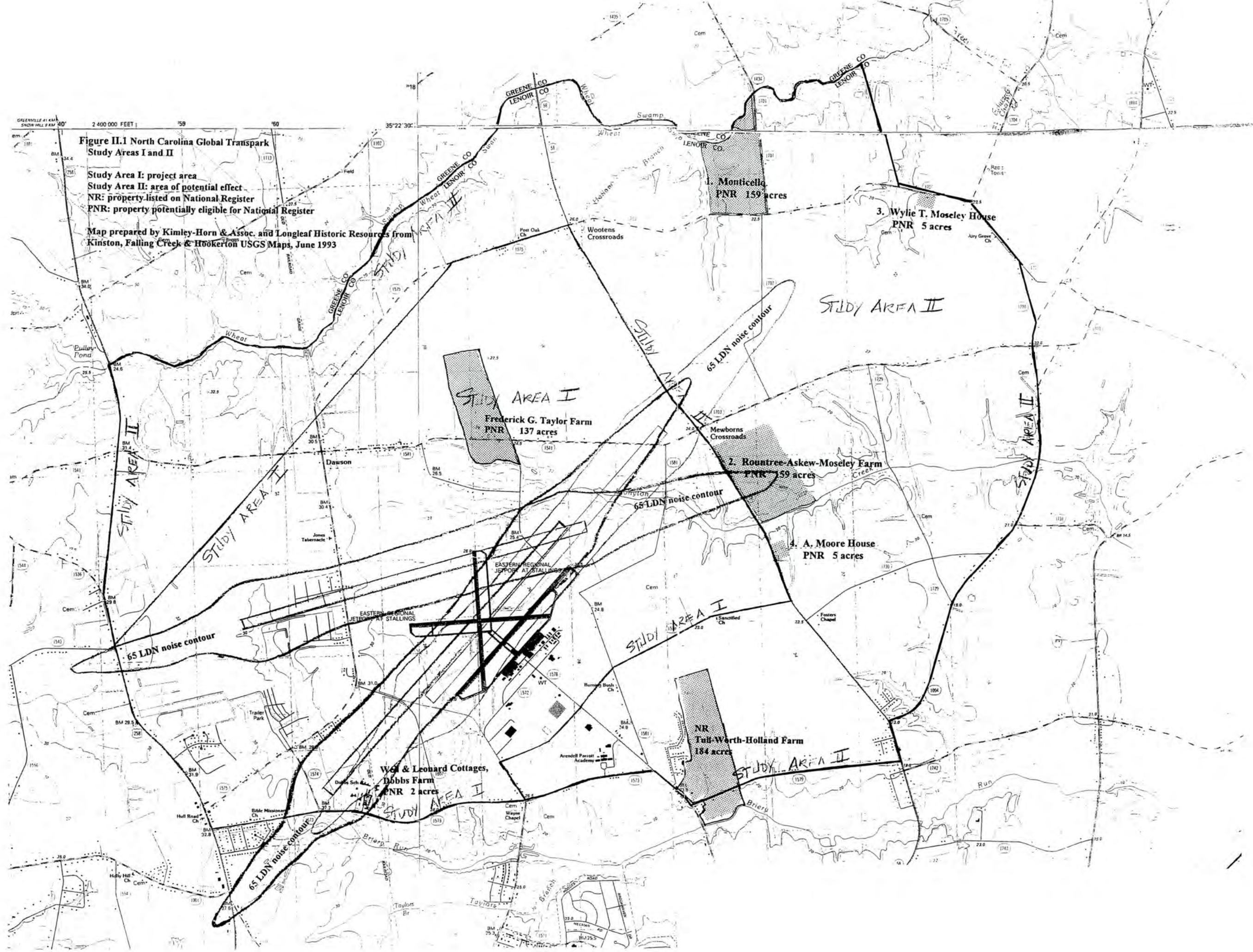
The scope of work for Study Area II consists of an intensive field survey and the production of this report. This scope is shown in the principal investigator's subcontract agreement with Kimley-Horn and Associates. (see Appendix)

GREENVILLE 41 KM
SNOW HILL 8 KM 40
2 400 000 FEET

**Figure II.1 North Carolina Global Transpark
Study Areas I and II**

Study Area I: project area
Study Area II: area of potential effect
NR: property listed on National Register
PNR: property potentially eligible for National Register

Map prepared by Kimley-Horn & Assoc. and Longleaf Historic Resources from
Kinston, Falling Creek & Hookerton USGS Maps, June 1993



III. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS: PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Tull-Worth-Holland Farm [NR 1992]

Location: N side SR 1579 .05 mi. E of jct. with SR 1578, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1825

Style: Federal

Summary of physical description: The Tull-Worth-Holland Farm contains approximately 184 acres of fields and woodland and 19 buildings and 2 structures (14 contributing; 7 noncontributing) that were listed on the National Register in 1992. The main house is a 2-story frame, side-gable building, one room deep, with a hall-parlor plan, that was built ca. 1825. The house has some original beaded siding, original 9/9 and 9/6 sash windows, and front and rear entrance transoms. The interior retains a substantial amount of original Federal woodwork, including mantels, six-flat-panel doors, wainscotting, molded surrounds and an enclosed stair.

The other contributing resources on the property are a ca. 1890 cook's house, a ca. 1850 privy converted to a chicken house ca. 1930, a ca. 1900 Delco house, a ca. 1925 playhouse, a ca. 1880 1 1/2 story barn, a ca. 1870 1-story gable-front stable, a ca. 1880 1 1/2 story gable-front cotton gin, 6 early 20th century tobacco barns, and 2 late 19th-early 20th century tenant houses. The noncontributing resources, all built after 1942, are a garage, smokehouse, pumphouse, grill, and a tenant house.

Historical Background: The Tull-Worth-Holland Farm was established ca. 1825 by Henry Tull, whose plantation became one of the most prosperous in Lenoir County during the antebellum period. Both Henry and his son John greatly expanded their land holdings and eventually this house became the home of the plantation overseer, J. W. C. Hill, prior to the Civil War. In 1869 William H. Worth and two investors bought from John Tull 2,053 acres, which included this property, and Worth lived in this house for 19 years. A Quaker, Worth was active in the local Loosing Swamp Agricultural Club, the Grange, and the Farmer's Alliance, becoming its state business agent in 1889 and moving to Raleigh. The farm's most substantial agricultural buildings, the barn, stable and cotton gin, appear to date from Worth's tenure. In 1898 Worth sold 200 acres, including the homeplace, to J. W. C. Hill, the former overseer. Hill bought the property for his daughter Emily

Hill Holland and her husband Jesse B. Holland. As they continued to farm the land with the help of tenants, tobacco became the primary crop. Three tenant houses, six tobacco barns, the delco house, the chicken house, and the playhouse date from this period. The 184-acre farm remains in the ownership of the descendants of J. W. C. Hill.

Evaluation: The Tull-Worth-Holland Farm is listed in the National Register in recognition of its significance under Criteria A and C because it illustrates a cross-section of domestic and agricultural buildings reflecting farming practices and building types from 1825 to the early 1940s. The historical evolution from a plantation and slave-based economy of corn and cotton production to the development of scientific farming during the late 19th century and the tobacco production period which lasted from the 1890s throughout the early 20th century is clearly illustrated both by the extant buildings on the farm and its succession of owners.

[Source: York, Tull-Worth-Holland Farm Nomination, 1992]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure III.1
Tull-Worth-Holland House:
view from east

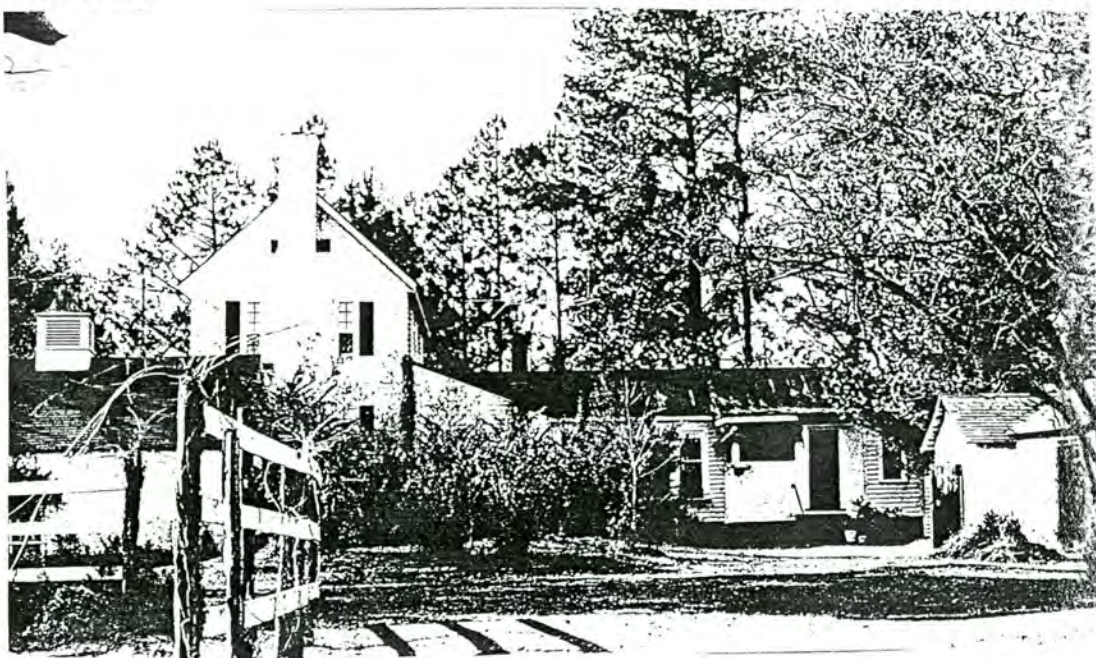


Figure III.2
Tull-Worth-Holland House:
main parlor mantel

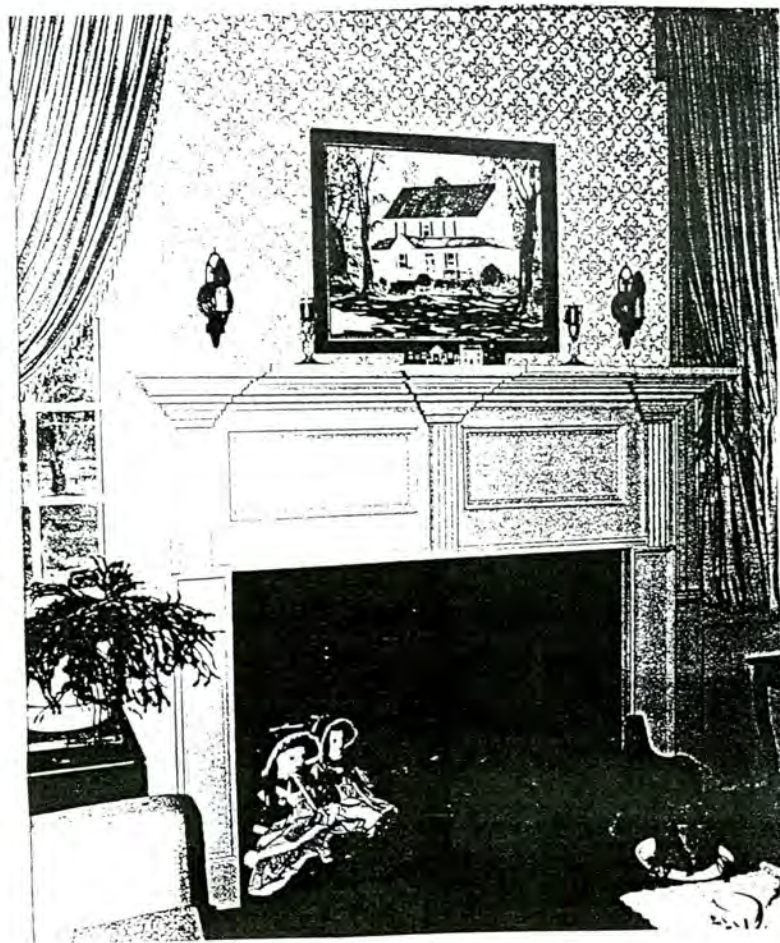


Figure III.3
Tull-Worth-Holland House:
second floor hall

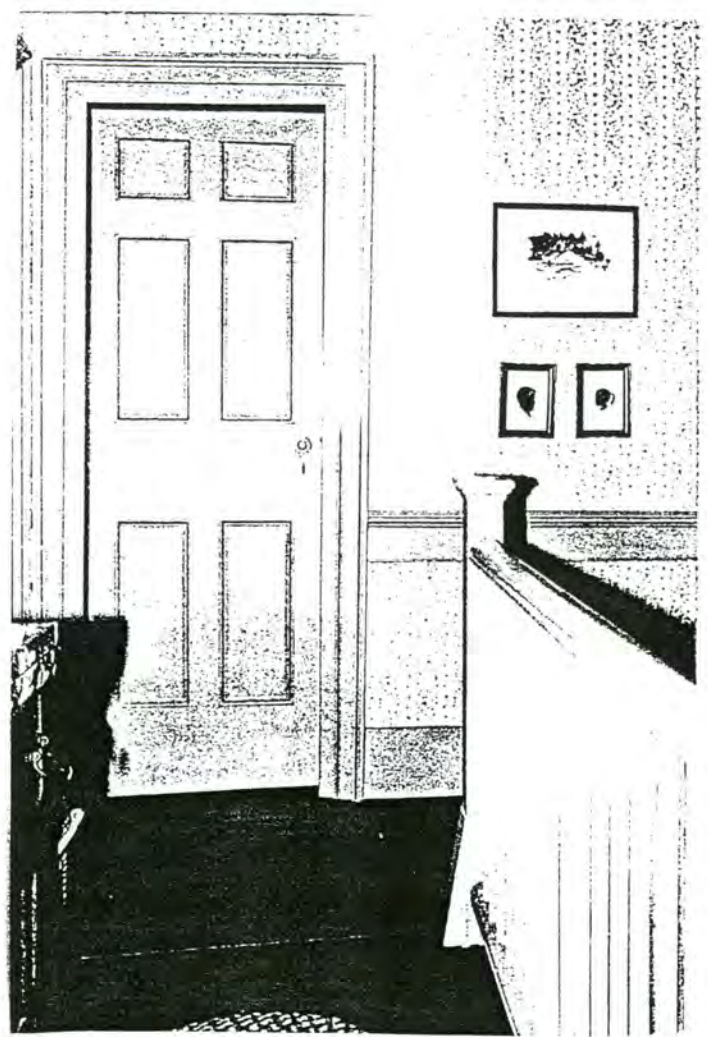
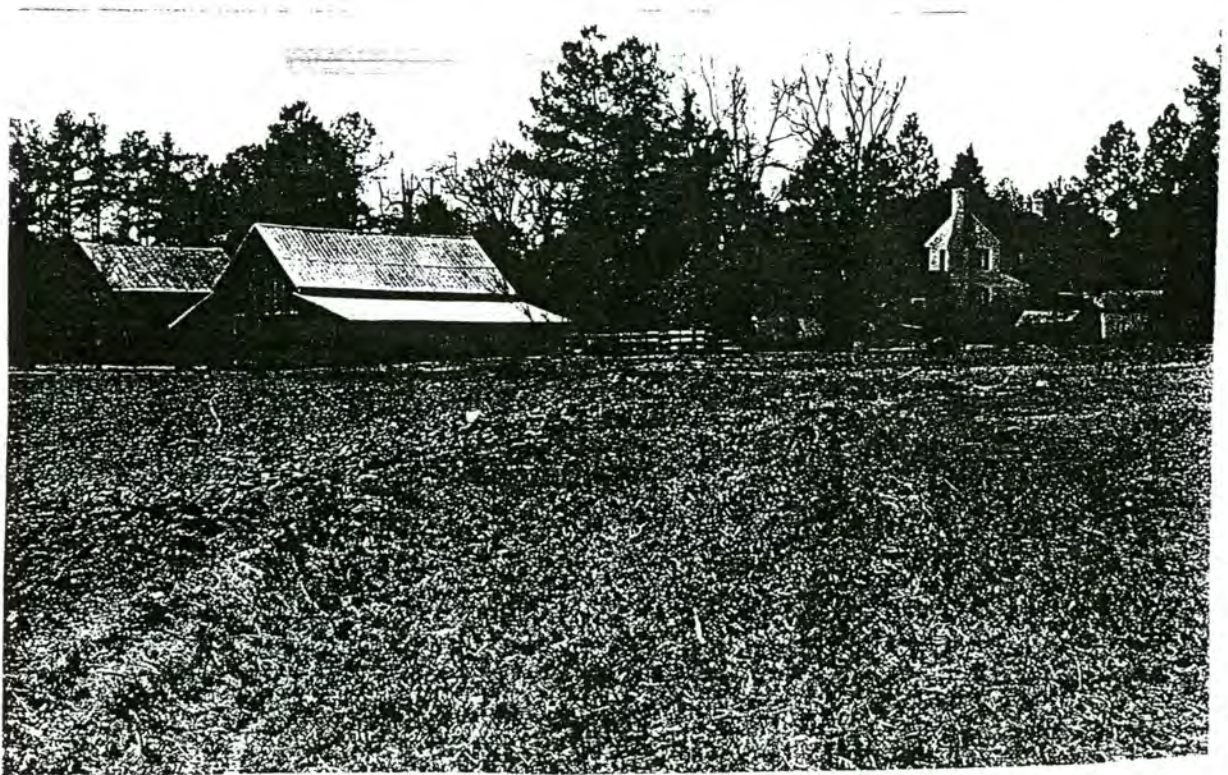


Figure III.4
Tull-Worth-Holland Farm:
View of outbuildings from northeast



TULL-WORTH-HOLLAND FARM

LENOIR CO., N.C.

NOT TO SCALE

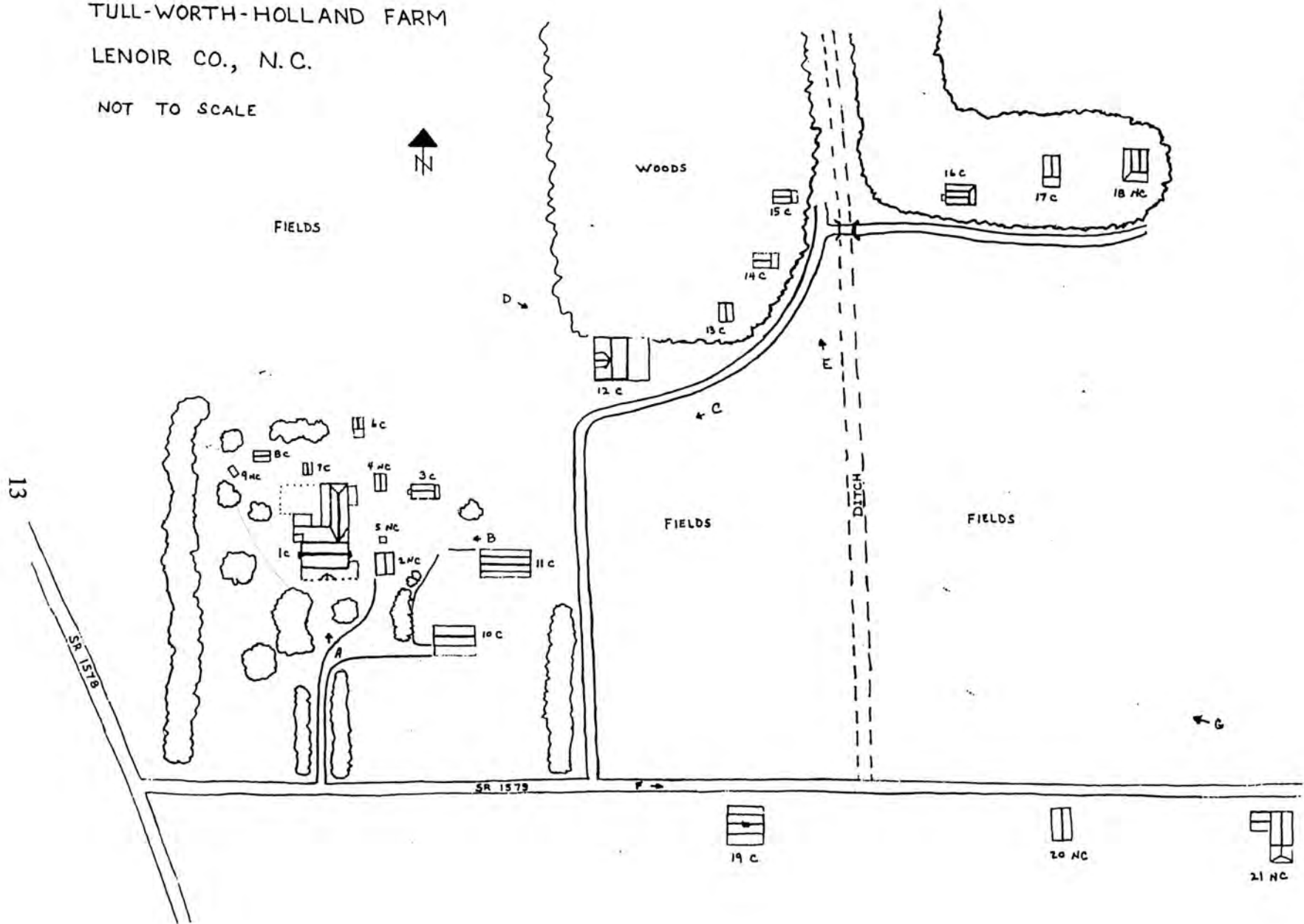


Figure III.5 Tull-Worth-Holland Farm Site Plan

IV. PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

1. Monticello (Whitfield-Carraway-Scarborough Farm)

Location: Northwest junction of SR 1700 and SR 1701, Wootens Crossroads vicinity, Kinston Quad.

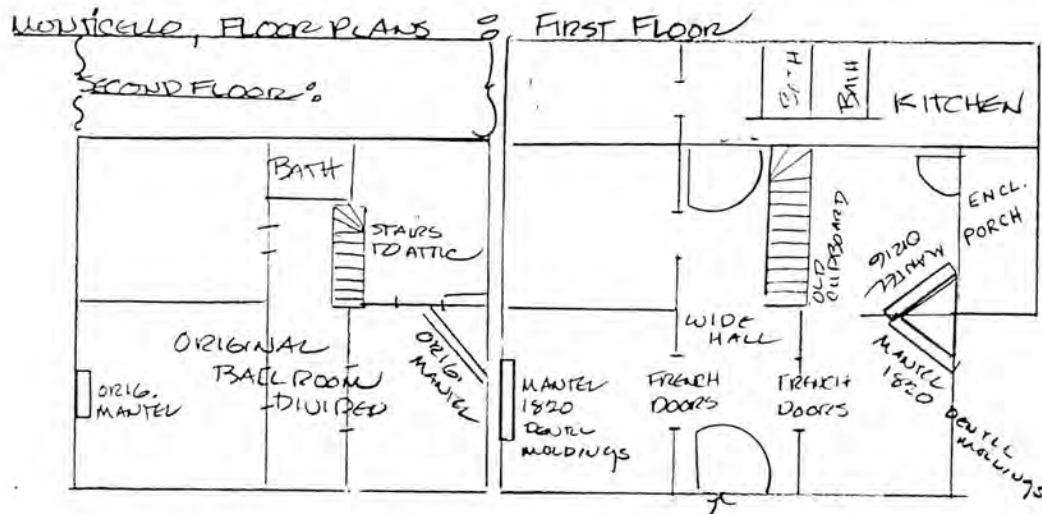
Date of Construction: late 18th century

Style: Georgian

Summary of physical description: Monticello is a stately two-story frame double pile house, five bays wide and three bays deep, with a full one-story front shed porch and full rear shed. The house has such well-preserved Georgian and Federal details as flush-sheathing beneath the front porch, six-paneled doors, nine-over-nine sash windows, original or early louvered shutters, heavy window sills, beaded weatherboards, flush gable eaves, and a Flemish bond brick chimney on the west end and an interior end brick chimney on the east end. The original or early six-panel front door has a five-pane transom and simple molded surround. The house rests on brick piers and has a steep gabled roof covered with seamed metal.

It is difficult to date Monticello, since legend dates it to around 1740 and early historical records are lost. The large scale and bold simplicity of the form seem to be Georgian, although most interior details are Federal. The house was probably constructed in the late 18th century, since most earlier 18th century houses in North Carolina are smaller and have such features as gambrel roofs. Some changes to the exterior of the house are obvious; others have probably occurred that are not obvious. The plain, boxed porch posts appear to be replacements. The porch ceiling has exposed joists and replacement sheathing on the underside of the roof. The west rear chimney was demolished and a large 6/6 sash window added in its place on the first story, a tripartite window added in its place on the second story. Tripartite windows also replaced the original windows on the east gable end. There was originally a recessed porch occupying the center bays of the rear shed, but this has been enclosed. Finally, the rear shed wraps around on the east side as a porch. About 1950 the porch was enclosed by Eugenia Scarborough and a large brick chimney with a very tall stack added.

The interior of Monticello seems to be as well-preserved an example of a large Georgian plantation house as is the exterior. The center hall, two-room-deep plan is intact on the first floor. The second floor contains the same plan now, but is said to have contained a ballroom originally.



The stair is an open-string stair that rises from the rear hall in a straight run, with a simple newel with molded cap, rounded handrail and plain balusters. A double door closet is built into the base of the stair. The hall has wide horizontal sheathed walls. Throughout the house, ceilings have wide sheathing. Most doors have six flat panels. Except for the downstairs hall, all walls are plastered.

Of the original eight fireplaces in the house, five mantels remain. One chimney with its two fireplaces have been removed, and the corner fireplace in the right rear room of the second floor has been removed. On the first floor, the two front rooms flanking the hall have identical tripartite Federal style mantels with dentil cornices and molded shelves. The right rear mantel appears to be late Georgian in period, and has a flat-paneled frieze, a wide surround and a narrow molded shelf. This room, which apparently functioned as the dining room, is the only room which retains much of its original Georgian finish. It has a built-in cupboard and a door to a closet beneath the stair which also appear to be of late Georgian date, as well as the vestige of a high wainscot above the lower, Federal style wainscot.

The cupboard door and the stair door in the dining room have raised panels and H-L hinges. These fully Georgian features may be the only details surviving from an even earlier building period. Perhaps this section of the house dates from the earlier 18th century, and was overbuilt with the present main block in the late 18th century.

On the second floor, the two front rooms flanking the hall have simple late Georgian style mantels of similar design. Each has a flat-paneled frieze, a molded surround and a shallow molded shelf.

According to tradition, the interior was remodelled in 1812. This may have been when the Federal style mantels and the flush-sheathed wainscots and molded chairrails replaced the original Georgian finish in the two front rooms. Another family tradition mentions a secondary staircase that rose from the dining room to the second floor. It was removed by Eugenia.

The large attic is reached by an enclosed stair with winders in the right rear room of the second floor. It has a batten door with a large wooden box lock, a flush-paneled stairway, and a trap door still in place at the top of the steps. The attic is unfinished and the heavy timber roof trusses of pit-sawn lumber, with pegged joints, are easily visible. The trap door in the attic and the front porch shutters retain delicate handwrought metal hooks, another vestige of the Georgian finish of the house.

Accessory Resources:

2. Well House. late 19th-early 20th century. Gabled 1-story frame building with storage room and open canopy over well. This is said to be the original well.
3. Corn silo. late 19th-early 20th century. 1-story square frame building with exterior framework, vertical sheathing on interior, gable roof with exposed rafter tails. A garage was added on west end in the mid-20th century. This functioned as a silo for corn.
4. Garage 1930s. Two-bay brick garage with side-gabled roof and bell tower, built by Eugenia Scarborough.
5. Smokehouse. 1930s. Brick 1 1/2 story building with steep gabled roof, with smokehouse in west bay and garage in east bay. This was constructed by Eugenia Scarborough at approximately the same time as garage #4.
6. Packhouse. 1930s. Traditional frame front-gable packhouse constructed by Eugenia Scarborough.
7. Shed. mid-20th century. Metal-covered storage shed.
8. Shed. late 19th century. 1-story frame, side-gabled building that apparently functioned as a dwelling, perhaps a tenant house, but was used in later years for storage. Deteriorated.

9. Benjamin Franklin Scarborough II House. 1938. Colonial Revival style brick house, 2 1/2 stories, side-gable, with slate roof, exterior end chimneys, monumental Doric portico, entrance with fanlight and sidelights, 6/6 window sash, and decorative fan windows in the gable ends. This was constructed as the residence of Benjamin Franklin Scarborough, II (1894-1977) and his wife Hattie in 1938. It was built by O. L. Shackelford, builder of Kinston.

10. Well House. 1938. Small gabled brick well-house with open canopy over well. This is directly behind the 1938 house and was built at the same time.

11. Packhouse. ca. 1900. 2-story frame, side-gable building with open passage through center first story, 4/4 sash, exposed rafter tails, bracketed hood over passage.

12. Mule Barn. late 19th century. Large 2-story frame front-gable barn with open passage through the lower first story. The first story has been covered with concrete block veneer and the upper story is sheathed with metal.

13. Garage. 1938. Three-bay wide, side-gable brick garage located directly behind the 1938 house.

14. Graveyard. Small family graveyard containing 3 visible gravemarkers. Oldest visible gravestone is for Harriet G. Carraway, 1832-1834. The 2nd visible stone is a marble obelisk for Harriet Carraway, 1796-1852. The inscription states that she is the daughter of Rev. Lewis Whitfield and the wife of Snoad B. Carraway. The obelisk is signed by a monument firm whose name is partially illegible: "Bausi--, McCley-- & Wright, Petersburg, Va." The 3rd visible stone is a marble headstone for Capt. William W. Carraway, inscribed "Co. E. 3 N.C. Cav.CSA." It has no birth or death dates. It was erected a few years ago by some Carraway descendants, apparently to replace an older marker. Capt. Carraway was born in 1838 and died in 1904. Most of the cedars that stood here in the graveyard have fallen.

15. Tobacco Barns. early 20th century. Complex of 6 tobacco barns, five of frame construction and one of terra cotta tile construction.

16-18. Tenant Houses. Tenant House #16 is a 1-story frame, side-gable house built for Benjamin Franklin Scarborough II and wife Hattie about 1926. It originally stood on the site of their 1938 house and was moved here ca. 1938 and used as a tenant house until recent years. Tenant Houses #17 and 18 are concrete block pyramidal cottages built ca. 1950.

19. House. ca. 1985. 1 1/2 story brick Colonial Revival style house of Pam Gelding, the daughter of Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III (present owner), and her husband.

20. Monticello Greenhouses. 1980s. A complex of fourteen 1-story greenhouses built of lightweight wood and plastic to house the nursery business of Pam Gelding, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III.

21. Site. In the 1904 obituary of Capt. Carraway, Monticello was called the "Old Homestead" and the site was called the "Oak Grove." The house is set at the end of an approximately 700 foot drive which terminates in a large circle in front of the house. The drive is partially lined with cedar trees dating from the early 20th century, and the house sits in a grove of tall hardwood trees, including an ancient catalpa tree and an osage orange tree said to have been planted in the 1880s by Capt. Carraway. The 1938 and 1985 residences are located on the west side of the driveway and main house and do not detract from the front vista of Monticello.

The overall pattern of fields and woodland on the 159 acres seems to be basically unchanged from about 1918 when the Cheney plat was drawn. This plat shows a division into three lots that correspond to the three fields. The front field containing the homestead and all outbuildings goes back to the tobacco barn complex, shown on the plat. There are two more fields in the rear, each separated by a wooded border. Between the second and third field, the survey shows a "canal," apparently a ditch dug from the branch marking the west boundary of the property. The rear boundary, Wheat Swamp Creek, contains heavily wooded wetlands.

Historical Background: Since Monticello is perhaps the largest early dwelling that has survived in Lenoir County, it is natural that local legends would be associated with the plantation and the families that have lived there. Because of the loss of virtually all local records from the pre-1878 period, it is unlikely that some of these legends will ever be definitively proven or disproven. The following discussion will separate local tradition from fact as documented in surviving records, but is not a definitive genealogy of Monticello's families or a definitive history of the plantation, a task which is not within the scope of this report.

According to tradition Monticello was built around 1740 by Lewis Whitfield. Whitfield is said to have owned over 55,000 acres in north Lenoir County during the 18th century, and Monticello was his "home" plantation. He is said to have had another plantation house, Lafayette, in the east section of his land holdings for his use while working the land here. Lafayette still stands to the east of NC 11

about seven miles east. According to tradition it was built about 1786, but its form and style date it to ca. 1820.

According to tradition, a baby boy named Snoad Carraway was left in a basket on the Whitfield's doorstep. The child is said to have been named "Snoad" because it snowed the day he was left at the plantation. The Whitfields raised him, and he married their daughter, Harriet. Snoad and Harriet had a son, William W. Carraway, who is said to have financed a Confederate Calvary company in the Civil War. As punishment, the federal government confiscated the 5,000 acres of land that were still a part of the plantation and gave a 159-acre homeplace to "his wife and wards." It is said that Monticello was not burned like many other eastern North Carolina plantation houses because Contentnea Creek and the other creeks in the area were swollen during the time the Federal soldiers were encamped in the area and they could not reach Monticello.

The readily verifiable history of Monticello begins in 1919 when the Scarborough family purchased the property. They have lived there since this time and have farmed the acreage continuously. In 1919 the house and 159-acre farm was sold by G. B. Carraway, his wife Helen B. Carraway, and P.H. Carraway to Hattie Scarborough, widow of Benjamin Franklin Scarborough. [Lenoir County Deed Book 60, p. 692] Hattie had some eight children, and she moved to Monticello and raised them.

At Hattie's death, her children inherited the place. The three children who never married, Will, Vivian, and Eugenia, bought out the other siblings and lived there throughout their lives. Aunt Eugenia Scarborough, a schoolteacher, outlived the rest, and continued to live in the house until her death in 1979. No one has lived in Monticello permanently since then. Her nephew, Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, inherited the property. He was raised at Monticello in the Colonial Revival brick house which his parents built beside the plantation house in 1938. He and his wife live in this house and act as caretakers for Monticello. His daughter Pamela and her family live in a recently constructed brick Colonial Revival style house located at the west entrance to the plantation house. Pamela has a plant nursery, called Monticello Nursery, located in the field east of the house complex.

The following is corroboration provided by the few available records for the legendary Whitfield-Carraway period of ownership, from sometime in the 18th century until 1919. Since it is more recent, records provide some life to the Carraway period. The family cemetery proves that Lewis Whitfield had a daughter, Harriet (1796-1852) who married Snoad B. Carraway. Snoad and

Harriet had at least one daughter, Harriet G. Carraway (1832-1884). The family cemetery contains the graves of Snoad, Harriet, and their daughter, Harriet G.

Captain William Whitfield Carraway's obituary of 1904 is reprinted in his genealogical sketch in The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981, written by his great-granddaughters. The obituary states that Captain Carraway was born at Monticello in 1838 and was the son of Snoad Bonner Carraway and Harriet Whitfield (the daughter of Reverend Louis Whitfield). He went to school at Airy Grove Academy and the Bingham School in Orange County and then to the University of Virginia. The Civil War broke out while he was in college and he equipped Company E, North Carolina Cavalry, and served with this company during the war. Following the war he returned to his farm and engaged in agriculture and the mercantile business. He wrote articles for the press under the name D.R. Walker, and from 1879-1886 he was a correspondent for The News and Observer in Raleigh. During this time he travelled throughout the state. Later he served as a post office inspector and travelled to twenty-seven states during his work in this capacity. In 1898 he represented Lenoir County in the North Carolina General Assembly. He was married twice: his first wife was Alice B. Hilliard of Nash County and his second wife was Mary B. Hilliard. He had thirteen children. Capt. Carraway died at his old home, Monticello and was interred in the "family burying ground at the Oak Grove at the Old Homestead."

This newspaper obituary documents that Snoad and Harriet's son, William, equipped a Confederate cavalry company, but does not mention that most of his plantation was confiscated by the Federal government. It does state that his grandfather was the Reverend Louis Whitfield.

The U.S. Census records for the 1790-1860 period provide the following documentation. Lewis Whitfield was listed in the 1790 census in the New Bern District, Wayne County. His household contained, in addition to himself, one free white male under the age of 16, two free white females, and 32 slaves. In 1800 Lewis Whitfield's household contained himself, two free white males under the age of 16, and five free white females of various ages. Slaves were not mentioned in this census. In 1810 Lewis Whitfield's household consisted of himself, a free white male under 10, a free white male between the age of 16-26, and three free white females. Again, slaves are not listed. In 1820 his household consisted of one free white male over 45 (apparently Lewis himself), three free white males under 45, one free white female over 45 (apparently his wife) and one free white female. The 1830 census does not seem to list Lewis Whitfield himself, although his name is noted as head of household. The only free white male is 20-30 years old, and there are five free white females. The 1840 census is the last census in which Lewis Whitfield is listed. He was 70-80 years of age, and had another old

white male and two white females in the house, and eight slaves. Lewis Whitfield was apparently born 1760-1770 and died 1840-1850. The 1840 census also lists a Lewis S. Whitfield. He apparently was a free white male age 30-40, and there were three free white males under the age of 15 and two free white females between the ages of 30-40 in his household. He had 29 slaves. [United States Census, 1790; 1800, page 26; 1810, page 297; 1820, page 286; 1830, page 298; 1840, pages 11, 26.]

The 1850 census has no listing for Lewis Whitfield, but lists the household of Snoad B. Caraway, who is a 61-year-old "planter" whose plantation is valued at the remarkably high sum of \$100,000. No other farm in the area comes close to this valuation. Henry Tull's 6,200 acres [Tull-Worth-Holland Farm] were valued at \$30,000 in 1850, indicating that Caraway's plantation must have contained some 20,000 acres. Possibly this acreage was located in several different plantations rather than all at Monticello.

The 1860 census does not list Snoad Caraway, who had apparently died during the 1850s. His son, W.W. Caraway, is listed but this section of the census is illegible. W.W. Caraway's 1860 agricultural schedule could not be located. The 1863 Confederate field survey map shows the house of "W. Carawy" located on the site of Monticello.

Apparently the large plantation was broken up during the Civil War period, for by 1880, the last year in which the Agriculture Schedules of the U.S. Census are available, Capt. Caraway's farm had shrunk to the size of that of most of his neighbors. He had 70 acres of cultivated land and 50 acres of woodland and forest, valued at \$4,500. His crops consisted primarily of corn and cotton, with 22 acres of corn producing 200 bushels and 35 acres of cotton producing 12 bales. He paid \$500 in wages to colored day laborers during the previous year and produced \$784 worth of farm products. [1880 Agriculture Schedule, U.S. Census, Lenoir County]

Evaluation: Although the loss of pre-1878 records hampers investigation into the history of Monticello, the large Georgian dwelling, antebellum graveyard and impressive setting constitute one of the finest, if not the finest surviving plantation complex in Lenoir County. It seems clear that the two-story, double pile house was built by Lewis Whitfield and was inherited by his daughter Harriet and her husband Snoad Caraway in the 1840s when Lewis Whitfield died. Snoad and Harriet apparently lived in the house with Lewis Whitfield, and themselves died during the 1850s. The most telling record of the plantation's large size is the 1850 population schedule, which valued the plantation at \$100,000, indicating that it may have contained some 20,000 acres of land. Snoad and Harriet's son, William

Whitfield Carraway, apparently took over ownership of the plantation about 1860, when he was in his early twenties. Following his return from fighting in the Civil War until his death in 1904, he managed the farm as well as pursuing such varied interests as journalism, a stint as a national postal inspector, and, at the end of his life, a term in the State Legislature. Capt. Carraway's children sold the farm fifteen years after his death to the Scarborough family, who have continued to operate the farm and care for the buildings.

The house at Monticello is a Georgian mansion which has some Federal and Colonial Revival remodelling. The house has statewide significance under Criterion C as one of a small surviving group of large Georgian plantation houses. The 159 acres of the plantation that represent its reduced, post-Civil War size, are also eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as a well-preserved plantation complex containing buildings, a graveyard, an impressively landscaped site, and fields and woodland that have changed little since the Civil War.

Boundaries: The boundaries of the 159 acres that have comprised Monticello plantation since at least 1918, and probably since ca. 1865, are shown on the ca. 1918 survey plat and comprise the entirety of Tax Parcel 26, Lenoir County Tax Map 4529, as now owned by the current owner.

[Source: U.S. Census, population schedule, Lenoir County, for 1790-1860; agricultural schedule, 1850-1880; The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981; interviews with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough, III, Mary Ann Scarborough, and Paul Scarborough, June 16, 1993; 1863 Koerner Field Survey Map]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IV.1
Monticello: overall view



Figure IV.2
Monticello:
west elevation



Figure IV.3
Monticello:
rear elevation



Figure IV.4
Monticello:Federal
mantel, parlor



Figure IV.5
Monticello: Georgian
dining room cupboard

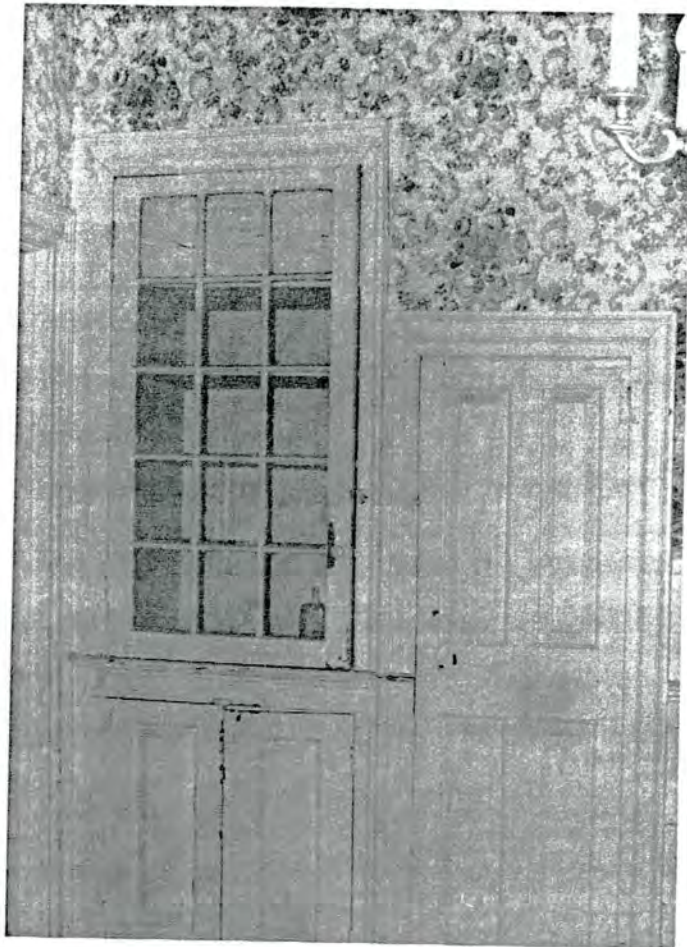


Figure IV.6
Monticello:
farm outbuildings



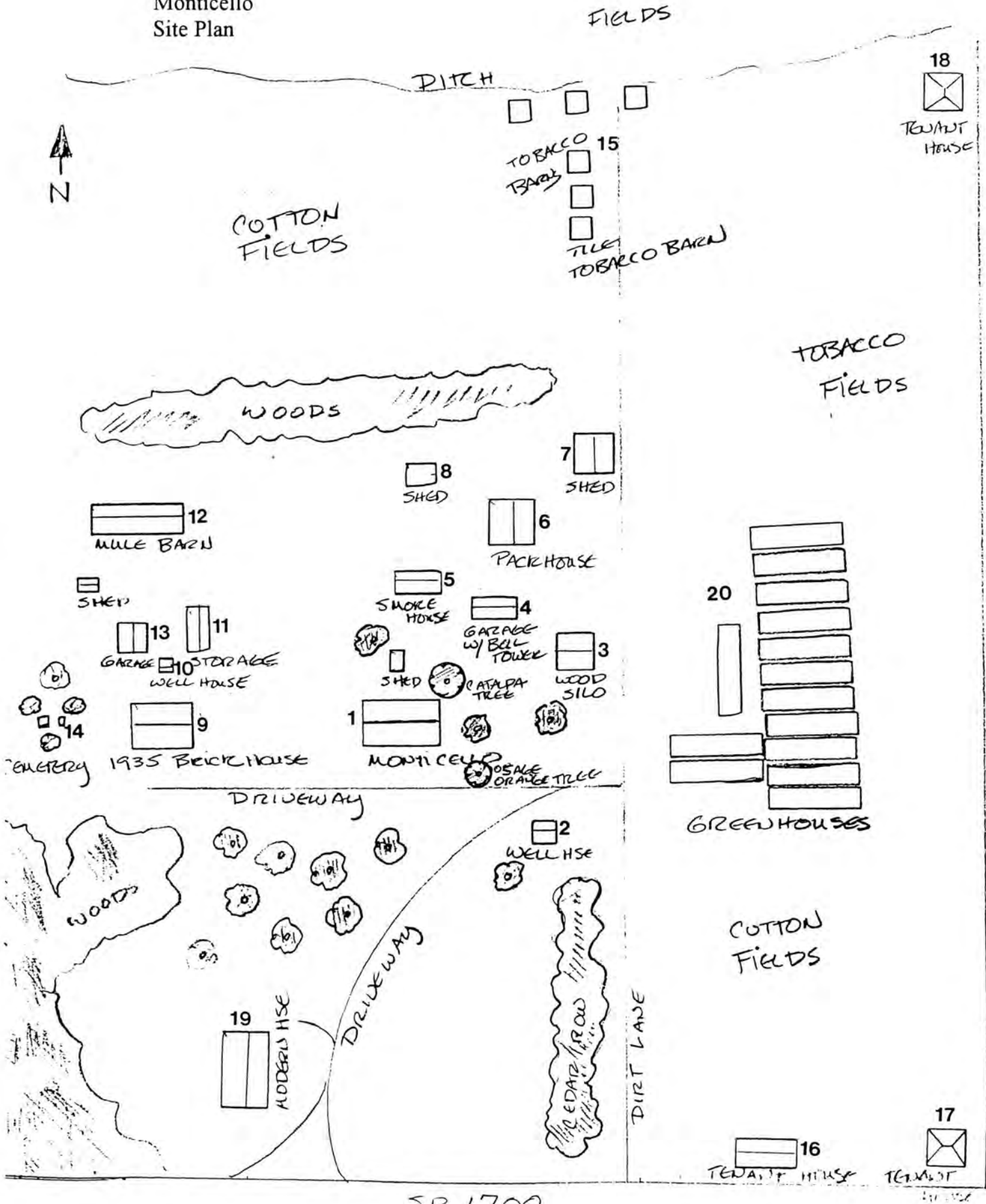
Figure IV.7
Monticello: middle
field with tobacco barns



Figure IV.8
View of Monticello Greenhouses:
1980s complex east of house

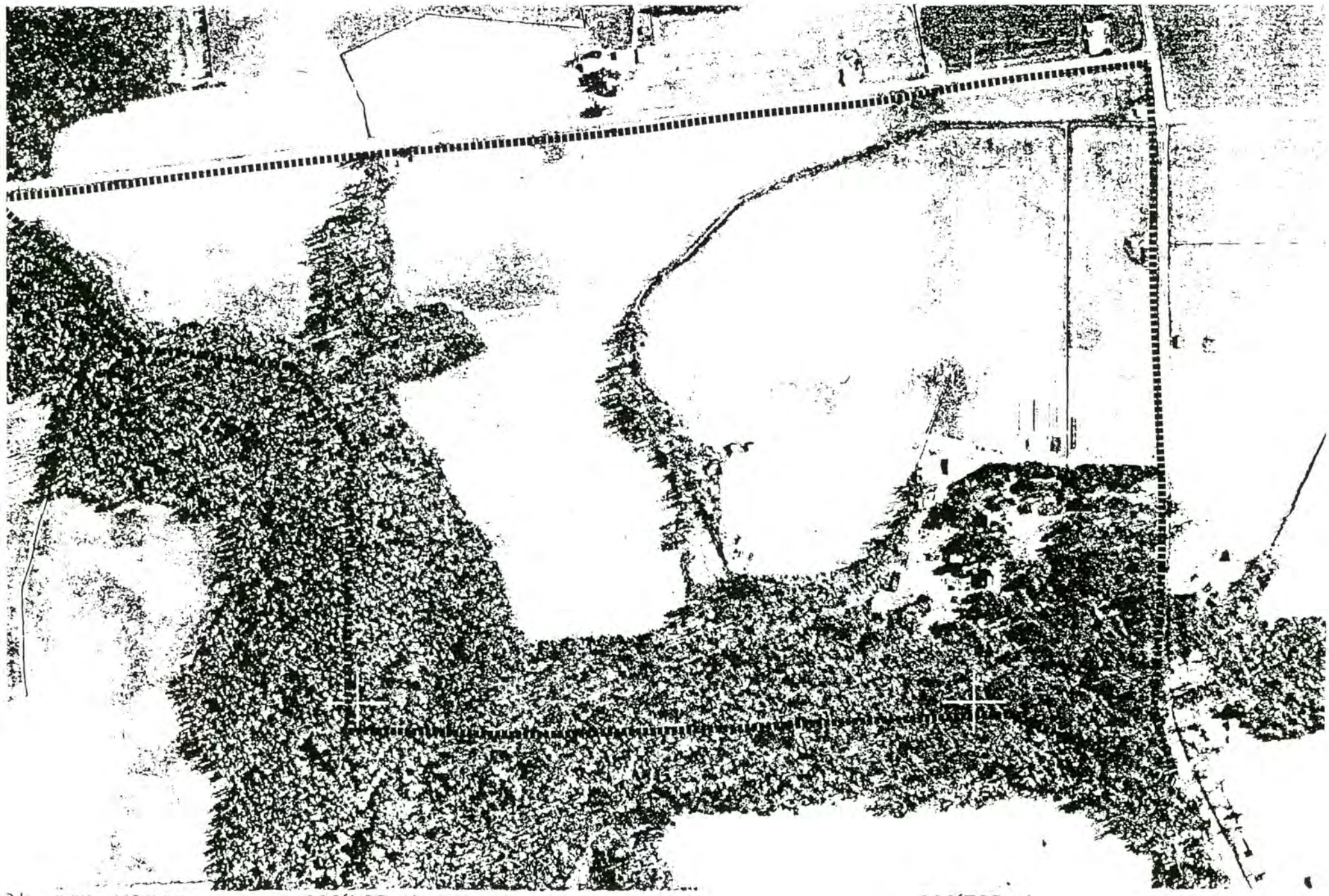


Figure IV.9
Monticello
Site Plan



SR 1700

SR 1701



MATCH MAP 49

N 594,000

N 592,000

Figure IV.10 Cheney Survey Plat of Monticello, ca. 1918

10

PLAN OF THE
 CARAWAY FARM
 KNOWN AS
 "MONTICELLO"
 FOR SALE BY
 DOUGLASS & WOOTEN

*A. GRENEY, C.E., being duly sworn
 says that the statements contained
 on this map are true, according to
 his best knowledge & belief.*

My Commission expires

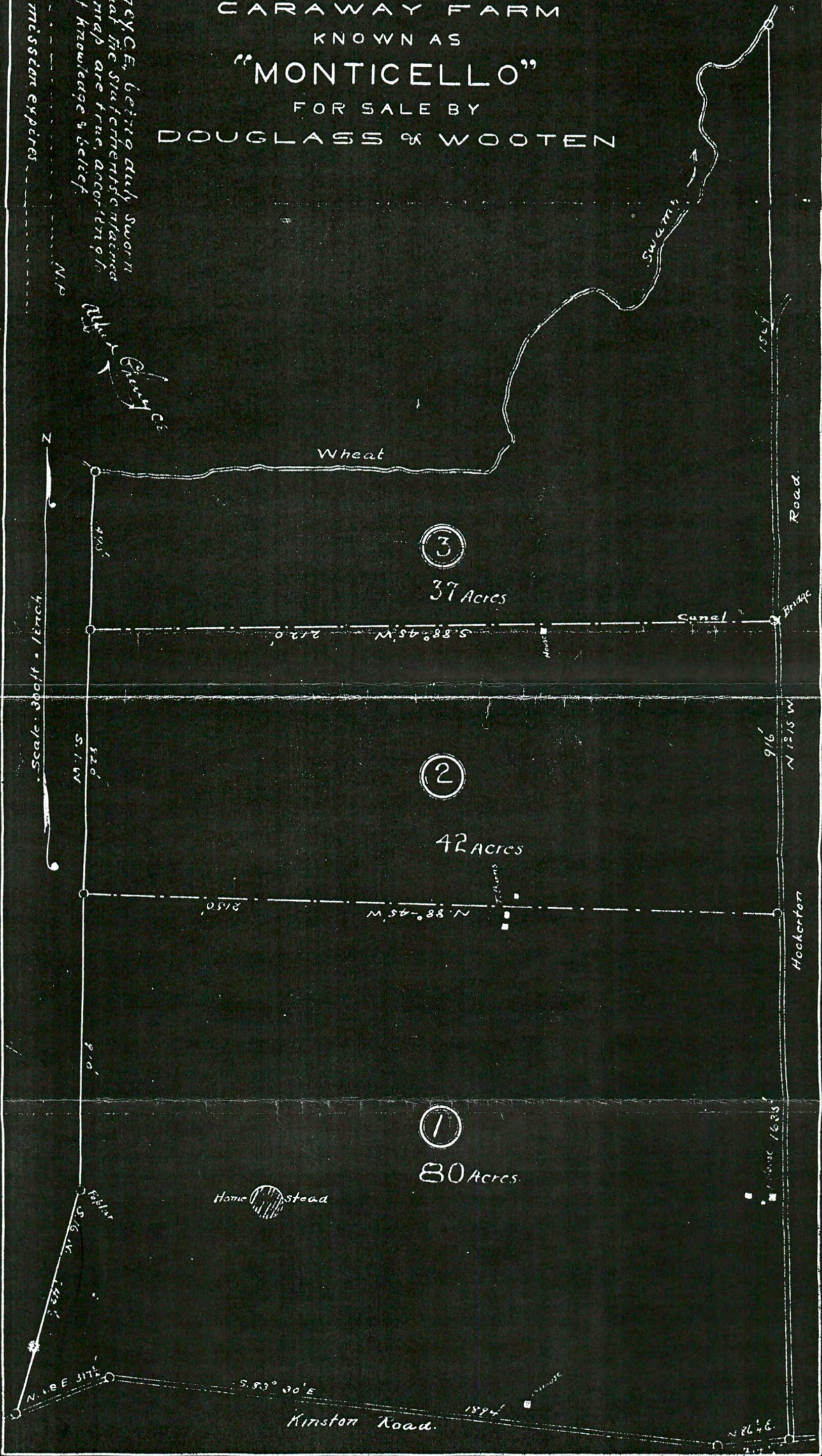


Figure IV.11 Aerial View of Monticello
Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4529, Tax Parcel 26



N 592,000

N 594,000

MATCH MAP 49



2. Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm

Location: SE jct. US 58 and SR 1703 at Mewborns Crossroads

Date of Construction: Late 18th century; early 19th century; ca. 1860 addition

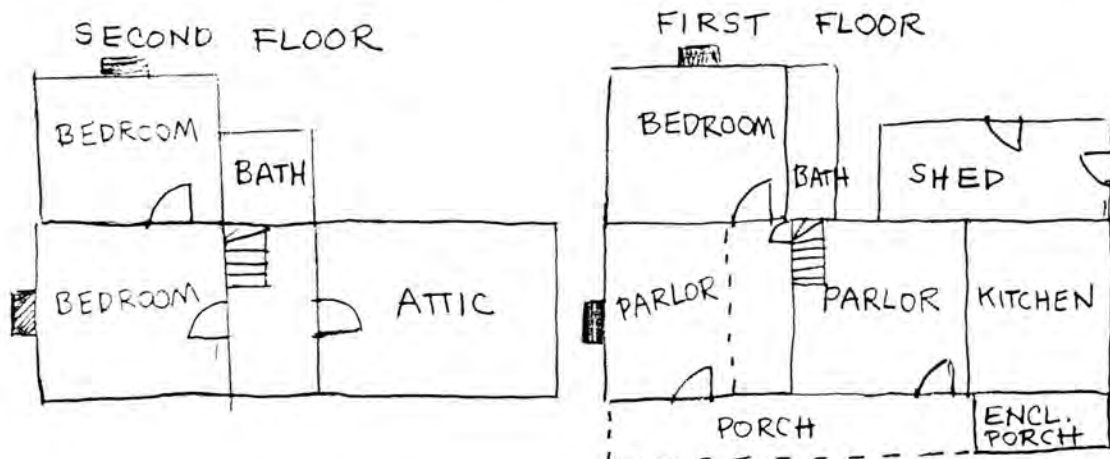
Style: Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival

Summary of physical description:

1. Rountree-Askew-Moseley House. The oldest part of this house is the 1 1/2 story section on the east end, which began as a two-room cottage with a central chimney (removed). This section is four bays wide, and has the form of a coastal cottage because it has a front engaged porch and a rear engaged shed. After the revolution a two-story, three bay wide section was added on the west side of the cottage. A Flemish bond chimney with stepped weatherings is on the west gable end of this section. About 1860 a 2-story rear ell of Greek Revival style was added to the rear of this 2-story section.

The exterior of the house is finished with plain weatherboard, flush gable ends, boxed front and rear cornices with molded cornices and patterned eave blocks, 9/6 sash windows on the first floor of the front block, and 6/6 sash on the second story of the west block. The openings have simple molded surrounds. The main entrance, in the west block, has a transom and sidelights. The front shed porch carries completely across the seven bays of the main elevation, and is supported by distinctive vernacular sawnwork posts, apparently of mid-19th century date. The east corner bay was enclosed to serve as a dining room in the 1960s.

The interior floor plan that resulted from successive enlargements of the house from the late 18th century to ca. 1860 consists of small rooms in an additive sequence.



The original 1 1/2 story cottage has a hall-parlor plan with a rear shed room that was apparently used as the kitchen. This section has wide vertical sheathed walls and six flat-paneled doors, one six raised-panel door in the loft, and a batten door in the rear shed. Access to the loft room is through an enclosed stair in the west corner of 1 1/2 story section. The stair is accessible from a door in the parlor of the 2-story west addition.

The 2-story west addition contains a parlor on the first floor and a bedroom on the second. The front entrance to the house was shifted to this addition, and the front door originally opened into a narrow hall, but the wall was removed and the front door now opens directly into the parlor. Directly behind this west addition is a two-story rear ell containing a bedroom on each level. The west addition contains its original Federal finish, consisting of flat-paneled wainscot with molded chairrails, plastered walls, ceiling sheathing, molded surrounds, and a handsome tripartite style Federal mantel in the living room and a smaller Federal mantel of more modest design in the upstairs bedroom. The rear Greek Revival wing contains plastered walls, mitred surrounds, and a stylish Greek Revival mantel in both rooms.

Accessory Resources:

2. Cotton Gin. Antebellum construction. Heavy timber 2 1/2 story building with a steep gable roof covered with wood shakes beneath a metal roof. The building is identifiable as a cotton press because of its distinctive floor plan. It originally had a dirt floor at the ground level, and a second story located high above the ground. The exterior walls consist of large square handhewn posts with no connecting timbers. The first floor of the building was apparently an open-air space that housed a central press structure that was powered by horses or mules who walked around in a circle. The upper story would have been a storage area. In later years a wooden floor was added to most of the building, an additional floor was inserted below the original second story floor to create a third level, and walls were enclosed with weatherboard.

3. Smokehouse. 1920s. Front-gabled concrete block building with frame sheds built by L.O. Moseley. The older smokehouse behind the house has been demolished.

4. Dairy Barn and Silos. 1920s. Nine-bay wide, 1 1/2 story concrete block dairy with a metal-covered gable roof, built in the 1920s by L. O. Moseley when he

started a dairy, known as Edgewood Farm. The two terra cotta tile silos were probably built in the late 1930s or early 1940s. The dairy closed in the 1940s.

5. Milk House. 1920s. 1-story frame, hipped roof building with plain weatherboard, metal roof. Built by L. O. Moseley in the 1920s for his milk bottling operation.

6. Handyman's Quarters. 1930s? This small frame building with a terra cotta addition was a dwelling moved from Kinston to this site by L.O. Moseley. The handyman lived here for some years.

7. Mule Barn. Late 19th or early 20th century. 1 1/2 story front gable frame building with side sheds. The walls and roof are covered with metal.

8. Tobacco Barns. ca. 1900-1940. Three tobacco barns: two frame barns and one double terra cotta tile barn.

9. Cotton Gin. Late 19th century. Three-story side-gable frame building with a wide door in the front elevation, three doors in the south gable end, and a 2-story rear shed. The building is covered with metal sheathing. All of the gin equipment has been removed except for the seed cleaner.

10. Packhouse. Early 20th century. 1 1/2 story frame building completely sheathed in metal, with an open side shed storage area. This was one of a number of tenant houses that formerly stood on the farm. It was moved to its present site and remodelled for use as a packhouse.

11. Small house in side yard beside US 58. Early 20th century. This 1-story gabled frame house was once occupied by L. O. Moseley's brother. It is now used for storage.

12. Tenant House. Early 20th century. S side SR 1703 .2 mi. E of jct. with US 58. This is the last tenant house left on its original site on the farm. There were a number of tenant houses during L.O. Moseley's ownership from 1920 to 1951. This is not located on the 159 acres considered eligible for the Register.

13. Barn. Antebellum. 1 1/2 story heavy timber barn located in the northeast corner of the farm, adjacent to the William Harper Farm on SR 1703. This barn was originally part of the Harper Farm, but a change in land division caused it to be included on the Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm. It is completely covered in metal sheathing. This is located on the "Harper Tract" acquired in the 1940s by

L.O. Moseley, and is not included on the 159 acres considered eligible for the Register.

14. Site. The present farm contains about 250 acres, consisting of the 159 acres of farmland acquired by L. O. Moseley from Lemuel C. Moseley in 1920, being the core of the Rountree-Askew Farm, 35 acres along the east boundary known as the "Harper Tract" bought by L. O. Moseley in the 1940s, and a 30 acre tract along the north boundary, adjacent to Mewborns Crossroads, that was acquired at an unknown date. The acreage that has always been associated with the dwelling is the 159 acres that passed from the Askew estate to the Moseley family. As described in the 1919 deed to Lemuel C. Moseley, the 159 acres extends from the Kinston-Snow Hill Road (US 58) on the west to the canal bridge between Mewborns Crossroads and the residence of J.T. Askew, thence east to the old property line of the Harper Farm, and south to Lousin Swamp (now Stonyton Creek), then west with the swamp to US 58. All of the buildings listed above are clustered behind the house, with the exception of the tenant house along SR 1703 and a barn at the northeast corner of the farm, which are located on the two adjacent tracts that are not part of the historic farm.

The property is divided into some nine fields by means of a series of ditches that were dug on the farm many years ago. All but a few of the ditches were piped and covered in the 1950s. There are two orchards: a pecan orchard just north of the house on US 58 and a peach orchard just south of the house on US 58. Apart from a patch of woodland behind the house and the wooded wetlands along Stonyton Creek, there are no other woodlands on the farm. There are large hardwoods and other plantings around the house.

Historical Background: The earliest known owner of this property is believed to have been Robert H. Rountree, because the current owner has in her possession a deed showing that the farm, then consisting of 300 acres (extending north of SR 1703) was purchased by James T. "Thad" Askew in 1858 from Robert H. Rountree. Thad Askew married Harriet Parrott (1842-1875) in 1858. According to family tradition this is when the 2-story Federal section was added to the original house, but this is a late date for the Federal style. [The 1863 Confederate map of this area shows a J.T. Ashby living at this site, but this was apparently a misspelling of Askew's name.]

Thad Askew operated a prosperous farm here throughout the second half of the 19th century. The 1860 agricultural schedule indicates that he farmed 180 improved acres and had 120 unimproved acres. The cash value of his farm was \$5,000. He had \$200 worth of machinery and implements, \$1,000 worth of livestock, 9 slaves and 25 bales of cotton. [1860 agricultural schedule, slave

schedule, Lenoir County, N.C.] By comparison, the Tull Plantation [Tull-Worth-Holland Farm, NR 1992], one of the largest plantations in the area, containing 7,500 acres in 1860, had produced 125 bales of cotton in this year, aided by 125 slaves.

By 1880, the total size of J.T. Askew's farm had shrunk from about 300 to about 250 acres, but the farm was still quite diversified. Askew was farming 195 acres of tilled land and had a one-acre orchard. The total value of his farm was \$4,500 and he produced about \$1,500 worth of farm products in the preceeding year, including 100 bushels of Indian corn, 12 bales of cotton and 60 pounds of butter. He paid about \$500 in wages for colored day labor. [1880 Agriculture Schedule, Lenoir County] Askew's wife Harriet died in 1875 and in 1879 he married Sarah Watters. Askew died about 1902, and on Dec. 29, 1902 his estate deeded the farm to his widow Sarah and her two children.[Information provided by present owner Isabelle Fletcher] Mrs. Sarah Askew died about 1918 and in 1919 Lemuel C. "Pomp" Moseley purchased the 159 acres called Lot No. 1, containing all of the present land associated with the farm. [Lenoir County Deed Book 57, 517.]

In 1920 Lemuel's nephew, Lemuel Octavius "Tave" Moseley (1878-1951) purchased the entire farm. [L. O. Moseley was the son of William O. Moseley and the grandson of Wylie T. Moseley.] He named the farm "Edgewood Farm," and raised tobacco, cotton, corn, hay, peaches, vegetables, and started a dairy in the 1920s. Moseley was known as a master farmer, and developed the full potential of the farm. He and his wife Sallie Parrott Moseley raised a family of four daughters here, the oldest being Isabelle Fletcher, the present owner. Tave Moseley was an organizer of the Lenoir FCX Service and the Federal Land Bank of Kinston, on the board of the N.C. Cotton Cooperative Association, and president of the state Agricultural Extension Service.

Daughter Isabelle inherited the property. She and her husband Paul Fletcher farmed the property and raised their family here as well. Paul started farming here in 1950, after the dairy had closed. He converted the dairying operations to a beef cattle operation. Isabelle Fletcher still resides here. Her son Tave Fletcher carries on the family farm, raising wheat, corn, tobacco, pecans and peaches.

Evaluation: The Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm, containing an antebellum house and cotton gin and eleven other outbuildings constructed primarily in the early 20th century, is a remarkably well-preserved late 18th-early 20th century farm complex in Lenoir County. The house is one of only two eighteenth century dwellings that have survived in the study areas of the North Carolina Global Transpark and is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The original late eighteenth century house, a

frame coastal cottage, is typical of the types of early homesteads that were built in Lenoir County during the revolutionary period. The handsome early 19th century 2-story addition creates a seven-bay house with a continuous shed porch that is probably architecturally unique for the county. The interior contains distinguished Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival woodwork in the three distinct sections of the house.

The farm is also potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as one of the best-preserved late 18th-early 20th century farm complexes in Lenoir County. The farm has been the seat of three families throughout its approximately 200 years of history: the Rountrees, the Askews, and the Moseleys. The Moseley family has owned it since 1919, and the third generation of this family now farms the land. Although cotton is no longer grown, the presence of an antebellum cotton gin and a late 19th century cotton gin indicate the importance of this crop to the farm during the 19th century. This is the only known antebellum cotton gin in Lenoir County, and one of a small group of such structures in North Carolina [one example is the 1840s Walnut Hill Cotton Gin, Wake County, NR 1988].

64
Boundaries: The historic boundaries of the 159-acre farm consist of Tax Parcel 50 of Lenoir County Tax Map 4528. Tax Parcels 56 and 47 are now associated with the farm as well, but these parcels are not historically associated with the original core of 159 acres which passed from Robert Rountree to J.T. Askew to L.O. Moseley. The eligible boundaries are shown by a broken line on the Orthophoto Map in Figure IV.22.

[Source: Interview with Isabelle Fletcher, Tave Fletcher, May 19 and May 22, 1993; Lenoir County Deeds, Koerner Military Survey Field Map, 1863; The Heritage of Lenoir County, 1981, entries 632, 634 by Isabelle Fletcher; U.S. Census Agriculture Schedules, 1860, 1880]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IV.12
Rountree-Askew-Moseley House:
overall view from west

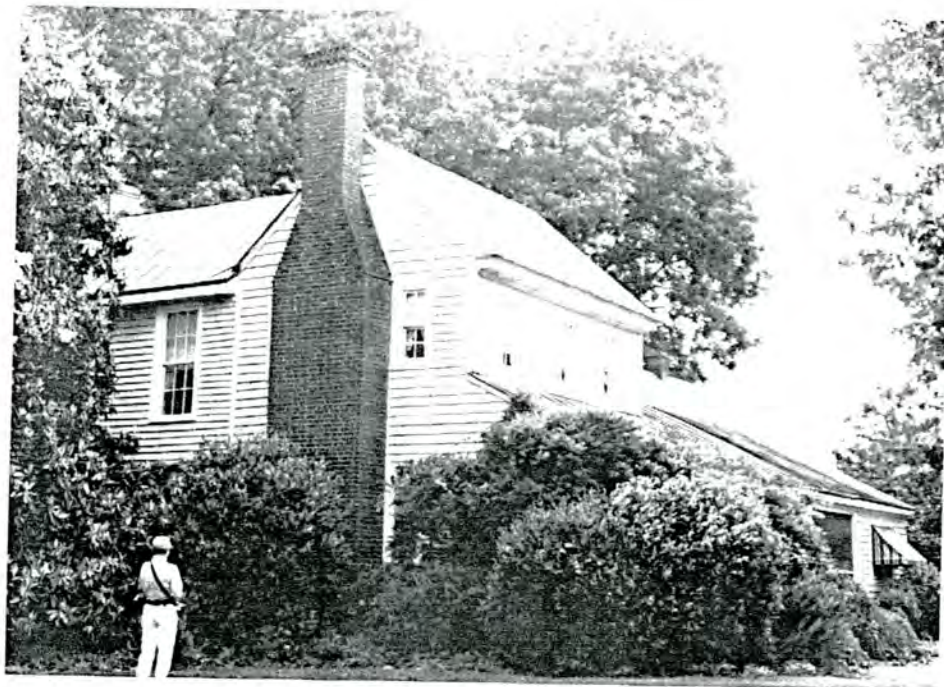


Figure IV.13
Rountree-Askew-Moseley House:
overall view from east



Figure IV.14
Rountree-Askew-Moseley House:
Federal mantel in west parlor



Figure IV.15
Rountree-Askew-Moseley House:
enclosed stair in original section

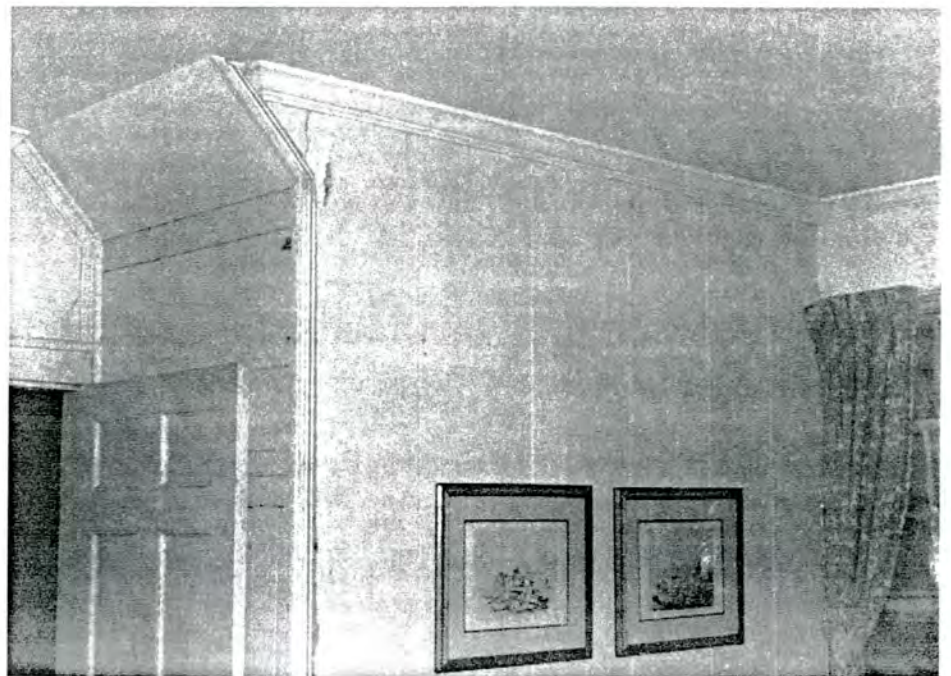


Figure IV.16
Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm:
antebellum cotton gin

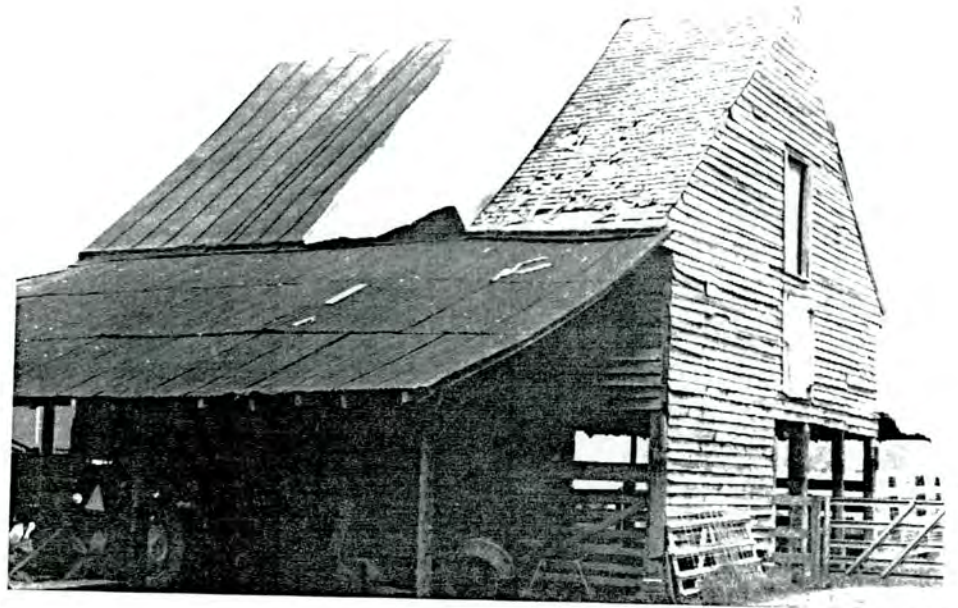


Figure IV.17
Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm:
late 19th century cotton gin

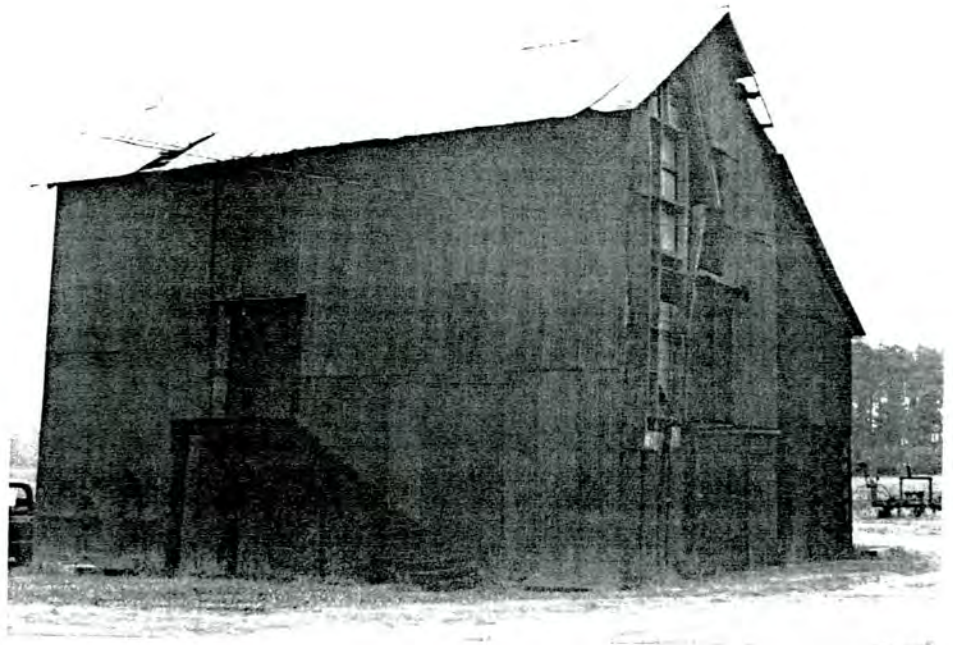


Figure IV.18
Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm:
outbuildings viewed from rear

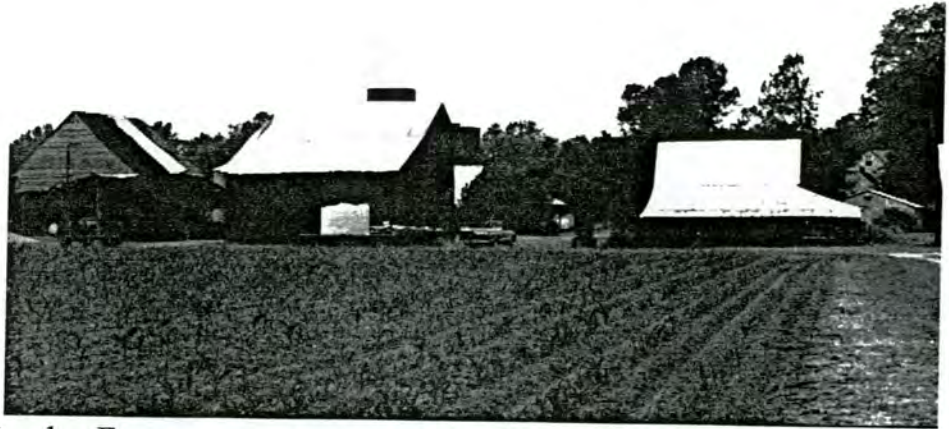


Figure IV.19
Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm:
view from front of house looking
south to Lousin Swamp
(Stonyton Creek)



Fig. IV.20 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm:
Site Plan of House and Outbuildings

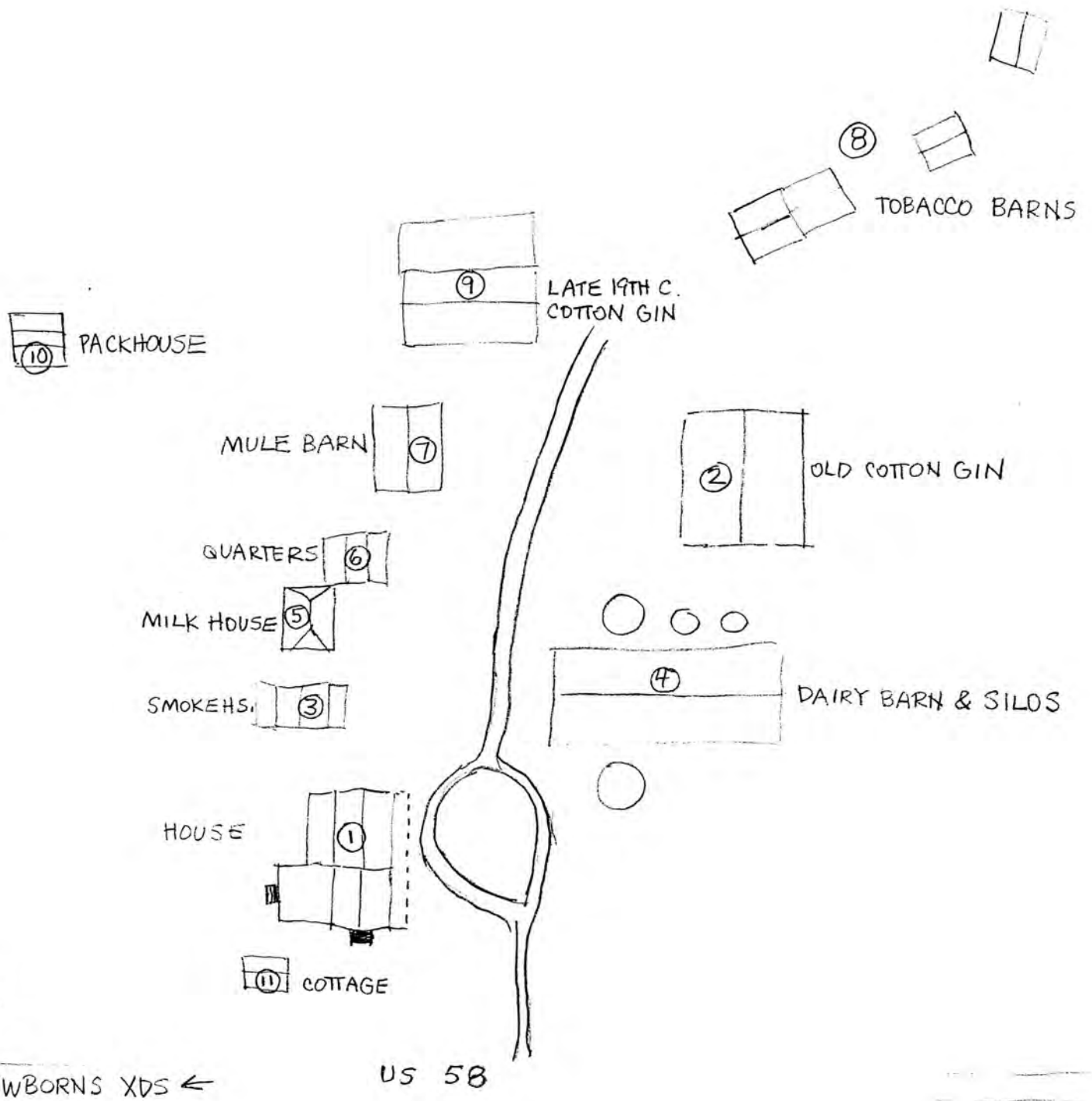


Fig. IV.21 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm
Site Plan of Acreage

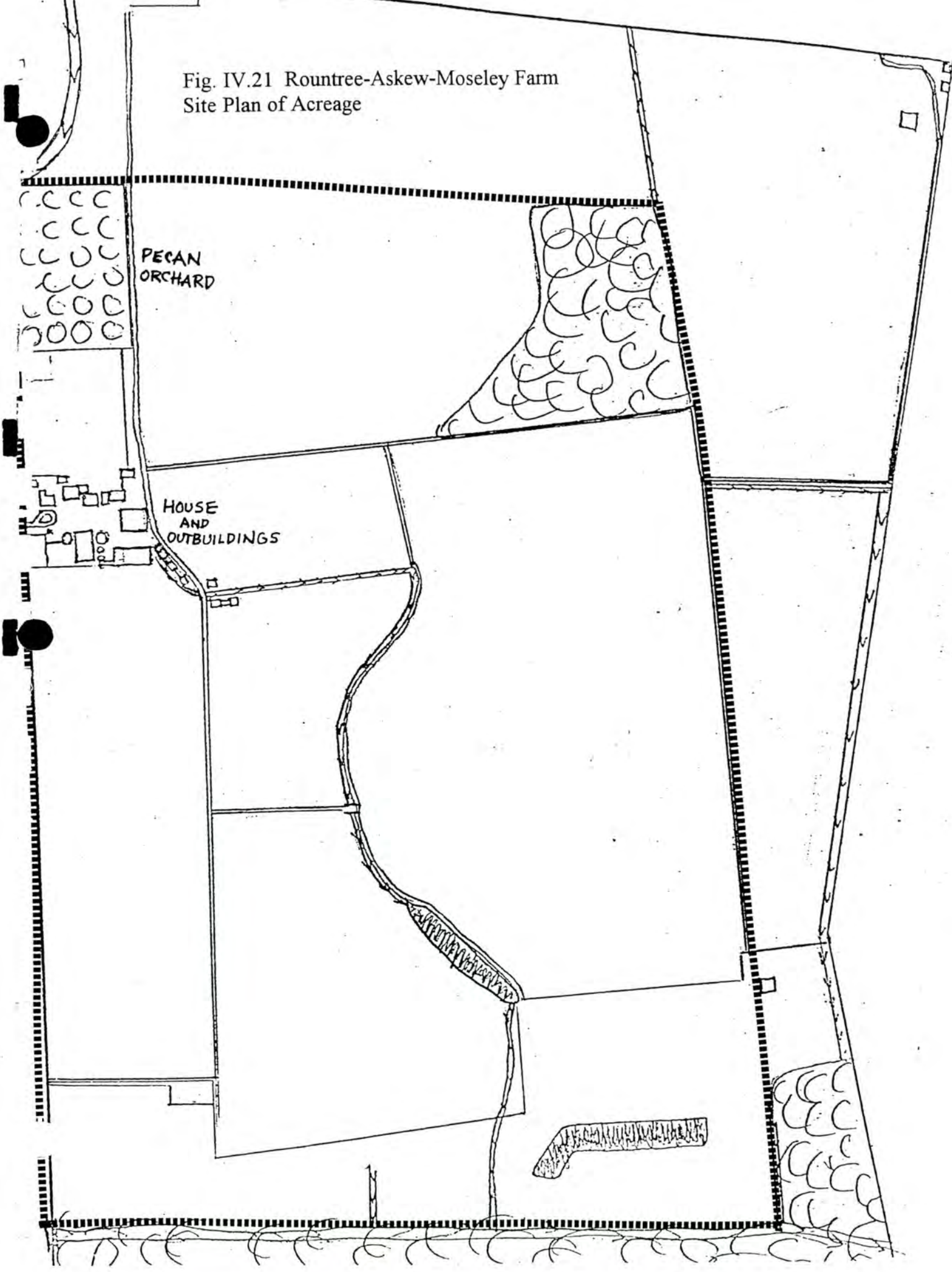
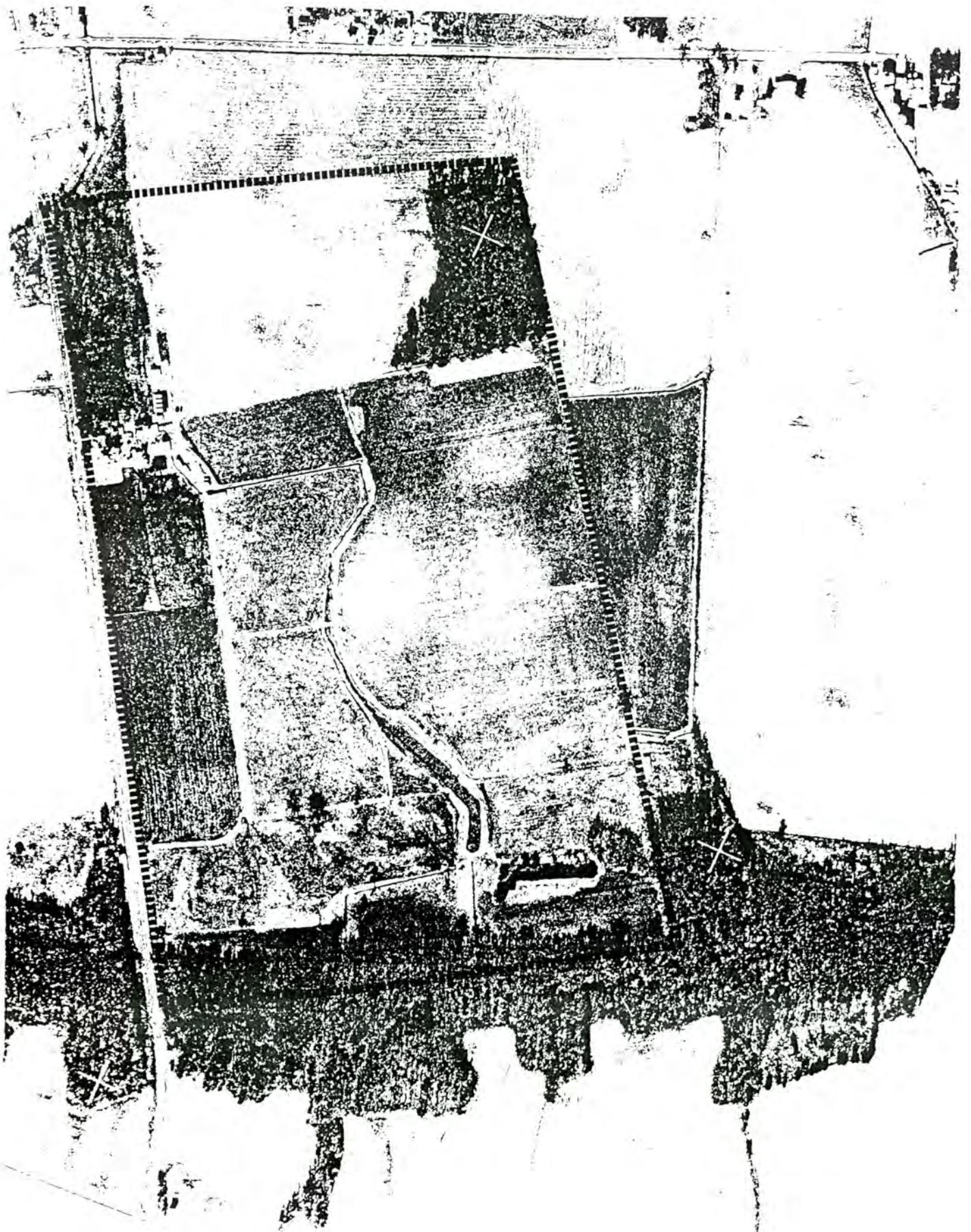


Figure IV.22 Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm
Aerial Photograph: Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4528, Tax Parcel 50



3. Wylie T. Moseley House

Location: S side SR 1700 .3 mi. W of jct. with SR 1704, Wootens Crossroads vicinity.

Date of Construction: ca. 1850

Style: vernacular Greek Revival

Summary of physical description: This frame I-house with original rear shed and rear ell is of vernacular Greek Revival style, with a double-leaf front door with transom and sidelights, 6/9 sash windows, flat-paneled corner posts with molded caps, and the remnants of Doric porch posts. The house is deteriorated: the front porch floor has collapsed and the west gable end chimney has fallen down. The east gable end chimney has been replaced by a concrete-block flue. The gable ends have flush eave moldings and the front and rear rooflines have boxed cornices with molded eave returns. The house has plain siding and a front hipped porch with replacement posts.

The interior has a center hall flanked by two rooms on each side on the first floor and one room on each side on the second floor. An open-string stair rises from the rear hall to the upstairs hall and flanking bedrooms. The hall extends through the rear shed to the ell porch, just as in the floor plan of brother Augustus Moseley's house across the road. Unlike Augustus's house, this house has a kitchen and dining room ell extending from the east rear side of the house. The interior finish is also similar to the Augustus Moseley House, although the transitional Federal-Greek Revival character of the stair railing and mantels indicates a slightly earlier date of construction. The stair has a tapering, square newel with molded cap. The two mantels in the front first floor rooms have Doric pilasters supporting scalloped friezes with dentil cornices and molded shelves. The rear first floor mantels and upstairs mantels are more Federal in style, with tripartite designs and cornices with delicate pierced ornament. The walls are plastered and ceilings have wood sheathing. Like the Augustus Moseley House, the stair rises from the rear hall, and there is an entrance to the stair closet through a door in the front left room.

Behind the house is a 2 1/2 story frame barn with an open shed on two sides. This appears to be 19th century in date, but the interior of the barn was not accessible. There is also a group of 5 frame tobacco barns. To the southwest, in the fork of a small branch, is the family graveyard. This is apparently on the property of the adjacent farm, but may have been on Wylie's land in earlier years. The cemetery is in the middle of a corn field and is overgrown. It contains approximately 20 marble gravestones including those of Wylie Thomas Moseley (1830-1897), his

wife Mary Ann (1834-1869) and several members of the family of his son W. O. Moseley.

Historical Background: Wylie Thomas "Tom" Moseley (1830-1897) was the oldest son of Tully and Hollon Moseley. Tom married Mary Ann Hardy in 1850 and bought land near his father. His wife died in 1869 and he married Martha Eleanor Harper in 1872. According to family tradition the Wylie T. Moseley House was built about 1830. If it is this old, it would probably have been built by Tully Moseley. Judging from the design details of Wylie's house, it was built about 1850, possibly by the same contractor who built brother Augustus' house a few years later. Tom Moseley is said to have been one of Lenoir County's most successful farmers, and the house was formerly surrounded by orchards, gardens, pastures and fields. Tom was a charter member of the Rose of Sharon Church near Grainger's Station.

Tom's first appearance in the census records with his own household is in 1860, when he is a 30-year-old farmer with real estate valued at \$6,300 and personal estate of \$6,500. His wife, Mary A., is 26-years-old, and they have four children ages 3-9.

Since the mid-1920s the Wylie T. Moseley House has been a tenant house. It is still in the family, and the present owners are Martha and Helen Pope, granddaughters of Wylie Moseley. The farm contains 100 cleared acres and 58 acres in the house tract and woodland. The cleared acreage is now leased to Benjamin Franklin Scarborough and his sons.

Evaluation: The Wylie T. Moseley House is architecturally significant under Criterion C as a moderate-sized antebellum farmhouse with stylish Federal-Greek Revival trim. The house has lost its original front porch and both exterior chimneys, but is otherwise intact, although deteriorated. Neither the barn nor tobacco barn complex are of antebellum date, and no other historic resources remain on the farm. The 158 acre farm does not appear to be a well-preserved example of a 19th century farm; therefore only the house and barn, comprising an approximately 5 acre hometract, are potentially eligible for the National Register.

Boundaries: The boundaries of the acreage associated with the Wylie T. Moseley House are shown in Figure IV.32 by a broken line on Lenoir County Tax Map 4529, being a part of Parcel 5. This 5 acre hometract, being approximately 466 feet square, is bounded by S.R.1700 on the north, by a line located just east of the barn on the east, by a line located just to the north of the tobacco barn complex on the south, and by a line extending to the road on the west. The boundaries have

been drawn so as to include the front and side yards of the house and to include the historic barn.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough, June 18, 1993; Lenoir County Deed Book; The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981, entry 621 by Julia M. Combs; 1860 population schedule, U.S. Census, Lenoir County]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure IV.23
Wylie T. Moseley House:
overall



Figure IV.24
Wylie T. Moseley House:
east gable end



Figure IV.25
Wylie T. Moseley House:
rear elevation



Figure IV.26
Wylie T. Moseley House:
hall view toward front door

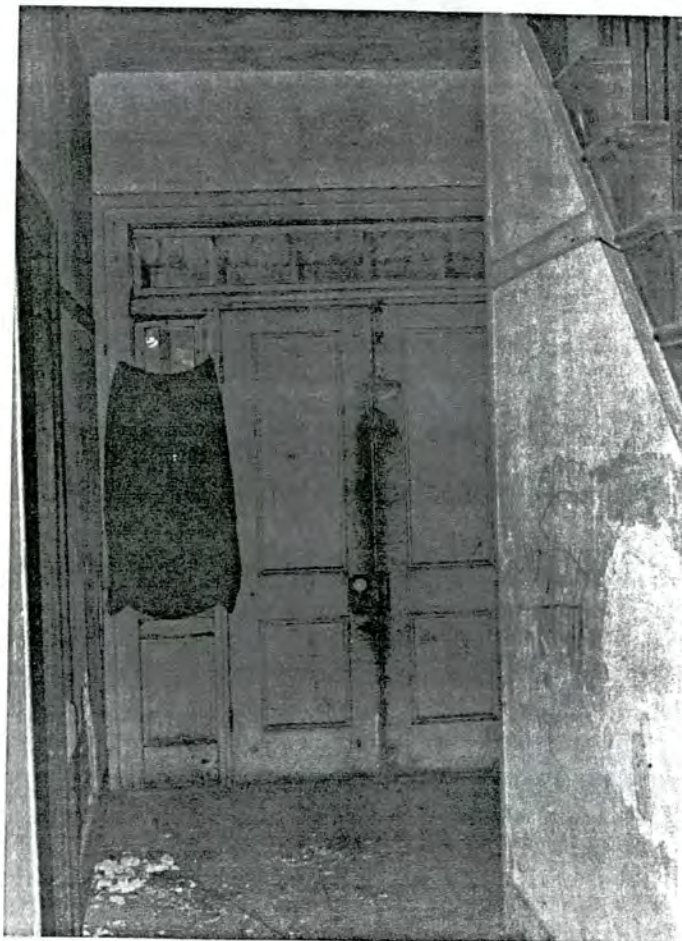


Figure IV.27
Wylie T. Moseley House:
dining room mantel

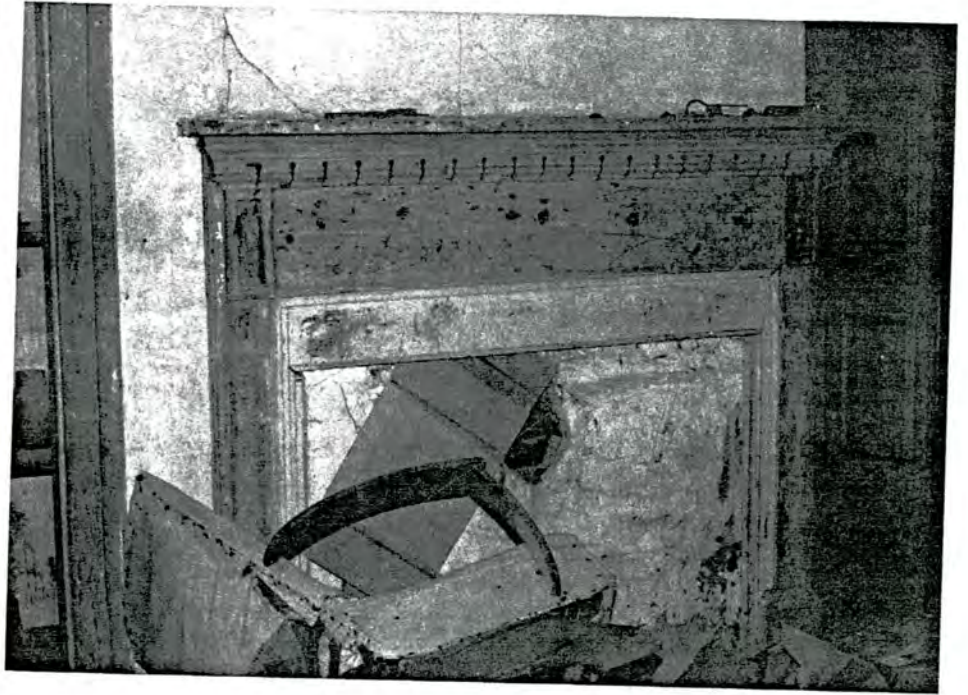


Figure IV.28
Wylie T. Moseley House:
west bedroom mantel

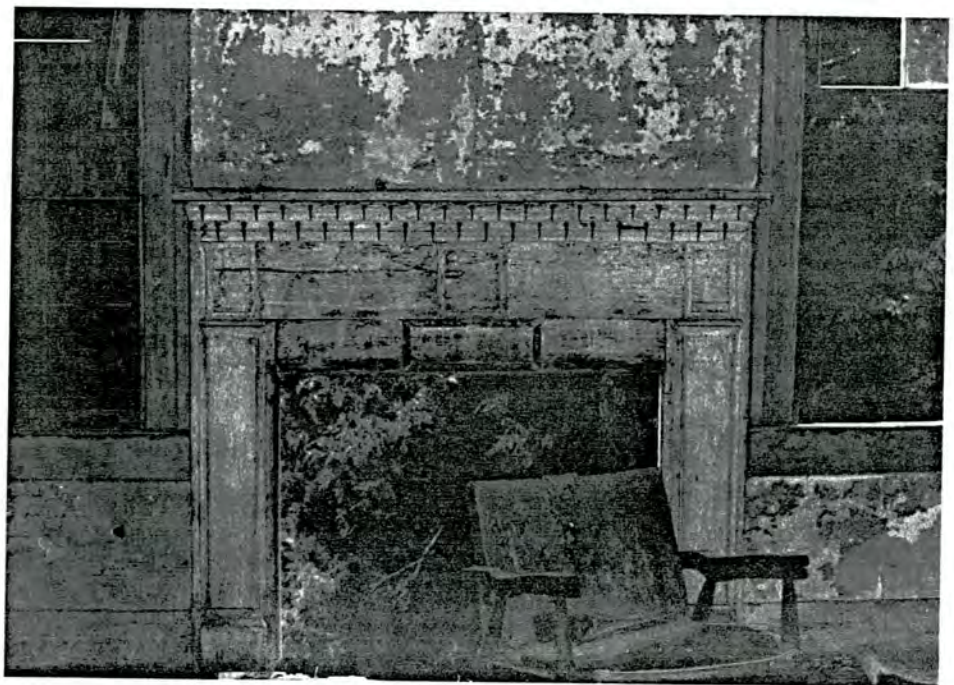


Figure IV.29
Wylie T. Moseley Farm:
late 19th century barn

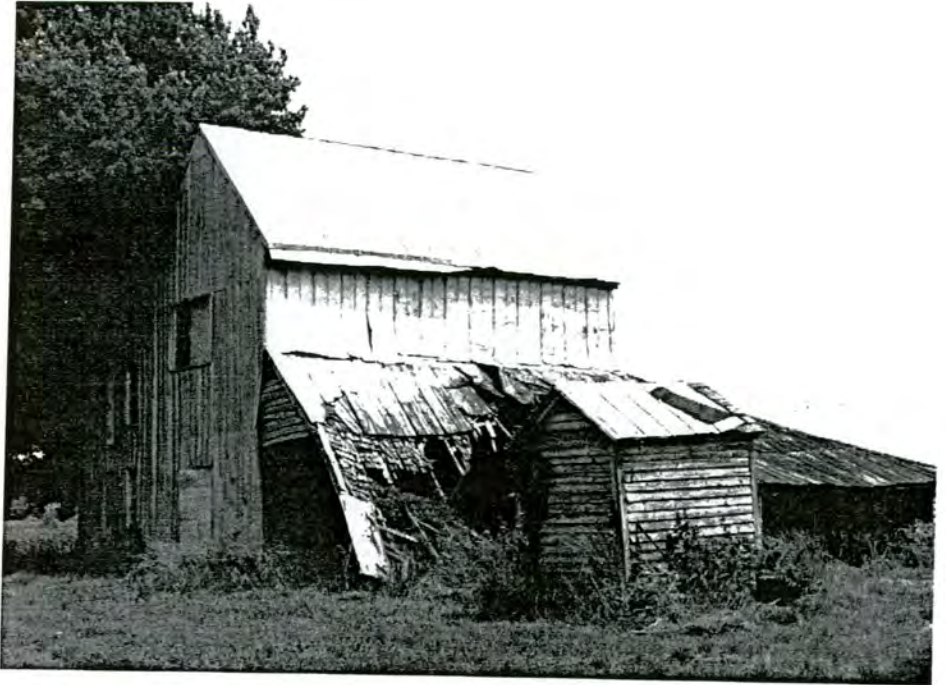
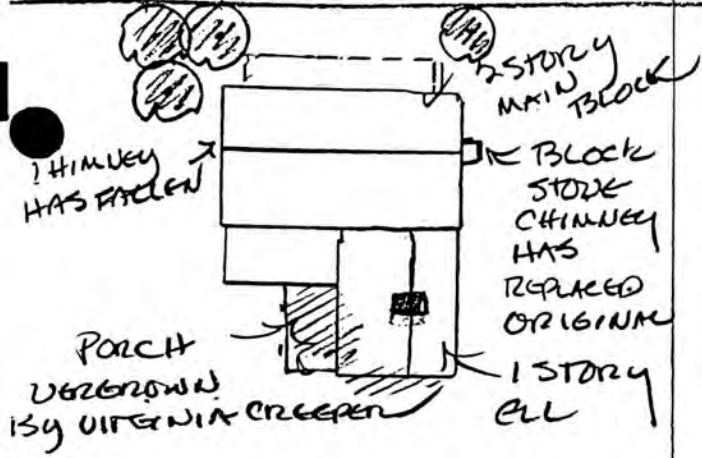


Figure IV.30
Wylie T. Moseley Farm:
tobacco barn complex



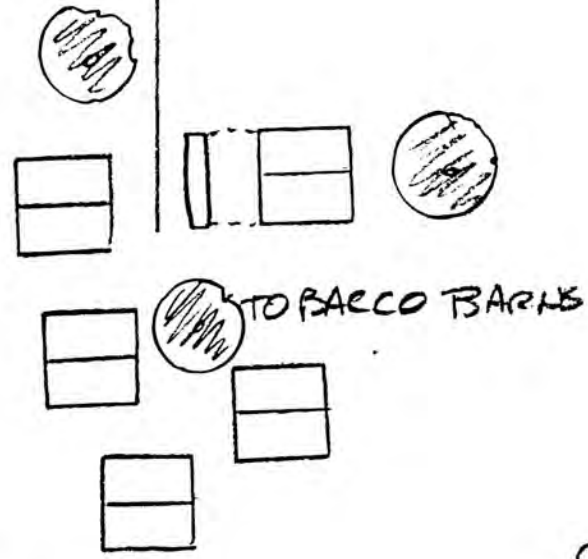
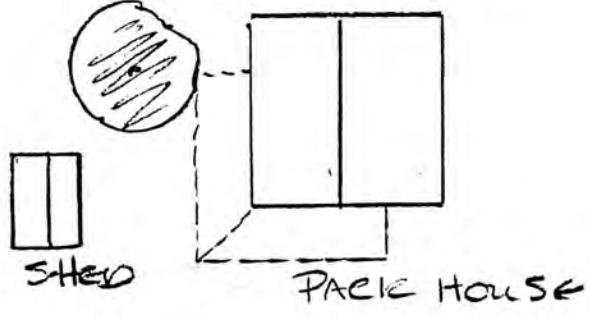
S. R. 1700



DETERIORATED 1. HOUSE w/ GREEN REVIVAL DETAILING. LARGE CENTER HALL - WITH MUSICAL VERNACULAR MANTELS WITH FERRAR GREEN REVIVAL DETAILS - EXTERIOR CORNER BOARDS BRICK PLERS METAL ROOF LAP SIDING

COTTON FIELDS

SASH: 6/9 ON FRONT
9/9 ON ALL



COTTON FIELDS

COTTON FIELDS

WOODS

Figure IV.31 Wylie T. Moseley Farm Site Plan

Figure IV.32 Wylie T. Moseley Farm Aerial Photograph:
Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4529, being a portion of Tax Parcel 5 [Map Scale:
1"=400']



4. A. Moore House

Location: E side US 58 .5 mi. N of jct. with SR 1730, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity.

Date of Construction: ca. 1840

Style: Federal

Summary of physical description: This house stands close beside the old Kinston-Snow Hill Highway (US 58), facing to the south, the direction of the prevailing breeze rather than west to the road. It is a 2-story frame house with a steep gable roof, a front shed porch and an original rear shed. The house retains its west gable end chimney of common bond brick with stepped shoulders but has lost its east end chimney. The house has plain siding, boxed, molded cornices at front and rear and flush gable eaves. It has its original 9/6 sash windows beneath the front porch, 9/9 sash windows in the gable ends of the first story, and 6/6 sash on the second story. All openings have molded surrounds. The front porch floor and posts are replacement.

The interior originally had a hall-parlor plan but a partition wall was added to create a center hall plan in recent years. The downstairs mantels have been removed. The walls have flat-paneled wainscots and were probably originally plastered, but narrow tongue-and-groove sheathing was installed at a later date. An enclosed stair with winders is located between the hall and parlor and leads to a small hallway with two flanking bedrooms. The upper stairwell has an original square newel with molded cap, simple balusters and rounded handrail. There is one remaining mantel in the west bedroom of the second floor. It is a handsome Greek Revival style mantel with flat-paneled pilasters flanking an architrave and high molded shelf. This mantel seems too large for the space and may have been reused from another house. The east bedroom mantel has been removed. The rear shed originally contained a center recessed porch, and this area has wide flush beaded sheathing. The only early interior door is a Greek Revival style two vertical panel door on the second floor.

There are no remaining outbuildings or other historic structures associated with this house.

Historical Background: The 1863 Koerner Military Survey Map of this area shows an "A. Moore" living on this site. The farm remained in the Moore family for many years and was inherited by Robert Foster's first wife, who was a Moore. Her

parents lived here until about 1945. After her death the land and house went to Robert Foster, the current owner. The house has been vacant for many years.

It is possible that this was the Alfred Moore House. Alfred Moore appears in the 1860 population schedule of the U.S. Census a few households away from J.T. Askew, who lived at the Parrott-Askew-Moseley Farm which adjoins the Moore Farm on the north. Alfred Moore also appears in the 1860 agriculture schedule near J.T. Askew's listing. A genealogical entry on the Moore family in The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981 states that the Rev. Alfred Moore was born in 1813 to Richard and Susanna Moore. He married Ann Aldridge in 1835 and they had a large number of children. Alfred Moore died in 1870.

Information from the 1860 census indicates that Alfred Moore was a prosperous farmer with real estate valued at \$12,000 and a personal estate of \$18,000. In this year he had ten children between the ages of infancy and seventeen. His farm consisted of 300 improved acres and 300 unimproved (woodland) acres. He had \$1500 worth of livestock, and his products included 1500 bushels of Indian corn and 75 bushels of wheat.

Evaluation: The A. Moore House is a highly visible Federal style landmark on US 58, and has considerable architectural and historical significance as one of the few early 19th century farmhouses surviving in the study area. It embodies the distinctive vernacular form of a 2-story block with a front shed porch and rear shed rooms. It has unfortunately lost some of its exterior and interior finish in its years of abandonment and vandalism, including its front porch posts, most doors, most mantels, and one gable end chimney. The house appears to retain sufficient integrity to qualify it as one of a group of substantial Federal period farmhouses in Lenoir County and is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance. No outbuildings or other historic resources survive on the farm and only the house and an arbitrary house tract of 5 acres are considered eligible.

Boundaries: A housetract of approximately 5 acres, being approximately 466 feet square, is considered eligible along with the house itself. This comprises the immediate setting of the house and includes several large hardwoods around the house and fields to the front, side and rear. The boundary is shown by a broken line on Lenoir County Tax Map 4528, being a portion of Parcel 4, Figure IV.38.

[Source: interview with Robert Foster, May 5, 1993, Koerner Military Survey Field Map, 1863; The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981, entry 628 by Martha E. Moore Simmons; 1860 U.S. Census, Lenoir County, population schedule, agriculture schedule]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Figure IV.33
A. Moore House:
overall view from rear



Figure IV.34
A. Moore House:
west elevation



Figure IV.35
A. Moore House:
west bedroom mantel

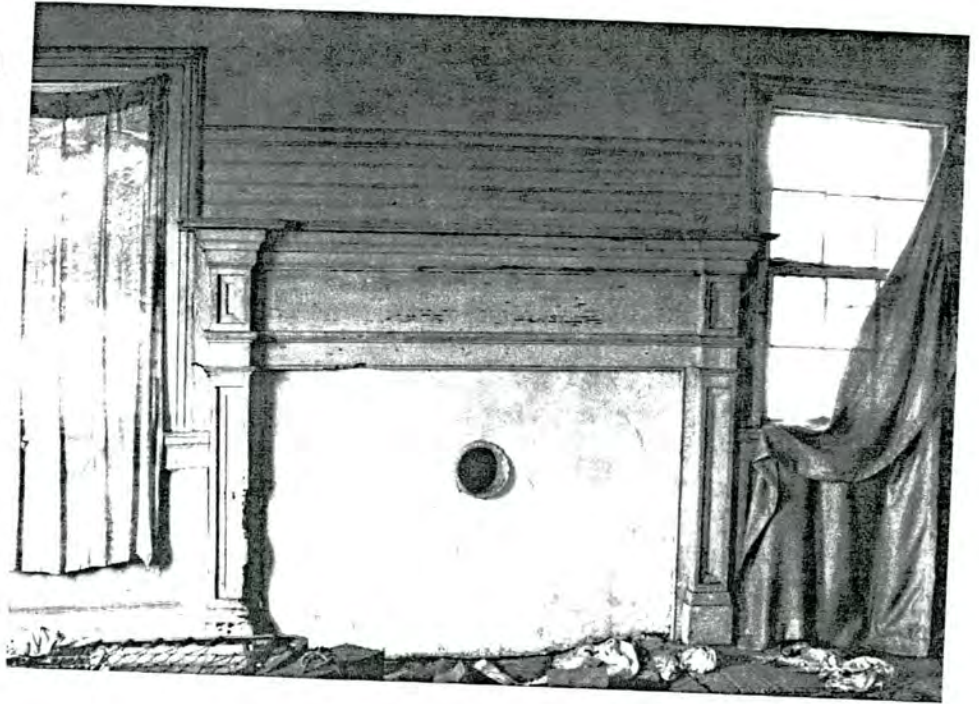


Figure IV.36
A. Moore House:
stair rail, second floor

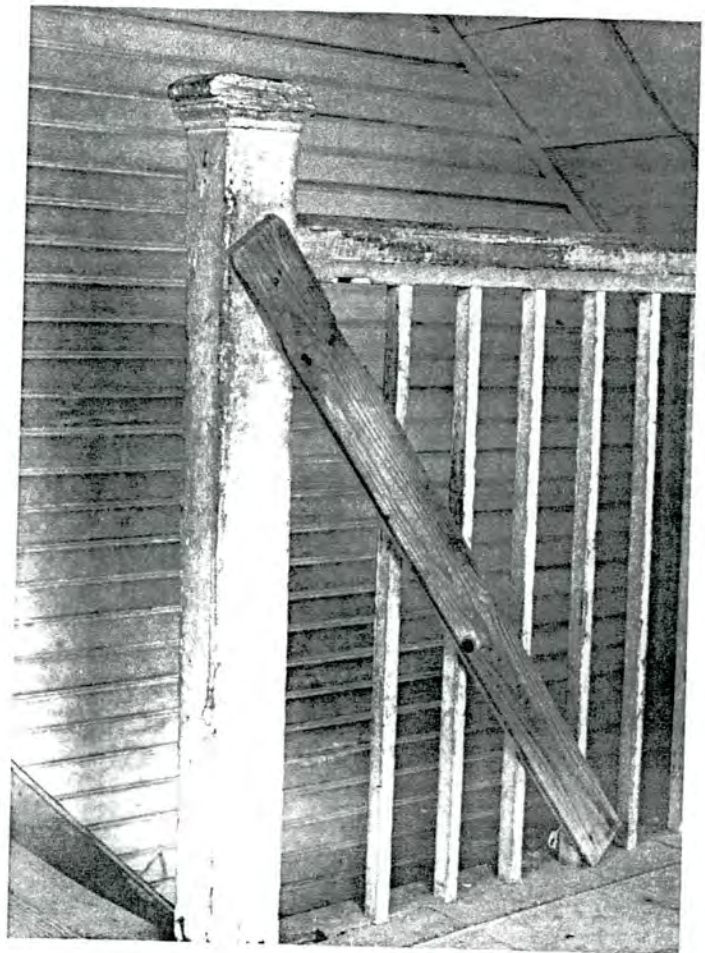


Figure IV.37 A. Moore House Site Plan

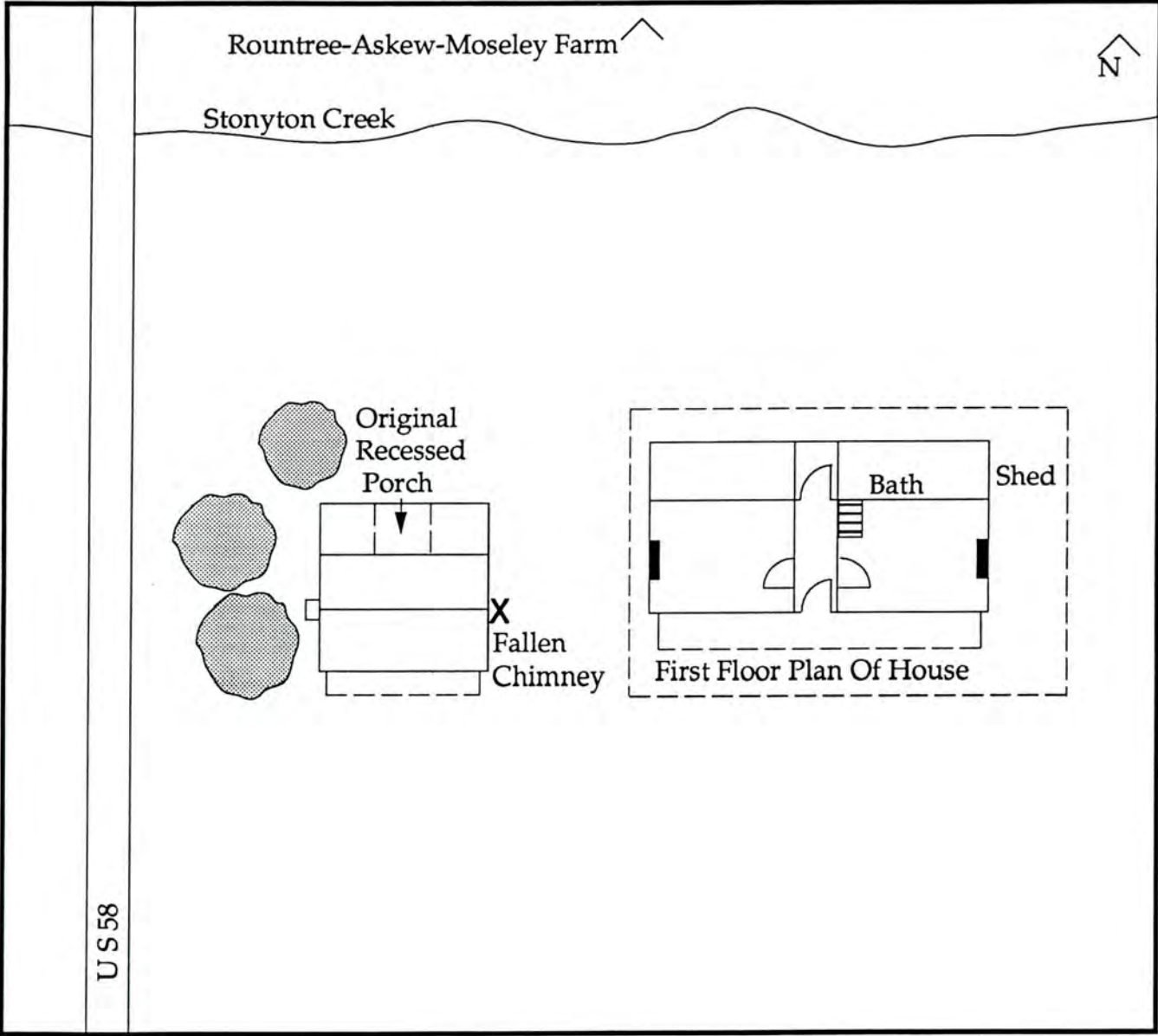


→ next
page

Figure IV.38 A. Moore House: Aerial Photo with Eligible Boundaries
[Lenoir County Orthophoto Map 4528, portion of Tax Parcel 4, at a scale of
1"=400']

→ next pages

Figure IV.37
A. MOORE HOUSE SITE PLAN





466 f

466 f

**V. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS:
PROPERTIES RECORDED AND NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER**

Alphabetical List:

Airy Grove Christian Church
Daughety, Clyde Farm
Dickerson, E.N. Farm
Fairfield Academy (former)
Harper, William House
Harper-Heath Farm
Heath School (former)
Heath, Fred Farm
Hill Farm
Hodges-Mewborn House
Humphrey, Willie Farm
Moore-Heath House
Moseley, Augustus House
Moseley, Octavius House
Moseley, Pomp House
Rouse, Walter Farm
Small, Noah Farm
Suggs, Albert Farm
Suggs, Josiah House
Sutton, Leon and Bela Farm
Taylor, David W. Farm
Taylor, Ossie Farm
Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery
Tyndall College (former)
Ward House

1. Albert Suggs Farm

Location: N side Sr 1700 .2 mi. E of jct. with US 58 at Wootens Crossroads.

Date of Construction: ca. 1920

Style: vernacular Queen Anne

Summary of physical description: This 1-story frame farmhouse has a picturesque Queen Anne style roofline with two front gables, interior chimneys, German siding, 4/4 sash windows, and a front and rear porch with original turned and bracketed posts. It is delapidated and unoccupied.

To the rear is a 2-story frame packhouse covered with metal. A short distance to the east, along SR 1700, is a ca. 1920 tenant house that is on the Albert Suggs farm. It is a 1-story frame, side gable house with plain siding, 4/4 sash, and a front porch with plain replacement posts. Behind it is a large packhouse with a concrete-block first story and metal-covered second story.

Historical Background: Albert Suggs had this farmhouse built for himself about 1920. He lived and farmed here until 1927 when the Scarborough family, owners of Monticello just to the east, acquired his farm. They have rented out the Suggs House and the tenant house on this farm since that time, and have farmed the Suggs land. The Suggs House is no longer occupied, but the tenant house is still rented to tenants.

Evaluation: The Albert Suggs House is typical of a large number of early 20th century farmhouses in Lenoir County that exhibit such popular late Queen Anne features as decorative gables and turned and bracketed porch posts. Because it is representative of a common type, it has no special historical significance.

[Source: Interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough, III, June 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.1
Albert Suggs House

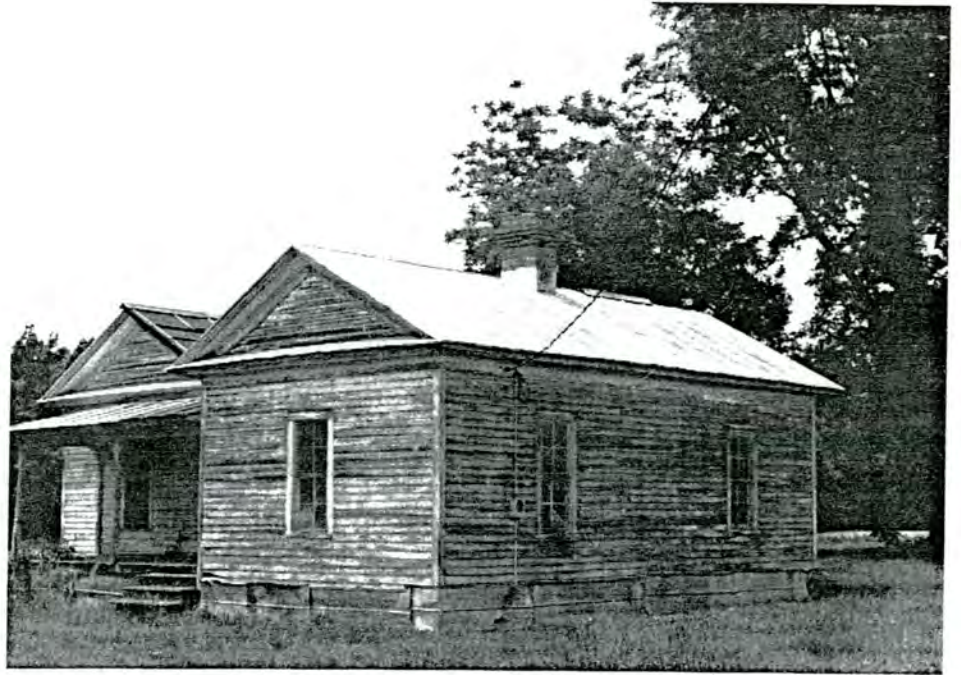
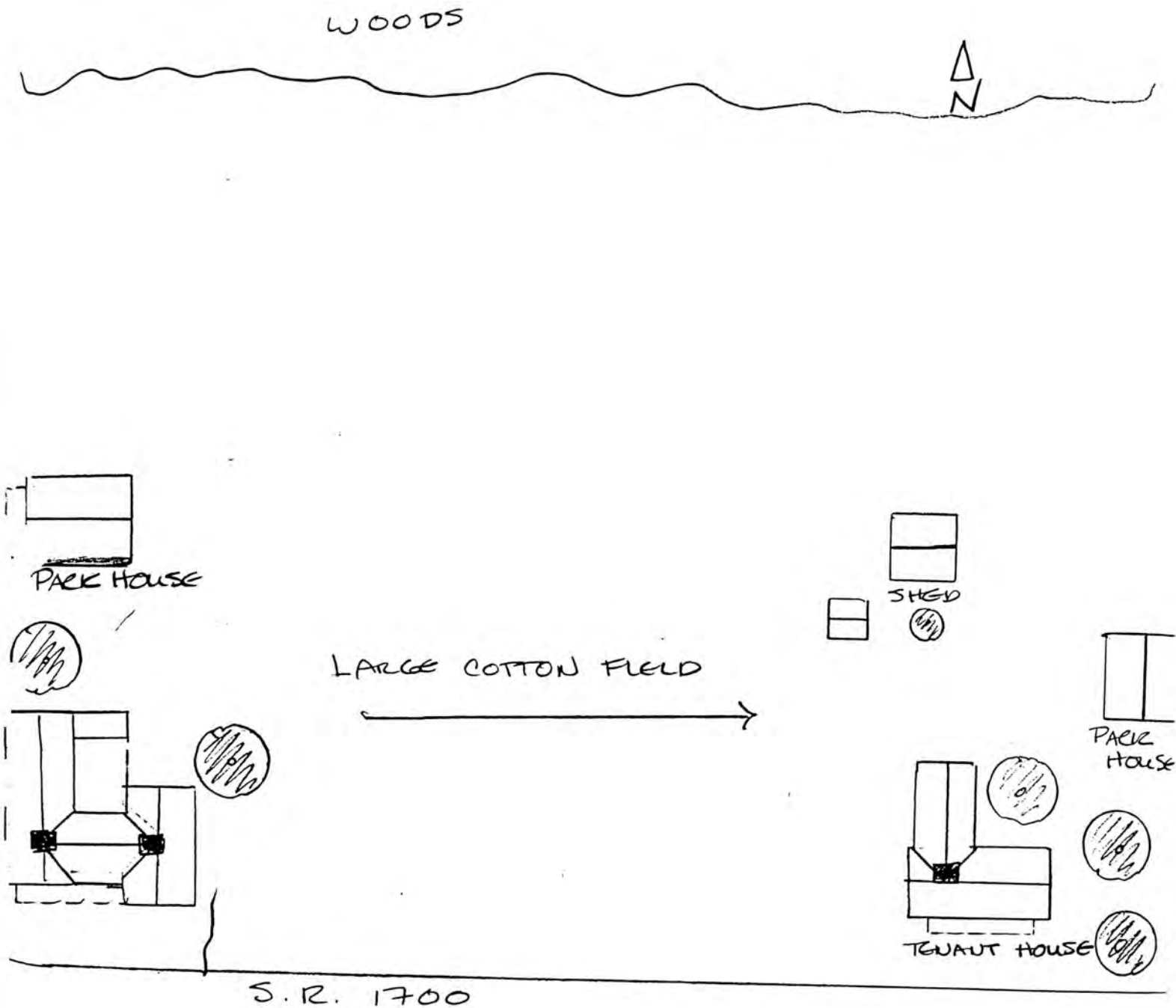


Figure V.2
Albert Suggs Farm Tenant House



Figure V.3 Albert Suggs Farm Site Plan



2. Clyde Daughety Farm

Location: N side SR 1700 .2 mi. E of jct. with SR 1701, Wootens Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1900, ca. 1918

Style: vernacular 1-story 3 bay side gable

Summary of physical description: Although the rear ell is said to be the original house, it has been completely altered on the exterior and interior and does not appear to be any older than the front block. The front block is said to have been added by Clyde Daughety when he purchased the farm in 1918. The front block is a typical three bay wide, side-gable house with an interior chimney, a decorative front gable, 2/2 sash windows and a front porch with Doric columns set on high brick bases. The house has been covered in artificial siding. The interior has been considerably remodelled. To the rear is a large 2-story front-gable packhouse, covered in metal. On the other side of the cornfield to the east is a small frame tenant house, built ca. 1930, that is on this farm. It is uninhabited and in deteriorated condition.

Historical Background: The original dwelling on this property is now the rear ell of the present house. It is said to date from ca. 1900. In 1918 Clyde Daughety purchased the property and expanded the house by adding the present main block. Daughety's son Ralph inherited the farm, and it is now owned by Ralph's widow Edna.

Evaluation: The Clyde Daughety House is a typical example of the most common early 20th century vernacular farmhouse type in Lenoir County. The house is not only representative of a large number of houses of the period, but is not well-preserved due to substantial alterations.

[Source: interviews with Edna Daughety, Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.4
Clyde Daughety House



Figure V.5
Clyde Daughety Farm Tenant House

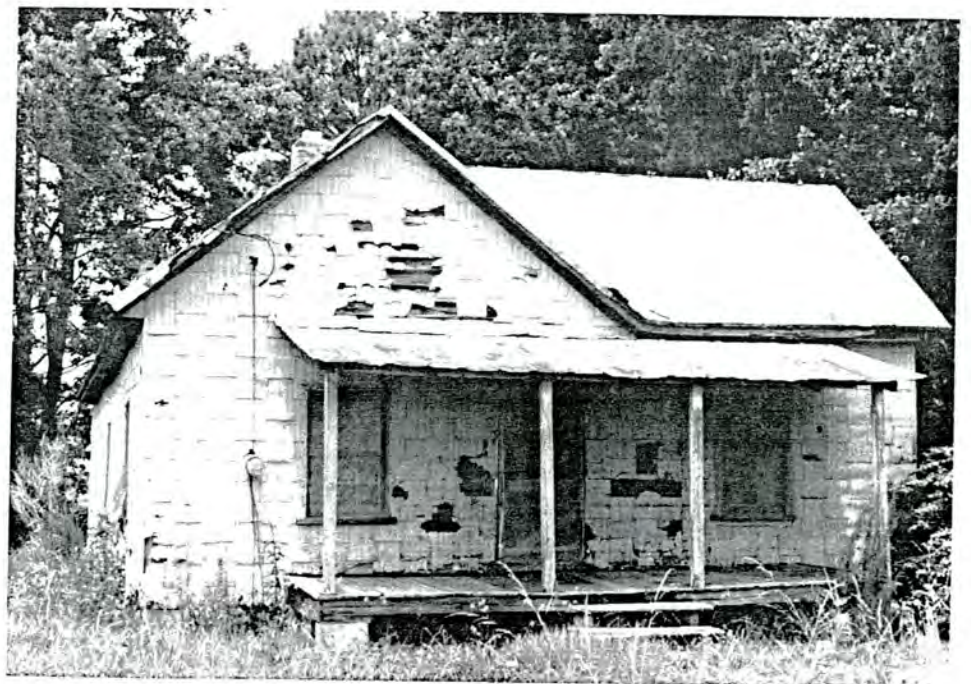
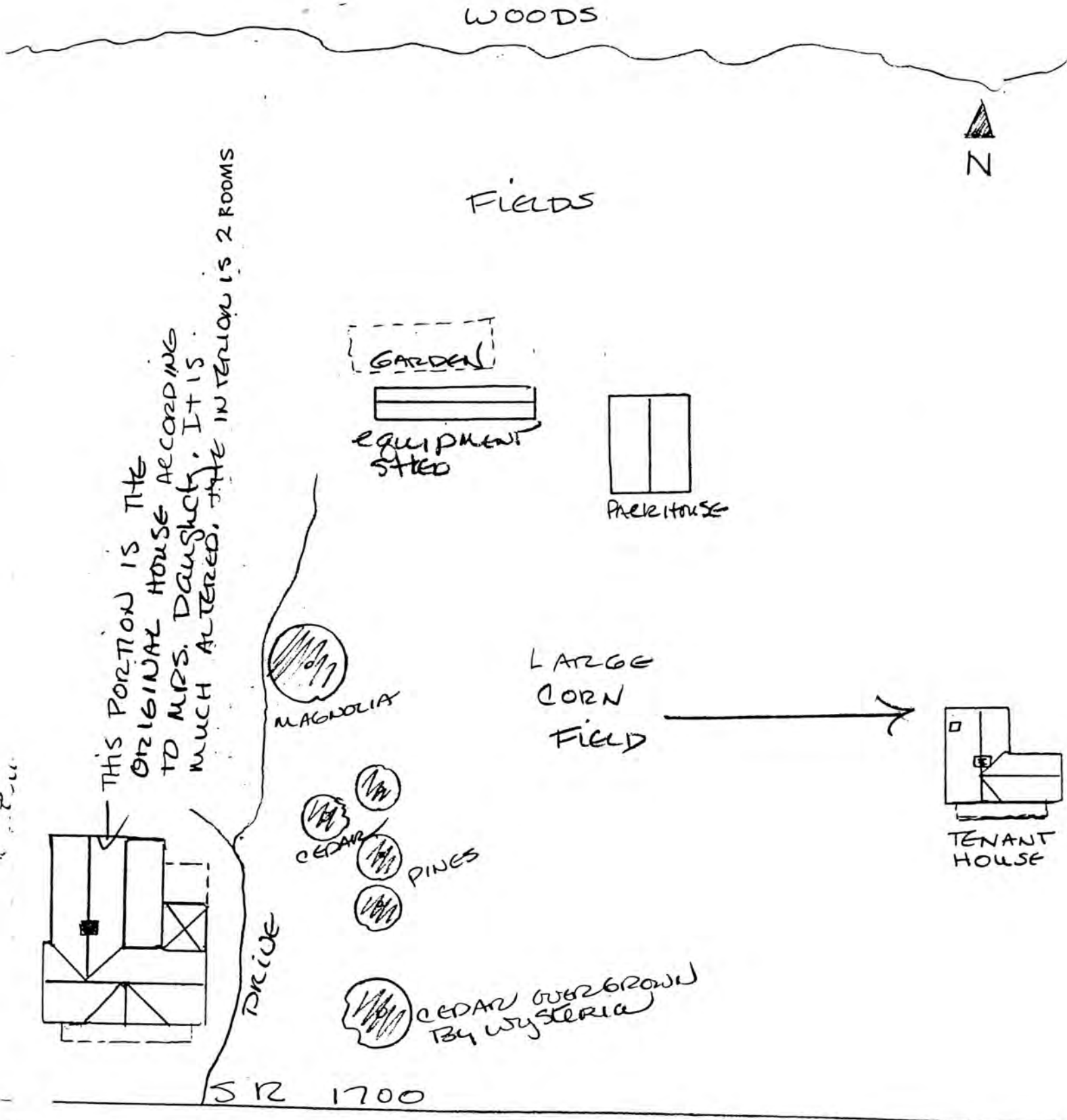


Figure V.6 Clyde Daughety Farm Site Plan



3. Ossie Taylor Farm

Location: S side SR 1700 .5 mi. E of jct. with SR 1701, Wootens Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Style: vernacular 1-story 3 bay side gable house

Summary of physical description: This is a typical example of the standard vernacular farmhouse of the region during the late 19th-early 20th century. The 1-story frame three bay, side-gable house has exterior end brick chimneys, a front door with three-bay transom, a hipped front porch with turned posts, 6/6 sash windows and wide gable-end eave returns. The rear ell has a partially enclosed side porch. The house has artificial siding, a replacement front door, and the front porch posts may be replacement.

To the rear are a 1 1/2 story frame packhouse and two sheds.

Historical Background: This was Moseley land that was inherited by Addie Moseley. She married Ossie Taylor and they apparently built this house about 1900. They lived here and operated a farm until Addie died about 1934. Ossie then moved away, but continued to own the farm until his death about 1956. Thomas Heath bought the farm about 1958 and it is now owned by Henry Heath. It is a tenant farm.

Evaluation: This is a representative example of a common house type and has no special architectural or historical significance.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough, III, June 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.7
Ossie Taylor Farm:
front view, with outbuildings
in rear

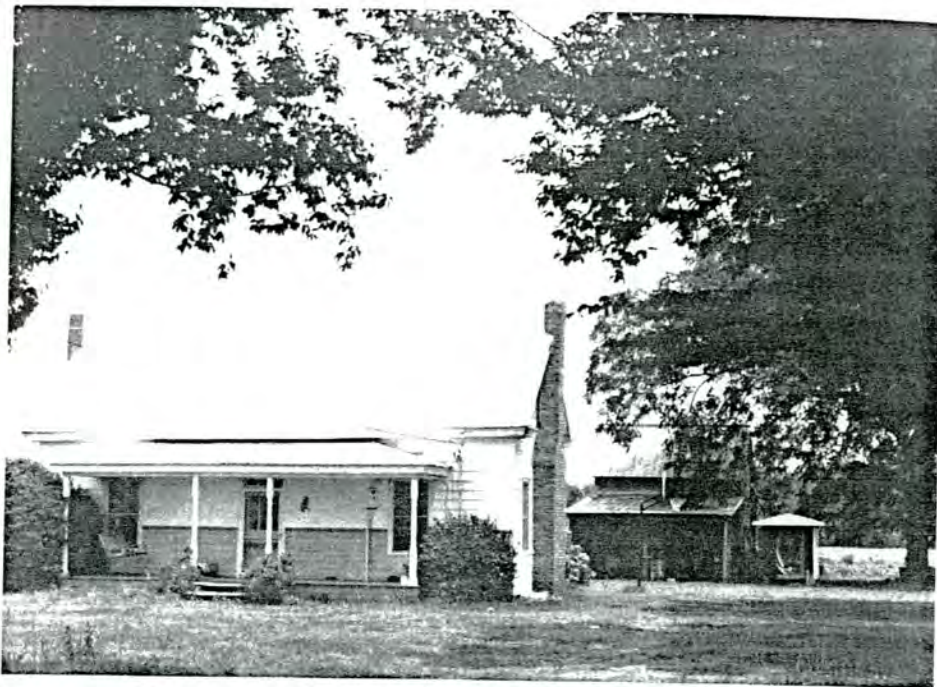


Figure V.8
Ossie Taylor House:
north elevation



Figure V.9 Ossie Taylor Farm Site Plan



5 12 1700

Drive

CEPARK

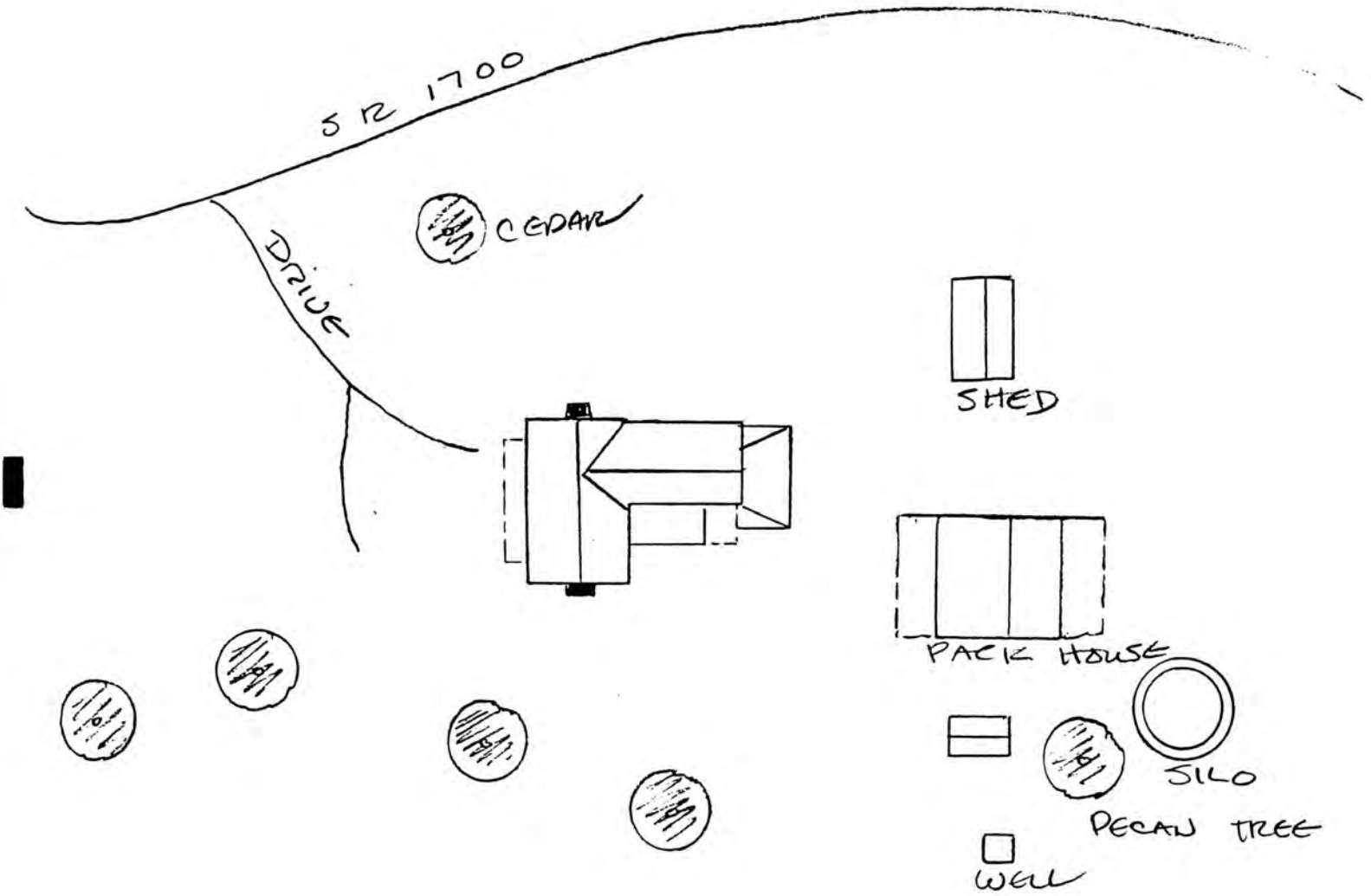
SHED

PACK HOUSE

SILLO

PECAN TREE

WELL



4. Octavius Moseley House

Location: N. side SR 1700 .6 mi. E of jct. with SR 1701, Wootens Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1875

Style: vernacular Italianate Revival

Summary of physical description: This derelict house stands abandoned in the middle of corn fields, overgrown with vines and inaccessible. It has apparently not been occupied in many years. The two-story house with rear ell, built about 1875, was originally the most stylish postbellum farmhouse in this section of Lenoir County. The house had a double-door entrance with transom set in an ornate surround with a bracketed Italianate hood, sheltered by a full-facade one-story porch with chamfered posts. The porch has collapsed, and much of the plain weatherboard is gone as well. Most of the 2/2 window sash are gone, but the Italianate window surrounds which match the front door are still in place. The wide boxed eaves have heavy pendent brackets, which carry around the center front pedimented gable and two rear pedimented gables. There are two interior rear brick chimneys. The interior has a center-hall, one room deep plan with plastered walls and plaster ceiling medallions.

Historical Background: William Octavius Moseley (1851-1918) was a prosperous farmer who owned a farm containing more than 200 acres on this site after the Civil War. About 1875 he had this stylish farmhouse constructed. Octavius was the son of Wylie T. and Mary Ann Moseley, whose house still stands across the road. Octavius married Launa A. Mewborn in the mid-1870s and apparently had this house constructed about the same time. They had three children, one of whom was L. O. Moseley, who later owned the Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm. Octavius remarried about 1887 and built a new house in Kinston. They lived in Kinston for the rest of their lives.

One of Octavius' children, Dr. Herbert P. Moseley, is said to have lived in the house in the early 20th century, but he was murdered in Farmville in 1925 by a mentally disturbed youth. Although the showplace house remained in the Moseley family until recent years, it is not known if anyone lived here after 1925. The property is now owned by John Paul Casey.

Evaluation: The Octavius Moseley House demonstrates both the prosperity of at least one Lenoir County farmer during Reconstruction, and the availability of

fashionable machine-made architectural woodwork at this time. Yet its vernacular I-house form is proof of the essentially conservative taste of Lenoir County gentry. Although the Octavius Moseley House still makes a powerful presence in the landscape, some of its original features are missing and it would appear to have deteriorated beyond the point that rehabilitation is feasible. There is certainly little hope that it will be saved, as the land is now used solely for farming. The ornately decorated farmhouse would certainly have been eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as one of the most stylish post-Civil War farm dwellings constructed in Lenoir County if it were not in extremely deteriorated condition.

[Source: The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981, entry 634 by Isabelle Fletcher; interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

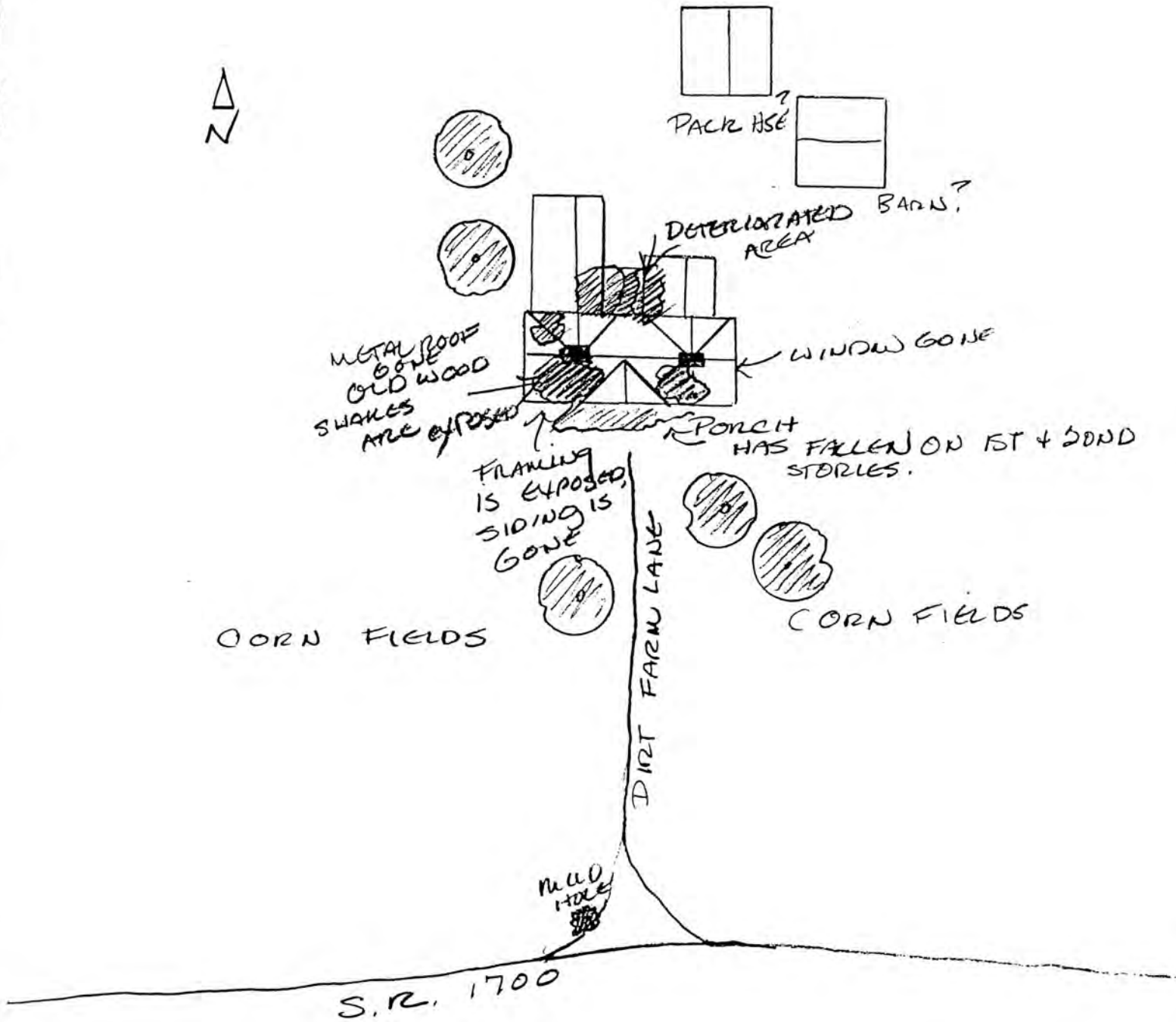
Figure V.10
Octavius Moseley House



Figure V.11
Octavius Moseley House:
rear view



Figure V.12 Octavius Moseley House Site Plan



5. Augustus Moseley House

Location: N side SR 1700 .5 mi. W of jct. with SR 1704, Wootens Crossroads vicinity.

Date of Construction: ca. 1860

Style: vernacular I-house

Summary of physical description: This frame I-house exhibits a number of vernacular features that are characteristic of nineteenth century farmhouses in north Lenoir County. These are a rear shed containing a center hall and flanking rooms, a center hall in the main block with stair ascending from the rear of the hall, and a closet beneath the stair accessible through a door in the left front room. The rear shed is fully incorporated into the center hall floor plan, since there is no partition wall and door between the center hall and rear shed as is common in earlier house plans. Originally, a long breezeway extended between the rear door and the detached kitchen, which had a porch extending around three sides. These features were demolished when the house was moved. The front entrance is a double-door with transom and sidelights and the house retains some of its original 6/6 sash windows. The plain weatherboard is covered with metal sheathing and the hipped front porch has replacement posts and floor. The gable ends have flush eaves, with a boxed cornice at the front and rear roofline.

Although mantels have been removed, the house retains the original stair rail with chamfered newel with molded cap, simple molded surrounds, and two vertical panel doors of Greek Revival style.

A group of frame pack houses, sheds, and tobacco barns are grouped on both sides of the Augustus Moseley House. A short distance north of the house in a small wooded area is the family graveyard containing some six marble gravestones, including the stone of Augustus Moseley; his wife Rachel; their daughter Mary H.; "Little Rachel, daughter of Augustus and his second wife Susan, who died in 1883, Susan E. Sulton (1842-1912), apparently Augustus' second wife; and Hattie Kilpatrick, whose relationship to the family is unknown.

Historical Background: William Augustus Moseley (1823-1882) apparently had this farmhouse built for himself approximately 1860. It is not known what relationship Augustus had to Wylie T. Moseley, who lived across the road, and to Octavius Moseley, who lived just to the west. Augustus and Wylie may have been brothers. The 1850 population schedule shows Augustus as a young farmer just

starting out. Augustus is listed as a 27-year-old farmer whose farm is valued at \$300. In his household are his wife Rachel, aged 23, and two young children.

Rachel died in 1870, and Augustus married a second wife named Susan. Augustus died in 1882, but the homeplace stayed in the Moseley family until 1934, when the bank repossessed the farm. The farm, containing 114 acres at that time, was bought from the bank by Ben Scarborough II. In 1952 the old Moseley House was moved to its present site along the farm road and converted to a tobacco packhouse. At that time the brick ranch was built on the old house site, directly facing SR 1700. The house and farm are now owned by Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III and his son Ben.

Evaluation: If the Augustus Moseley House had remained on its original site and had retained its architectural integrity, it would have been potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a significant example of a moderate-sized antebellum Lenoir County farmhouse. Because the house was moved in 1952, converted to a packhouse, and has lost much of its integrity, it is not eligible for the Register.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993; U.S. Census, Population Schedule, Lenoir County, 1850, p. 149]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.13
Augustus Moseley House

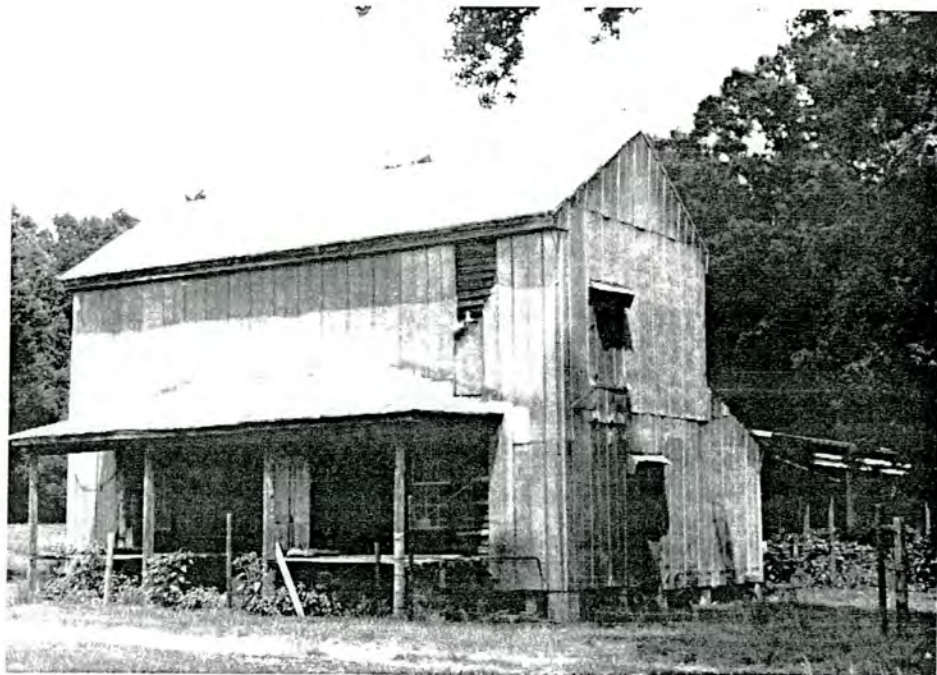


Figure V.14
Augustus Moseley House:
stair rail, upstairs hall

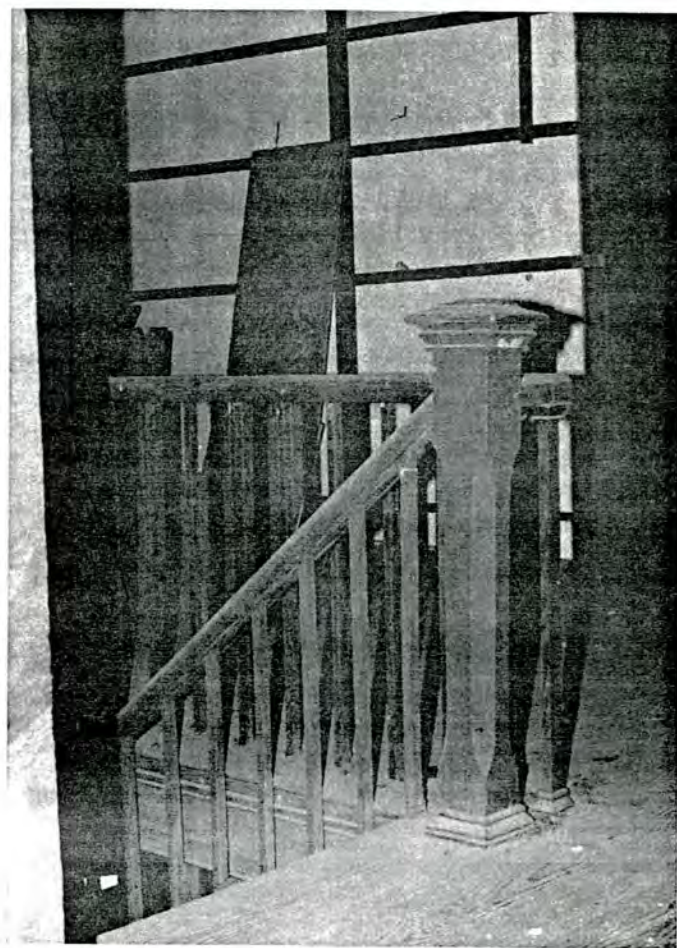
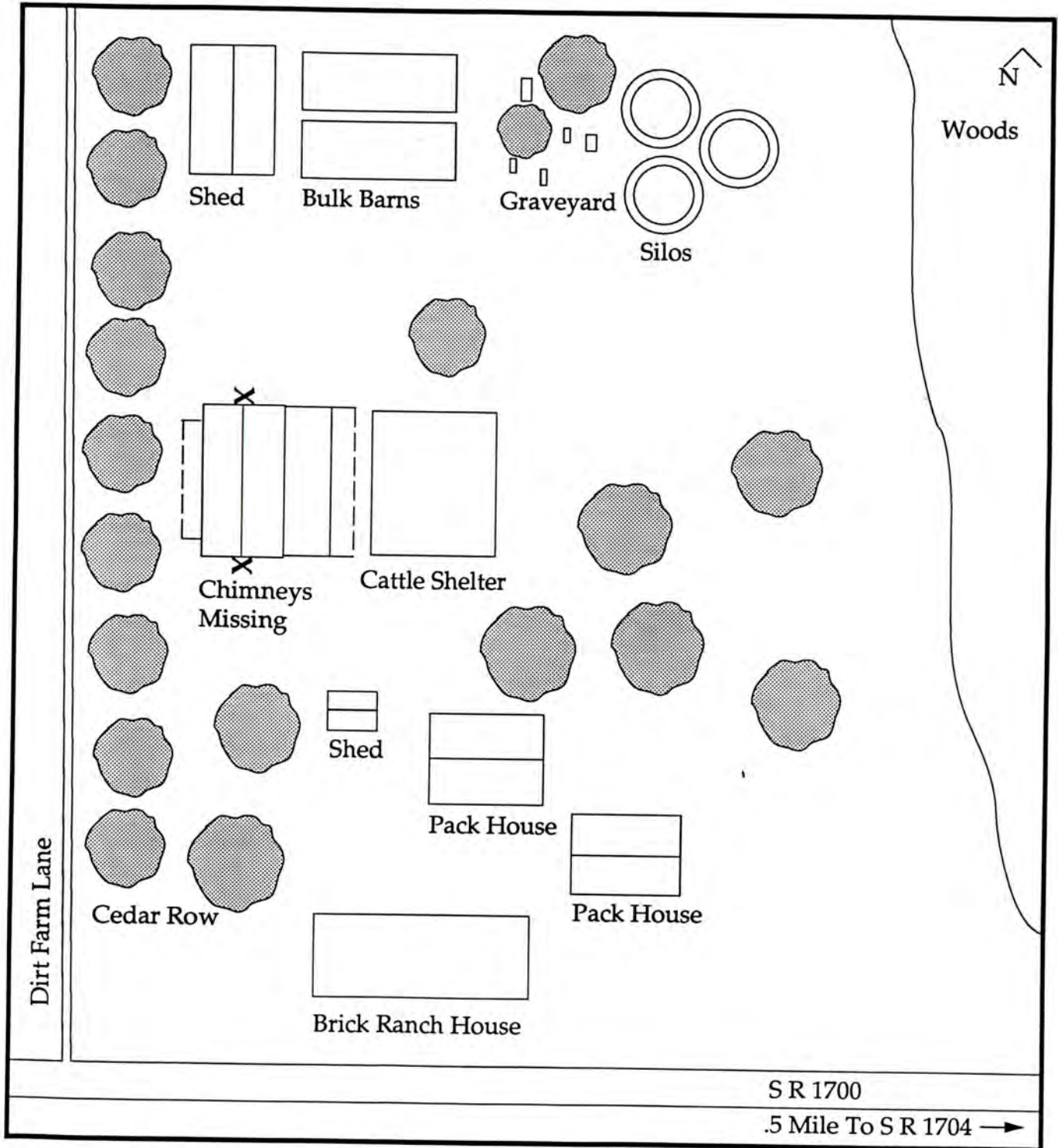


Figure V.15
AUGUSTUS MOSELEY HOUSE SITE PLAN



6. Airy Grove Christian Church

Location: SW side SR 1700 .2 mi. NW of jct. with SR 1727, Kinston vicinity.

Date of Construction: ca. 1895

Style: vernacular Gothic Revival

Summary of physical description: The Airy Grove Christian Church is a frame, front gable building, one bay wide and three bays deep. It has a small steeple, apparently of recent construction, located on the roof ridge just behind the front facade. The front door is set in a small gabled entrance projection. The building has overhanging eaves with wide eave returns. The rectangular windows are stained glass of recent manufacture. Walls are covered with vinyl siding. At the rear is a 2-story frame educational wing that was probably added later.

The interior of the church has been refurbished with new pews and pulpit furniture, but the walls and ceiling retain narrow tongue-and-groove sheathing that may be original. The balcony is reached by small staircases in the rear corners of the sanctuary.

Historical Background: Airy Grove Christian Church was established about 1895 on this site. The building was constructed about this time. The relatively recent stained glass windows commemorate the families of the Taylors, Yelvertons, Heaths, Tuckers and Wootens.

The Disciples of Christ, or Christian Church, is a strong denomination in Lenoir County, tracing its roots back to the first county congregation of 1843, known as Little Sisters Church. According to one local resident that church was established nearby. The 1863 Koerner Military Survey Map shows the Loosin Swamp Church located at approximately this same site. Airy Grove may be the successor congregation to that antebellum church. There are at least eight other early Christian congregations in the county.

Evaluation: Airy Grove Christian Church building has undergone considerable refurbishing in recent years, and has lost its exterior architectural integrity as a frame, rural Gothic Revival style church building. It is not eligible for the National Register because it has no special architectural or historical significance.

[Source: 200 Years of Progress, Kinston-Lenoir County Bicentennial Commission, 1976, 129-130; interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough, III, June 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.16
Airy Grove Christian Church



Figure V.17
Airy Grove Christian Church:
view of sanctuary

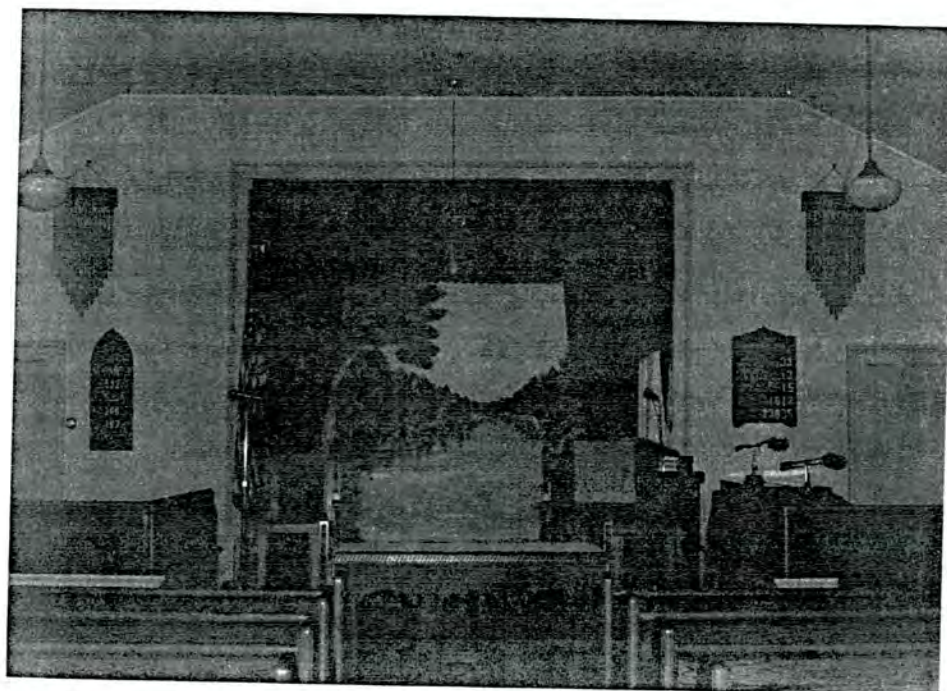
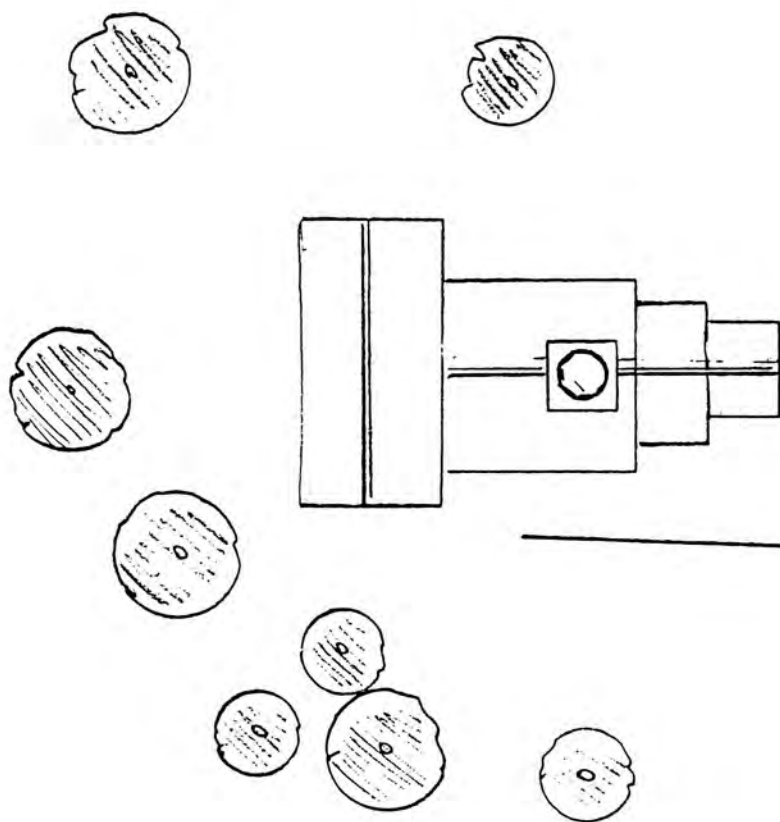


Figure V.18 Airy Grove Christian Church Site Plan



S.R. 1700



7. (former) Heath School

Location: W side SR 1700 .1 mi. S of jct. with SR 1727, Kinston vicinity.

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Style: vernacular

Summary of physical description: Heath School is a small 1-story frame front-gable building. The only opening in the front elevation is a door. It is three bays deep, and one 2/2 sash window that remains is apparently original. The other windows are boarded up. The building has German siding and boxed overhanging eaves. It is abandoned and deteriorated.

Historical Background: Almost nothing is known about this small building. One informant identified it as the Airy Grove School, but this was later said to have been moved to the rear of a farm on the east side of SR 1700. Another long-time resident of the area said that this is the Heath School for blacks. It must have ceased to operate many years ago. A small 4-H sign over the front door indicates a later use.

Evaluation: This is one of an unidentified number of one-room schools for blacks in rural Lenoir County. The building is in extremely poor physical condition and does not appear to have any special architectural or historical significance.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993; interview with Ralph Taylor, June 22, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

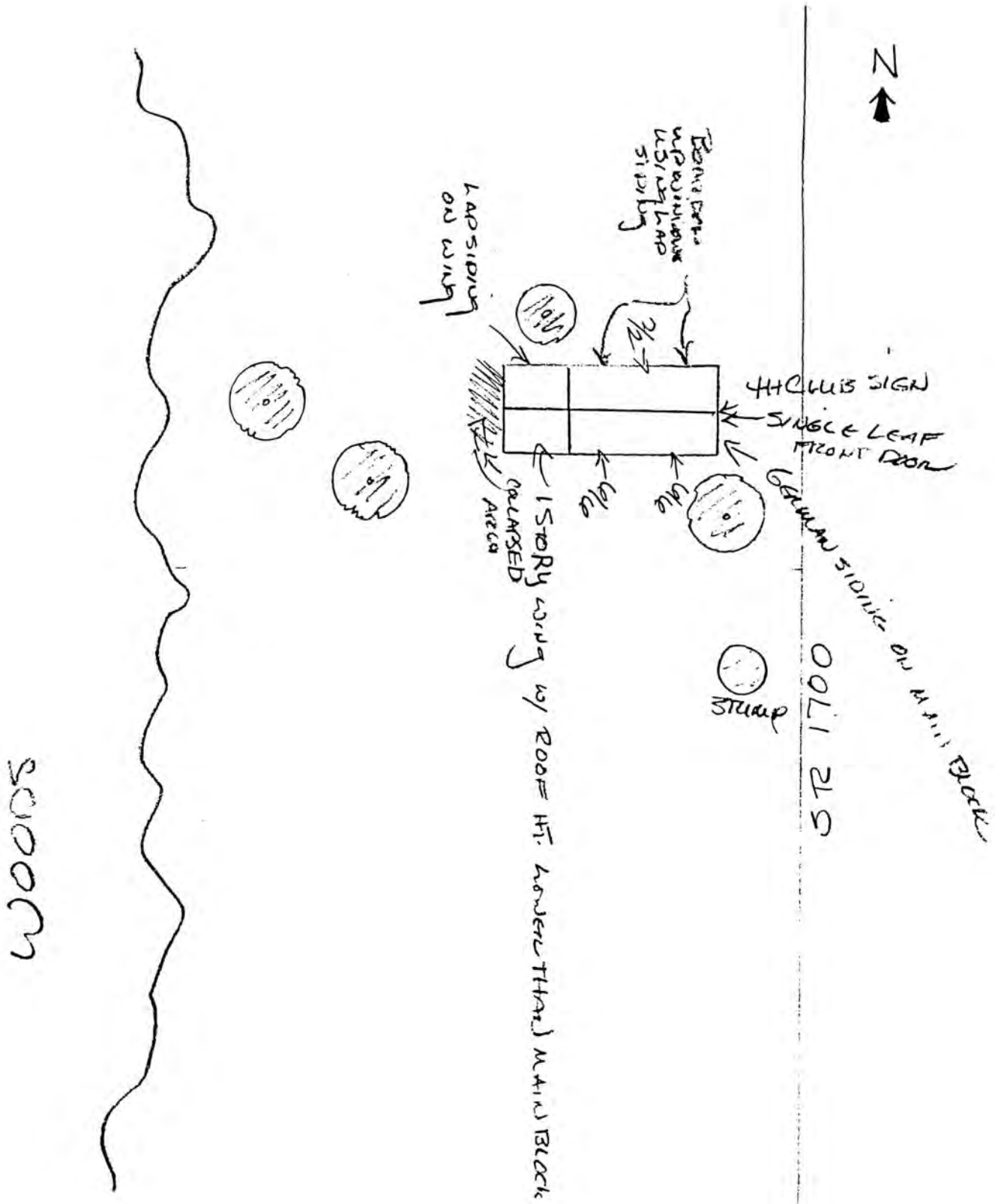
Figure V.19
Heath School: front view



Figure V.20
Heath School: north elevation



Figure V.21 Heath School Site Plan



8. Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery

Location: W side SR 1004 .3 mi. S of jct. with SR 1703 at Taylors Crossroads.

Date of Construction: established ca. 1840

Summary of physical description: This is the family graveyard for the Taylor, Tucker and Rouse families, containing approximately 15 marble headstones. It stands in a corn field on land that was the farm of Richard B. Taylor (1821-1899), who is buried here beneath a tall marble Masonic headstone. The earliest dated gravestone is that of Catherine Tucker (1778-1840), the wife of Joshua Tucker. The graves of the Taylors are enclosed by a well-preserved cast-iron fence, while the Tuckers and Rouses are outside the fence.

Historical Background: This cemetery is located on land once owned by Richard B. Taylor, who had his house located on SR 1004 approximately where the present house of Berlin Fields (his great-grandson), is located. Berlin Fields now owns the cemetery property. The intersection just to the north of SR 1004 and SR 1703 is known as Taylors Crossroads, probably because the Taylors have lived here for over 100 years.

Evaluation: The Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery is a representative example of family graveyards of the 19th and early 20th century in Lenoir County. It has no special historical significance, nor do the gravestones or landscaping have any special artistic significance.

[Source: interview with Berlin Fields, June 17, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.22
Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery



Figure V.23
Taylor-Tucker-Rouse Cemetery:
Stone of James Tucker, died 1866

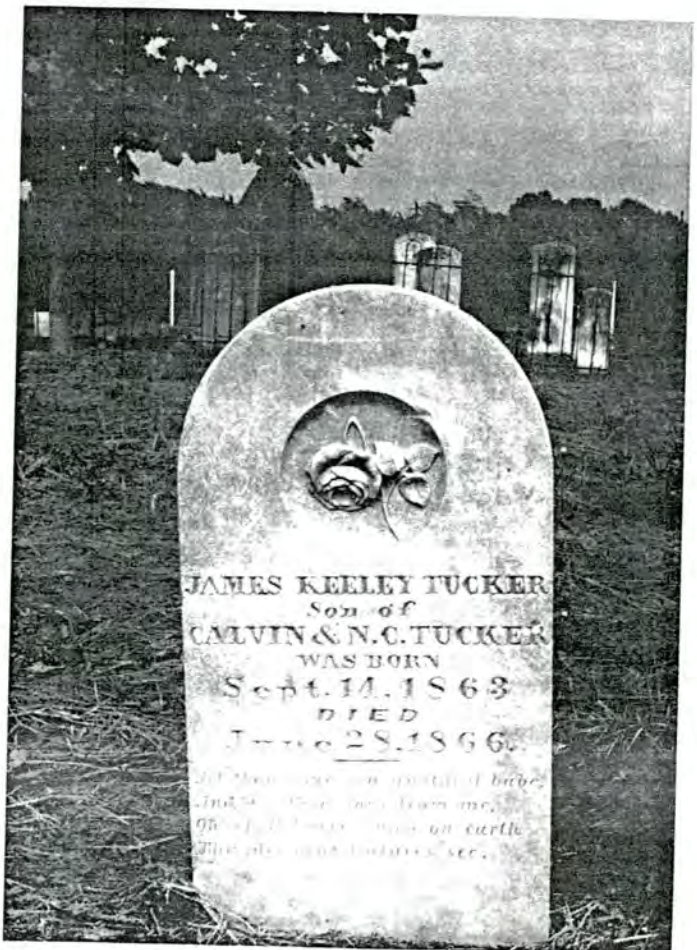
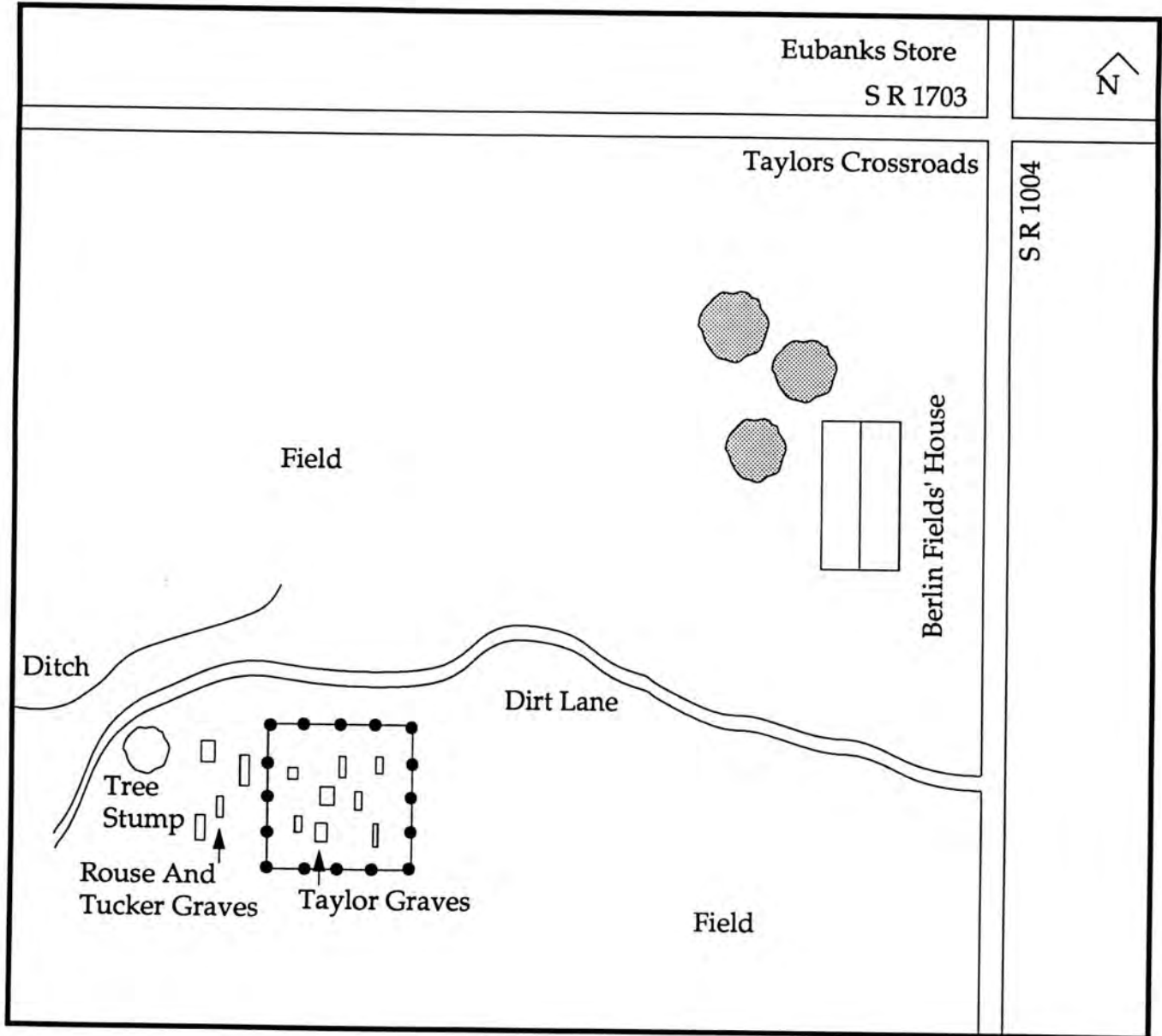


Figure V.24
TAYLOR-TUCKER-ROUSE CEMETERY SITE PLAN



9. Moore-Heath House

Location: W side SR 1004 .3 mi. N of jct. with SR 1731, Taylors Crossroads vicinity.

Date of Construction: 1840s

Style: Greek Revival

Summary of physical description: This handsome 2-story, double pile, frame Greek Revival style house is five bays wide and four bays deep, with a hipped front porch and a rear ell with porch. It has interior chimneys, plain siding, boxed eaves, corner posts and a frieze board beneath the cornice, 6/6 sash, and a double-leaf front door with transom and sidelights. The chamfered front porch posts with vernacular capitals are apparently original, as are the rear chamfered porch posts. Unfortunately the house was burned ca. 1990. The fire started in the kitchen ell and spread to the second story, burning out the entire center section of the second story. The second story was not accessible. The house is vacant and will probably be demolished in the near future.

The interior has the most stylish Greek Revival finish of any house in the study area of this project. The wide center hall is flanked by two large front rooms. Between the front and rear hall is an arch supported on Doric pilasters, with a partition wall and door just in front of it that may have been a later addition. In the rear hall is the stair with a ramped handrail and decorative stair brackets adorning the open-string. The main parlor has symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks, ornate paneled aprons beneath the windows, and high molded baseboards. The mantel in this parlor was replaced, but the other rooms have mantels of similar Greek Revival design, with Doric pilasters supporting tall, plain architraves with molded shelves. The walls and ceilings are plastered, and doors have two vertical panels.

The rear yard of the Moore-Heath House was too overgrown to investigate the outbuildings. The rooftops of two buildings that appear to be a packhouse and a barn were visible.

Historical Background: The Moore-Heath House is said to have been built by Jesse Moore between 1842 and 1848. In the late 19th century the farm, which consists of 100 acres, all on the west side of SR 1004, was purchased by Will Heath, who died in the 1930s. The farm is now owned by his descendants.

Evaluation: The Moore-Heath House is the most stylish Greek Revival plantation house in this section of Lenoir County. The sophisticated use of symmetrical moldings and window aprons, the archway between the front and rear hallway, and the five-bay width and double-pile size of the house indicate that Jesse Moore may have hired contractors from outside this rural neighborhood to construct his house. The house is approximately 50% destroyed by the recent fire, and so has lost the physical integrity necessary for eligibility to the National Register. If not for the fire, the Moore-Heath House would potentially be eligible to the Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993; interview with Ralph Taylor, June 22, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.25
Moore-Heath House



Figure V.26
Moore-Heath House:
south elevation

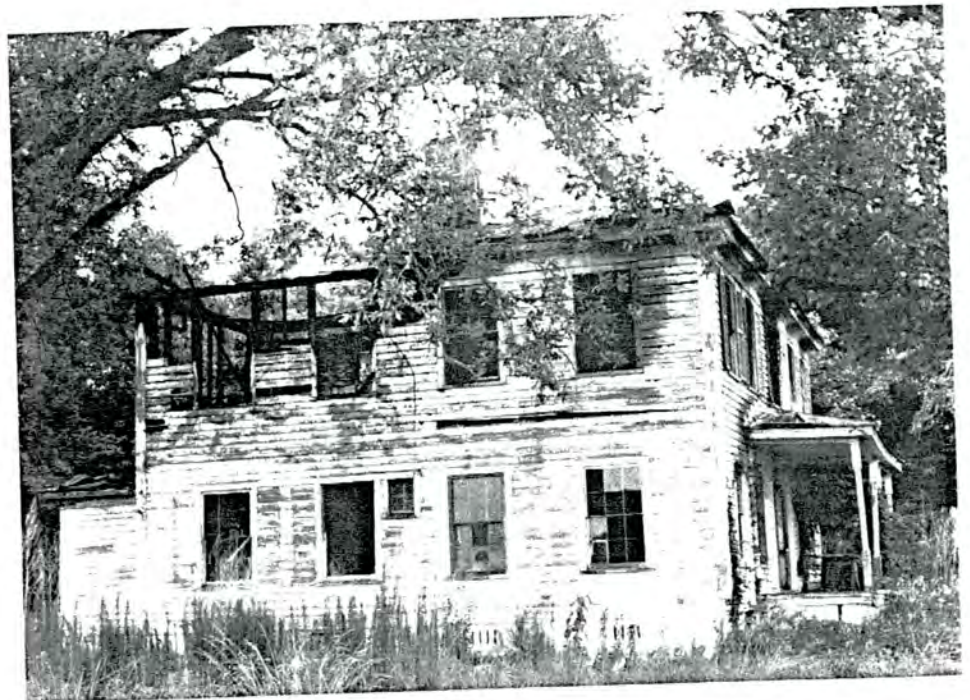


Figure V.27
Moore-Heath House:
window trim in parlor

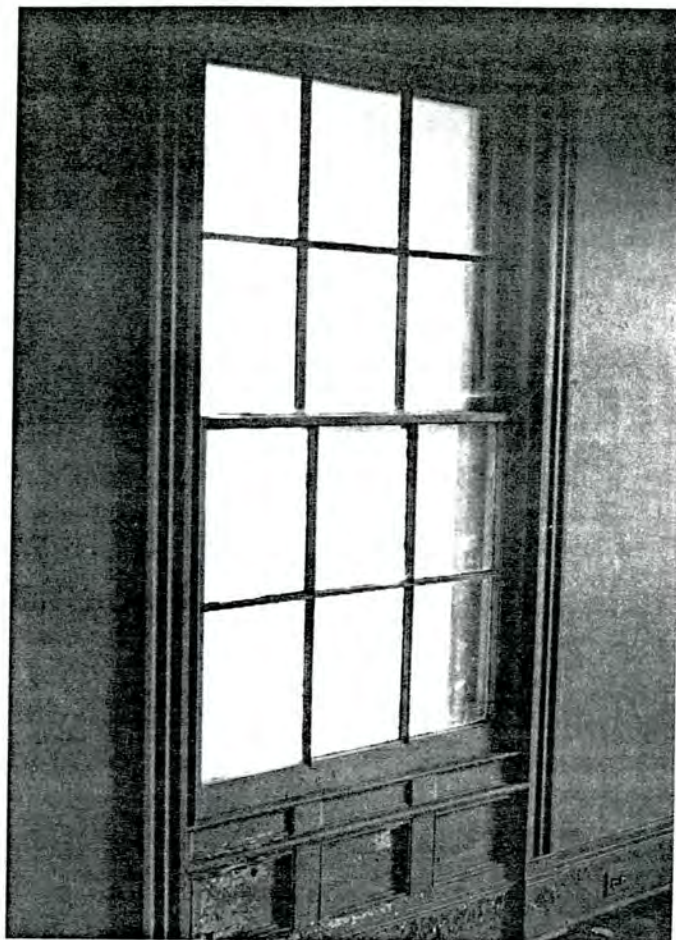


Figure V.28
Moore-Heath House:
View of southwest room,
first floor

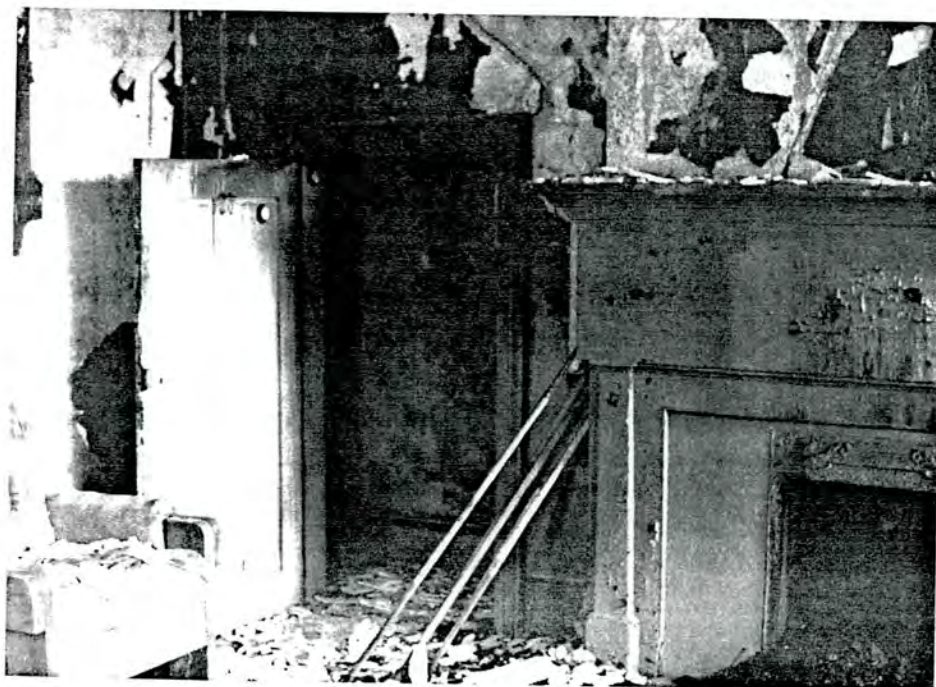
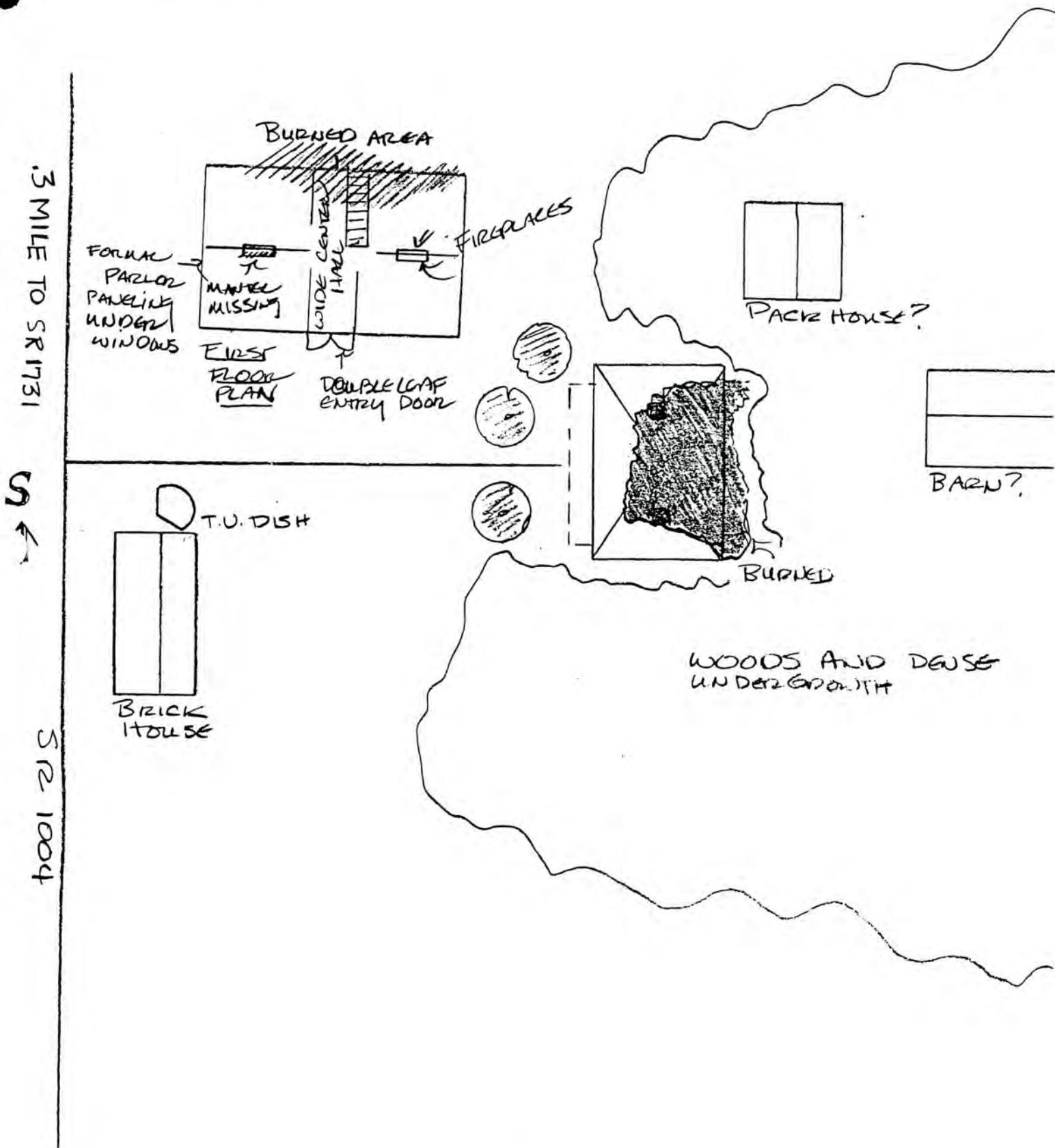


Figure V.29 Moore-Heath House Site Plan



10. E. Norman Dickerson Farm

Location: NE jct. SR 1730 and 1729, Taylors Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1915

Style: pyramidal cottage

Summary of physical description: The E.N. Dickerson Farm extends from SR 1730 north to SR 1703, with Lousin Swamp (Stonyton Creek) cutting through the middle. There are only two houses, a pyramidal cottage at the south corner and a 1 1/2 story side-gable tenant house at the north end. Both of these apparently date from the early 20th century and were probably built as tenant houses. The pyramidal cottage has a fairly shallow hip roof, and on the front porch are original turned porch posts with brackets. It has 6/6 sash windows and plain siding. There are four frame outbuildings in a row on the east side: a narrow 3-story packhouse, two sheds and a 1 1/2 story packhouse.

Historical Background: E. Norman Dickerson was a tobacconist from Oxford, the heart of the "Old Tobacco Belt." Dickerson moved to Kinston about 1895 in order to participate in the beginnings of large-scale tobacco cultivation in Lenoir County. He lived in Kinston and was a tobacco buyer and seller, and apparently grew tobacco on land which he acquired in Lenoir County. He bought this large farm from either the Fields or Heath family soon after he moved to Kinston. The two houses and outbuildings are of early 20th century construction and were apparently built by him as tenant buildings. The farm is now owned by his son Norman Dickerson. Son Norman is one of the largest landowners in Lenoir County.

Evaluation: This farm is of interest primarily because of its link to E. Norman Dickerson, an early Lenoir County tobacco dealer. The buildings on the farm are typical examples of early 20th century house and outbuilding types and have no special architectural interest. Dickerson never lived on this farm, and apparently this is one of a number of farms that he owned in Lenoir County, so this particular farm has no special historical significance.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

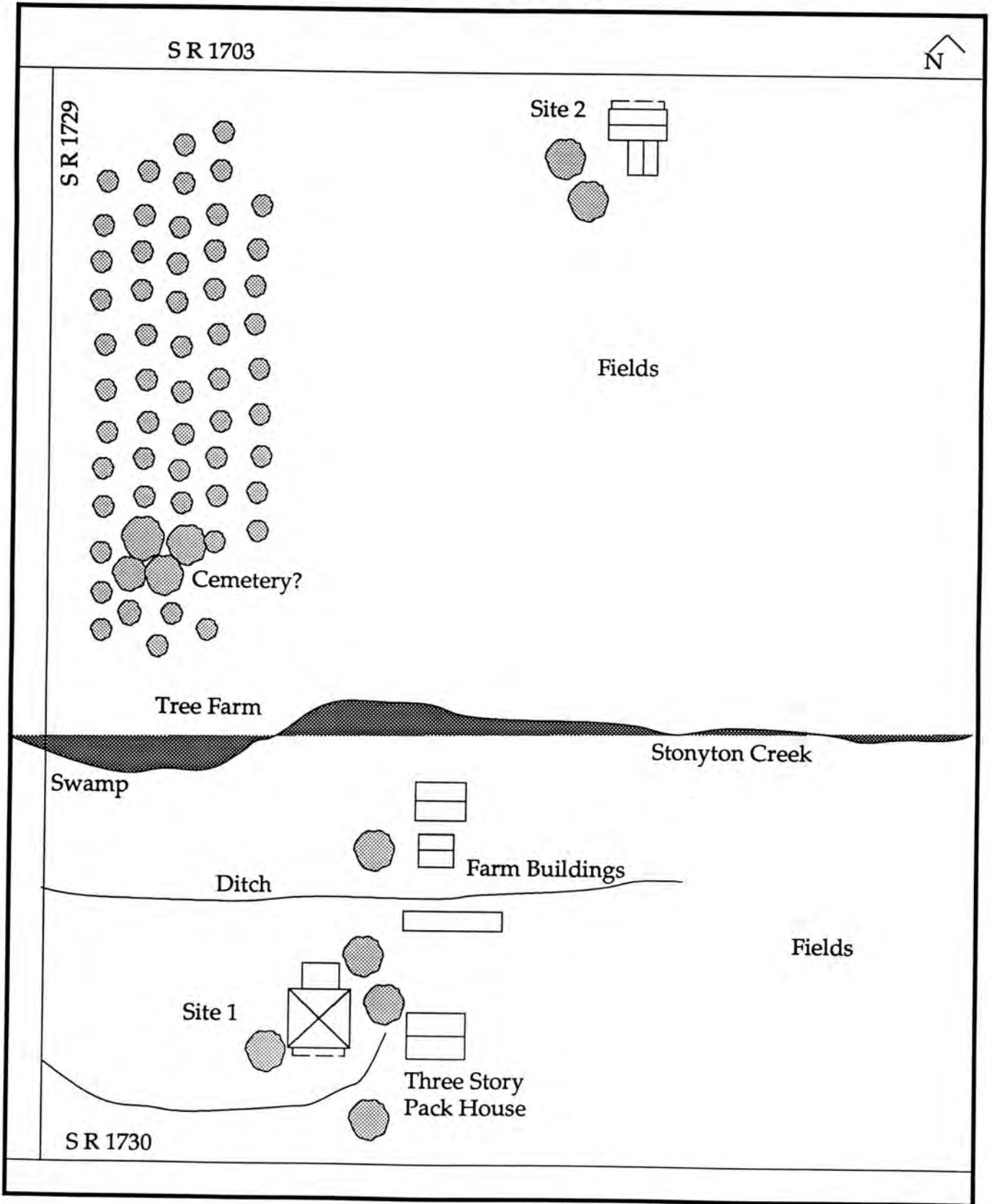
Figure V.30
E. Norman Dickerson Farm:
tenant house on S.R.1730



Figure V.31
E. Norman Dickerson Farm:
tenant house on S.R.1703



Figure V.32
E. NORMAN DICKERSON FARM SITE PLAN



11. Willie Humphrey Farm

Location: S side SR 1730 .6 mi. E of jct. with US 58, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Style: vernacular 1-story side-gable farmhouse

Summary of physical description: This is a vernacular 1-story side-gable frame house that apparently reached its present appearance through several additions. It has a four-bay facade and off-center chimney indicating that the main block was probably extended. The rear has a deep ell and another addition with a gable roof parallel to the main roof. The house is covered with plain siding, has 6/6 sash windows, boxed eaves, and a hipped front porch with plain posts.

The farm contains 125 acres, located on both sides of the road. There are approximately 16 outbuildings to the rear and stretching along the road on the west side of the house. These are a front-gable frame smokehouse, three packhouses, a large frame barn, several tobacco barns, several sheds, two tenant houses and two hay barns. All of the outbuildings are of typical construction for the ca. 1900-1940 period.

Historical Background: This was the farm of Willie Humphrey for many years, and his widow, Mrs. Willie Humphrey, now in her 90s, still owns it. Their son David Lee Humphrey lives here now and continues the farm.

Evaluation: The Willie Humphrey Farm has a farmhouse and outbuildings of representative vernacular construction. The early 20th century farm has no special historical or architectural significance.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.33
Willie Humphrey House



Figure V.34
Willie Humphrey Farm:
view of outbuildings

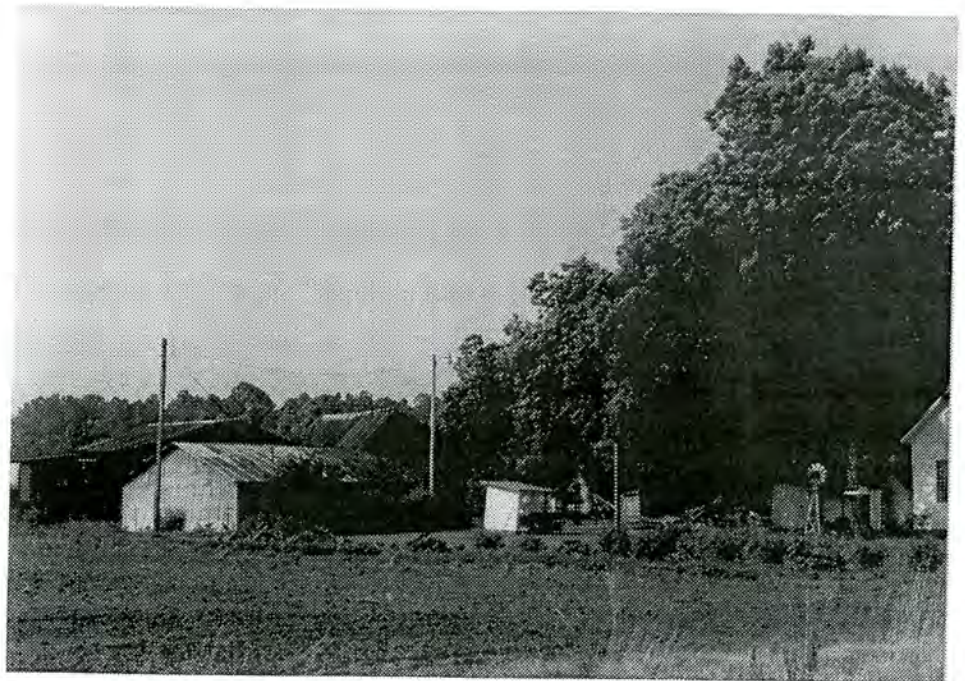
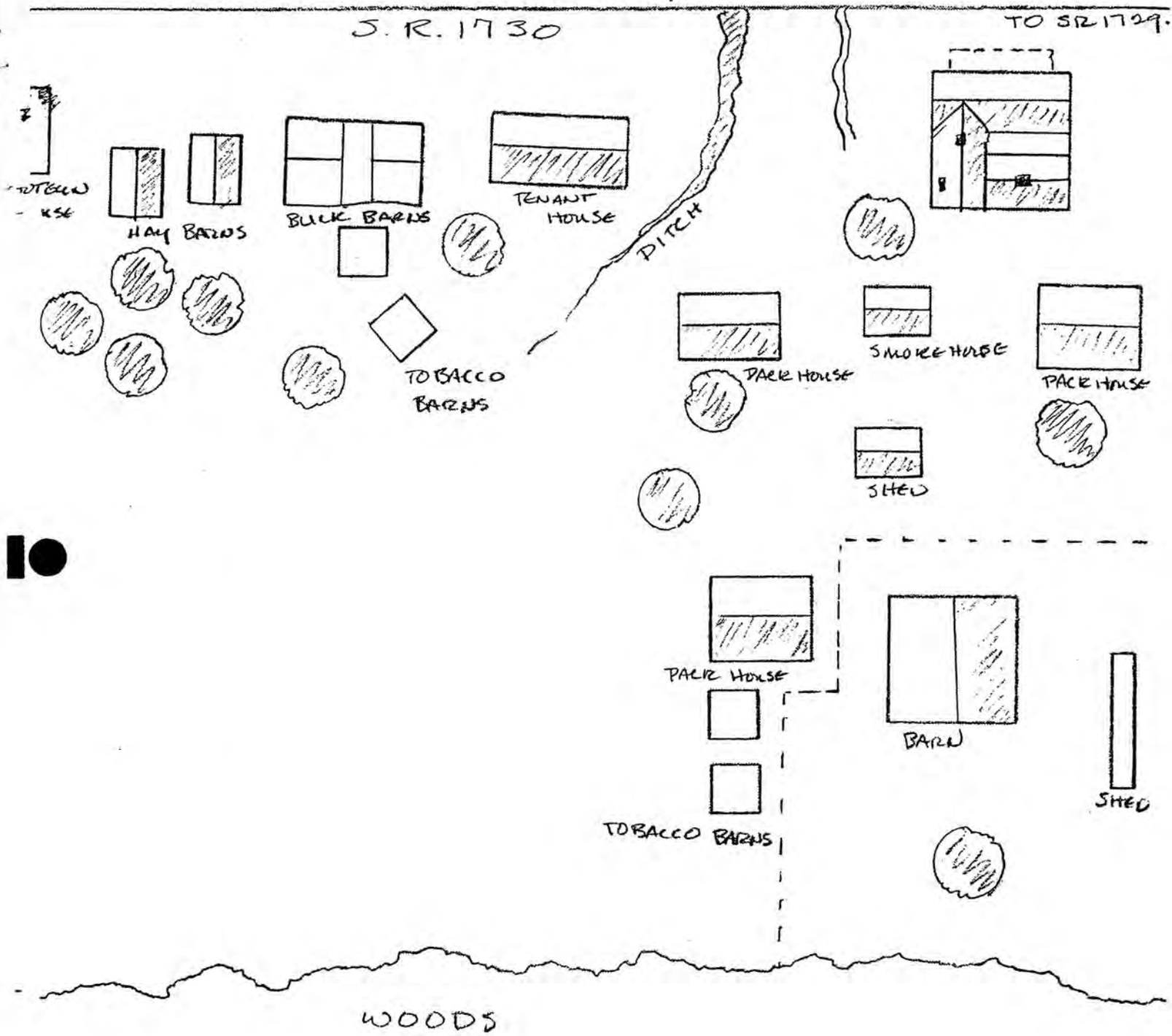


Fig. V.35 Willie Humphrey Farm Site Plan



12. David W. Taylor Farm

Location: N side SR 1703 .5 mi. W of jct. with SR 1004 at Taylors Crossroads

Date of Construction: late 19th century

Style: I-house

Summary of physical description: This much-altered I-house has one exterior end brick chimney, one brick chimney between the main block and the ell, a hipped front porch that wraps around one side, and a rear ell with additions on both sides. The house has a replacement front door with original transom, 4/4 sash windows on the lower front, 6/6 sash windows on the upper front and rear, and no windows on the gable ends. The square porch posts do not appear to be original. The house has artificial siding covering the walls and trim. A large detached garage, recently constructed, is linked to the rear ell with a breezeway.

The house is said to have been a 1 1/2 story house that was enlarged to two stories after 1880, but almost no fabric from the earlier house is visible on either the exterior or interior. The interior has a center hall plan with an enclosed staircase located between the hall and west room. Two interior features are visible from the original house--a vernacular Greek Revival mantel with pilasters supporting a plain architrave, located in the ell room adjacent to the main block, and the boxed cornice and wood shake roof of the ell, visible beneath the roof of the addition on the west side of the ell. The only original fabric visible from the late 19th century overbuilding are three stock Victorian millwork mantels. The floors, walls, ceilings and most doors have been covered with newer materials.

To the rear and west side of the farmhouse are a large number of farm outbuildings, including packhouses, sheds, a smokehouse and tobacco barns. These are of relatively recent construction with the exception of the front-gable smokehouse and the two packhouses, both of traditional front-gable 2-story construction. These are covered with metal sheathing. These three outbuildings date from the late 19th-early 20th century.

Historical Background: In 1880 David W. Taylor, who had been born in 1849, purchased this 150 acre farm from William H. Edwards. Edwards had purchased the farm from the Dawson family, who had apparently built the 1 1/2 story house on the farm. Taylor enlarged the house to two stories and made his home here until his death in 1925. The house passed to David's son Ralph Taylor Sr. He died a few years ago and his grandson Fleming Taylor and his wife renovated the house

and live here now. Fleming's father, Ralph Taylor Jr., lives in a brick ranch east of the farmhouse. Ralph Taylor Jr. and Fleming operate the farm.

Evaluation: Although there is an earlier house inside the walls of the David W. Taylor House, the house can basically be considered a late 19th century I-house because almost nothing of the earlier house is visible. Very little fabric from the late 19th century remains visible since a complete renovation occurred recently. The David W. Taylor House is a typical example of a late 19th century I-house but does not retain its architectural integrity. The house and farm have no special architectural or historical significance.

[Source: interview with Ralph Taylor Jr., June 22, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.36
David W. Taylor House



Figure V.37
David W. Taylor House:
rear ell mantel

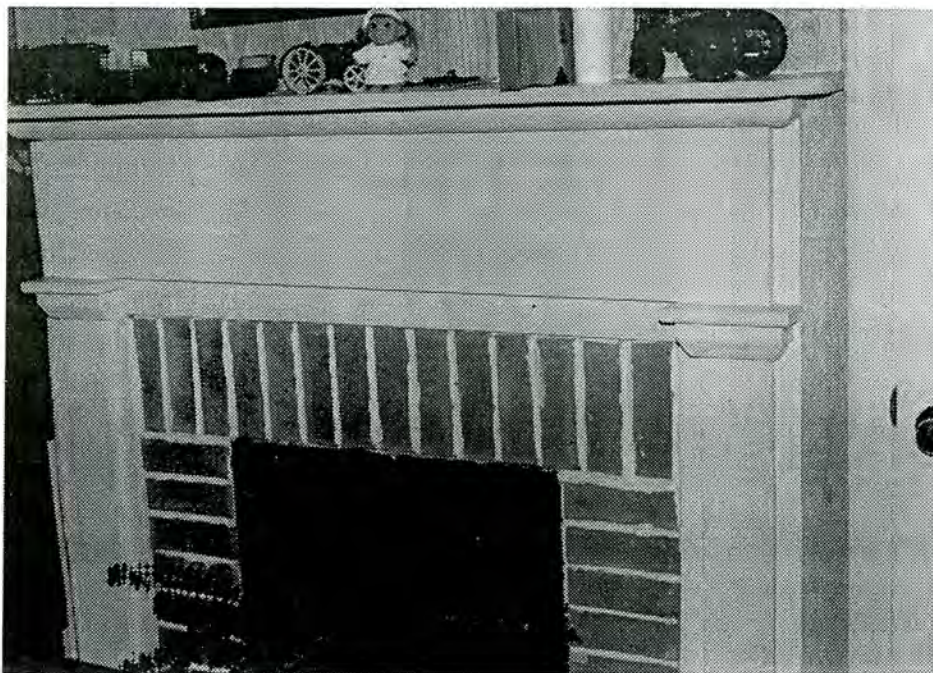
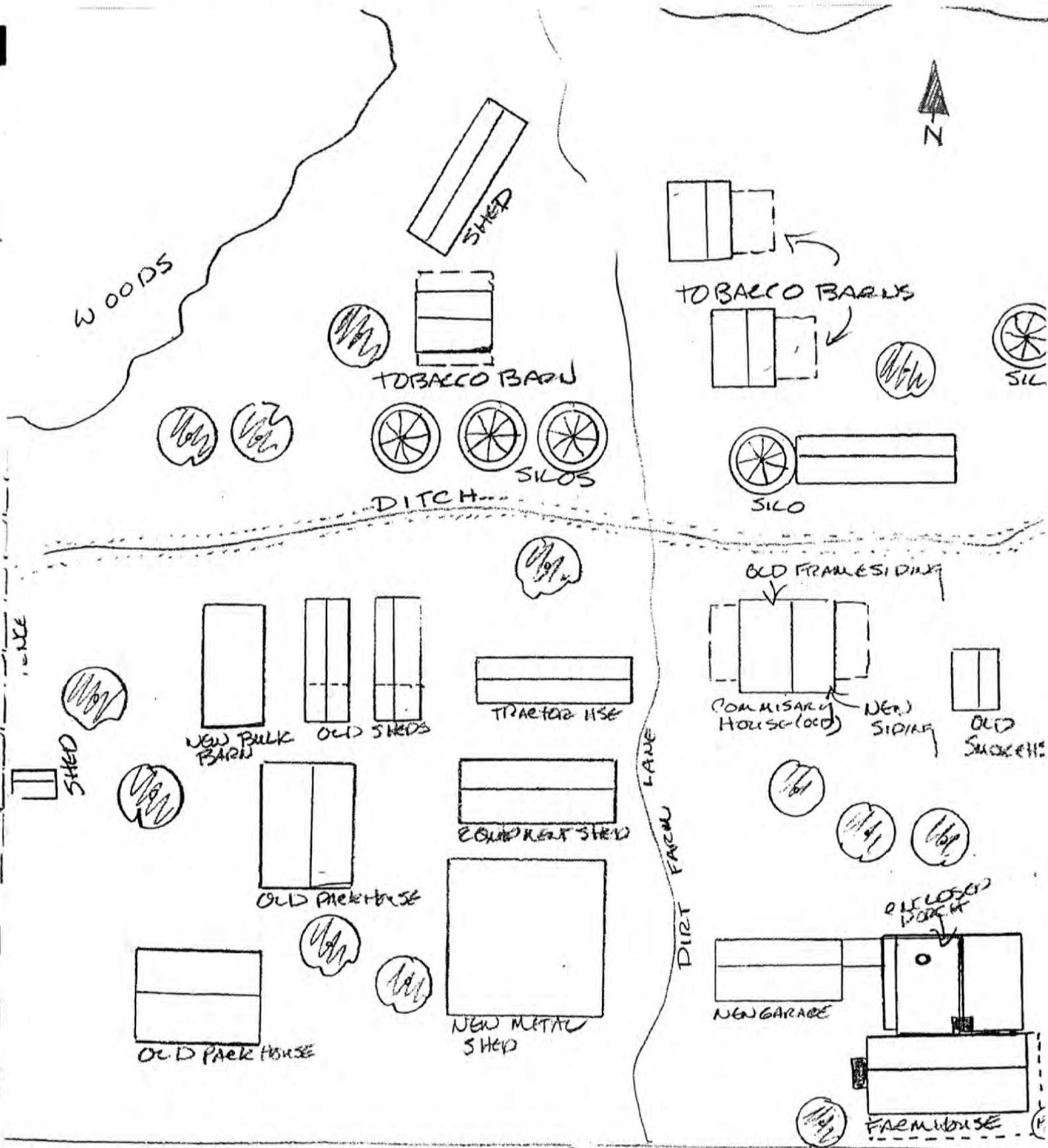


Figure V.38 David W. Taylor Farm Site Plan



5 12 1703

13. Harper-Heath Farm

Location: SW jct. SR 1703 and 1729, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Style: pyramidal cottage

Summary of physical description: The Harper-Heath House is a pyramidal cottage with one interior chimney, a hipped front porch with square posts, 4/4 sash windows, and vinyl siding. The rear ell has an enclosed porch.

Behind the house is a traditional 2-story front-gable frame packhouse/ East of the house, arranged in a row along S.R. 1729, a dirt road that forms the east boundary of the farm, are three tenant houses. The first is a 1-story side-gable house of early 20th century date, the second is a 1-story front-gable house of more recent date, and the third is a 1 1/2 story side-gable house that may date from the 19th century. It was moved from its original site "in the woods" on the farm up to the road by the present owner's father. All three houses are covered with vinyl siding and have replacement porches. At the junction of S.R. 1703 and S.R. 1729 is a frame tobacco barn. The farm also contains a pond, and a cemetery containing two stones for the Vause family was located here until recent years when the stones were moved away. One of the stones was that of Jesse Vaus, died 1854. The land may have been owned by the Vause family in the 19th century.

Historical Background: This house was apparently built ca. 1910 by the Harper family, and was bought in the 1920s by William Henry Heath for his son Henry Lee Heath and his wife. They lived here and raised their family. The farm is now owned by their daughter, Doris Heath Branch, who rents out the house to tenants.

Evaluation: The Harper-Heath House is a typical example of the pyramidal cottage, a common house type in the area in the early 20th century. The house has artificial siding on the walls, trim and porch and is not a well-preserved example of the type. The Harper-Heath House and farm do not have any special historical or architectural significance.

[Source: interview with Doris Heath Branch, June 17, 1993; interview with Ralph Taylor Jr., June 22, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

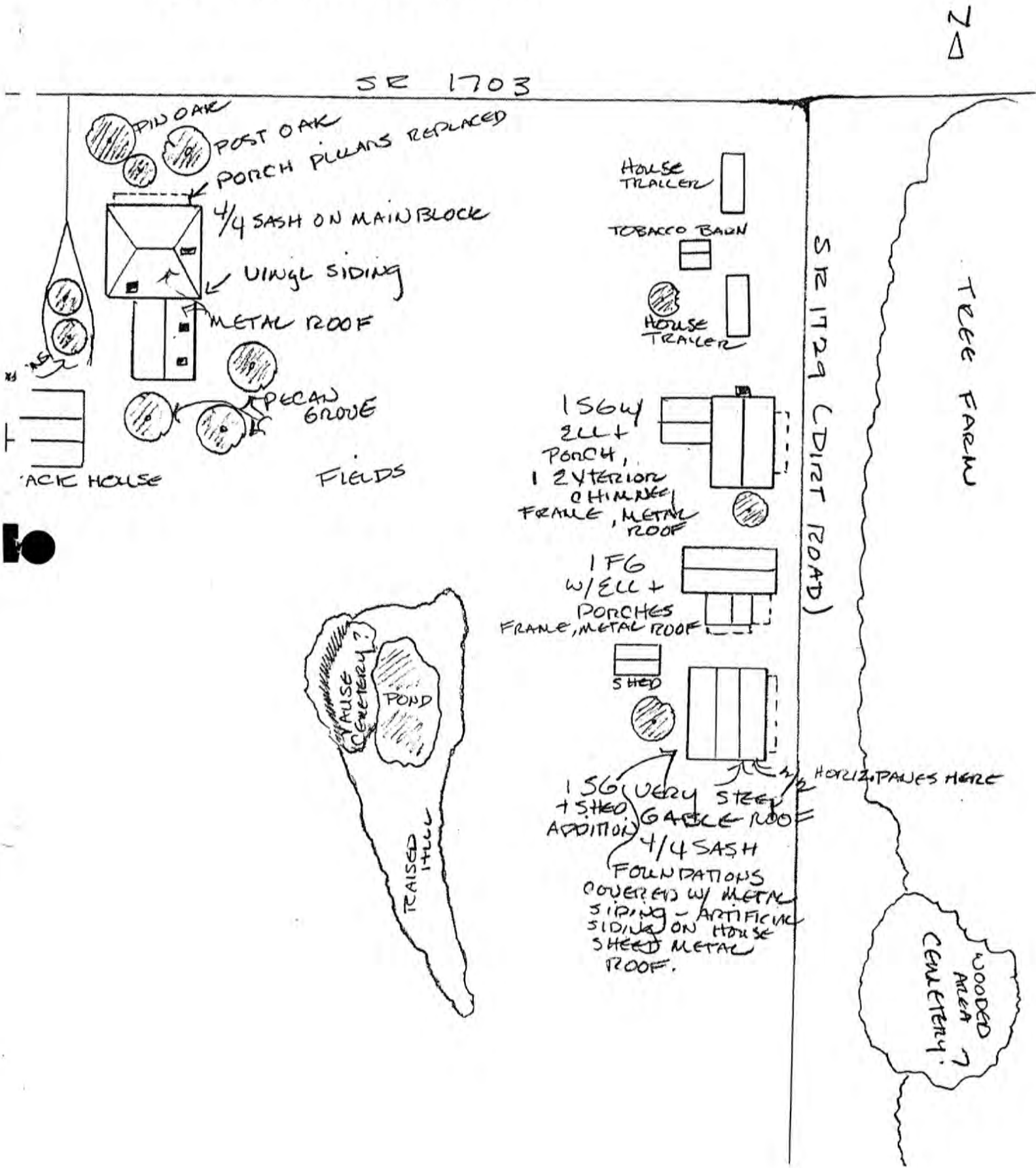
Figure V.39
Harper-Heath House



Figure V.40
Harper-Heath Farm:
Tenant Houses on S.R. 1729



Figure V.41 Harper-Heath Farm Site Plan



14. Fred Heath Farm

Location: End of .2 mi. dirt lane, entrance S side SR 1703 .3 mi. W of jct. with SR 1729, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: early 20th century

Style: vernacular 1-story side-gable farmhouse

Summary of physical description: The Fred Heath House is a 1-story frame, side-gable house that was expanded in the 1920s by the addition of a front-gable wing, rear additions, and a front wraparound porch. The house has artificial siding, a replacement front door, 4/4 sash windows in the main block, 2/2 sash windows in the additions, and bungalow style porch posts. There are several interior brick chimneys. The interior has been remodelled several times. The house sits in a grove of large trees at the end of a long driveway.

To the rear are a frame front-gable smokehouse, a 2-story frame packhouse, and a frame shed. A short distance to the east are a group of nine tobacco barns. Along the lane, in front of the house, are a ca. 1940 tenant house of 1-story frame, side-gable form, a packhouse and a mobile home.

Historical Background: The 100 acres that made up this farm were originally Harper land. In the 1920s Fred Heath bought the farm. He expanded the house and lived here and operated the farm for many years. In 1964 the farm was purchased by Parrott Gray and in 1989 he sold the three-acre homeplace to Bill McDaniel, the grandson of Fred Heath, who lives here now.

Evaluation: The Fred Heath House and farm buildings are representative examples of the types of early 20th century buildings found in the area. They do not appear to have any special architectural or historical significance.

[Source: interview with Bill McDaniel, July 18, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.42
Fred Heath House



Figure V.43
Fred Heath Farm:
packhouse

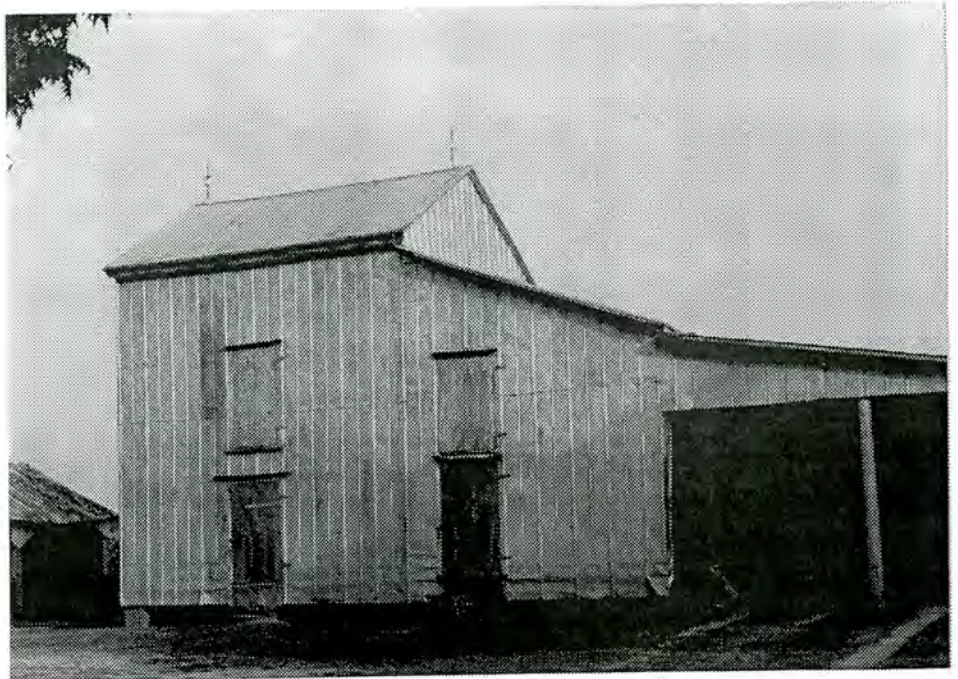
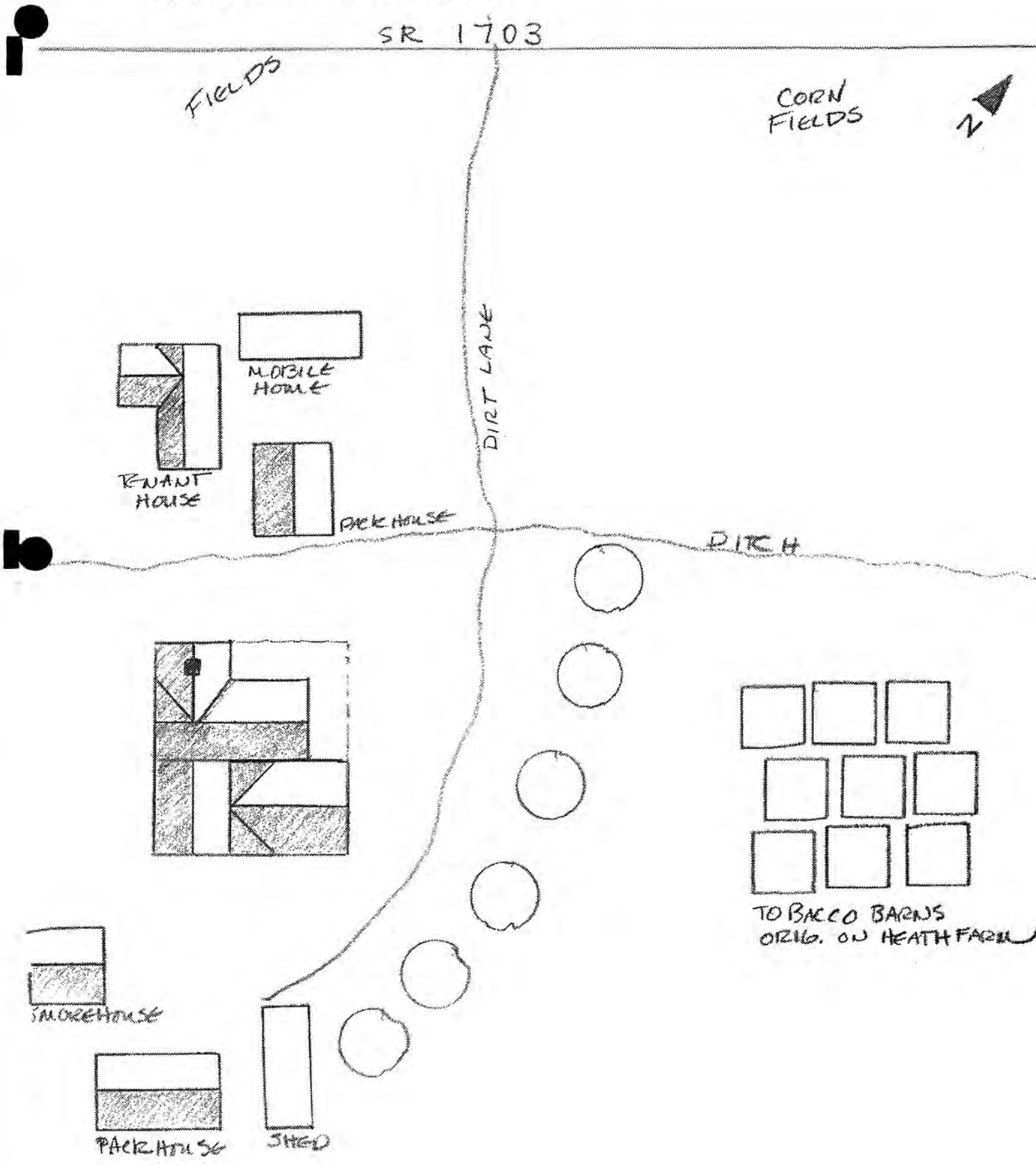


Figure V.44 Fred Heath Farm Site Plan



15. William Harper House

Location: S side SR 1703 .5 mi. E of jct. with US 58 at Mewborns Crossroads

Date of Construction: early 19th century

Style: Federal

Summary of physical description: This 2-story frame, side-gable house has gable end chimneys, a hipped front porch and a rear ell with a shed porch that wraps around the ell and the rear elevation of the main block. Aside from its form, the house retains little original Federal fabric on the exterior. The six-panel front door and three pane transom are original, as are the 9/9 sash windows on the lower gable ends and the 6/6 sash windows on the upper gable ends and the upper front and rear elevations. The windows opening onto the front porch have 4/4 replacement sash. The original siding and the front and rear dentil cornice have been concealed or replaced by vinyl siding. The front porch posts are replacement. The rear ell has 6/6 sash that may be original, but the plain ell porch posts appear to be replacements.

The interior retains the original hall-parlor plan, with an enclosed stair with winders located between the hall and parlor. The second floor has a narrow center hall with flanking bedrooms. A few of the original six flat-paneled doors remain, and the walls have flat-paneled wainscot with molded chair rails, with plaster above. Doors and windows have wide molded surrounds. The hall (east room) mantel has been removed, but original mantels remain in the parlor (west room) and in the east bedroom upstairs. These are handsome Federal style mantels with Doric pilasters, plain architraves and tall molded shelves. The ell has some early trim, indicating that it was either original or an early addition.

Behind the Harper House are three early 20th century outbuildings: a metal-covered packhouse, a frame tobacco barn, and a metal-covered shed that is a ca. 1900 tenant house that was moved here and converted to a storage building. To the west, now located on the property of the adjacent Rountree-Askew-Moseley Farm, is a 2-story side-gable frame barn, said to be antebellum in date, that was originally part of the Harper Farm. This barn is now covered in metal and was not accessible for interior inspection.

Historical Background: This house site does not appear to be marked on the 1863 Koerner field survey map. According to one source it was the home of Johnny Harper, who moved here from Falling Creek. The uncle of another elderly resident told him that the house originally stood beside the pond to the rear of the

Harper-Heath House [see #13], a short distance to the east. According to the uncle there was a grist mill on the pond there. This would explain why the present house site is not identified on the 1863 field map. There is a house shown on the map in the approximate location of the old mill pond, but it has no name associated with it. The house is most commonly given the historic name of the William Harper House. A graveyard containing two gravestones was located beside this pond, but the stones were removed some years ago. One of these stones was for Jesse H. Vaus the "Elder," 1799-1854. It is possible that the Vaus family also lived in this house at one time.

Evaluation: The Harper House has apparently not only undergone considerable loss of historic fabric, but may also have been moved many years ago to its present site. A move would explain why the present brick chimneys are smaller than those of other early 19th century houses in the area, since the chimneys would have been rebuilt after the move. The house has historical and architectural significance as one of several Federal period 2-story houses, including the Tull-Worth-Holland House of 1825 [NR, 1992] and the Frederick G. Taylor House [Study Area I, North Carolina Global Transpark]. The house has lost much of its original exterior fabric and has lost the mantel in the main first floor room, which has been replaced with a large brick fireplace. The Harper House does not appear to have sufficient architectural integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

[Source: interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993; interview with Ralph Taylor Jr., June 22, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.45
William Harper House



Figure V.46
William Harper House:
rear view



Figure V.47
William Harper House:
enclosed stair

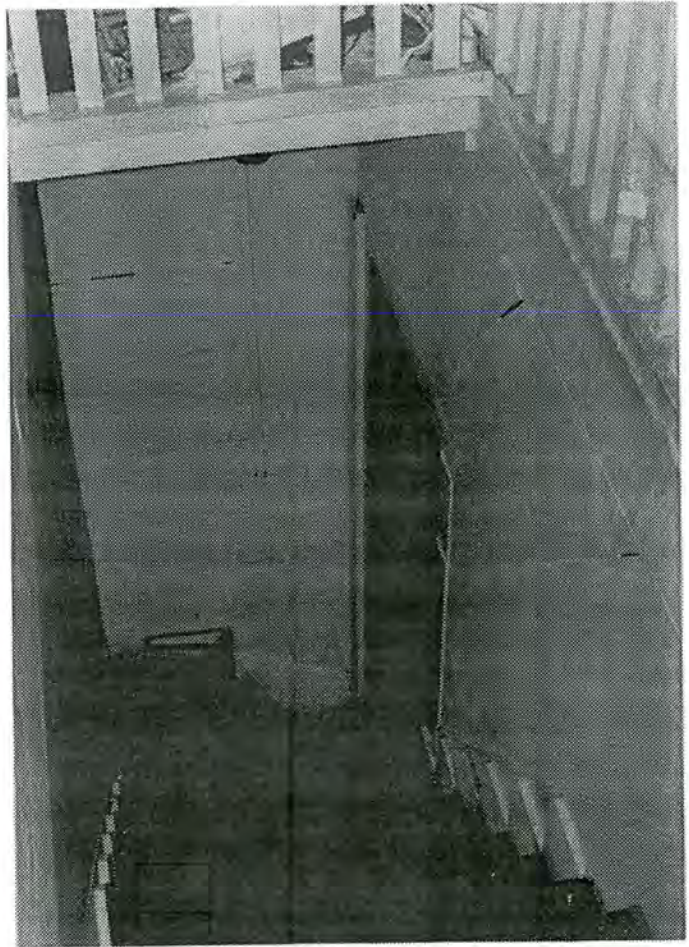
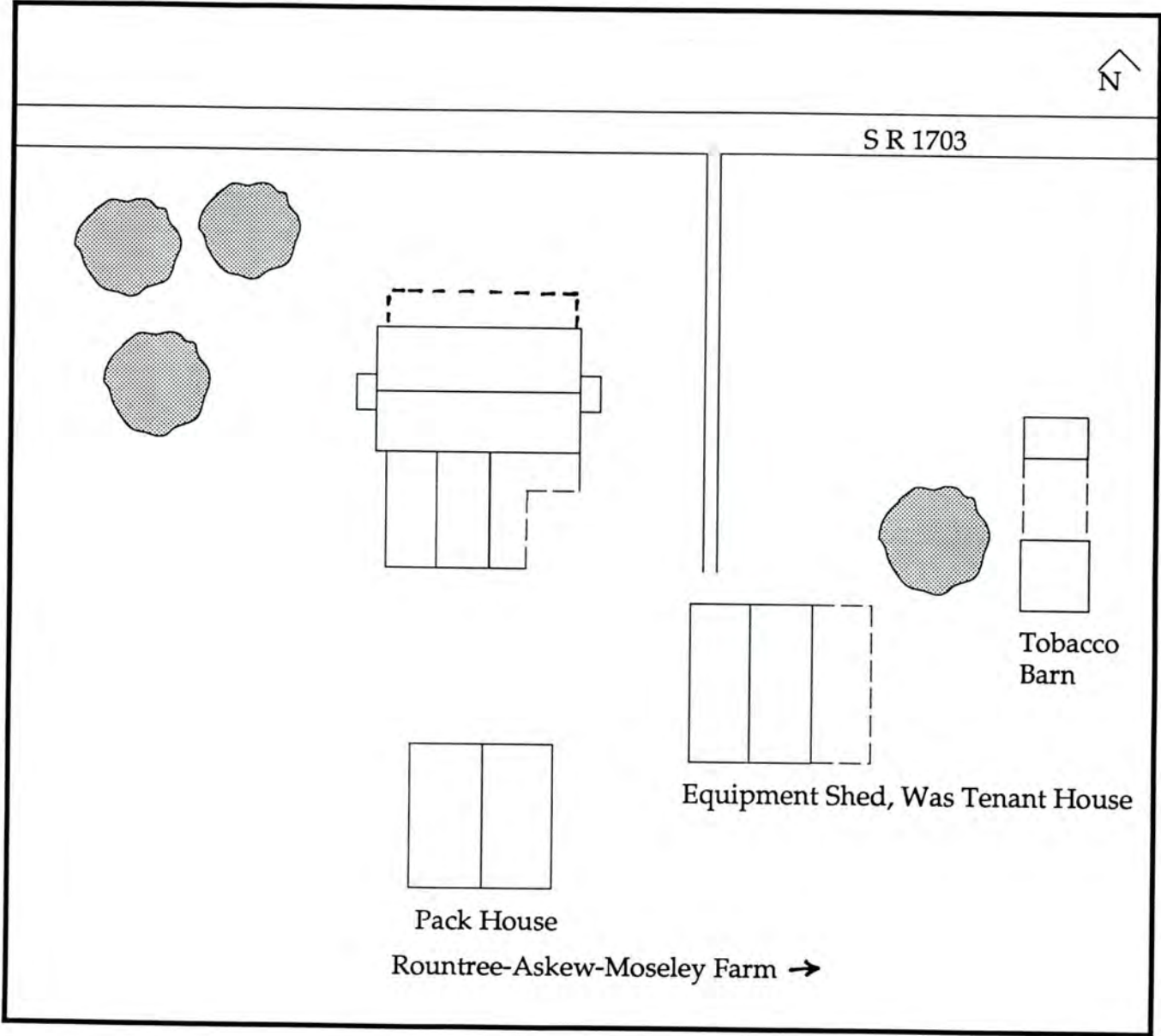


Figure V.48
William Harper House:
east bedroom mantel



Figure V.49
WILLIAM HARPER HOUSE SITE PLAN



16. Pomp Moseley House

Location: NE jct. SR 1703 and 1702, Mewborns Crossroads vicinity

Date of Construction: 1831

Style: Coastal Cottage

Summary of physical description: The Pomp Moseley House is a 1-1/2 story heavy timber frame house with a firm date of 1831 based on a dated brick that was located in the east gable chimney [the brick was removed for safe-keeping by Tave Fletcher a few years ago.] The house has handhewn sills, pit-sawn joists, and the frame is pegged and joints are marked with Roman numerals. The house is merely a shell at the present time because it has been vacant for a number of years and most of the interior fabric has been stripped.

The interior may have originally been a hall-parlor plan, but a partition wall creating a center hall was added early. The walls had wainscot and plaster finish, and the ceilings have wide flush sheathing. The interior had Greek Revival finish, as evident in a remaining mantel remnant and in some of the mitred surrounds. The rear shed apparently had a recessed center porch area and small flanking rooms, as is typical of other early rear sheds in the area.

The exterior is covered with plain siding and had 9/6 sash windows in the front elevation and narrow 6/4 sash windows flanking the gable end chimneys. The chimneys are constructed of random common bond brick with stepped shoulders. The engaged front porch is definitely an addition, because the original boxed cornice and wood-shingled roof is visible beneath the current porch roof. The porch is an early addition, for it is constructed of handhewn floor sills and pit-sawn joists as is the framework of the house. At the rear is a detached kitchen building, of much later construction, connected to the house by an enclosed passage.

There are two outbuildings, one barn that has collapsed and is completely overgrown and one 1-story, side-gable, two-room outbuilding with plain siding and windows. Its function is unknown.

Historical Background: The name on the 1863 Koerner field survey map at this house site is "C. Philips," but local residents refer to this as the house of Lemuel C. "Pomp" Moseley (1865-1940), a son of Wylie T. Moseley and his second wife Martha. Pomp married Minnie Rice and became a wealthy cotton farmer. Pomp Moseley certainly did not build the house, but apparently lived here for many

years. His daughters Lillian and Hattie inherited the house. It has apparently gone out of the family now, and is owned by an individual who lives in Wilson.

Evaluation: The 1831 Pomp Moseley House has considerable architectural and historical significance as one of the surviving antebellum houses in the North Carolina Global TransPark Study Area, but it is in ruinous condition and does not appear to have any preservation potential. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register, but it does have educational value as an example of building technology in Lenoir County at a specific date. Although it appears to be a classic example of the coastal cottage house type with its 1-1/2 story main block, engaged front porch and rear shed, the front porch was a later addition.

[Source: interview with Tave Fletcher, May 19, 1993; interview with Benjamin Franklin Scarborough III, June 18, 1993; The Heritage of Lenoir County 1981, entry 621 by Julia M. Combs]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

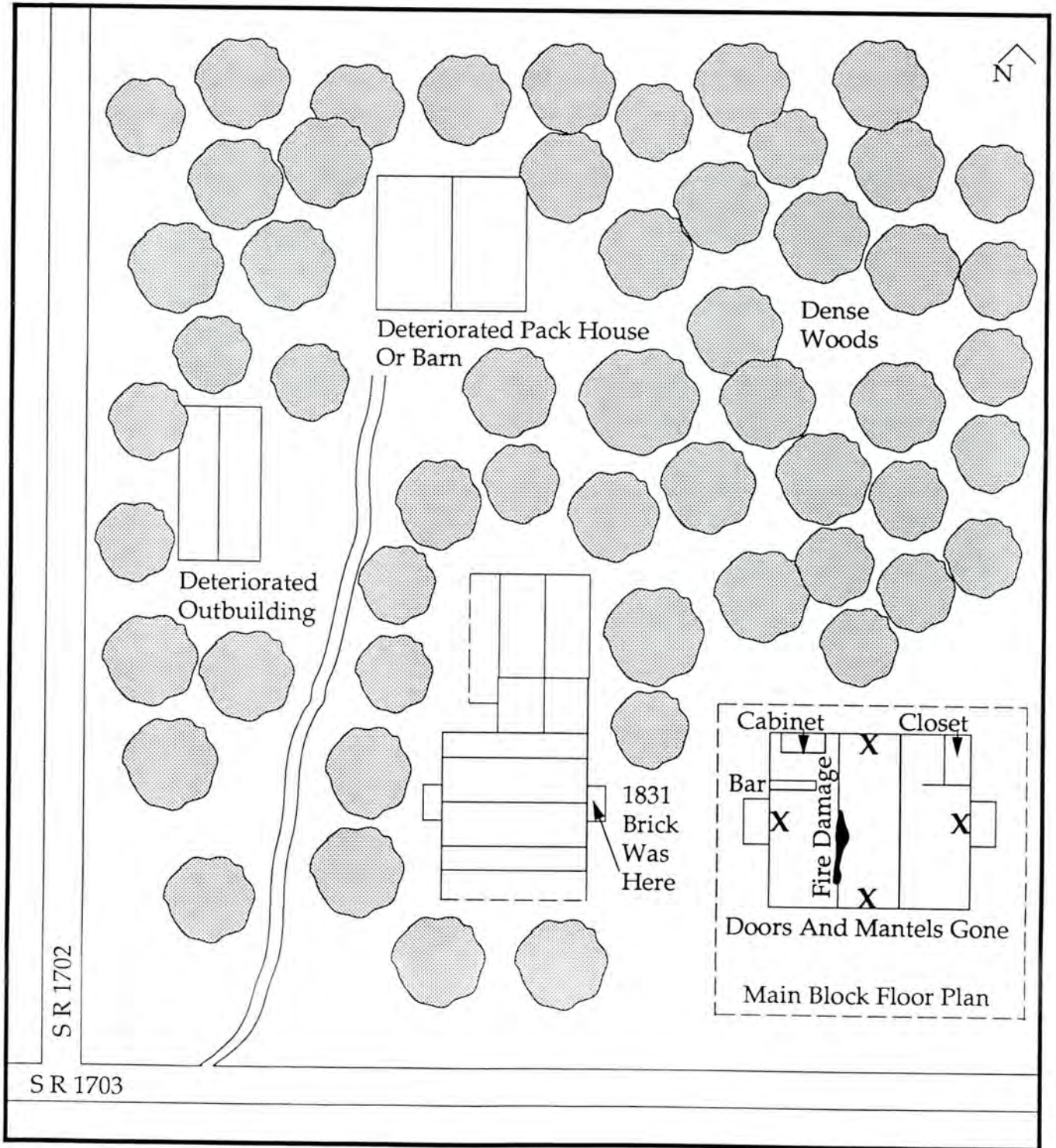
Figure V.50
Pomp Moseley House



Figure V.51
Pomp Moseley House:
main facade



Figure V.52
POMP MOSELEY HOUSE SITE PLAN



17. (former) Fairfield Academy

Location: E side US 58 1.2 mi. N of jct. with SR 1703

Date of Construction: ca. 1910

Style: vernacular front-gable schoolhouse

Summary of physical description: The Hall family moved the schoolhouse to its present site beside their brick ranch house in 1982 from the original site a short distance to the south, on the west side of US 58 at Mewborns Crossroads. An open shed was added on the left side, a deck was built across part of the facade, and the interior was restored. The Halls use the schoolhouse as a recreation building.

Fairfield Academy schoolhouse is a 1-story frame gable-front building, two bays wide and four bays deep. It has a single front door set in the right bay of the facade and a single 6/6 sash front window set at the far left side of the facade. Four 6/6 sash windows were originally located in the right side, but these were removed when a shed room was added on this side. There are no windows on the left side at the present time. The building is covered with plain siding and has a diamond-shaped louvered ventilator in each gable end. All windows were replaced in 1982. The school once had a hipped front porch, but this had apparently been removed prior to 1982.

The interior consists of one open room, with narrow wooden floors and tongue-and-groove sheathing on the walls and ceiling. The shed addition on the right side contains a kitchen.

Historical Background: Fairfield Academy was established as a private school in 1817. It was one of a number of private schools that operated in Lenoir County during the 19th century before the advent of public schools in the late 19th century. A small 1920s publication, Survey of the Public Schools of Lenoir County, shows a photograph of the schoolhouse and describes it as a one-teacher school in poor condition, with an enrollment of 46 children. The school is said to have been closed in 1928. The building stood at Mewborns Crossroads in a field directly north of the Hyman Mewborn House. The land was owned by Robert Wooten, who gave the schoolhouse to the Hall family in 1982.

Evaluation: Unlike most of the one-room early 20th century rural schoolhouses that stand in Lenoir County, the Fairfield Schoolhouse has a venerable history dating to its establishment in the early 19th century. But the building itself is

approximately the same age as Bright's School located at Wootens Crossroads, and was probably built when the school became part of the public school system. The schoolhouse has lost its integrity of location, setting, and association because of its move, and some of its integrity of design and materials was lost during the rehabilitation on the new site. Fairfield Schoolhouse is not eligible for the National Register because of its association with Fairfield Academy, since the building dates from the public school period rather than the private academy period. It is also not eligible for the National Register for its architectural significance because it represents a common schoolhouse type and because it has lost much of its architectural integrity.

[Source: interview with Mrs. James Hall, May 19, 1993; Survey of the Public Schools of Lenoir County, 1920s publication, copy in possession of Mrs. James Hall]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

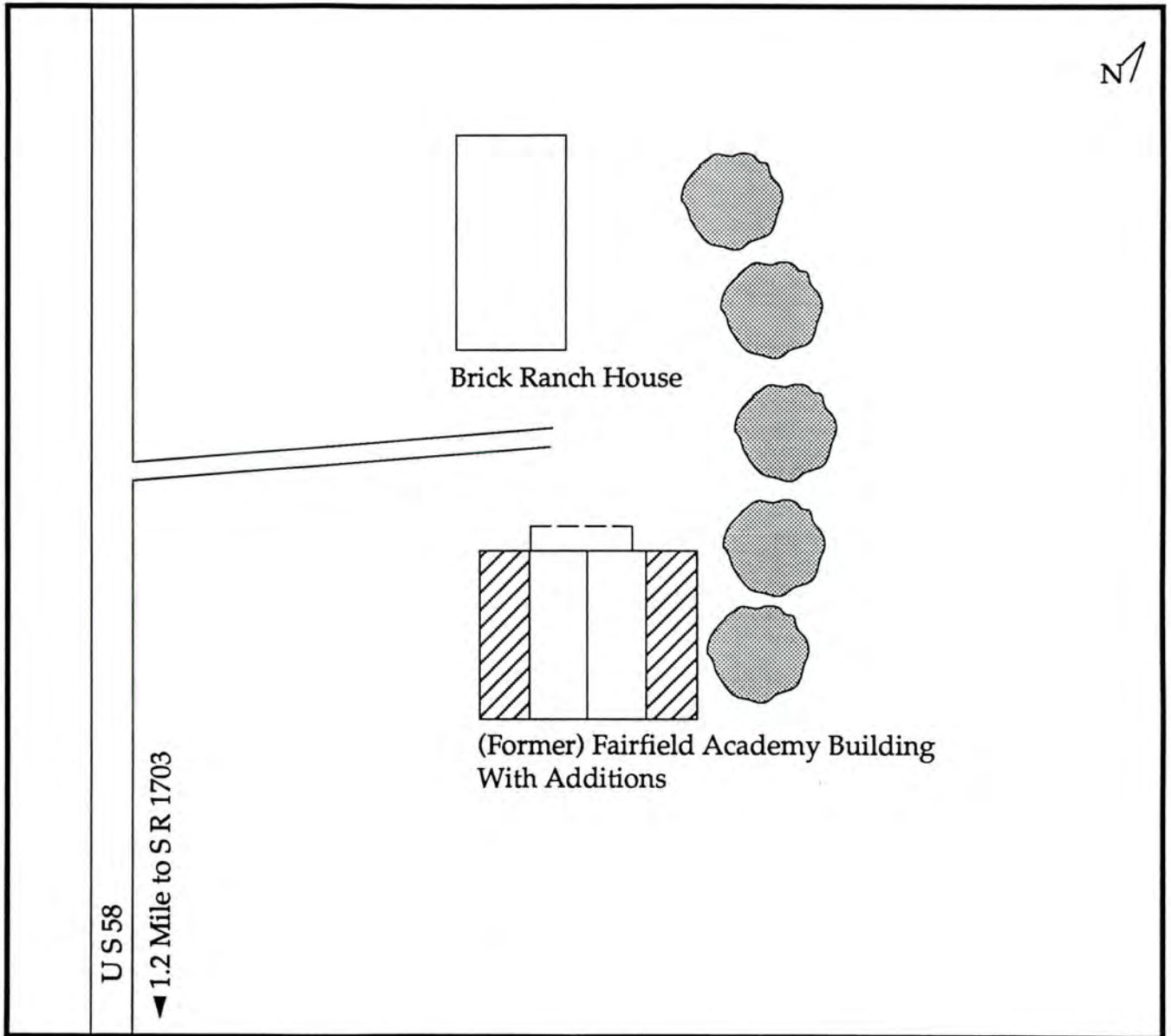
Figure V.53
(former) Fairfield Academy:
overall view with adjacent house



Figure V.54
(former) Fairfield Academy:
front view



Figure V.55
(Former) FAIRFIELD ACADEMY SITE PLAN



18. Ward House

Location: on a .2 mi. dirt lane, entrance N side SR 1575 1.2 mi. N of jct. with SR 1541 at Dawsons Station

Date of Construction: mid-19th century, late 19th century

Style: vernacular 1 1/2 story

Summary of physical description: The Ward House is a deteriorated 1 1/2 story house of antebellum construction with a 2-story late 19th century addition. The house has been uninhabited for many years and has little chance of preservation. The original section is a three bay wide side gable house with a gable end brick chimney, 6/6 sash windows and plain siding. The frame of this section is handhewn and pegged, and some wide hand-planed ceiling boards remain in place on the interior. The original house was largely overbuilt when the 2-story wing was added to the other gable end. This addition has 2/2 sash windows and plain siding.

Historical Background: Rupert B. Rouse purchased this house and farm about 1915, apparently from the Ward family. The house was then known as the old Ward House. Lillie Ward, the mother of Odell Rouse, who still lives in the area, grew up here. The house was in good repair when the Rouse family acquired it and they rented it to farm tenants. Rupert Rouse and his family lived in the 1-story house associated with Tyndall College located on this farm. Rupert Rouse's daughter now lives in a brick ranch on the farm, and the Ward House has been unused for a number of years.

Evaluation: Although a portion of the Ward House is of antebellum construction, the house has no special architectural significance because it was remodelled in the late 19th century and is now extremely deteriorated. The house has no special historical interest.

[Source: interview with Audrey Rouse Tyson, May 5, 1993; interview with Odell Rouse, June 1, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.56
Ward House:
rear elevation



Figure V.57
Ward House:
mantel in early section

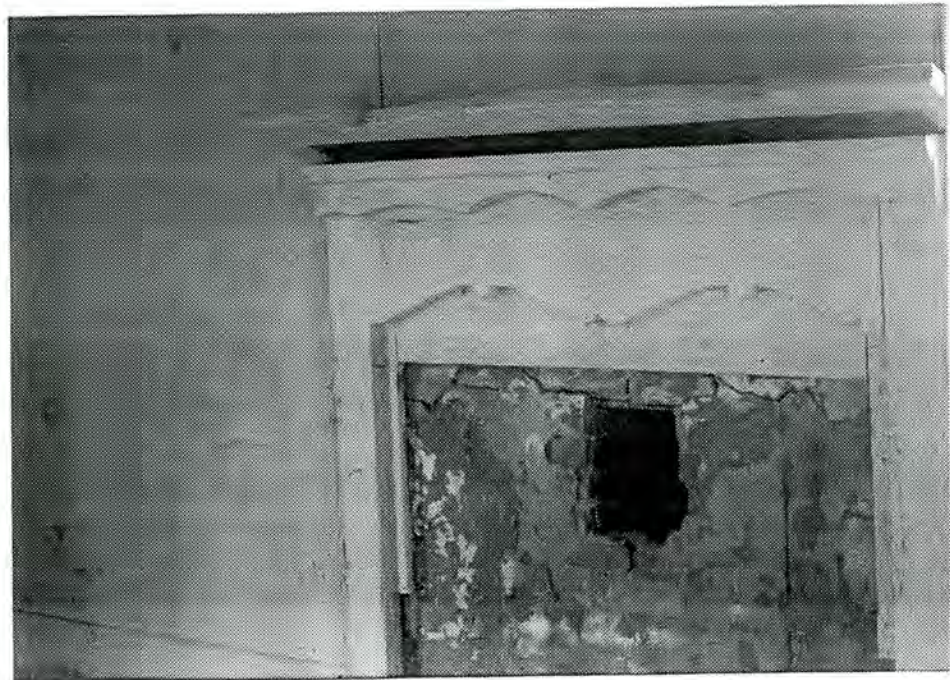
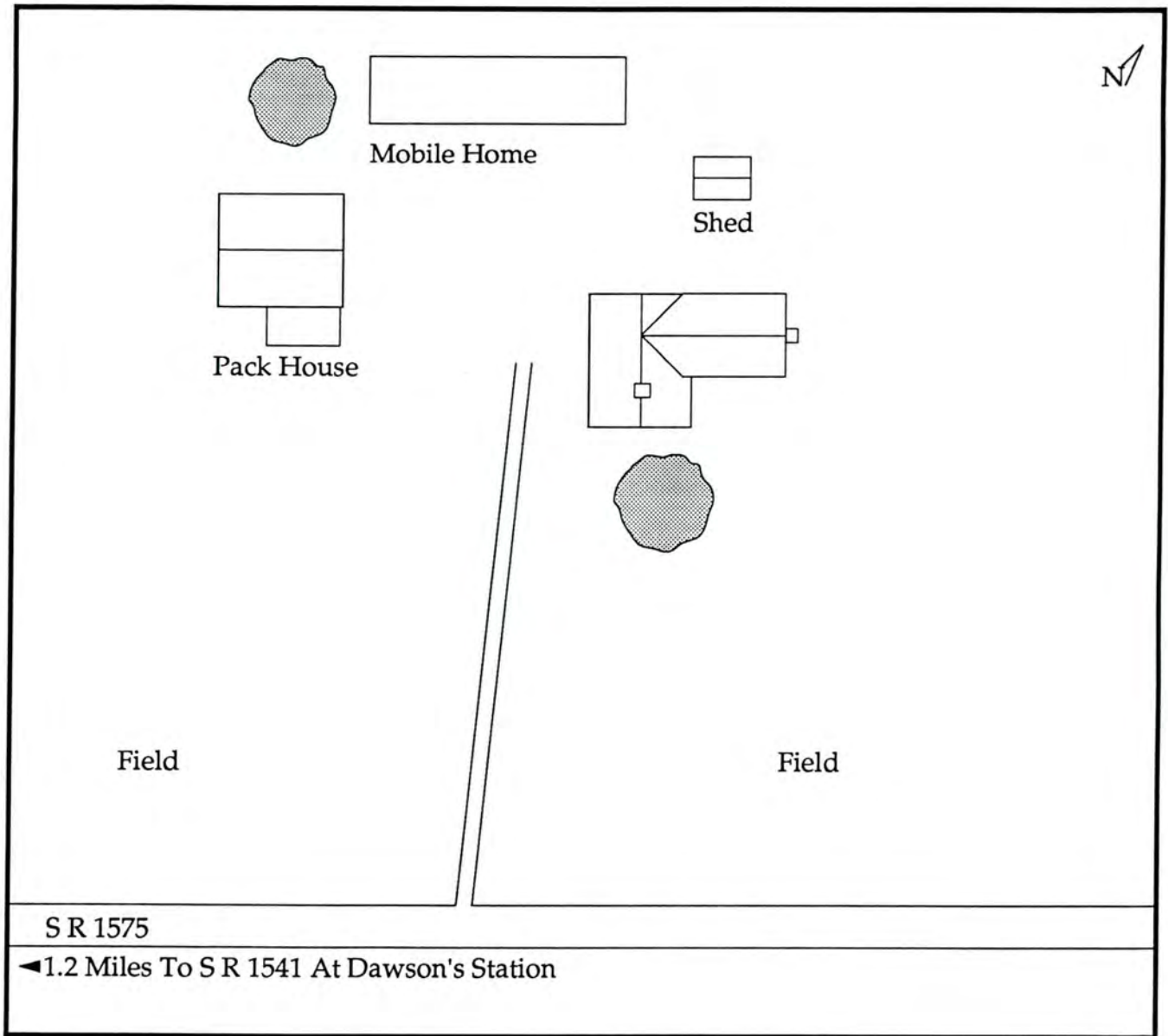


Figure V.58
WARD HOUSE SITE PLAN



19. (former) Tyndall College

Location: N and S sides SR 1575 .7 mi. N of jct. with SR 1541 at Dawsons Station

Date of Construction: ca. 1907-1929

Style: vernacular 1- and 2-story construction

Summary of physical description: Tyndall College, established in 1907 and closed in 1929, contained at its peak a 7-acre campus with a 3-story boys dorm, a 2-story girls dorm and 2 houses for staff members. The boys dorm has been demolished but the girls dorm and the two houses still stand. The girls dorm and the 1-story house are located on the north side of SR 1575 and are part of the Gary Rouse Farm of 100 acres. The 2-story house is across the road and is owned by the Jarman family.

The Girls Dorm is a 2-story, five bay wide, frame building with a 1-story rear kitchen ell. The main entrance is the extreme west bay of the main (south) facade. The first floor contains a wide T-shaped hall, a large dining room and kitchen, and living quarters for the dormitory supervisor. The second floor contained ten dormitory rooms, five on each side of a center hall, but partition walls have been removed and now each side of the hall contains one large room. The building has not been used since 1929 and is in deteriorated condition. It has plain siding, 6/6 sash windows and interior brick chimneys. The interior has narrow tongue-and-groove sheathing, four-panel doors, and a handsome open-string staircase with heavy turned newel posts, molded balusters and a molded handrail. It is said that the timber for this building was cut at Jasper, in Craven County, and shipped to nearby Dawson Station.

The 1-story house on the north side of SR 1575, just west of the Girls Dorm, was built ca. 1914 by president James M. Perry as his residence. The house has the double front-gable form so popular in Lenoir County, with two interior chimneys, vinyl siding, 1/1 sash windows and a hipped front porch with turned posts. The rear ell porch has been replaced by a large shed addition. The front door has narrow sidelights. The center hall plan has been changed to a hall-parlor plan. One original mantel, a bracketted design with a Neoclassical Revival mirrored overmantel, is still in place in the front east room. The house has been extensively remodelled on the interior. To the rear are a row of four outbuildings built by Rupert Rouse. These are a small barn, a packhouse and two sheds.

The 2-story house on the south side of SR 1575 was built for John W. Tyndall about 1907 as his own residence. It is now owned by F.H. Jarman. It is a side-

gable main block with a front-gable wing, a wraparound porch with Doric columns, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash, and original front door of Neoclassical Revival style. The house has vinyl siding and an enclosed rear ell. The interior was not accessible. To the rear are a garage and a storage shed.

Historical Background: Tyndall College is a forgotten private school operated by three successive Disciples of Christ ministers. John W. Tyndall (1877-1933), a native of Craven County, N.C., established the school in 1907 and operated it until 1914. It was named Industrial Christian College. James M. Perry (1880-1952), a native of Windsor, N.C., operated it from 1914 to 1916. Joseph A. Saunders (1876-1945), a native of Richlands, N.C., operated it from 1916 to 1929, when it closed. The school opened with 102 students and had some 200 students by 1911. The most common name for the school was Tyndall College. Most of its students were day students who commuted from the immediate area.

After the close of Tyndall College in 1929, probably the result of the Depression, the land was sold off. Rupert W. Rouse purchased the land containing the girls' dormitory and the Perry House, while the Jarman family bought the tract containing the Tyndall House. The two houses are relatively well-preserved because they have continued to be used as residences, but the Girls Dormitory is extremely deteriorated because it has been used only for storage.

Evaluation: The old Tyndall College buildings have considerable historical interest as the remnants of a once-thriving Disciples of Christ school that operated from 1907 to 1929 and educated many of the young people of Lenoir County during this period. The Disciples of Christ, or "Christian" denomination has been one of the strongest rural denominations in Lenoir County since the early 19th century. The three surviving campus buildings do not, however, retain sufficient architectural integrity to be potentially eligible for the National Register. The boys dormitory is gone and the girls dormitory is extremely deteriorated and overgrown. The two houses, built ca. 1907 and ca. 1914, have undergone the usual vinyl siding installations, and do not in themselves constitute a sufficiently significant slice of the original campus to be eligible for the National Register.

[Source: interview with Audrey Rouse Tyson, May 5, 1993; interview with Gary Rouse, June 24, 1993; Charles Ware, A History of Atlantic Christian College, privately printed, 1956, pp. 98-100. A copy of this is in the possession of Gary Rouse]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.59
(former) Tyndall College:
John Tyndall House



Figure V.60
(former) Tyndall College:
James M. Perry House



Figure V.61
(former) Tyndall College:
Documentary photo, ca. 1920
with Girls' Dormitory at
far right

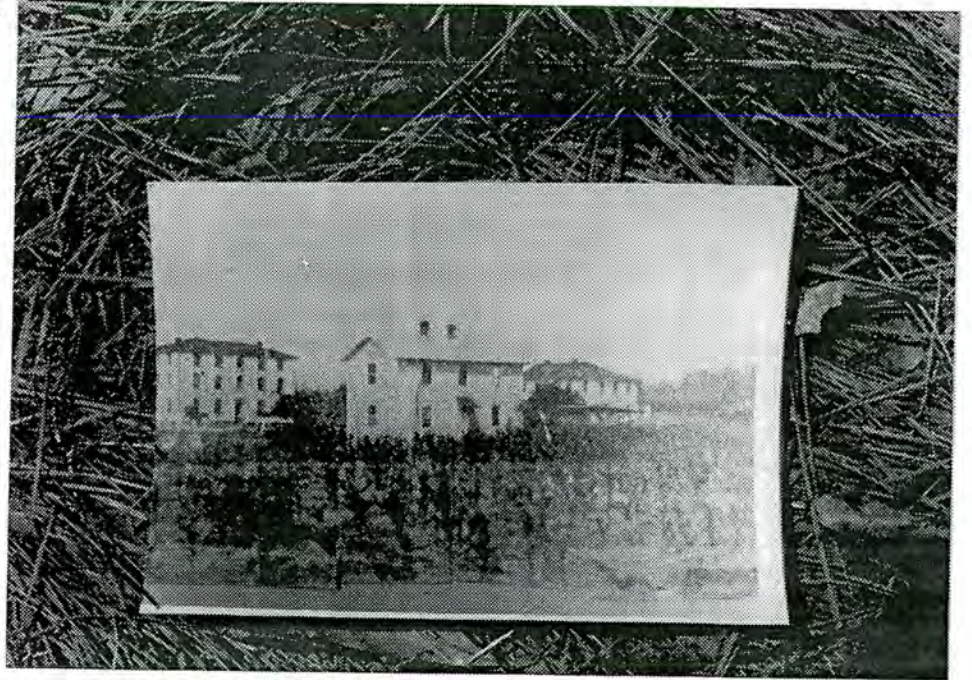


Figure V.62
(former) Tyndall College:
documentary of students,
ca. 1920



Figure V.63
(former) Tyndall College
Girls' Dormitory



Figure V.64
(former) Tyndall College
Girls' Dormitory: main stair



Figure V.65
(Former) TYNDALL COLLEGE SITE PLAN

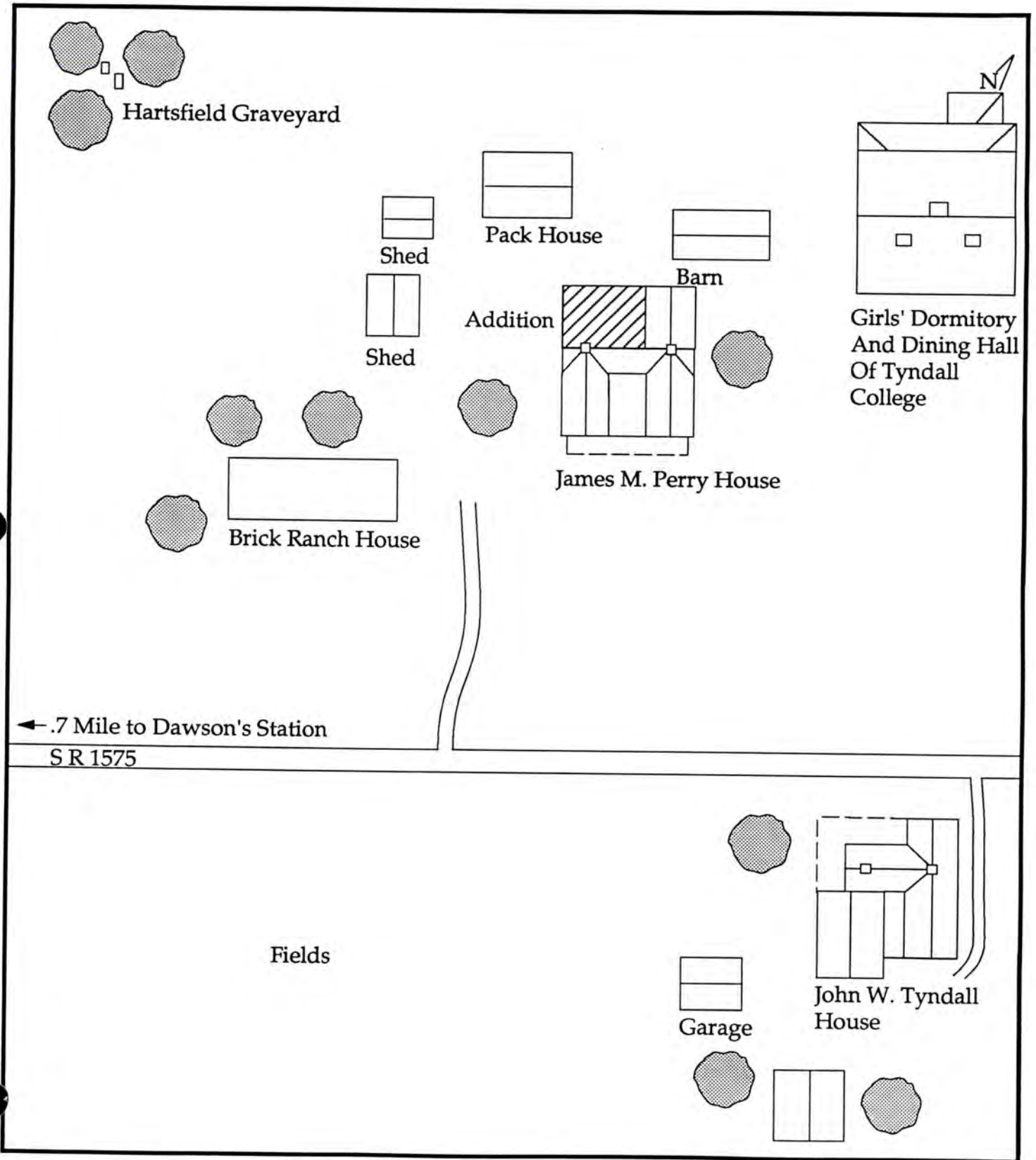
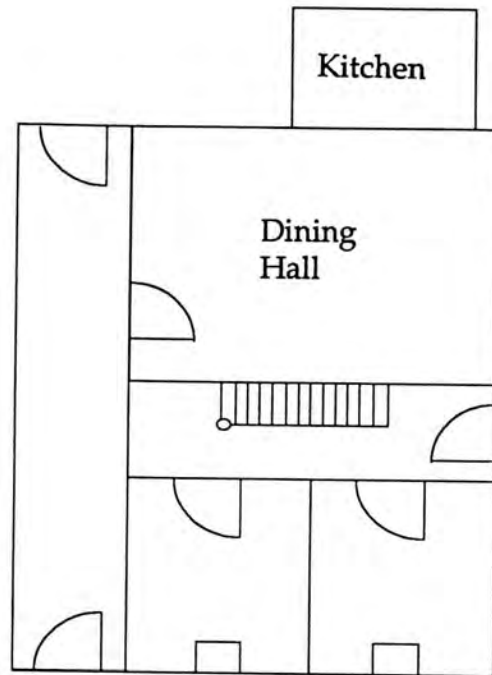
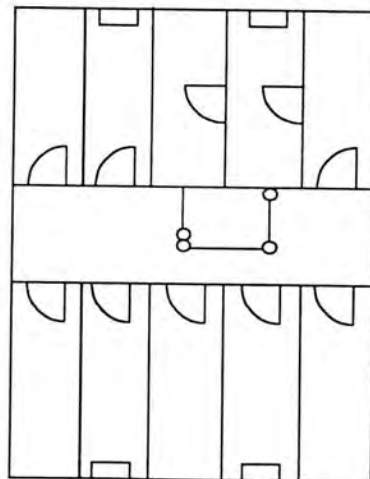


Figure V.66
(Former) TYNDALL COLLEGE GIRLS' DORMITORY FLOOR PLAN



First Floor, Rooms, And Dining Hall



Second Floor, Dormitory Rooms

20. Walter Rouse Farm

Location: N side SR 1541 .3 mi. W of jct. with SR 1575 at Dawson Station

Date of Construction: early 20th century

Style: vernacular 1-story three-bay side-gable house

Summary of physical description: The Walter Rouse House has the 1-story side-gable form, three bays wide, that is the most common type of farmhouse in Lenoir County during the late 19th-early 20th century period. The house has one gable end brick chimney, and a rear ell with an interior brick chimney. It has plain siding, 4/4 and 6/6 sash windows, and a shed front porch with replacement bungalow style porch posts. The rear has several additions. The interior was not accessible.

To the rear of the house are five outbuildings. The front-gable frame smokehouse, storage shed, 1-story packhouse and two tobacco barns are all of traditional frame construction and of the early-to-mid 20th century period. Across SR 1541 from the farmhouse is a tenant house that was originally the detached kitchen for the Walter Rouse House. In the 1930s it was moved to this site and converted to a tenant house. It is a frame side-gable house, three bays wide, with a gable end addition, in poor condition and uninhabited.

Historical Background: The Walter Rouse House was apparently built for Walter Rouse, who owned the farm in the early 20th century. About 1929 Luther Suggs purchased the farm and raised his family here. He moved the detached kitchen across the road and added a kitchen ell to the house. His daughter Dorothy Suggs Byrd still owns the farm and rents out the farmhouse to tenants.

Evaluation: The Walter Rouse House and outbuildings represent common house and outbuilding types in Lenoir County and have no special architectural significance. Neither does the farm have any special historical significance

[Source: interview with Dorothy Suggs Byrd, August 6, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.67
Walter Rouse House

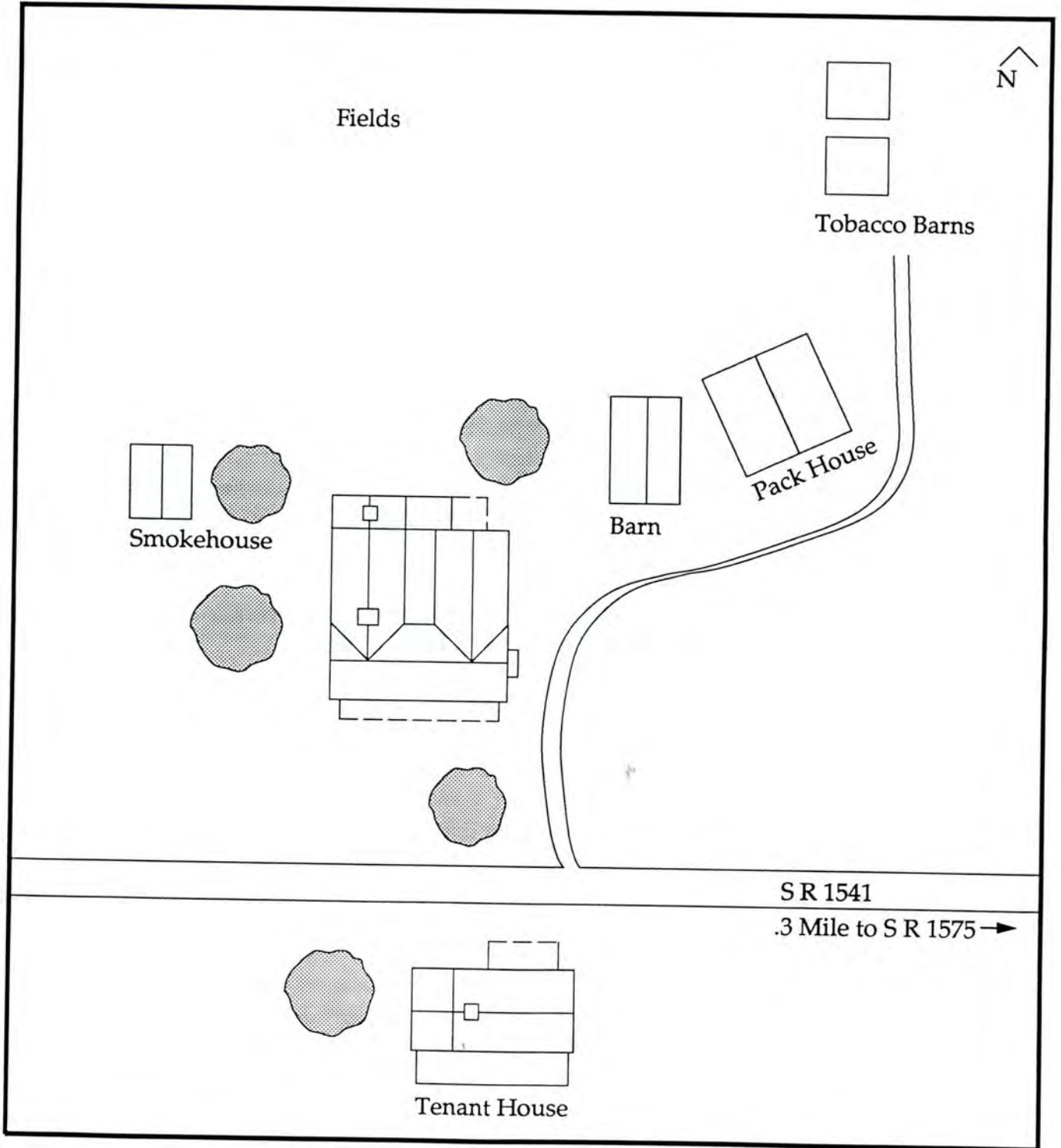


Figure V.68
Walter Rouse Farm:
smokehouse



b

Figure V.69
WALTER ROUSE FARM SITE PLAN



b

21. Josiah A. Suggs House

Location: N side SR 1541 .4 mi. E of jct. with US 258, Wheat Swamp vicinity

Date of Construction: mid-19th century

Style: coastal cottage

Summary of physical description: The Josiah Suggs House is an altered coastal cottage. It has a gable roof that engages a front porch (now enclosed) and engages rear shed rooms. A lower gabled wing extends from the east gable end, and its front porch has been enclosed as well. The house has gable end brick chimneys, some original 6/6 and some replacement sash windows, and is completely encased in vinyl siding.

The interior has undergone a fair amount of alteration as well. The narrow center hall plan is barely discernible due to the construction of a bathroom in the center section of the hall. On each side of the hall are two rooms: the front rooms are larger than the rear rooms. An enclosed stair rises from the rear hallway to an unfinished loft. Both front and rear door are replacement, but there is one early six flat-panel door and two batten doors that appear original. Some original horizontal hand-planed sheathing remains on the walls. Both of the main rooms have turn-of-the-century bracketed mantels of Victorian design. The front and rear doors have four-pane sidelights that are unusual in that there are no decorative panels beneath them.

The house has one outbuilding, a 2-story frame packhouse that is in ruins.

Historical Background: The original owner of this house and 100 acre farm was Josiah A. Suggs. According to family tradition his neighbors pitched in to build this house for him during a time when he was sick in bed. The house is said to have a pegged frame. Josiah "Joe" Suggs gave each of his children a portion of his farm, but 56 acres still remain with the homeplace. After his death the homeplace passed to his daughter Mary Eliza Suggs, who married a Smith. She died in 1951 at the age of 82. The present owner, Sally Smith, is the widow of the grandson of Joe Suggs, and she lives here.

Evaluation: The Josiah Suggs House, apparently built in the mid-19th century, is an interesting late example of the coastal cottage form in Lenoir County. Unlike the Pomp Moseley House, which evolved into a coastal cottage when the front porch was added, the Joe Suggs House was apparently constructed with an

engaged front porch at the beginning. The house lacks the early coastal cottage feature of the recessed porch in the center bay of the rear shed, and has a center hall plan instead of the common early hall-parlor plan. Unfortunately the house has lost its architectural integrity due to interior alterations and the enclosure of the front porch and is not eligible for the National Register.

[Source: interview with Sally Elizabeth Dudley Smith, June 24, 1993; interview with Dorothy Suggs Byrd, August 6, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Figure V.70
Josiah Suggs House:
overall front view

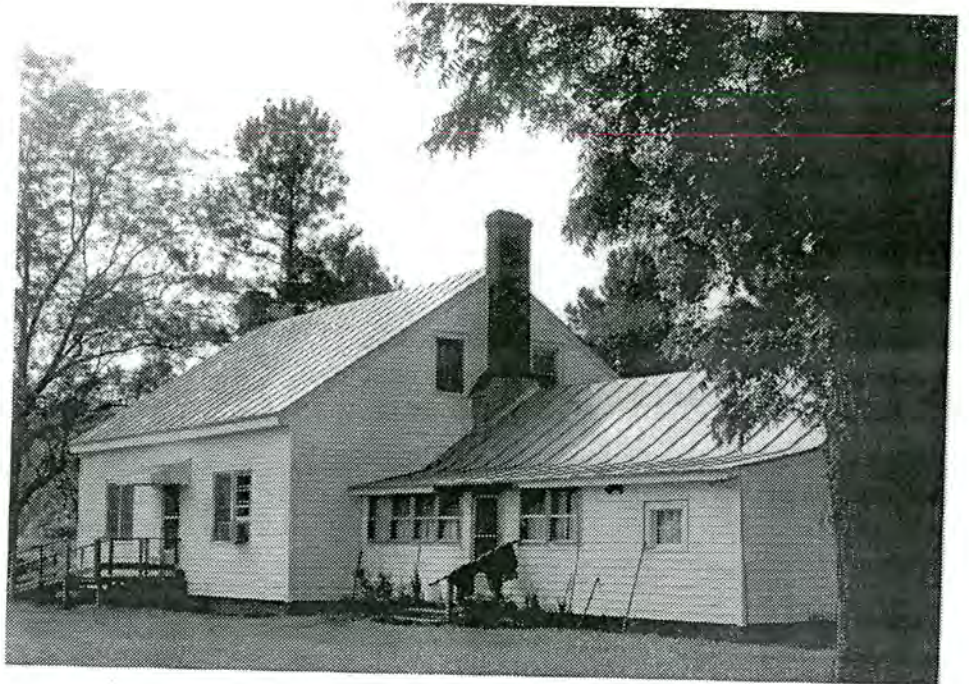
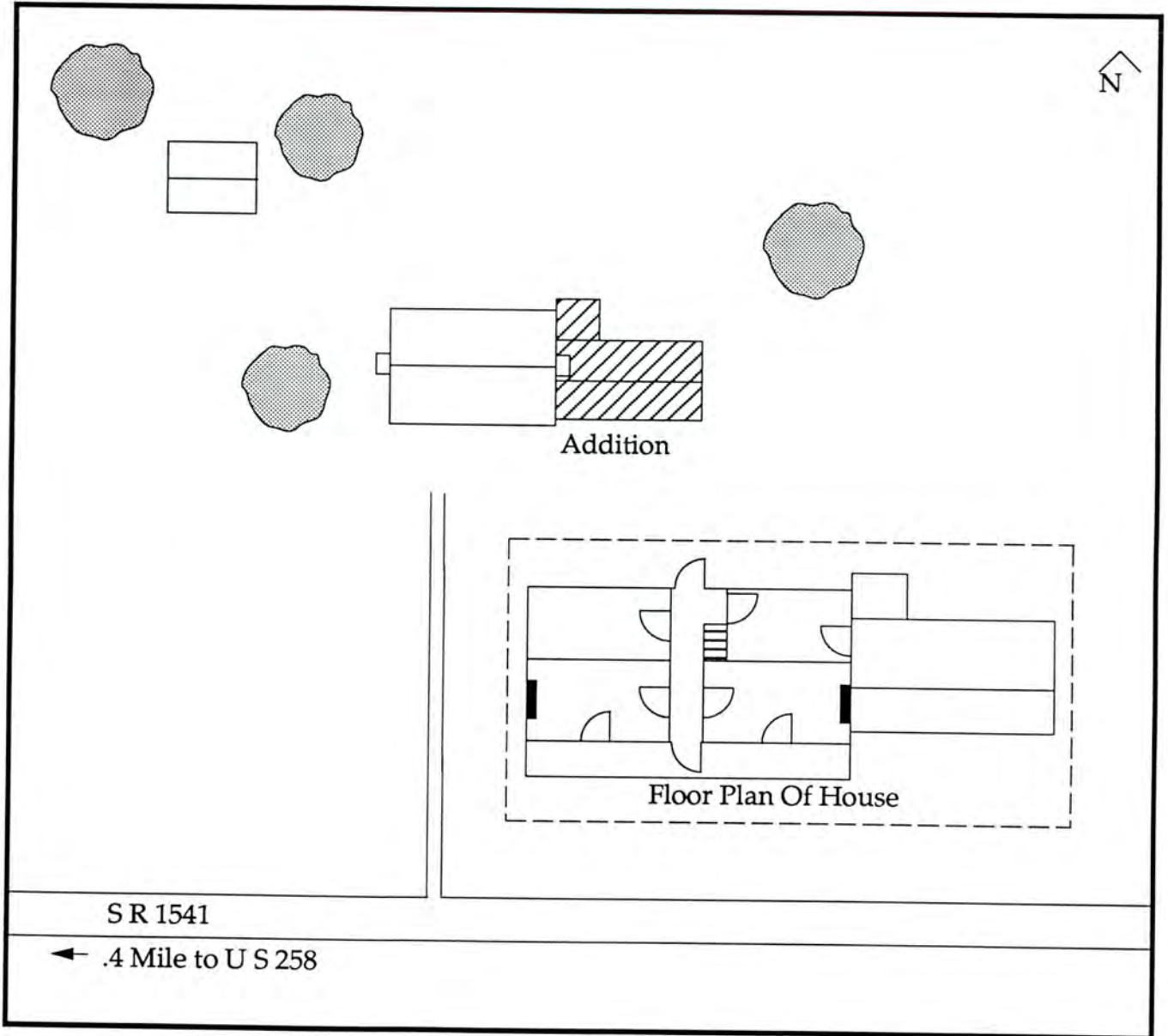


Figure V.71
Josiah Suggs House:
rear elevation



Figure V.72
JOE SUGGS HOUSE SITE PLAN



SR 1541

← .4 Mile to U S 258

22. Noah Small Sr. Farm

Location: E side US 258 .3 mi. N of jct. with SR 1541, Wheat Swamp vicinity

Date of Construction: ca.1925

Style: pyramidal cottage

Summary of physical description: The Noah Small Sr. House is a typical and well-preserved example of a pyramidal cottage, with a relatively shallow hip roof, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, 4/4 sash windows, and a hipped front porch with original turned posts with brackets. There is no porch railing. The rear ell retains its ell porch, with posts identical to those of the front porch. The original kitchen pantry is located in the enclosed end bay of the ell porch. The interior has a center hall plan.

This small farm contains approximately 30 acres of land. Behind the farmhouse are a smokehouse, barn and privy of traditional frame construction.

Historical Background: Noah Small, Sr., purchased this land and had the house built about 1925. His grandson, James Thurman Tyndall, inherited the house and still lives here.

Evaluation: The Noah Small Sr. Farm consists of an unaltered pyramidal cottage and a smokehouse and barn dating from approximately 1925. All three of the building types occur frequently in north Lenoir County. The farm has no special architectural or historical significance.

[Source:interview with Dora M. Tyndall, June 24, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

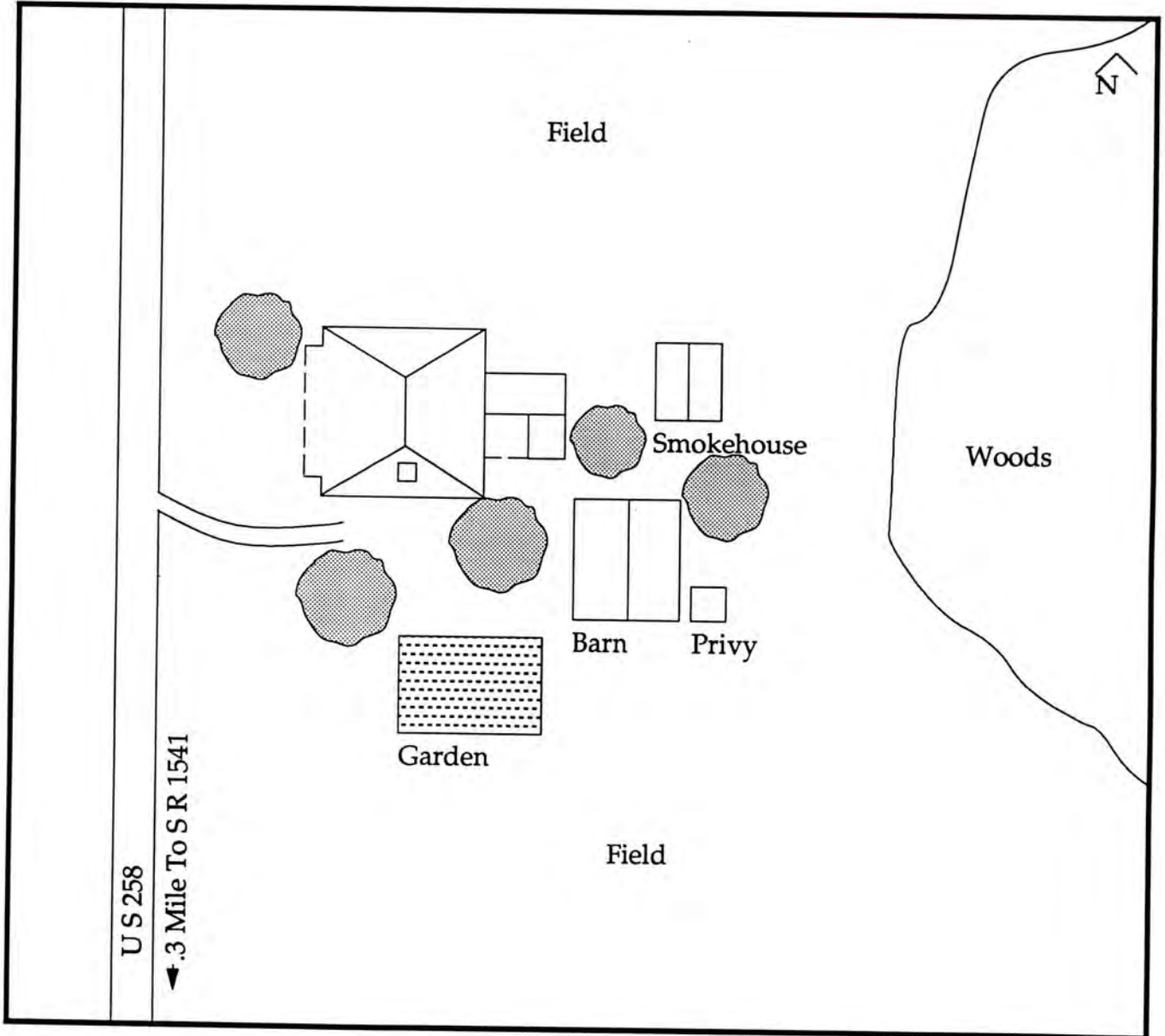
Figure V.73
Noah Small, Sr. House:
overall front view



Figure V.74
Noah Small, Sr. House:
rear view



Figure V.75
NOAH SMALL, SR. FARM SITE PLAN



lo

23. Hill Farm

Location: E side US 258 .2 mi. N of jct. with SR 1541, Wheat Swamp vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1840, late 19th century, ca. 1925

Style: Federal with 1920s renovation

Summary of physical description: The Hill House is a Federal cottage, 1 1/2 stories high, of frame construction, with stepped shoulder chimneys laid in Flemish bond, plain siding, flush gable eaves and front and rear boxed cornices. The house has 6/6 sash windows on the first story set in simple molded surrounds that may be original. The upper gable ends and ell have 4/4 sash windows in plain surrounds. The front porch is a late 19th century replacement and features turned posts with brackets, a railing with turned balusters, and a hipped roof. The ell contains the detached kitchen, which was attached to the house and enlarged in the late 19th or early 20th century. A pantry extends from the rear of the kitchen. The ell porch has been enclosed.

The original Federal interior probably consisted of a hall-parlor plan with an enclosed stair. All of this was apparently removed in the late 19th century, when the present stair was built. The stair railing consists of a heavy turned newel, square balusters and a molded handrail. The center hall plan and the narrow beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing on the floors, walls and ceilings may also date from the late 19th century. The mantels in the main rooms flanking the center hall are Neoclassical Revival style millwork with bracketed shelves, and appear to date from the 1920s. The attic contains a center hall and flanking bedrooms, all finished in narrow wood sheathing.

The house, in a grove of tall hardwood trees, faces north with its west side to US 258. Adjacent to US 258 at the driveway are three gabled frame buildings that functioned as a steam-powered corn mill operated by Noah Small Jr. These buildings are deteriorated and overgrown. Behind the farmhouse are a 1 1/2 story gable-front barn, with a central runway, and a 1-story frame storage shed. Both buildings are covered with metal sheathing. In the field north of the house is a family graveyard containing some 25 gravestones for the Hartsfield and Hill families. A newly erected granite plaque notes that some unmarked Hartsfield graves date from 1850 to 1958, while the oldest inscribed stone is that of William R. Hill, 1823-1877. The cemetery is surrounded by a concrete block wall.

Historical Background: The 1863 Koerner field survey map marks the approximate site of this farmhouse as the home of the Hill family. The house has been known

in recent times as the Noah Small Jr. House because it was purchased about 1925 by Noah Small, whose father built the farmhouse just to the north. The farm is owned by Noah Small's daughters, who rent out the house and farmland to tenants. As late as 1990 a descendant of the Hill family, David William Hill (1899-1990) was buried in the farm graveyard.

Evaluation: The Hill House contains the form of a substantial Federal style farmhouse but has lost all of the Federal finish on both the exterior and interior with the exception of the handsome Flemish bond chimneys. The outbuildings date from the 20th century. The family graveyard with graves dating from 1850 to 1990 is a significant historic resource. The Hill House has lost its Federal architectural integrity and therefore cannot be considered eligible for the National Register.

[Source: interview with Dora Tyndall and Vivian Grant, June 24, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.76
Hill House:
west elevation



Figure V.77
Hill House:
overall from east



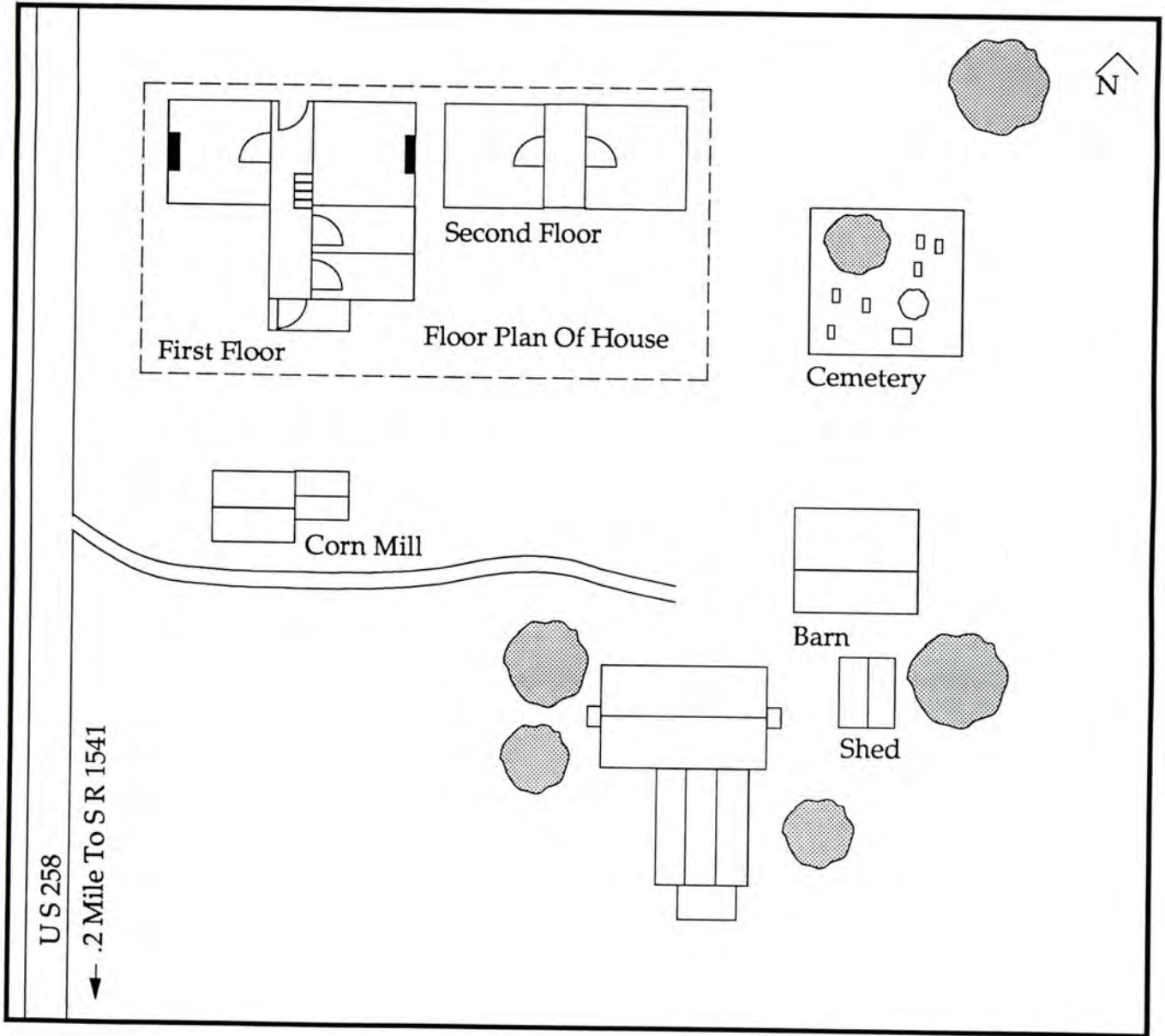
Figure V.78
Hill House:
west parlor mantel



Figure V.79
Hill Farm family graveyard



Figure V.80
HILL FARM SITE PLAN



24. Leon and Bela Sutton Farm

Location: E side US 258 .15 mi. N of jct. with SR 1543, Wheat Swamp vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1905

Style: Classical Revival pyramidal cottage

Summary of physical description: This ca. 1905 farmhouse is a well-preserved example of the pyramidal cottage. It is somewhat larger than the typical pyramidal cottage in north Lenoir County, and has a steep hipped roof with a central cross-gable with a 1/1 sash window over the main entrance and south center bay. It has two tall interior brick chimneys. The most significant feature is the hipped porch with Doric columns which extends across the main facade, down the south elevation and around the rear to the kitchen ell. The house has plain siding, 1/1 sash windows, and a center bay entrance with transom and sidelights. The rear ell porch has been enclosed.

The interior center hall plan and original finish have been altered slightly. Closets and a bathroom have been installed in the center hall, changing its configuration. Some paneling has been installed on the walls and the ceilings have been lowered.

Behind the house are a smokehouse, a garage, a 2-story front-gable packhouse and a shed, all of traditional frame early-to-mid 20th century construction.

Historical Background: Leon Sutton and his wife Bela Suggs had this house built about 1905. They owned a farm of approximately 1000 acres here. They raised a family of eight children and lived here until their deaths. Leon survived his wife and died in the 1950s. His daughter Polly Sutton Rouse now owns the homeplace, with 12 acres, and lives here.

Evaluation: The Leon and Bela Sutton House is a large and well-preserved pyramidal cottage. The pyramidal cottage is a common house type in north Lenoir County in the early 20th century and this example does not appear to have any special architectural or historical significance that would make it eligible for the National Register.

[Source: interview with Polly Sutton Rouse, June 24, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

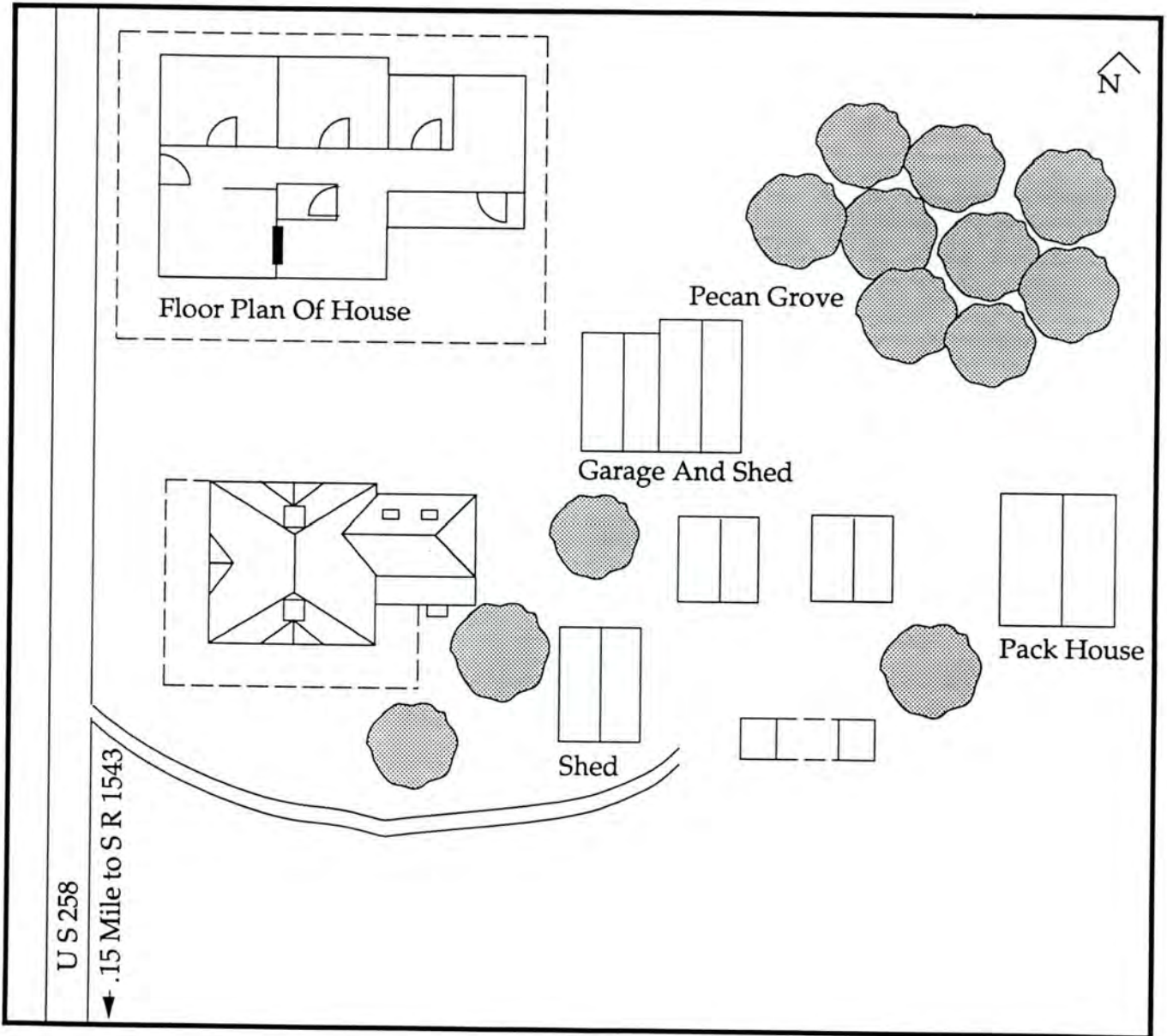
Figure V.81
Leon & Bela Sutton House:
front elevation



Figure V.82
Leon & Bela Sutton House:
rear view



Figure V.83
LEON AND BELA SUTTON FARM SITE PLAN



lo

25. Hodges-Mewborn House

Location: S side SR 1573 .3 mi. W of jct. with SR 1578, Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: mid-19th century

Style: Coastal Cottage

Summary of physical description: The Hodges-Mewborn House is an extensively altered example of a coastal cottage, with an engaged front porch and rear shed rooms. The house retains a two-pane transom over the door, gable end brick chimneys with single stepped shoulders, and 6/6 window sash, but all other exterior fabric is either covered by artificial siding or has been removed. The front porch posts are replacement brick pillars. The roof was raised in the rear to create a second story. A 1-story addition was added to the west gable end and a porch, now enclosed, was added to the rear. The house stands in the front yard of a large manufacturing facility.

The interior consists of a center hall plan, with two rooms flanking the hall on the first floor. The rear rooms are smaller than the front rooms. An open-string stair with chamfered newel posts rises from the rear of the hall. The house retains its original wide floor boards and two mantels of vernacular Greek Revival design, one in the first floor east room and one in the west bedroom. The east rear room now contains a modern kitchen and the upstairs bedrooms were remodelled with large closets when the roof was raised.

There are no outbuildings remaining with the house, but across SR 1573 in deeply overgrown woods is a small 1-story side-gable building that is said to have been the detached kitchen. It was moved to this site and is deteriorated and inaccessible.

Historical Background: This is said to have been the residence of John Mewborn. This site does not appear to be identified as a house site on the 1863 Koerner field survey map. The house is now owned by the KNC Corporation and is used as a temporary residence for plant officials.

Evaluation: The Hodges-Mewborn House has lost its architectural integrity as a mid-19th century coastal cottage and is not eligible for the National Register. It has historical interest as one of a number of antebellum coastal cottages that survive in north Lenoir County.

[Source: "Tar-Neuse Inventory," Lenoir County, 1976; interview with tenant (name unknown), June 24, 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure V.84
Hodges-Mewborn House



Figure V.85
Hodges-Mewborn House:
center hall with stair

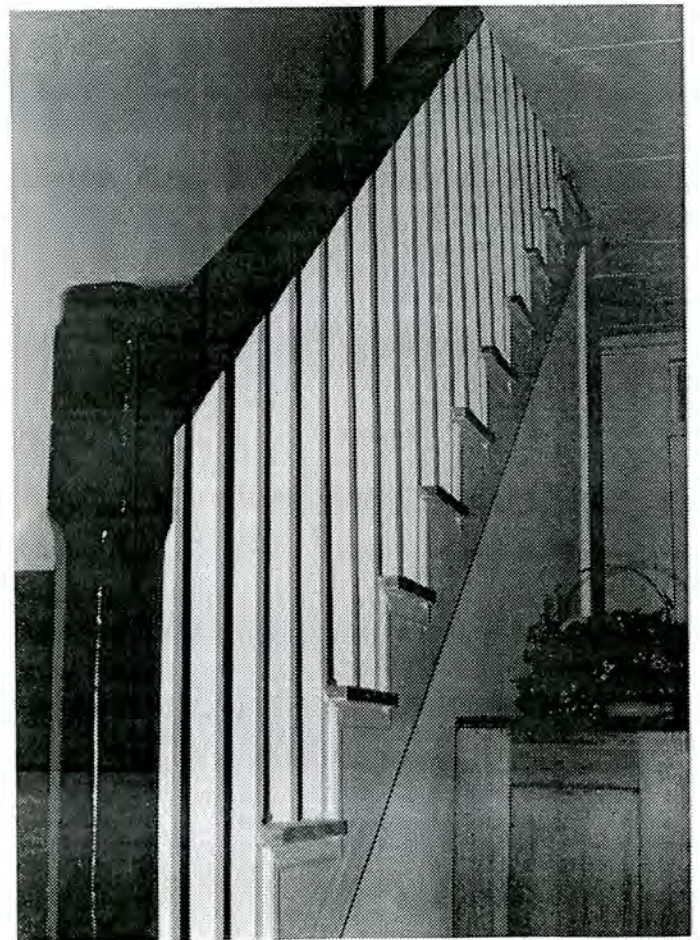
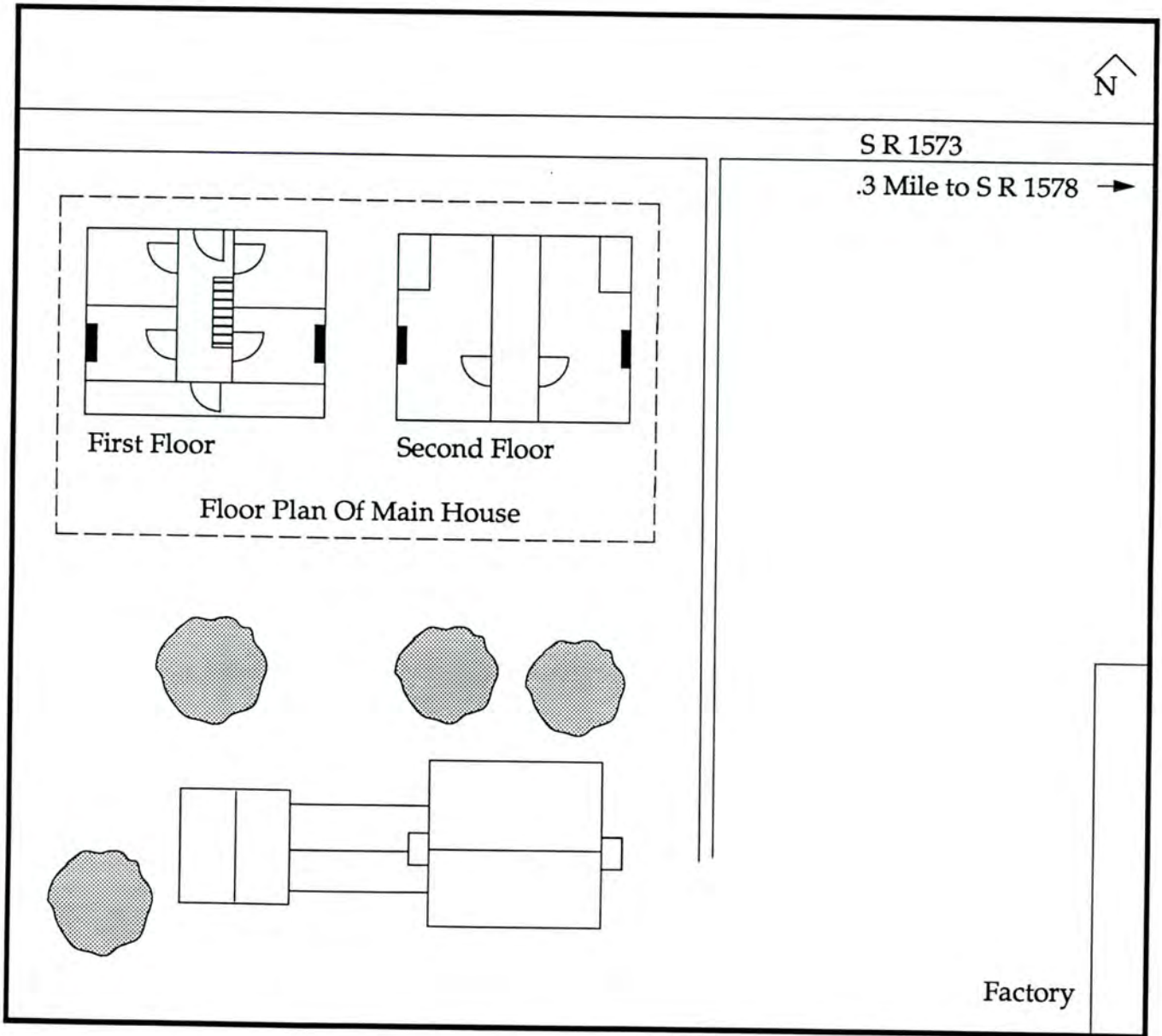


Figure V.86
HODGES-MEWBORNE HOUSE SITE PLAN



VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Note: The sources cited here are in addition to those listed in the Survey and Evaluation Report, North Carolina Global TransPark, Study Area I.

Interviews conducted by M. Ruth Little and Betsy Baten with:

Branch, Doris Heath, June 17, 1993
Byrd, Dorothy Suggs, August 6, 1993
Daughety, Edna, June 18, 1993
Fletcher, Isabelle, May 19 and May 22, 1993
Fields, Berlin, June 17, 1993
Foster, Robert, May 5, 1993
Grant, Vivian, June 24, 1993
Hall, Mrs. James, May 19, 1993
McDaniel, Bill, July 18, 1993
Rouse, Gary, June 24, 1993
Rouse, Odell, June 1, 1993
Rouse, Polly Sutton, June 24, 1993
Scarborough, Benjamin Franklin III, June 18, 1993
Scarborough, Mary Ann, June 16, 1993
Scarborough, Paul, June 16, 1993
Smith, Sally Elizabeth Dudley, June 24, 1993
Taylor, Ralph Jr., June 22, 1993
Tyndall, Dora M., June 24, 1993
Tyson, Audrey Rouse, May 5, 1993

Lenoir County Deeds (Lenoir County Courthouse and microfilm, N.C. State Archives)

Survey of the Public Schools of Lenoir County, 1920s publication, copy in possession of Mrs. James Hall.

U.S. Census, Lenoir County.

Population Schedule, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840
Agriculture Schedule, 1880

Ware, Charles. A History of Atlantic Christian College. Privately printed, 1956. (copy in possession of Gary Rouse)

X. APPENDIX

**SUBCONSULTANT AGREEMENT
NORTH CAROLINA GLOBAL TRANSPARK: STUDY AREA II**

**EXHIBIT B
SCOPE OF SERVICES**

The Consultant shall perform the following professional services:

5.2.5 Historic and Archaeological Review

Review collected information from other sections and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Archives and History, regarding protected historic and archaeological elements in the entire study area. Determine how to avoid any disturbance to these elements or to mitigate impacts on the elements resulting from industrial development.

Assumptions: Detailed description of mitigation measures will be provided under supplemental contract. llc

North Carolina Global Air Cargo Industrial Complex: Industrial Study Area, Lenoir County

Proposal for Historic/Cultural Sites Study by Longleaf Historic Resources

June 22, 1992

Longleaf Historic Resources proposes to perform the following historic architectural services for Kimley-Horn Engineers and The LPA Group, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for compliance with Section 106, codified as 36 CFR Part 800, and Section 4(f) of the Federal Highway Act.

This proposal is based on the scope of services provided by Kimley-Horn, a copy of which is attached. The scope calls for the survey of Study Area II, the area of impact of potential peripheral development of the Air Cargo Complex, containing approximately 7,600 acres.

This proposal is based upon the map of Study Area II supplied by Kimley-Horn Engineers and attached herein. If the size of the area of study shall be increased beyond the approximately 7,600 acres, or if the location of the study area changes after fieldwork has been conducted, then survey and evaluation of the extra acreage or different acreage will be provided under supplemental contract.

The estimated amount of field time is based upon an examination of the USGS maps of the area and a review of the recorded historic properties on file at NC-SHPO. NCSHPO reported in a letter of April 14, 1992 to The LPA Group that an estimated nine recorded historic properties, one of which is on the Study List, were noted as being in the general area of the project. They also noted that a comprehensive historic architecture inventory has never been conducted. Six of these historic properties, including the Study List property, are in Study Area II. It appears that there will be more significant historic properties in this area than in Study Area I.

In the event that a potential 4(f) property is found during the intensive survey and affirmed during the post-fieldwork meeting, mitigation services would be a supplement to this contract.

This proposal is based on the requirements of "Attachment B: Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents," August 22, 1989 (NCDOT) and upon "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989.

Special Terms

Compliance beyond the identification and evaluation stage is not included in this proposal. Any additional research necessary to prepare formal Determinations of Eligibility to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior (as opposed to the level of effort required in the NCSHPO guidelines) for eligible properties that will be adversely affected by the final project, and any additional work required to prepare Memoranda of Agreement under Section 106 or Section 4(f) must be negotiated in a separate contract.

Scope of Work: If a difference in the level of effort to meet the requirements of this project shall occur between this proposal and the Engineering Agreement, then this proposal will take precedence.

Submissions other than those included here: Submissions listed are the only ones covered under this contract. Any other submissions, such as maps other than those included in the review meeting and reports or photographs needed prior to the schedule contained here will be subject to an additional charge.

Payment Schedule: Project will be invoiced at the first of the month for the work performed in the previous month, but in no case should payment be made later than 60 days from date of invoice. Subcontractor is a sole proprietorship, and cannot maintain normal business activities without timely payment.