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North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

April 3, 1998

Mark McDonald, PE
Traffic Engineer
City of Rocky Mount
P.O. Box 1180
Rocky Mount NC 27802

Re: Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan, Nash and
Edgecombe Counties, ER 98-8683

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Thank you for your letter of March 5, 1998, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Scott Owen concerning the above project.

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

NORTHERN SECTION

Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path) (NS 508). This property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 under Criteria A and C for its significance in agriculture and architecture.

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:

SOUTHERN SECTION

Daughtridg Farm (ED 586, 587, 588). This farm is eligible under Criteria A and C as an excellent representative of Edgecombe County tobacco farms with a Colonial Revival farmhouse that is one of the better surviving examples of the style.

DOES

Bulluck Farm. This turn-of-the-century farm is an excellent representative of mid-sized Nash County tobacco farms, and is eligible under Criterion A.

NORTHERN SECTION

Ricks-Boseman Farm. Possibly the oldest dairy farm in the Rocky Mount area, this farm is eligible under Criterion A for the thematic role it played in the agricultural development of Nash County in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

→



Spruill-Easley House. This foursquare house has Craftsman, Prairie, and Colonial Revival detailing, and is eligible under Criterion C.

East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED 623). This study-listed property is significant under Criterion A in the history of education and the evolution of juvenile corrections policy in North Carolina. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its institutional Colonial Revival design. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding the boundaries for this property.

DOES

Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED 624). This farm is a rare, intact nineteenth and twentieth century tenant farm, and is eligible under Criterion A for the thematic role it played in Edgecombe County's agricultural development.

Brown Farm. This still-functioning farm is eligible under Criterion A as a representative example of a mid-sized twentieth century tobacco farm.

The following properties are determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

SOUTHERN SECTION

Worsley Farm (ED 570, 571, 572, 573). Two few outbuildings remain on this rather dispersed farm to maintain its integrity as a group of family farm complexes, or to accurately convey its appearance as a nineteenth and twentieth century farm. The farmhouse is a typical house of its period in Edgecombe County.

NORTHERN SECTION

Haverson Griffin House (NS 628). Though one of the oldest houses in Nash County, numerous changes have diminished its integrity and obscured its eighteenth century appearance.

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

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachments

Mark McDonald
April 2, 1998, Page 3

cc: Mark E. Atkinson, Kimley Horn & Associates, Raleigh
David McDonald, Statewide Planning, NCDOT
Missy Dickens, Planning and Environmental, NCDOT

bc: ~~File~~
Brown/Bevins
County
RF

ATTACHMENT

Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan,
Nash and Edgecombe Counties,

East Carolina Industrial Training School

We believe the boundaries for this property should be expanded to include the entrance drive leading from SR 1402 to the quadrangle. We have highlighted our proposed boundary on the enclosed map.



ina Industrial Training School
l Register Boundary Map
Inch = 100 Feet

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FINAL IDENTIFICATION

Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan
Northern Section

Prepared for:

City of Rocky Mount
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Multi 802
1 of 2



**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Final Identification**

**Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan
Northern Section**

Prepared for:

**City of Rocky Mount
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared by:

**Scott C. Owen
Architectural Historian
4808 Haverwood Lane #1213
Dallas, Texas 75287**

October 1997


Principal Investigator
Scott C. Owen, Architectural Historian

31 Oct 1997

Date


Project Manger, Department of Engineering
City of Rocky Mount

03/02/98

Date

Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Management Summary

As part of a future outer loop of Rocky Mount, the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the City of Rocky Mount plan to construct a multi-lane facility on new location north of Rocky Mount. The project extends northeast from the intersection of SR 1613 and SR 1604 in Nash County to SR 1400 just south of Battleboro in Edgecombe County. Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., is preparing the planning documents for the subject project. Ten different alternatives are being studied. The length of this project measures approximately 4.5 miles. Additional right of way will be required.

In July, 1997, Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., hired Scott C. Owen, Principal Investigator, to conduct and prepare a Preliminary Identification Survey and Report of Historic Architectural Resources for the subject project. This survey was conducted and report prepared (August 1, 1997) in accordance with the guidelines for a Phase I (Reconnaissance) survey as outlined in "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines" (NCDOT, June 15, 1994, as amended). The Principal Investigator identified those properties within the study area which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina Study List; those properties which are definitely eligible for the National Register; and those properties which are probably, but not obviously, eligible for the National Register. Eight properties were identified in this survey, and are listed below:

Properties on the National Register

Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path) (NS 508)
Bellemonte (NS 915)
St. John's Episcopal Church (ED 14)

Properties Definitely Eligible for the National Register

Spruill-Easley House

Properties Probably Eligible for the National Register

Ricks-Boseman Farm
Haverson Griffin House (NS 628)
East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED 623) (SL)
Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED 624)

In September, 1997, the City of Rocky Mount hired Scott C. Owen, Principal Investigator, to conduct and prepare a Final Identification Survey and Report of Historic Architectural Resources for the subject project. The Principal Investigator conducted this survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all properties over forty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. He consulted the Nash and Edgecombe County survey maps and files at the

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), as well as the listings of the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina Study List, to find information on historic properties in the project area. Based on information found in these files, as well as the results of a field survey, the Principal Investigator established a boundary for the APE to include those properties in a corridor measuring approximately 2000 feet along the alternatives of the project. Because of changes made in the alternatives since the Preliminary Identification Survey and Report (August 1, 1997), Bellemonte and St. John's Episcopal Church are no longer within the APE. The Principal Investigator conducted an intensive survey by car and on foot on September 25, 26, and 28, and October 5, 10, and 15, 1997, covering one hundred percent of the APE, to identify those properties over forty years of age that appeared to be eligible for the National Register.

The Principal Investigator identified eighty-one properties in this survey. One property is listed on the National Register, and one property is listed on the North Carolina Study List. In meetings on October 3 and 10, 1997, NCDOT and SHPO concurred with the Principal Investigator's determination that seventy-four properties are not eligible for the National Register and are not worthy of further evaluation. An inventory of these properties and photographs of each follow in Appendix A. The remaining properties are evaluated in this report; five have been found eligible for the National Register.

Properties on the National Register

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path) (NS 508) | 26 |
|--|----|

Properties Eligible for the National Register

- | | |
|---|----|
| 3. Ricks-Boseman Farm | 35 |
| 5. Spruill-Easley House | 52 |
| 6. East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED 623) (SL) | 65 |
| 8, 81. Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED 624) | 75 |
| 44, 45. Brown Farm | 99 |

Properties Not Eligible for the National Register

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 4. Haverson Griffin House (NS 628) | 113 |
|------------------------------------|-----|

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 10. House | 129 |
| 11. House | 129 |
| 12. House | 130 |
| 13. House | 130 |
| 14. St. Paul's Baptist Church | 131 |
| 15. Spring Green Church | 131 |

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17. House	132
18. House	133
19. House	133
20. House	134
21. House	134
22. House	134
23. House	135
24. House	135
25. House	136
26. House	136
27. House	137
28. House	137
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30. House	138
31. House	139
32. House	139
33. House	140
34. House and Outbuildings	140
35. House	141
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38. House	142
39. House	143
40. House	143
41. House	144
42. House	144
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Introduction

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

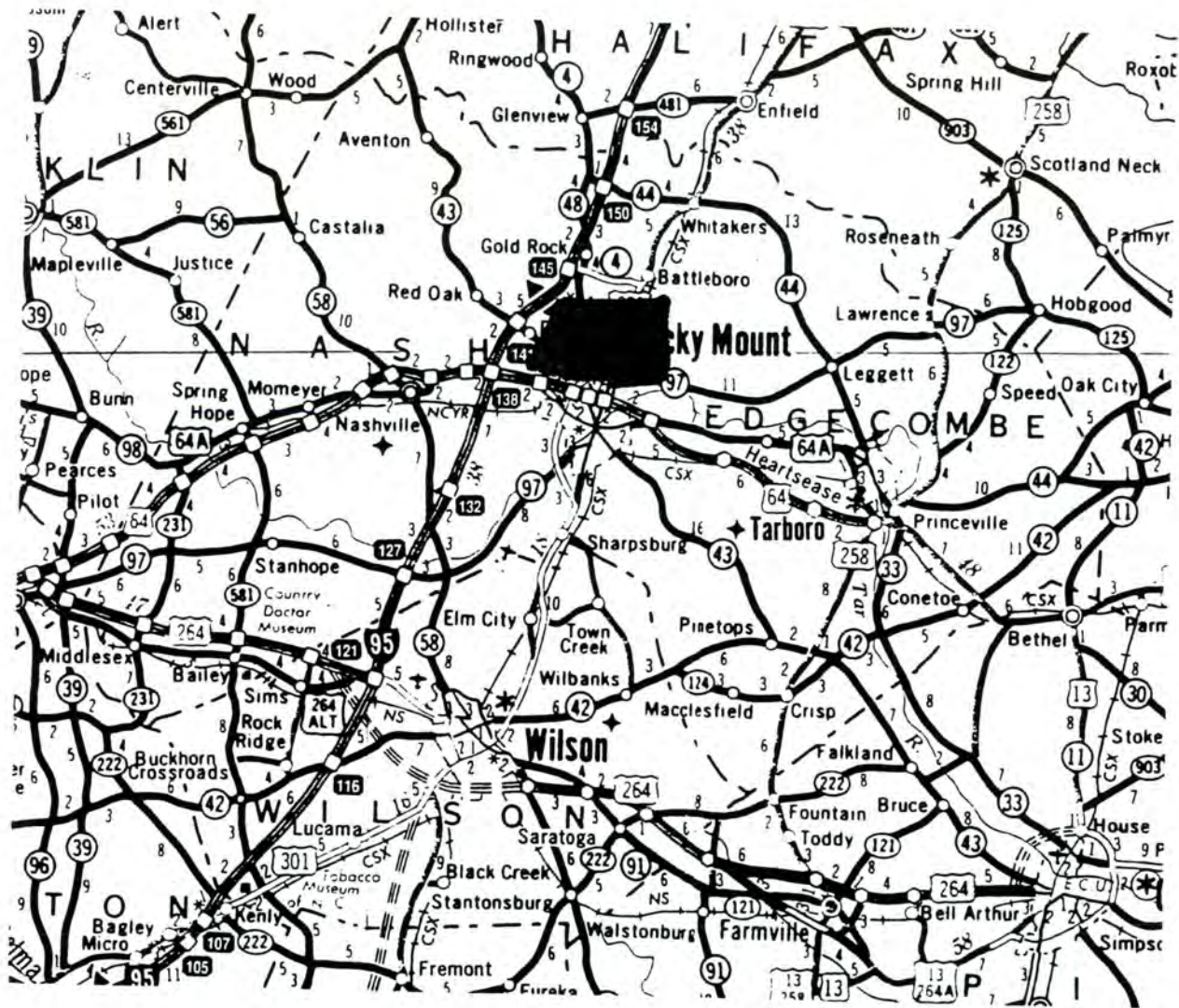


Figure 1 -- Project Area Map
 Original Scale: 3/4 Inch = 1 Mile (Enlarged)
 Rocky Mount North

Physical Environment

Gently rolling hills and small farms form much of the physical environment of the project area in Nash and Edgecombe Counties. As this area lies in the upper coastal plain of North Carolina and borders the northeastern piedmont, it enjoys rich soils characteristic of both regions. Western Nash County has upland soils derived from Triassic sediments and Carolina slate, but the soil in the project area is more like the sandy loams of Edgecombe County, which are better drained and are well suited to the production of cotton, tobacco, corn, and peanuts. Forests of pine, oak, and hickory are interspersed among the cultivated fields of the project area.

Commercial and suburban development has reached parts of the project area in Nash County, but the project area in Edgecombe is still predominantly rural. In Nash County, commercial development characterizes the US 301 bypass, a main artery in the local transportation network. This development does not thin until it almost reaches Battleboro north of Rocky Mount, and includes shopping centers, restaurants, businesses, industrial centers, and North Carolina Wesleyan College. The southern part of the project area east of the US 301 bypass is dominated by housing developments from the 1960s to the present, many of which do not appear on the area's dated U.S.G.S. maps. For example, the area just west and north of North Carolina Wesleyan College used to be part of a large plantation. Today, "Belmont Farms" is a rapidly growing neighborhood of expensive houses on postage stamp lawns. The seat of this plantation, Bellemonte (a National Register property), has been moved from its original site to the campus of North Carolina Wesleyan College to make way for more houses. The project area north of the Spruill-Easley House along NC 48 is still predominantly rural, as are the areas west and north of the new housing developments in the North Carolina Wesleyan College area. At the northern limit of the project area, farms still line SR 1524 between Drake and Battleboro, which crosses the US 301 bypass north of the commercial development.

Rural farms comprise almost all of the project area east of the railroad tracks that divide Nash and Edgecombe Counties. At the southern end of the project area, the Fountain Correctional Facility for Women straddles SR 1402, but quickly gives way to dispersed housing from the 1970s and 1980s around the intersection with SR 1400. Farms of all sizes line either side of SR 1400 between SR 1402 and Battleboro, and modern houses in the area are few and far between. However, the Cogentrix plant on the west side of SR 1400 just south of Battleboro could be the first wave of industrial development in the Rocky Mount area on the east side of the railroad tracks.

Methodology

This Final Identification survey was conducted and report compiled by the Principal Investigator in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Intensive) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994, as amended. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The Principal Investigator conducted the field survey by car and on foot, and photographed and keyed all structures over forty years of age to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map.

The Principal Investigator searched SHPO's survey files for the project area and found that some properties within the APE have been previously surveyed. One of these properties is listed on the National Register, and one is entered on the North Carolina Study List. The project area has received both reconnaissance and comprehensive architectural surveys in past years. Nash and Edgecombe Counties were first inventoried in 1976 as part of a survey of historic and architectural resources of the Tar-Neuse River basin by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. Richard Mattson conducted a comprehensive architectural survey of Nash County in 1984, and published his findings in The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina (1987). Several properties were nominated to the National Register and the North Carolina Study List as a result of Mattson's survey. Henry Taves surveyed the rural portions of Edgecombe County in 1984, and summarized his findings in an unpublished survey report entitled The Rural Architectural Heritage of Edgecombe County, North Carolina (1985). Using the survey files and National Register nominations on file at SHPO, Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern presented the best of Nash and Edgecombe County architecture in A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina (1996). This book included summaries of the Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path) and the City of Rocky Mount.

Historic and Architectural Contexts

**The following contexts are drawn from Richard L. Mattson, The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina (1987), Jan-Michael Poff's historical essay in The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina, Nash County Historical Notes (1976), edited by T. E. Ricks, Henry V. Taves, "The Rural Architectural Heritage of Edgecombe County, North Carolina" (1985), and J. Kelly Turner and John L. Bridgers, Jr., History of Edgecombe County, North Carolina (1920).*

Historical Development of Nash County

The defeat of the Tuscarora Indians in 1713 opened the area of present-day Nash County for European settlement. By 1729, early pioneers were exploring the Tar and Roanoke Rivers and their tributaries westward and southward into Bertie County, from which Nash, Edgecombe, and Halifax Counties would later be formed. The Lords Proprietors issued the first land grant in the area in 1726, and more grants were obtained between 1740 and 1745 along the Tar River near Spring Hope. William West established the first grist mill in the area above the Falls of the Tar River in 1745 (twenty-six grist mills were in operation by 1777). Early villages often sprang up around these mills, like "Rocky Mound" on the Falls of the Tar River. The area's settlers, mostly of English descent, generally came from North Carolina's coastal plain and the southeastern parts of Virginia, and sometimes brought their African slaves with them. Most of these settlers were small subsistence farmers, although some managed to carve out large holdings (e.g., Nathan Boddie's 9400-acre Rose Hill Plantation on Peachtree Creek).

The rising population in the area necessitated the formation of Edgecombe County out of Bertie in 1741. In that year, 2800 people lived in the area of present-day Nash County. This area continued to be part of Edgecombe County until 1777, when citizens petitioned the North Carolina House of Commons to form a separate county from Edgecombe. The state created Nash County at the end of 1777, and its citizens named it after General Francis Nash of Hillsborough, who was killed at the Battle of Germantown that year. A temporary courthouse was erected south of Peachtree Creek in 1778, and the area came to be known as Nash Court House. Citizens erected a permanent structure there in 1788, which served the purposes of local government until 1834. The area around the courthouse was incorporated as Nashville in 1815.

Farming provided the basis for Nash County's economy, and few industries emerged that were not agriculturally related. However, some people tried their hands at iron mining, sending their product to the furnaces in the western Piedmont, but this industry waned after 1840. Gold mining briefly became a boom industry, when it was discovered in 1831 on Isaac Portis's farm. The Portis Mine produced three million dollars by the Civil War, but mining greatly declined with the discovery of gold in California in 1848.

The majority of Nash County's residents were subsistence farmers, and poor transportation routes hindered the growth of cash crops. Five stage routes served early Nash County (Tarboro-Raleigh, Halifax-Louisburg, Warrenton-Tarboro, Raleigh-Halifax, and the Halifax Road). Private investors attempted to improve transportation in the mid nineteenth century with the construction of plank roads, but both attempts failed in Nash County.

The railroad finally proved to be the solution. It offered farmers cheaper freights and easier access to markets, and had a large impact on later settlement in the county. In 1840, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad (the Wilmington and Weldon after 1854, and the Atlantic Coast Line after 1900) laid tracks on the Edgecombe County plains south of the Falls of the Tar River and the eighteenth-century village of Rocky Mount. In a few years, the merchants of that village had relocated on the tracks, and the renamed Rocky Mount grew as a “railroad town” in its new location (Mearns, p. 6). In addition to Rocky Mount (incorporated 1867), the railroad also spurred growth in other settlements, and towns such as Whitakers (incorporated 1872), Battleboro (incorporated 1872), and Sharpsburg (incorporated 1883) grew along its tracks. In 1871, Nash County shifted its boundary eastward to the Wilmington and Weldon tracks, and divided Rocky Mount, Whitakers, Battleboro, and Sharpsburg between two counties. Two other east-west railroads were later built through Nash County, and before 1900 the Wilmington and Weldon connected Rocky Mount with Raleigh.

Nash County’s population boomed between 1890 and 1940, tripling to 55,000 residents. By 1941, twenty-five percent of Nash County was urban, centered mainly in Rocky Mount, but agriculture remained the largest employer as late as 1940. Industry continued to be mostly agriculturally related, with cotton mills and gins, flour mills, grist mills, saw mills, and tobacco factories. In 1939, Rocky Mount was the third largest tobacco market in the state (behind Wilson and Greenville), and eleven tobacco factories operated within its city limits. Governor Cameron Morrison’s highway improvement program in the 1920s aided development in Nash County and the merchants of Rocky Mount. Paved roads linked rural and urban areas, and strengthened Rocky Mount’s connection with Nashville and Tarboro.

Historical Development of Edgecombe County

The defeat of the Tuscarora Indians in 1713 opened the area of present-day Edgecombe County for European settlement. By 1729, early pioneers were exploring the Tar and Roanoke Rivers and their tributaries westward and southward into Bertie County, from which Nash, Edgecombe, and Halifax Counties would later be formed. Settlers, generally of English descent, came to the area in a gradual influx from Virginia and the Albemarle Sound, as well as up the Tar River. Rising population in the area provided the impetus to carve Edgecombe County from Bertie in 1741. Some of the lands of Edgecombe were later divided into Granville, Halifax, Nash, and part of Wilson Counties (Edgecombe County did not achieve its present boundary until 1883).

The Tar River played a major role in Edgecombe County’s development and economy through the nineteenth century. Small settlements grew up along it at Penny Hill and Old Sparta, and the new county seat of Tarboro was laid out on its banks in 1760. Through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, planters and large farmers shipped tobacco, naval stores, produce, and pork from the wharves of Tarboro to Albemarle and Virginia ports. “Elsewhere, a poor transportation network led to a predominance of subsistence rather than cash-crop farming” (Taves, p. 5).

The free population of Edgecombe County (mostly white) slowly grew during the early nineteenth century, but the slave population increased rapidly. By 1830, slaves accounted for

half of the county's population. The small diversified farms formed the basis of the agricultural economy, and Tarboro served as the political and commercial center of Edgecombe County. Jeremiah Battle noted in 1811 some small industries in addition to naval stores and the saw mills along most of the county's creeks, but that "the 'Manufactories' are only such as serve our domestic purpose" (Taves, p. 8).

Advances in transportation in the nineteenth century aided Edgecombe County's physical and economic development. Henry Taves noted:

To transport agricultural goods to market, commodities dealers of the early 19th century used two methods: by land, to Tarboro or Sparta, and thence by water to Washington and other ports. Road travel was slow and fraught with difficulties whenever the primitive cart-paths were excessively muddy. The Tar River, on the other hand, provided a natural transportation route that was a significant factor in Tarboro's founding and early growth (Taves, p. 13).

The steamboat increased traffic on the Tar. It could carry 225 bales of cotton and sixty passengers, and pulled barges loaded with goods behind it. The Tar River Steamboat Company operated a steamboat on the river from 1848 to 1880, and by 1891, three steamboat lines had craft on the Tar.

The railroad, however, had a far larger impact on Edgecombe County than steamboats. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad reached Tarboro in 1860 and linked Edgecombe County to overland markets. The Seashore and Raleigh Railroad connected Tarboro with Rocky Mount and Williamston in 1882, giving it access to markets in the north, south, and east. The railroad network expanded further in 1890, when the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad linked Tarboro and Norfolk, Virginia. Some railroads, like the East Carolina Railway (1897) began as logging trams to export Edgecombe County timber to market. This railroad went to Farmville in Pitt County, and reached Hookerton in Greene County by 1908.

In addition to opening new markets for Edgecombe County farmers and merchants and improving mail and passenger service, these railroads also affected development. Small towns grew up as depots on the lines, and provided a focus for settlement away from the Tar River. Rocky Mount, Whitakers, Battleboro, and Sharpsburg rose along the Wilmington and Weldon's north-south line along the Nash County border, Mildred and Conetoe developed on the Seashore and Raleigh Railroad, Speed incorporated on the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad, and Pinetops and Macclefield were founded along the tracks of the East Carolina Railway. The railroads also had a negative impact, as merchants and residents were drawn away from the older crossroads towns of St. Lewis, Crisp, Leggett, and Lawrence.

Although troops did not fight any battles in Edgecombe County in the Civil War, the conflict wreaked economic havoc in the area. The depopulation of white males and the emancipation of Edgecombe's enslaved work force left many farms with no one to plow and harvest the fields. Large plantations were broken up, with the result of an increase in the number of farms and a decrease in their average size. Many poor whites and freed slaves were forced into tenancy.

Other blacks left the farms for more urban areas, looking for a better way of life out from under the overseer's gaze. Many freed slaves settled in Liberty Hill and Freedom Hill across the river from Tarboro. This settlement was incorporated as Princeville in 1885.

Edgecombe County slowly recovered after the Civil War, and farm tenancy proved to be the backbone of its cotton and tobacco cash crops. Tobacco production boomed after 1890, and remained strong even through the Great Depression. Cotton harvests, however, dropped by almost fifty percent during that period because of plummeting cotton prices (down from thirty cents a pound to only 5.7 cents in 1931).

Tarboro remained the mercantile center through the twentieth century, and an improved network of roads after 1915 aided in the area's economic growth. In 1924, the first paved road (old Route 90, now US 64) connected Tarboro and Rocky Mount. Crossroad towns experienced a rebirth with the automobile's rising popularity and influence as roadside stores and gas stations competed for travelers. These roads, combined with Edgecombe County's lack of real industry before World War II, drew many residents to work in Rocky Mount's tobacco factories and textile mills as Rocky Mount became the leading employer in the area.

Residential Architecture in Nash and Edgecombe Counties, ca. 1800-1930s

Most of Nash and Edgecombe County's early settlers, small to middling farmers concerned more with clearing and farming their lands than with erecting stylish houses, typically built one-story, one- and two-room log dwellings with double-pen, saddlebag, or dogtrot plans (only one log dogtrot house, built in 1929, survives in Nash County). As some farmers rose above the subsistence level and became more successful, they usually enlarged these smaller houses, or made substantial additions to them. (This trend continued until the late nineteenth century, as evidenced in John Hardy Daughtride's two-story Colonial Revival addition in 1900 to his earlier one-story house).

A small planter class, whose fortunes were wedded to increased cotton production and the invention of the cotton gin, emerged from these humble beginnings at the turn of the nineteenth century. Erected with mortise-and-tenon framing and clad in weatherboarding, the houses of these prominent farmers and landowners were based on a single-pile hall-parlor plan and rose one and one-half or two stories in height. Pairs of exterior chimneys flanked each end of the gable roof, which had flush eaves, rakeboards in the gable ends, and dentil, modillion, or plain box cornices. The interiors of these houses were often decorated with simple, yet robust, Georgian moldings that remained fashionable through the early decades of nineteenth century. Some of their houses still survive along the major stagecoach routes in both counties, such as the Ephraim Perry House (ca. 1790) on the Raleigh-Tarboro stage line (NC 97) near Taylor's Store in Nash County.

Surviving eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Georgian trim is rare in Nash County, however. In the early nineteenth century, builders of these houses embraced the delicate motifs of the Federal style (an American term for the refined architectural forms and details that emerged in England after the 1770s, and that came to represent the height of Neoclassical design

about 1800). According to Rick Mattson, the Federal style, with its light dentil cornices, beaded surrounds, and carved and applied mantelpiece floral designs, became the primary style of the planter class between 1800 and 1835, as seen at “Black Jack” (Nash County, ca. 1800) and the Joseph Phippen House (Edgecombe County, ca. 1820). Elements of this style eventually filtered down into the houses of smaller farmers, “where three-part Federal mantels, occasionally decorated with diagonal reeding and curvilinear designs, appeared until mid-century” (Mattson, p. 14).

In Nash and Edgecombe Counties, like the rest of the upper South, the two-story, single-pile (one room deep) plan became the primary house type, and it was adapted to many different styles with few changes. Local builders made one significant modification of this type, however: the introduction of the center-hall plan. Unlike the hall-parlor plan, where one entered directly into one of the two first-floor rooms, the center hall allowed a clearer definition of private and public space. The Dortch House (ca. 1810) in Nash County, with its Palladian windows and molded fanlight, is one of the finer examples of this new plan in North Carolina.

Changing architectural fashions adapted easily to this plan, like the Greek Revival style that appeared in the area after 1835. Characterized by simpler post-and-lintel mantels, wider (and sometimes fluted) window and door architraves with cornerblocks, and transoms and sidelights framing four-panel front doors, the Greek Revival style coincided with the area’s steady economic growth, arrival of the railroad, and the widespread emergence of builders’ pattern books in the 1830s and 1840s. Although popular nationally, the Greek Revival style never completely replaced the Nash County planter class’s taste for the more refined Federal style. The Dr. Franklin Hart House (ca. 1845), with its monumental Greek Revival portico and Federal-style railing, is the most striking house of this era. The Greek Revival was more popular in rural Edgecombe County; Jonas Carr’s remodeling of Bracebridge Hall (ca. 1840) after plates in Asher Benjamin’s Practical House Carpenter is an early example. The Greek Revival did enjoy a remarkable popularity among smaller farmers and homebuilders in both counties, however, and survived as part of the vernacular architectural vocabulary until the end of the nineteenth century. It was particularly popular in another house form, the one-story, double-pile, hipped roof cottage, as seen in the Van Buren Batchelor House (ca. 1850) and the Adam Harrison House (ca. 1871), both in Nash County.

In Edgecombe County, the “large, showy works of outside architects and . . . several published patternbooks” helped establish the Italianate style about 1855 as the style of choice among wealthy planters and large farmers (Taves, p. 21). Coolmore, completed in 1861 by Baltimore architect E. G. Lind, is an exuberant example of this style. The hipped roof house with its gable projects, segmental arch windows, bracketed eaves, and crowning belvedere, along with its interior trompe l’oeil finish, is Edgecombe County’s most elaborate house, and is perhaps the most important Italianate house in North Carolina.

These “high style” expressions of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate architecture ended with the Civil War. The Greek Revival became popular during the slow recovery after the war in smaller one-story houses, and builders continued using the motifs until about 1900. For the wealthier citizens of both counties, however, the remaining decades of the nineteenth century

witnessed an explosion of new architectural styles as their houses began to reflect the popularity of national styles.

The appearance of the Queen Anne style coincided with the rise of flue-cured tobacco as a cash crop and the expansion of the railroad network, and symbolized the prosperity and growth of Nash and Edgecombe Counties in the 1880s and 1890s. Unlike the single-pile house of the nineteenth century, these new Queen Anne-style houses boasted more complex fenestrations and ornamentation thanks to the development of balloon framing, standardized lumber, and commercial millwork. The Queen Anne house was usually two stories tall, with a hipped or gable roof, projecting cross gables, and a wraparound porch with classical columns or turned posts and sawnwork. Although new construction methods allowed more varied plans, most houses in the area retained the traditional center-hall layout. Most popular in Tarboro and the urban areas of Nash County (e.g., the Bissette-Braswell House, 1897, Nashville, and the W. D. Cochran House, 1900, Rocky Mount), local builders erected variations in the smaller railroad towns of the area. As with past popular styles, builders and contractors translated the Queen Anne style for the middle class and applied its decorative elements to the traditional house types of the area. They often added a center facade gable (with or without sawnwork ornamentation) to the single-pile, center-hall house to create a “Victorian” effect. The one-story, double-pile, hipped roof cottages of Nash and Edgecombe Counties also received an application of ornament, often in a mix with the now-vernacular Greek Revival elements (e.g., the Worsley House, Edgecombe County, ca. 1885).

As more complex house types like the Queen Anne became popular in the urban areas, the traditional single-pile house was mainly confined to small towns and the rural countryside. No longer a form that signified social status, the single-pile house had become a conservative element in the vernacular architectural landscape. During the late nineteenth century, two other house forms also emerged as prominent elements in this landscape: the single-pile tenant or mill house and the “shotgun” house. Actually a variation of the traditional single-pile house of the area, the one-story, two-room house with gable roof and rear ell became a standard form for mill housing in towns and tenant houses in the county. “Shotgun” houses were primarily built in black residential areas like Happy Hill or Little Raleigh in Rocky Mount, and often appeared in association with railroad-related growth. These houses were one room wide, generally three rooms deep, and had gable-front roofs and attached porches.

In towns like Rocky Mount, and later in rural areas of Nash and Edgecombe Counties, the Colonial Revival surpassed the Queen Anne as the primary architectural style of choice after 1910. Early examples exhibited a mix of classical details, often with just the addition of a monumental portico. Later examples in more fashionable neighborhoods reflected accurate details of eighteenth-century Neoclassical design (e.g., the Bissette-Cooley House, Nashville, and the William E. Fenner House, Rocky Mount, 1914). Other popular styles of the period, such as the Prairie or Craftsman style, rejected the historicism of the Colonial Revival in favor of a more modern design approach. These bungalows were characterized by low, broad masses under gable or hipped roofs, with wide eaves, recessed porches, and functional, free-flowing plans (e.g., the Eli Epstein House, Rocky Mount, 1910). Often trimmed in stock Colonial Revival millwork, these houses were eventually standardized into a typical bungalow form and

plan. Both the Colonial Revival style and the Craftsman bungalow became popular among the middle class in the urban and rural areas of both counties, and remained so through the 1920s and 1930s. Elements of these two styles sometimes became interchangeable. The symmetrical massing of the Colonial Revival Lovelace House (ca. 1925, Edgecombe County) hides an asymmetrical, Craftsman-like plan in which the front door and the entry hall stairs open into the living room, which in turn leads to a kitchen and breakfast nook, a favorite feature of the Craftsman style and many bungalows.

Agriculture in Nash County through World War II

The fortunes of Nash County have been wedded to agriculture since its first settlement as part of Bertie County. A lack of reliable transportation routes and navigable rivers (present-day Nash County is located above the Falls of the Tar River) forced early settlers into subsistence farming, and cash crops were few. The majority of the county's settlers farmed small plots of land, and few could afford or manage large estates (a notable exception was Nathan Boddie's 9400-acre Rose Hill Plantation on Peachtree Creek). Judging from the rapid growth of grist mills in the area between 1745 (the first mill in present-day Nash County, located above the Falls of the Tar River) and 1800 (forty-six grist mills), corn and other grains were major crops for these farmers.

Subsistence-level farming remained the backbone of Nash County through much of the nineteenth century. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, oats, wheat, and beans were the favored crops, and most farmers raised hogs as opposed to cattle or sheep (although almost everyone had a milk cow or two). Local farmers also tried their hands at smaller crops such as rice, but production fell from 4,181 pounds in 1850 to just ten pounds in 1860, and it disappeared from Nash County after the Civil War.

Although naval stores provided some needed money, cash crops did not play a large role in Nash County's nineteenth-century agricultural economy until the arrival of the railroad at mid century. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad reached Rocky Mount in 1840 (called the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad after 1854, and the Atlantic Coast Line after 1900), and offered Nash County farmers greater opportunity to ship products to far off markets than did the county's five early stage routes.

This development, coupled with the invention of the cotton gin in the early nineteenth century, made cotton an increasingly important crop in the area during the antebellum period. The majority of its production, however, seemed to be limited to larger farmers who could afford the acreage and slave labor needed to make cotton a profitable venture (slaves comprised up to forty percent of the county's antebellum population). In 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, Nash County farmers produced 2,756 bales of cotton.

Naval stores and timber remained an important part of Nash County's economy during this period. The 1850 census listed nine turpentine distilleries that made over \$500 the previous year, along with six saw and grist mills and one cotton gin. In 1860, eleven distillers continued to make these profits, but by 1870 not one turpentine distillery was operating in Nash County.

Tobacco superceded cotton as the county's number one cash crop on the eve of the Civil War. Production had jumped from 5,388 pounds in 1850 to 95,864 pounds in 1860 (a seventeen-fold increase in ten years), as opposed to cotton's relatively small 700 percent rise in production from 354 bales in 1850 to 2,756 bales in 1860.

Although Union forces inflicted little physical damage in the area (the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad bridge and the Rocky Mount Mills were both destroyed in Rocky Mount), the Civil War greatly harmed Nash County's economy in several fashions. First, like most of the South, Nash County suffered a sharp reduction in the local male population. This, coupled with the emancipation of the slaves and the county's subsequent loss of its enslaved labor force, crippled tobacco production. Despite a small rise in cotton production, heavy taxes levied by the U. S. government reduced the profitability of that crop (Turner and Bridgers, p. 338).

The war also had the effect of breaking up the larger plantations in the area. With no labor force at hand, farms could not produce what they once did. Plantations were sold off or parceled among the former slaves. Thus, the number of farms increased in Nash County, their average size decreased, and poor farmers (both white and black) were forced into tenancy. Sharecroppers, however, provided the necessary work force for cotton and tobacco's revival in the county. Cotton's fortunes waxed and waned between 1870 and 1910, from a low of 3,697 bales in 1870 to a high of 12,567 bales in 1880. Cotton farmers regained their footing in the twentieth century, though, and produced an average of almost 19,500 bales of cotton a year between 1910 and 1934.

Although it was indeed an important cash crop, "King Cotton" could not match tobacco's popularity in the late nineteenth century. Tobacco made a modest comeback after the Civil War, and local farmers harvested 7,562 pounds of it in 1880. But invention of the cigarette rolling machine shortly after the war, coupled with the growing popularity of bright leaf tobacco, prepared the way for tobacco's amazing rise at the end of the century. By 1890, Nash County's tobacco production had multiplied one hundred-fold to 782,713 pounds. With the construction of tobacco warehouses in Rocky Mount in the 1890s and its establishment as a major tobacco market, Nash County farmers had a record harvest of 8,253,450 pounds of tobacco in 1900. Tobacco enjoyed a steady rise in production until at least World War II (29,443,645 pounds in 1939). Of the 4,941 farms in Nash County on the eve of World War II, 4,701 raised tobacco. These statistics placed Nash County in the top three of North Carolina's tobacco-producing counties for many years, and made the golden leaf the undisputed number one cash crop of the twentieth century.

In addition to the rise of cash crops at the end of the nineteenth century, Nash County farmers continued to grow such staple crops as corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and peas and beans. The majority of these crops enjoyed steady growth during these years (corn production grew from a low of 152,506 bushels in 1870 to almost 1,000,000 bushels in 1939). Farmers added peanuts as a staple crop in the late nineteenth century, and it became increasingly important as harvests multiplied from 3,682 bushels in 1890 to 58,472 bushels in 1920.

Swine continued to be the most important livestock for Nash County farmers, but dairy production enjoyed a rising popularity after the Civil War. Most farms before the war seemed to have one or two cows to provide milk for the household, but dairy production rose sharply in the late nineteenth century. In 1870, Nash County farmers produced no milk for sale and churned only 1,185 pounds of butter and cheese (Wake County farmers, on the other hand, sold over 7,000 gallons of milk in the same year). But by 1880, Nash ranked sixth in the state in gallons of milk sold (20,123). Production increased fifteen-fold over the next ten years, as more and more farmers devoted some of their energy toward producing milk for market. Robert Henry Ricks, of Stoney Creek Township, is believed to have established the first commercial dairy operation in the Rocky Mount area. Local production continued to rise with the growth of commercial dairies, and by 1940, Nash County was producing over 1,000,000 gallons of milk a year.

Agriculture in Edgecombe County through World War II

Like its neighbor Nash County, agriculture provided Edgecombe County's economic foundation since its settlement after the defeat of the Tuscaroras in 1713. Once part of Bertie County, present-day Edgecombe County is located below the Falls of the Tar River, and its navigable waters enabled planters along the river to ship exports to markets in Virginia and the Albemarle Sound region.

Naval stores (pitch, tar, and turpentine) were Edgecombe County's earliest principle exports. Experienced men could produce 100-120 barrels of turpentine a year, and for those located near Tarboro or other wharves, the Tar River offered an easy method of transportation to market on English ships. Before 1800, farmers near the Tar River exported a yearly average of 150 bushels of wheat, 177 barrels of corn, 1,375 barrels of naval stores, 418,900 pounds of live swine, 15,600 pounds of beef, 190 heads of sheep, and 20,000 pounds of bacon. But a writer in 1810 noted that "the pine yielded to the settlers more profit than the best lands would do by farming" (Turner and Bridgers, p. 327).

Tobacco was also an important early export, though not near the cash crop it would become at the turn of the twentieth century. The construction of tobacco warehouses in Tarboro in 1760, 1764, and 1766 encouraged production in the mid eighteenth century, but ten years later the Revolution closed English markets to Edgecombe farmers, and tobacco declined as a cash crop until the next century.

Despite these exports down the Tar, poor transportation routes discouraged many farmers in the rest of Edgecombe County from producing cash crops, and forced most into subsistence farming. Like their fellow settlers in western Edgecombe County (Nash County after 1777), these small diversified farmers relied on corn, sweet potatoes, wheat, beans, and even rice for their sustenance and livelihoods. Small grist mills along the county's creeks offered small outlets for local corn and wheat harvests.

Several developments helped establish cotton as the principle cash crop among Edgecombe County's larger antebellum planters. First, the invention of the cotton gin in the early nineteenth

century greatly increased the number of bales planters could process. Second, planters increased their production of cotton and other crops thanks to advances in soil chemistry, land management techniques, crop rotation, and other principles of "scientific farming" espoused by the Edgecombe County Agricultural Society (1849). And advancements in transportation offered planters quicker and easier ways to export their goods to market. From 1848 to 1880, the Tar River Steamboat Company operated the steamboat "Edgecombe," which could carry 225 bales of cotton and sixty passengers. By 1891, three ship lines sailed the waters of the Tar River (Taves, pp. 13-14). Finally, the arrival of the railroad in Tarboro in 1860 linked Edgecombe County to overland markets. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, along with the later Seashore and Raleigh Railroad (1882), the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad (1890), and the East Carolina Railway (1897), spurred growth along their lines and offered smaller farmers the means to export cash crops and surplus goods.

As in neighboring Nash County, cash crops did not become widespread in Edgecombe until the eve of the Civil War. In 1860, Edgecombe County led the state in cotton production (19,138). But area farmers often led North Carolina in the production of other staple crops, as well. Along with sweet potatoes, oats, wheat, rice, and rye, local farmers put Edgecombe County in the top three North Carolina counties in 1850 and 1860 for the production of corn, beans, and swine (they also placed fifth in 1860 for their sweet potato harvest).

Despite heavy taxes and the loss of slave labor, Edgecombe's cotton farmers rebounded quickly after the Civil War. As in Nash County, sharecroppers forced into tenancy after the war provided the backbone for cotton's continued reign as the leading cash crop in Edgecombe County until 1900. Between 1870 and 1934, Edgecombe's steady cotton production offered an average yearly harvest of 21,000 bales.

Edgecombe County's fortunes in cash crops mirrored those of neighboring Nash County, as tobacco's exploding popularity in the 1880s and 1890s quickly made it the number one cash crop heading into the twentieth century. Production boomed from 500 pounds in 1880 to 4,325,210 pounds in 1900. Though it never surpassed Nash County in totals, tobacco proved very important for Edgecombe County farmers, who harvested a pre-World War II record of 18,746,129 pounds in 1939. Of the 3,156 farms in Edgecombe County in 1939, over 2,700 raised tobacco and cotton. Tobacco also had a physical impact on the county's landscape: "The embracing of tobacco by the county's farmers is significant because more surviving farm outbuildings are related to tobacco culture than to any other aspect of farming" (Taves, p. 35).

In addition to the rise of cash crops in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Edgecombe County farmers continued to grow such staple crops as corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and peas and beans. Corn production remained steady at between 200,000 and 400,000 bushels between 1870 and 1910, and grew to 914,808 in 1940. New crops were also introduced, such as soy beans and peanuts. Peanuts became an important crop before World War II, rising to almost 300,000 bushels in 1920.

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Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties on the National Register:

- 1. Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path) (NS 508)**



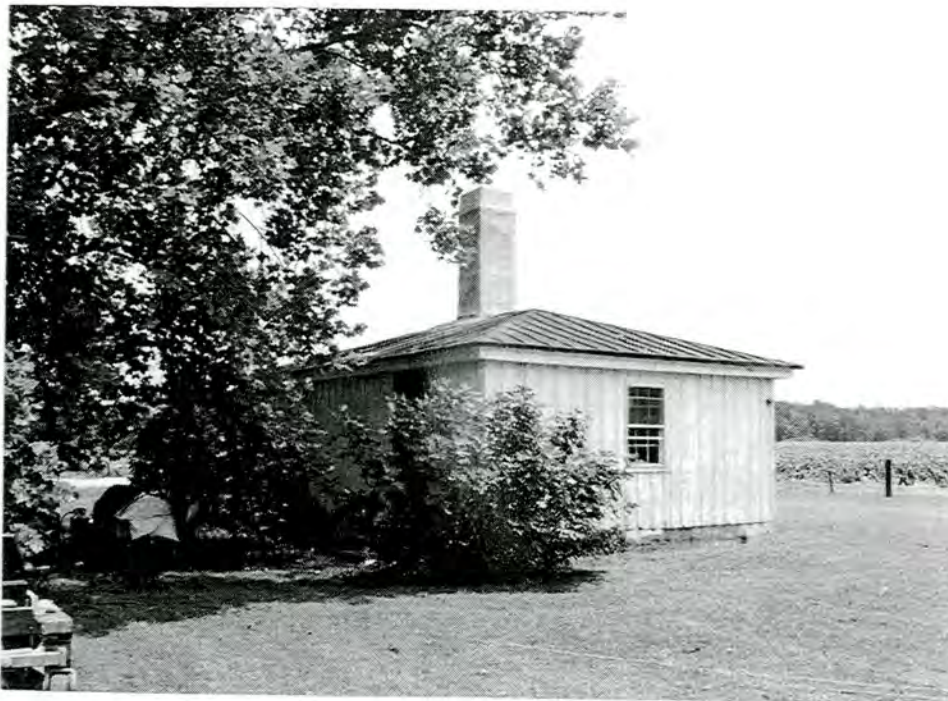
Dr. Franklin Hart House.



Dr. Franklin Hart House.



Dr. Franklin Hart Farm. Smokehouse.



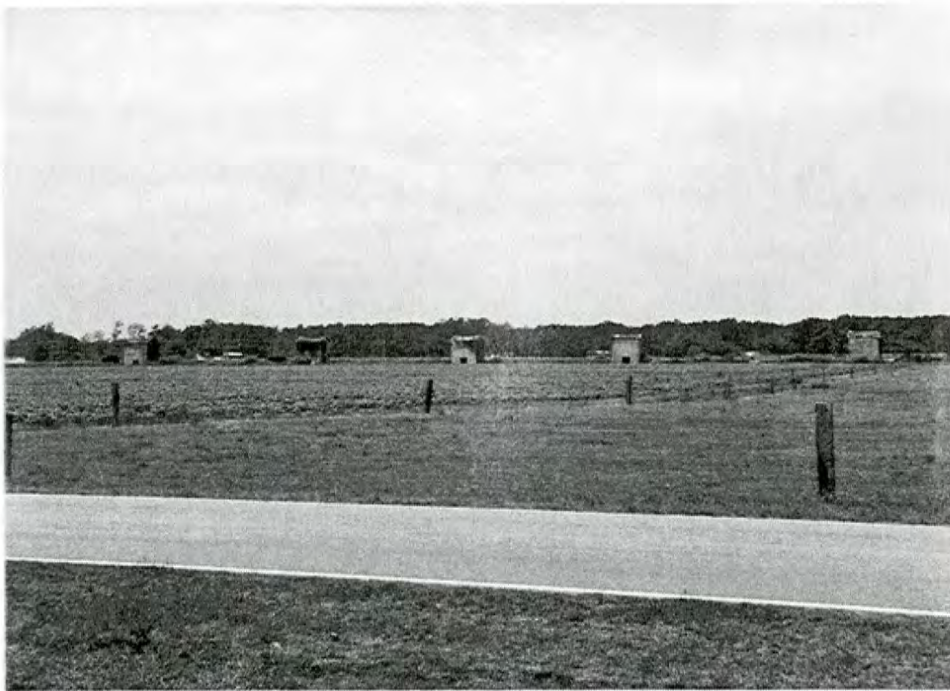
Dr. Franklin Hart Farm. Kitchen.



Dr. Franklin Hart Farm. Tobacco barns southwest of house.



Dr. Franklin Hart Farm. Packhouse.



Dr. Franklin Hart Farm. Tobacco barns north of house.



Dr. Franklin Hart Farm. Tenant house.

1. Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path) (NS 508)

**All quotations are taken from Patricia S. Dickinson's 1988 National Register nomination for the Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path).*

Description and Background

The Dr. Franklin Hart Farm, also known as Hidden Path, is a 632-acre Nash County farm located about six miles north of Rocky Mount. A complex of house and outbuildings lies on either side of SR 1525 (Hart Farm Road), at the center of the family farm that dates to the second half of the eighteenth century.

Hart's house, a large two-story structure with Federal- and Greek Revival-style details, stands at the center of this complex. Thought to have been built about 1845 by Franklin Hart, this house is actually an addition to the family's older eighteenth-century dwelling that survives as a rear wing in the present house. The ca. 1845 section has a single-pile, center-hall plan, and is three bays wide and two bays deep. A massive pedimented portico, with banded columns that recall the Doric order, projects from the front of the house and shelters a smaller one-story portico over the front door. This smaller portico has similar banded columns and "X-shaped Chippendale-inspired balusters." A pair of interior brick chimneys, whose plastered faces project slightly through the weatherboarding, rise through the gable ends of the house. Large nine-over-nine and six-over-six windows light the house. Greek Revival details, such as heavy "pier-and-lintel" mantels, fluted and crossetted architraves, four-panel doors, and massive four-leaf, six-panel folding doors with a fluted architrave leading to the north parlor.

The one-and-one-half-story rear ell dates to the late eighteenth century, and is thought to be the Harts' original house. This ell has an engaged porch with enclosed rooms at the corners, and attached, enclosed porches around the east (rear) and north elevations. A massive stuccoed brick chimney, rebuilt with the original after a 1950s hurricane, stands at the southeast corner. Although remodeled into a kitchen and sitting room, the ell retains its original molded window and door surrounds, nine-over-six windows, and enclosed staircase that leads to two small, plastered rooms with 1920s mantelpieces.

Several outbuildings surround the Hart house, including a ca. 1845 detached kitchen standing on stone piers and covered in board-and-batten siding; a mid-nineteenth-century smokehouse standing on high stuccoed stone walls; and a cluster of three early-twentieth-century tobacco barns. A nineteenth-century packhouse survives in a field southeast of the house, and a row of five concrete and frame tobacco houses stands in a field on the other side of SR 1525. As of 1988, the date of the National Register nomination for this property, seven turn-of-the-century tenant houses survived on the property. One of these stands directly east of the Hart house on the south side of SR 1525.

Evaluation

The Dr. Franklin Hart Farm, also known as Hidden Path, was entered into the National Register for Historic Places in 1988 under Criteria A (Event) and C (Design/Construction) for its significance in architecture and agriculture. The Hart house is one of Nash County's most impressive and best preserved Federal/Greek Revival plantation houses, and the farm contains one of the county's best collections of early outbuildings. With its relatively unchanged fields of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, this 632-acre property retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Dr. Franklin Hart Farm encompasses all 632 acres associated with the property (Nash County Deed Book 1038, pp. 782-83). "The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, tenant houses, fields and forest that have historically been associated with the Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path)."

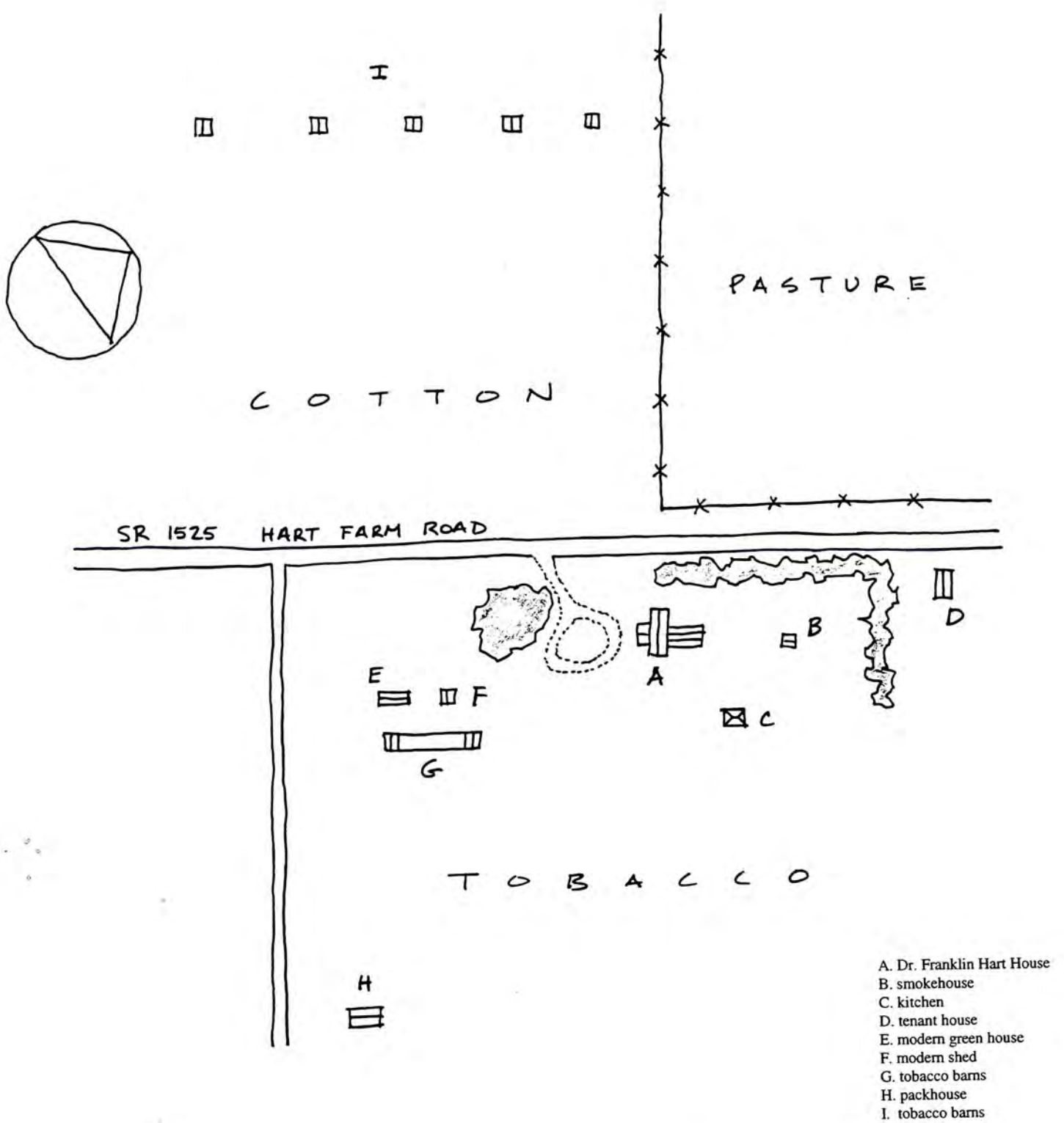


Figure 3 – Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path)
 Site Plan
 Not to Scale

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

3. Ricks-Boseman Farm



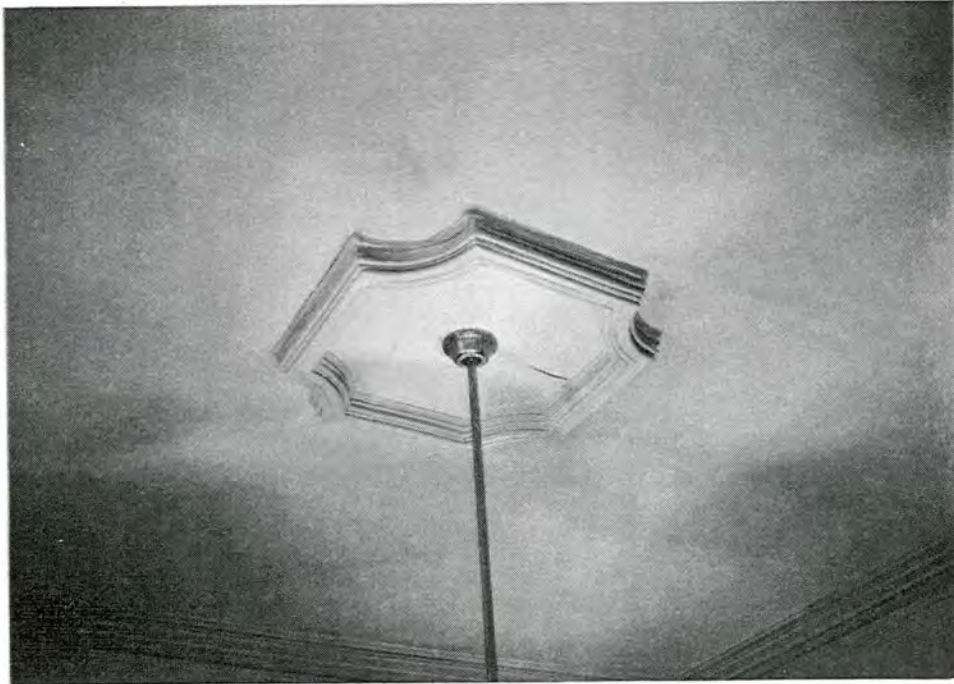
Ricks-Boseman Farm. 1870s/1926 house.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. 1870s/1926 house.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Original mantel in 1870s/1926 house.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Original ceiling medallion in 1870s/1926 house.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. 1926 staircase in 1870s/1926 house.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. 1916 bungalow.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Shed and chicken coop.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Shed.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Garage (left) and smokehouse.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Garage and shed.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. 1927 barn.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. 1940 dairy processing plant.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Milking barn.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Milking barn and silos.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. View W of farm complex.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Tenant house on NC 48.



Ricks-Boseman Farm. Tenant house on SR 1536.

3. Ricks-Boseman Farm

Description and Background

The several hundred-acre Ricks-Boseman Farm stretches across NC 48 approximately two miles north of NC 43. It consists of two houses, several domestic and dairy outbuildings, and three tenant houses. The main complex of buildings, which includes an 1870s farmhouse (remodeled in 1926), a ca. 1916 bungalow, and the outbuildings, is located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of SR 1536 (Boseman Road) and NC 48 (Gold Rock Road). Cultivated fields of tobacco and cotton lie on the east side of NC 43, and also extend westward from the farm complex for several hundred yards.

The main house is the oldest building on the farm. According to the present owner, Mr. Robert Boseman, R. H. Ricks, a prominent local landowner, built the house in the 1870s on property his wife owned and that had presumably descended through her family. The house was originally of frame construction, and had a double-pile, center-hall plan with a pair of interior chimneys. A turn-of-the-century photograph shows that the house had been built in the Queen Anne style, with multiple gables in the roof, a turreted corner rising through the second story, a wraparound porch with a gabled center entrance, and decorated with spindlework friezes, bargeboard trim, and a fanciful color scheme. In 1926, Mr. Boseman's father, William David Boseman, practically demolished and rebuilt the house in the Colonial Revival style: he completely rebuilt the rear rooms in the new style, pulled down the turreted corner, gables, and wraparound porch with the spindlework frieze, replaced all the doors and windows, veneered the house in brick, and added the hipped roof with bracketed cornice. When completed, W. D. Boseman's new house did not even faintly recall R. H. Rick's old home in form, plan, or detail.

The front two rooms on either side of the central hall both upstairs and downstairs are the only surviving remnants of the 1870s house. The front rooms downstairs have mantelpieces with paneled pilasters and cornerblocks, original floorboards, and plaster cornices and medallions. The bracketed mantelpieces with attached colonnettes in the front upstairs rooms are the only finishes in those rooms that date to the 1870s. The rest of the house reflects the Colonial Revival remodeling, which includes the one-story, wraparound porch with its pairs of square, paneled Tuscan columns; the double-leaf front door, framed by large, one-pane sidelights and transom, which replaced the narrower original door; and the staircase in the passage, which has a molded handrail, turned balusters and newel posts, and bracketed risers.

Several domestic outbuildings are located behind the house. Some are probably contemporary with the 1870s house, including a smokehouse and a chicken coop. Others, such as the garage, date to 1926. A three-room servants' quarters, original to the farm, burned in 1989.

Nothing is known about this farm before Robert Henry Ricks (1839-1920), Confederate hero of Big Bethel Church, farmer, and businessman, and his wife Tempie Thome Ricks (1841-1923) built their home there in the 1870s. Ricks slowly acquired land during that decade, and began

buying in earnest in the 1880s. He eventually owned shares of several businesses in Rocky Mount and had amassed holdings of about 5,000 acres in the county. In 1880, Ricks farmed 300 acres on his farm, and had 275 acres of woodlands. Cotton was his cash crop (75 bales harvested from 90 acres), and he raised corn (1500 bushels on 100 acres), oats (300 bushels on twenty acres), wheat (147 bushels on fifteen acres), sweet potatoes (1500 bushels on five acres), peas (200 bushels), chickens, and hogs. He also cut 200 cords of wood from his land.

According to Robert Boseman, Ricks began what might be the first large-scale dairy in the Rocky Mount area in 1886. A group of dairy buildings survive today east of the house and domestic outbuildings. These include an open, steel-bar corral, a frame milking barn, a 1902 concrete block silo, a 1927 feed barn, a 1940 dairy processing plant, and a pair of 1952 silos. Ricks, and later W. D. Boseman and his son Robert, kept the dairy in continuous operation until 1967. Today the buildings stand unused, and the lands are rented to local farmers.

W. D. Boseman (1883-1938) worked on Ricks's farm for many years. He built the concrete block silos in 1902, and probably managed the dairy operation at some point for the owner. W. D. Boseman's son Robert was born in the ca. 1916 bungalow in 1918, and the Boseman family was still living there in 1923. R. H. Ricks died in 1920, passing the farm on to his wife. The Ricks never had children, so when Tempie died in 1923 she divided the farm and its buildings among her friends, relatives, and neighbors. To W. D. Boseman she bequeathed "the house in which he now lives near my own house, and 200 acres of land adjoining his house," as well as household goods, livestock, farming implements, cash, and her car (Nash County Will Book 9, p. 20). A codicil to Tempie's will also gave Boseman her own house and 150 acres of the farm. A 1923 plat of the Ricks's farm, commissioned by the executors of Tempie's estate, shows W. D. Boseman in possession of Lots 6, 7, and 8 (see Fig. 5). These lots, which measured a combined 382 acres, represented the center of the farm and contained both houses, all the outbuildings, some of the tenant houses, and much of the pastures and fields.

The rest of the Ricks's farm was divided among her cousins, servants, and neighbors. Tempie awarded her servants Elias Thorne, James Jones, and John Henry Thorne seventy-five acres apiece of her "home place" (Elias and James got Lots 3 and 4, respectively, as shown on the 1923 plat. John Henry Thorne's parcel is not shown). Tempie gave her cousin James Thorne Lot 1, also measuring seventy-five acres, and another cousin, Henry Thorne, got Lot 2 (referred to as the "Thorne place," and measuring 120 acres. Reference to part of the Ricks's farm as the "Thorne place" seems to support present owner Robert Boseman's belief that this farm originally belonged in Tempie Thorne Ricks's family). Neighbor Frank Parker Spruill received fifty acres of Tempie's "plantation" on the east side of Gold Rock Road (Lots 5 and 9), across from his house (see #5 Spruill-Easley House).

Thus, in 1923, W. D. Boseman and his family came into possession of much of the Ricks's old farm. Boseman continue to operate the dairy, as did later his son Robert. He also bought more property in the area, some of which was adjacent to his farm and which remains in Robert's ownership today. In 1928, Boseman bought a parcel measuring roughly 218 acres from his father-in-law W. B. Bulluck (Nash County Deed Book 330, p. 169), who had purchased the property as a 360-acre tract in 1919 from the Ricks and their friends T. L. and Queenie V.

Bland. This property lies on the north side of Compass Creek, which crosses NC 48 and bisects the Ricks-Boseman Farm. The parcel contains the turn-of-the-century tenant house and outbuildings mentioned in the 1928 deed, which referred to the property as the Mill Branch Farm. The exact outline of this tract is a mystery, as the 1908 plat referred to in the 1928 deed was never registered with the Nash County Register of Deeds. It seems reasonable to assume, however, that this tract today makes up part of the Ricks-Boseman Farm on the north side of Compass Creek. According to Robert Boseman, the Mill Branch Farm was originally part of R. H. Ricks's massive land holdings in the county, and neither the Ricks nor the Bosemans ever considered it to be part of the home farm evaluated in this report.

W. D. Boseman deeded part of the farm to his children Robert and Mollie in 1934 (Nash County Deed Book 389, pp. 22-23). When he died in a farming accident in 1938 at the age of 55, the farm passed on to his wife Della Bulluck Boseman and their children. Robert eventually purchased all of the farm from his mother and sister (Lots 6, 7, and 8 in the 1923 plat), and owns it today.

The Ricks-Boseman Farm strongly resembles its layout in the 1923 plat, and probably its nineteenth-century appearance. Some changes have occurred, however, in the farm's boundary. Since 1923, the Boseman family bought that part of Lot 9 on the north side of Compass Creek from F. P. Spruill or his heirs, and sold ten acres in the northwest corner of Lot 6. In 1994, Robert Boseman purchased Elias Thorne's seventy-five-acre tract (Lot 3, 1923 plat) from Thorne's heirs. The other lots that Tempie Ricks bequeathed in 1923 have remained in those families' possession: Lot 4 is still the James B. Jones farm, while Lots 1 and 2 have been divided among James and Henry Thorne's heirs.

Evaluation

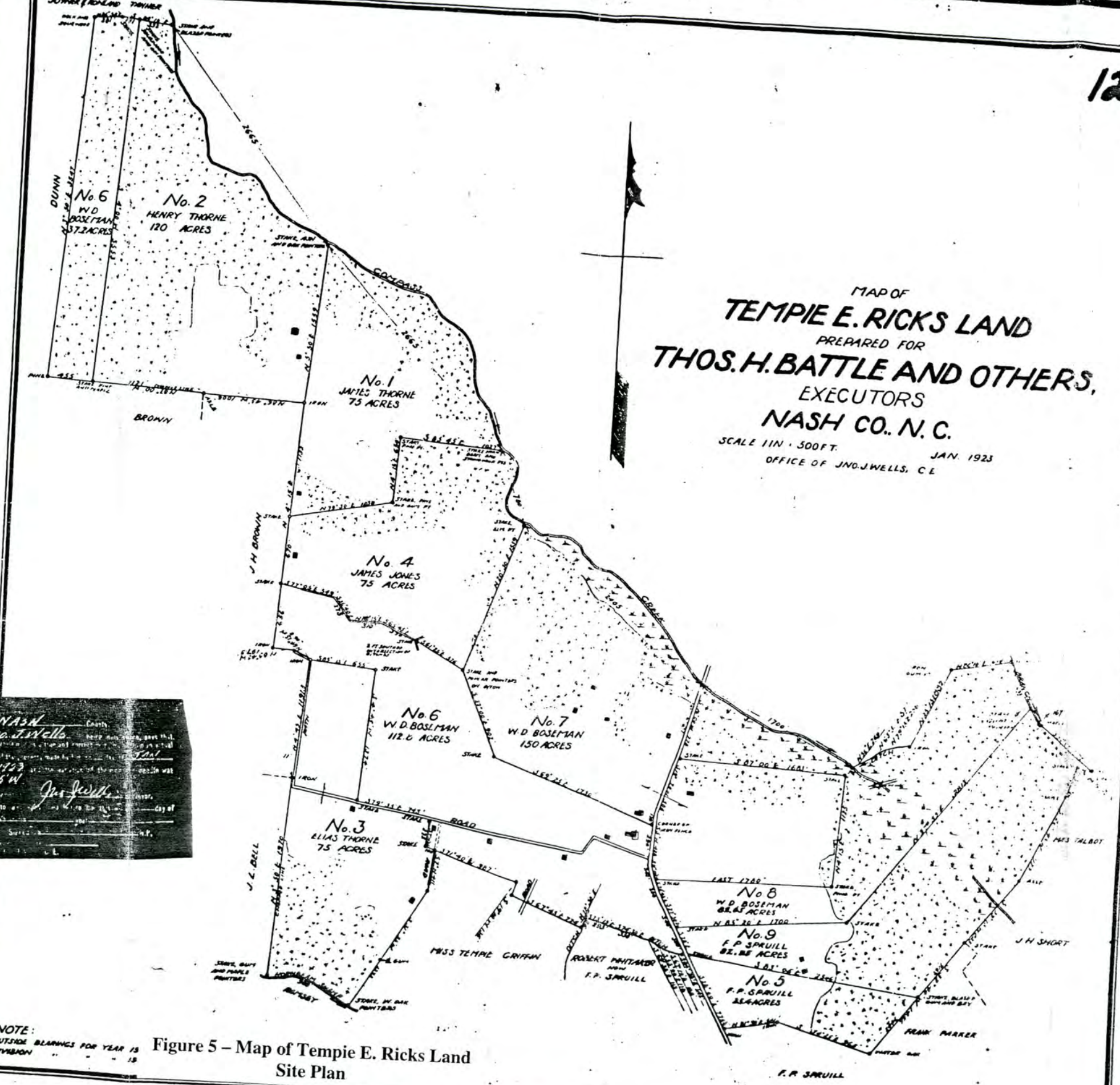
The Ricks-Boseman Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. Possibly the oldest dairy farm in the Rocky Mount area, the Ricks-Boseman Farm is important for the thematic role it played in the agricultural development of Nash County in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and is a good representative of the larger farms that dotted the Nash County landscape. Its surviving farmhouses, tenant houses, dairy and domestic outbuildings, and cultivated fields contribute to this property's appearance as a large, prosperous nineteenth- and twentieth-century dairy farm and are essential to the Ricks-Boseman Farm's integrity of design, setting, and feeling.

The main house on the Ricks-Boseman Farm is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. The 1926 remodeling of the 1870s Queen Anne farmhouse greatly altered its original appearance, and robbed the house of its integrity of design and materials. The resulting structure is an average example of the Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century, and does not possess the coherent Colonial Revival design of the period nor the necessary historical or architectural significance to make it eligible under Criterion C.

Proposed National Register Boundary

The proposed National Register boundary for the Ricks-Boseman Farm encompasses approximately 300 of the 358.47 acres of the main farm (Nash County Tax Parcel map, PIN # 384200-95-7028). This boundary is drawn to include the Colonial Revival farmhouse, the ca. 1916 bungalow, their dairy and domestic outbuildings, two tenant houses, and the surrounding cultivated fields that are essential to preserving the property's integrity and appearance as a large nineteenth- and twentieth-century dairy farm. This boundary generally follows the outlines of Lots 6, 7, and 8 in the 1923 plat. However, approximately fifty acres of woods on the north side of Compass Creek that were originally part of F. P. Spruill's Lot 9 have not been included in the proposed National Register boundary, because they do not contribute to the property's appearance as a dairy farm. Also, the Mill Branch Farm tract (purchased in 1928) and the Elias Thorne tract (Lot 3, 1923 plat) have been excluded from the boundary. The Mill Branch Farm, which includes the third tenant house on the property, was never considered part of the home farm and was never used in the farm's dairy operations. The Elias Thorne tract operated as a separate farm from 1923 to 1994, and thus was not part of the dairy farm for over half of the dairy's period of existence (1886-1967).

MAP OF
TEMPIE E. RICKS LAND
 PREPARED FOR
THOS. H. BATTLE AND OTHERS,
 EXECUTORS
NASH CO., N. C.
 SCALE 1 IN = 500 FT. JAN. 1923
 OFFICE OF JNO. J. WELLS, C. E.



NASH
 Jno. J. Wells
 1923
 3° 35' W
Jno. J. Wells
 City of

NOTE:
 OUTSIDE BLANKS FOR YEAR 18
 DIVISION " " 18

Figure 5 - Map of Tempie E. Ricks Land
 Site Plan

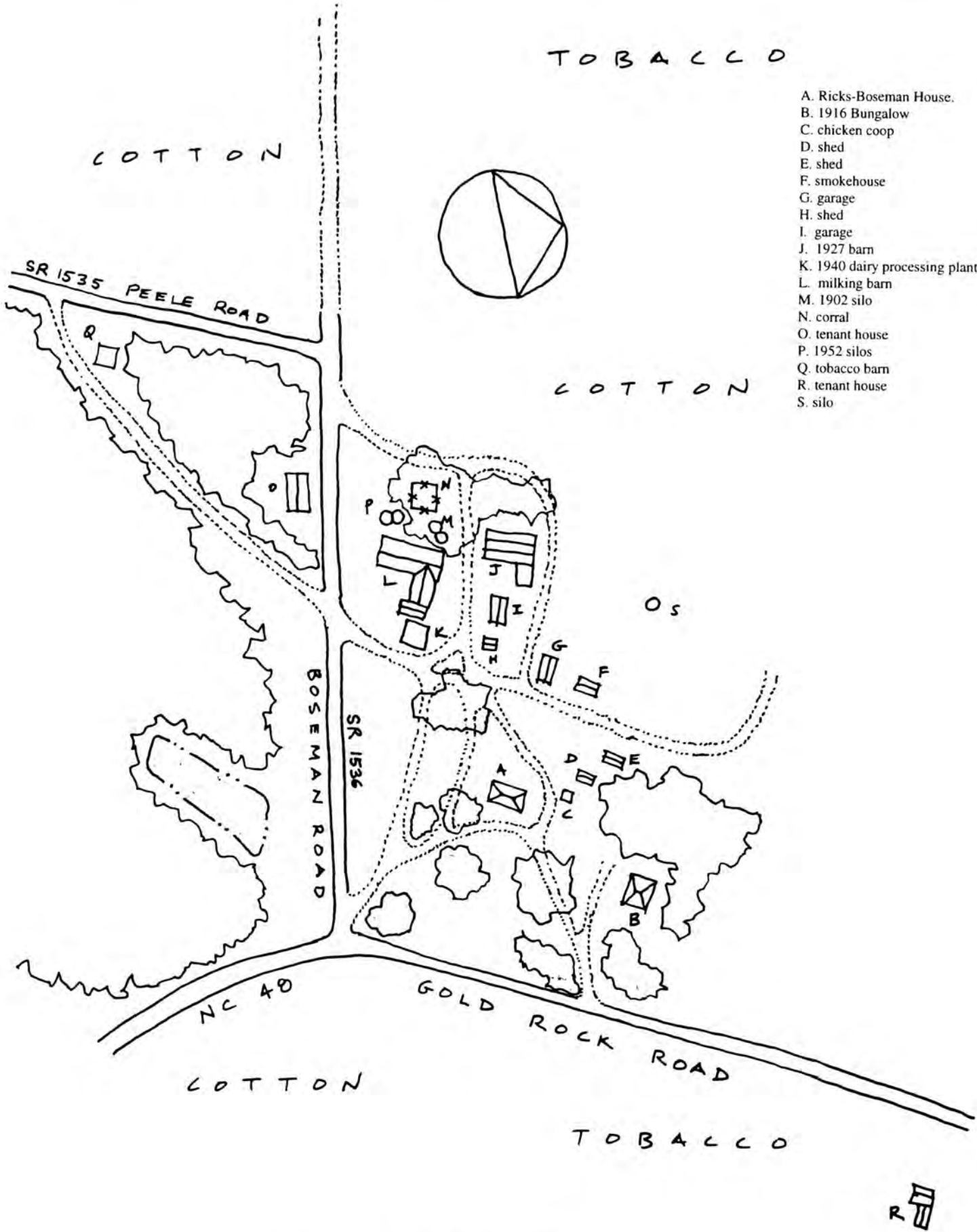


Figure 6 – Ricks-Boseman Farm
 Site Plan
 Not to Scale



JAMES B. JONES FARM
PB 14 PG 24

STONY CREEK FIRE DISTRICT

CENTEL CELLULAR TOWER SITE

U.S. CELLULAR CORP. TOWER SITE

BOSEMAN ROAD

SR 1536

Figure 7 - Ricks-Boseman Farm
Proposed National Register Boundary Map
Scale: 1 Inch = 400 Feet

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

5. Spruill-Easley House



Spruill-Easley House. View W from NC 48.



Spruill-Easley House.



Spruill-Easley House.



Spruill-Easley House.



Spruill-Easley House. Entry hall stairs.



Spruill-Easley House. Parlor.



Spruill-Easley House. Floor detail in parlor.



Spruill-Easley House. Mantel in dining room.



Spruill-Easley House. Smokehouse.



Spruill-Easley House. Equipment shed.



Spruill-Easley House. Garage.



Spruill-Easley House. Stables.



Spruill-Easley House. Fish pond.

5. Spruill-Easley House

Description and Background

The Spruill-Easley House, 1600 Gold Rock Road, faces east on a shaded lot on the west side of NC 48 (Gold Rock Road) approximately 0.5 mile south of SR 1536 (Boseman Road) and the Ricks-Boseman Farm. Frank Parker Spruill, Sr. (1881-1960) built this two-story, brick Prairie-style house on his farm in 1916. Parcels of the large Spruill-Easley farm were sold over the years, and the house survives today on a five-acre lot with a small collection of outbuildings.

This vernacular example of the Prairie style has a foursquare plan and a side hall entry, and is finished with the Colonial Revival detailing that was popular in the period. It has a hipped roof with deep bracketed eaves, hipped dormers at the front and rear, and a one-story front porch with shallow pointed arches between thick brick piers. An enclosed porte cochere projects from the south elevation, and a one-story kitchen is attached to the rear of the house. A one-story bedroom addition extends from the kitchen and out from the northwest corner of the house, and a second-floor sun room has been built over it. Most of the windows are six-over-one sash, including those in the window seat that projects from the entry hall on the north elevation.

A paneled front door framed by wide side lights with elongated diamond-shaped panes gives entry into the side hall. A dogleg staircase rises from the hall to the second floor, and has tapered balusters and a fine, curving handrail. A pair of wide, twenty-four-over-one windows, flanked by regular six-over-one sash, light the front parlor. Both the parlor and the dining room behind it have fine Colonial Revival details, with Adamesque mantelpieces and molded cornices, chair rails, baseboards, and door and window surrounds. Mahogany trim decorates the hardwood floors in the entry hall, parlor, and dining room.

A small collection of frame outbuildings remain behind the Spruill-Easley House, including a smokehouse, stables, equipment shed, slate-roof garage, two pumphouses, and a concrete fish pond.

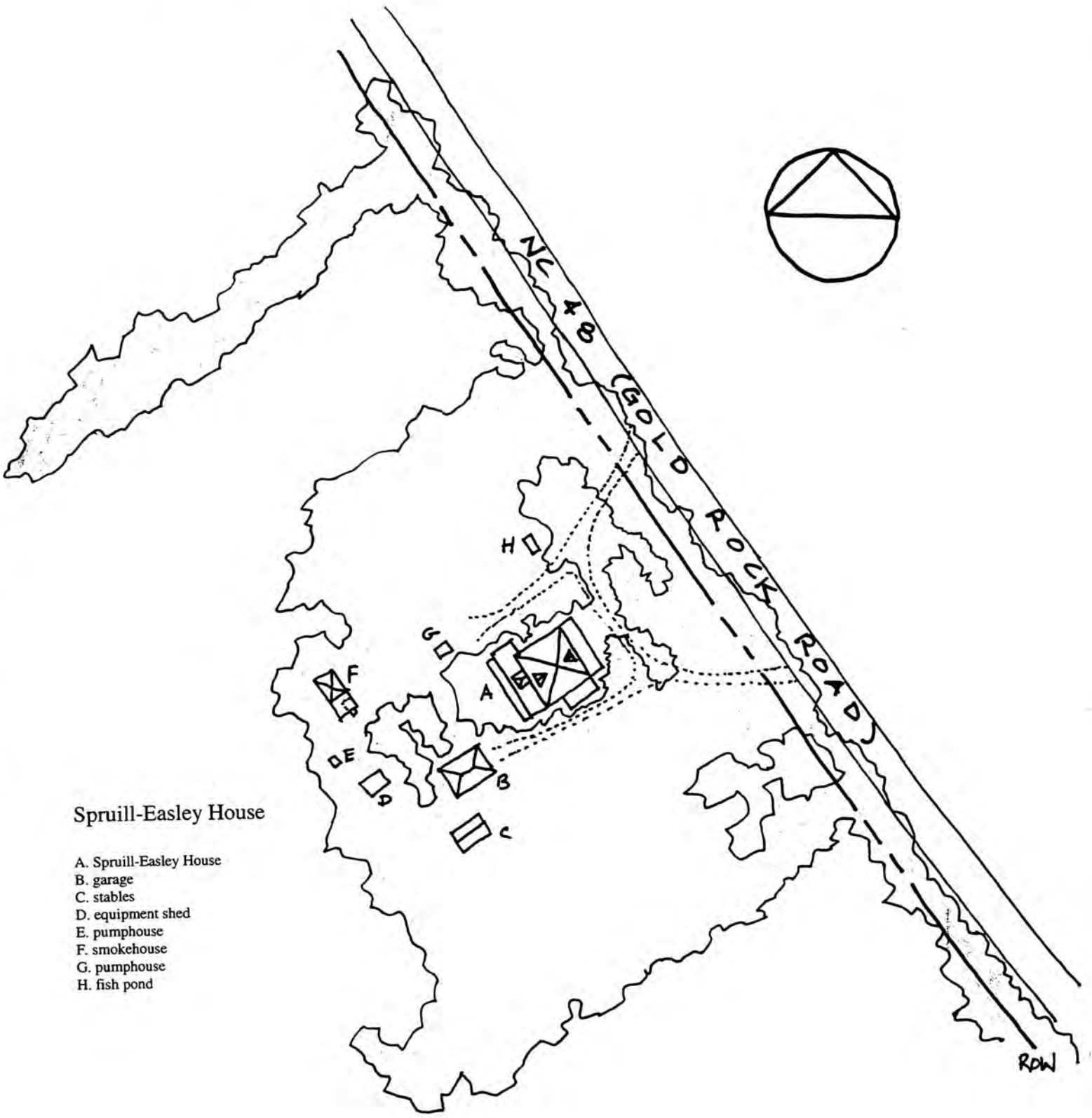
Deed research only roughly sketched the ownership history of this house. Frank P. Spruill, Sr., president of Peoples Bank in Rocky Mount, built it on his farm in 1916, and passed it on to his son Frank Parker Spruill, Jr. (b. 1910). Sometime later, possibly after World War II, the house and farm passed on to the Easley family. The Spruills and Easleys were related by marriage through Polly Easley Spruill (b. 1917), wife of Frank P. Spruill, Jr. Henry Alexander Easley, Jr. (1926-1988), probably brother to Polly Spruill, and his wife Hulda Bennett Easley (1927-1991), gave birth to their son Michael Francis Easley, current Attorney General of North Carolina, while living here in 1950. Although more might have been sold earlier, the Easleys sold about fifty acres in 1976 to developers, retaining only the five-acre house lot. Brian H. Whitford, Jr., bought the house from Huldah Bennett Easley in 1990, restored it, and lives there today.

Evaluation

The Spruill-Easley House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. It is an excellent vernacular example of the Prairie style that was popular in this country between 1900 and 1920, and its fine Colonial Revival finish contributes to the house's architectural significance.

Proposed National Register Boundary

The proposed National Register boundary for the Spruill-Easley House contains all of the five-and-sixteen-hundredths-acre parcel on which it stands (Nash County Tax Parcel map, PIN # 385217-21-2812). The boundary is drawn to include the house, remaining outbuildings, and landscaped yard that are essential to preserving this property's integrity of setting. As the sixty-foot right of way along NC 48 extends approximately ten feet into the yard of the Spruill-Easley House, the curb along NC 48 has been chosen as the eastern boundary in order to include all of the landscape yard associated with this property.



Spruill-Easley House

- A. Spruill-Easley House
- B. garage
- C. stables
- D. equipment shed
- E. pumphouse
- F. smokehouse
- G. pumphouse
- H. fish pond

Figure 8 – Spruill-Easley House
 Site Plan
 Not to Scale



Figure 9 – Spruill-Easley House
 Proposed National Register Boundary Map
 Scale: 1 Inch = 100 Feet

MATCH LINE SEE

N. 822,000

N. 821,500



ROAD

ROCKY

MOUNT

DRIVE

8366
 102
 55.34'
 1400
 50'
 1401
 65.34'
 158.97'
 0244
 189.57'
 74.69'
 9199
 169.97'
 9133
 8079
 8005
 115'
 25
 8340
 138.24'
 115'
 25
 9709
 151.11'
 126.46'
 9761
 53.25'
 36.43'
 99.79'
 101.25'
 45.8
 46.78'
 0523
 9513
 133.83'
 1409
 48.62'
 162'
 27
 43.58'
 200'
 37 B
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 436
 80'
 1408'
 80'
 1425
 1421
 1417
 80'
 1413
 80'

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

- 6. East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED 623) (SL)**



East Carolina Industrial Training School. View E of Fountain Building.



East Carolina Industrial Training School. Fountain Building.



East Carolina Industrial Training School. McCain Building.



East Carolina Industrial Training School. Home Building (left) and McCain Building.



East Carolina Industrial Training School. Horne Building.



East Carolina Industrial Training School. Deans Building.



East Carolina Industrial Training School. Strosnider Building.



East Carolina Industrial Training School. Site of Braswell Building.

6. East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED 623) (SL)

Description and Background

The campus of the East Carolina Industrial Training School, later called the Richard T. Fountain School and now operated as the Fountain Correctional Facility for Women, is on the north side of SR 1402 (Fountain School Road) between the US 301 bypass and SR 1403. A core group of five brick dormitories and an administration building face a shaded quadrangle on the northwest corner of the prison. The dormitories are vacant, and the administration building now serves as the prison's administrative offices.

The state founded the East Carolina Industrial Training School in the early 1920s as a home for juvenile delinquents. This school north of Rocky Mount was begun to accommodate the large pool of applicants that threatened to flood the school in Concord. A committee selected a 117-acre site three and one-half miles north of Rocky Mount in 1924, and construction began the next year. The first building, named the Fountain Building (completed 1925), served as a dormitory, infirmary, dining room, and offices for the school. It is a two-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival brick structure, and has a projecting, three-bay pedimented portico. The main block of the building is five bays deep, laid in four-to-one common bond with quoins at the corners, and has a shallow hipped roof with a dormer on each side. A longer four-bay addition was made to the rear sometime later. Large six-over-six windows light the entire building. Like the other four surviving dormitories, it stands vacant and deteriorated. Prison officials would not grant access to the interior.

In the next few years the school built five more Colonial Revival dormitory buildings. The McCain Building (1930) and the Horne Building (1930) were built east of the Fountain Building along the south side of a shaded quadrangle. The McCain Building is a two-story brick building with a shallow hipped roof. It is nine bays wide, and has a projecting entrance and flanking pedimented pavilions. The Horne Building is of asymmetrical design, with a gabled pavilion entrance projecting from the eastern end of the facade. A smaller gabled pavilion anchors the other end, and another pavilion with gable returns offers a second entrance on the west elevation.

Three other dormitory buildings lined the north side of the quadrangle. The Braswell Building (1928), which once stood across from the Fountain Building, has been demolished, but the Strosnider Building (1928) and the Deans Building (1930) still survive to the east. The Strosnider Building has a projecting, gabled pavilion in the center of the nine-bay facade. There are returns in the gable ends of the building, and quoins decorate the corners. A secondary entrance projects from the east elevation, and most of the windows are large six-over-six sash. The Deans Building is designed much like the Horne Building directly across the quadrangle. On one end is a large, gabled pavilion, with a double-door entrance framed with sidelights and transom. A smaller gabled pavilion with a one-story polygonal room projecting from the front anchors the other end of the facade. Brick pilasters define the edges of both pavilions.

The school built an administration building at the head of the quadrangle in 1938 to complete the campus. The two-story building has a six-bay facade, but only the middle four bays have windows. A one-story porch extends across the four-bay center under these windows. The gable-roof building is three bays deep, and has an oculus window and returns in each gable end. A two-story, four-bay ell connects this front block of the building to a narrower two-story block in the rear. Despite certain remodelings and renovations, some of the interior finish such as the Colonial Revival mantelpiece in the lobby seems to have survived. However, because it serves today as the administration building for the correctional facility, prison officials forbade pictures of the building and only allowed the Principal Investigator access to the front lobby.

As part of their training, the boys in this school worked at various jobs in the outbuildings on the campus, which included a dairy barn, silo, chicken house, woodshed, pump house, garage, granary, laundry, and saw mill. None of these buildings appear to survive today.

Since the 1920s, the school tore down the Braswell Building, and replaced the other buildings with flat-roofed dormitories to the south and east of the old campus. These dorms are used today by the prison. In 1977, the North Carolina Department of Corrections took over operation of the school. In 1984, it became the Fountain Correctional Facility for Women, a minimum security prison. The prison is spread over several hundred acres, and has numerous modern buildings that were probably not associated with the training school during its period of operation from 1926 to 1976.

Context

America's nineteenth-century penal system did not treat juvenile offenders as a separate group from hardened criminals, and the concept of rehabilitation was not yet accepted. The United States experienced a sharp increase in youthful offenders after the Civil War, which has been linked to the rapid development of cities and towns in that period.

Leaving the settled and controlled environment of the countryside, children entered a new atmosphere where temptation and parental neglect would, in the view of contemporary observers, lead them to a life of crime. As industrial towns and cities grew up around the textile mills of North Carolina, the problems experienced with youthful criminals in northern cities came south (Kaplan and Brown, p. 8-1).

In 1890, the North Carolina State Board of Public Charities resolved to form a committee to study the idea of reform schools. But it took several years, the involvement of James P. Cook, editor of the Concord Standard, and the state organization King's Daughters, as well as the support of Governors Fowle, Holt, Aycock, and Glenn, to get the legislature to charter a reform school for juvenile delinquents. In 1907, the state established the Stonewall Jackson Training School in Concord to teach youthful offenders "the precepts of the Holy Bible, good moral conduct, how to work and to be industrious . . . [and] . . . such rudimentary branches of useful knowledge as may be suited the various aged and capacities . . . [including] . . . useful trade and manual training" (Kaplan and Brown, p. 8-2).

The state of North Carolina established four more training schools by 1929. The Samarkand Manor School (1918) in Moore County was for white girls, aged 5-30, and had its impetus in the concern over World War I "camp followers." The State Training School for Negro Delinquent Boys opened in Richmond County in 1925, and was later renamed the Cameron Morrison School. The East Carolina Industrial Training School (later called the Richard T. Fountain School) for white boys was established north of Rocky Mount in 1925 in order to handle the large pools of applicants that were flooding the Stonewall Jackson Training School. Finally, North Carolina founded the State Training School for Negro Girls (later renamed the Dobbs School) near Kinston in 1929.

All of these schools had large amounts of land associated with them, and farming was the primary focus. They attempted to rehabilitate these juvenile delinquents through discipline, education, and hard work. Each school taught these children trades and skills, such as milling, dairying, carpentry, and tailoring. The schools were eventually integrated, and none apparently function in their original capacity today (e.g., the Cameron Morrison School became the Sandhills Youth Center in 1974, and the Richard T. Fountain School became the Fountain Correctional Facility for Women in 1984).

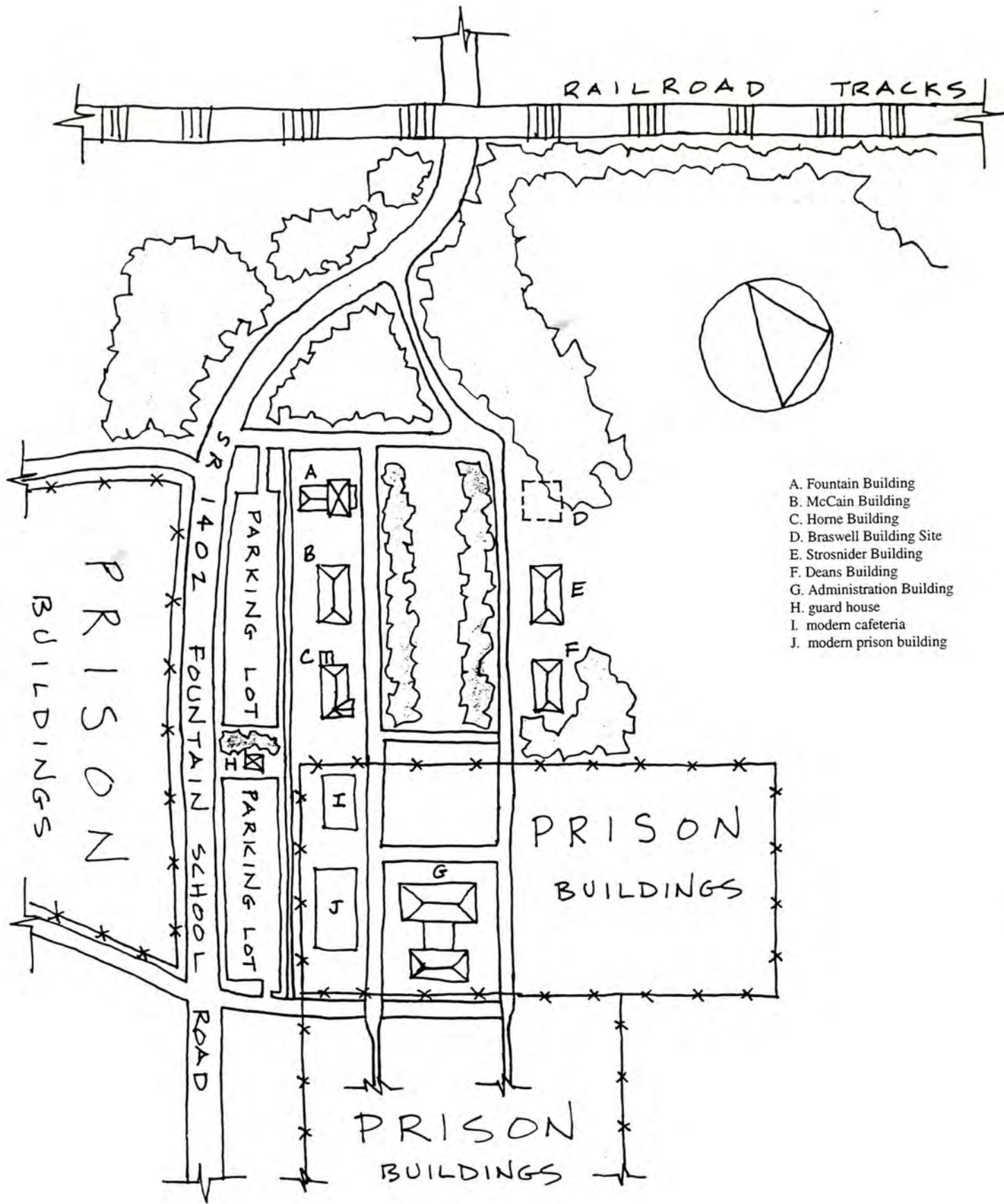
Evaluation

The East Carolina Industrial Training School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in the history of education and the evolution of juvenile corrections policy in North Carolina. Training schools for juvenile delinquents represented an enormous step forward in the recognition of youthful offenders as a separate class from adult criminals, and made great strides towards rehabilitating and educating such offenders.

The East Carolina Industrial Training School is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Construction/Design) for its significance in architecture. The six surviving Colonial Revival school buildings are good examples of the style. Despite the loss of one dormitory and the growth of a modern prison to the east and south (effectively screened from the quadrangle by trees and the buildings themselves), the original campus retains its integrity of design and setting.

Proposed National Register Boundary

The proposed National Register boundary for this property encompasses the surviving elements of the training school (Edgecombe Tax Parcel map, PIN # 386102-67-5615). The boundary is drawn to include the administration building, the five dormitories, and the shaded quadrangle onto which they face, all elements that are historically associated with the school. The excludes the modern prison buildings and dormitories to the east and south.



- A. Fountain Building
- B. McCain Building
- C. Home Building
- D. Braswell Building Site
- E. Strosnider Building
- F. Deans Building
- G. Administration Building
- H. guard house
- I. modern cafeteria
- J. modern prison building

Figure 10 - East Carolina Industrial Training School
 Site Plan
 Not to Scale



Figure 11 – East Carolina Industrial Training School
Proposed National Register Boundary Map
Scale: 1 Inch = 100 Feet

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

8, 81. Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED 624)



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. 1949 house (A).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Garage (C).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Stables (D).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Nineteenth-century house (E).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Nineteenth-century house (E).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Garage (F).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tobacco barn (G).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tobacco barn (H).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Barn (I).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Packhouse (J).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tractor shed (K).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Barn (L).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (M).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (N).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (O).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (Q).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. View W from SR 1400 of tenant house row (M-Q).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (R).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (U).



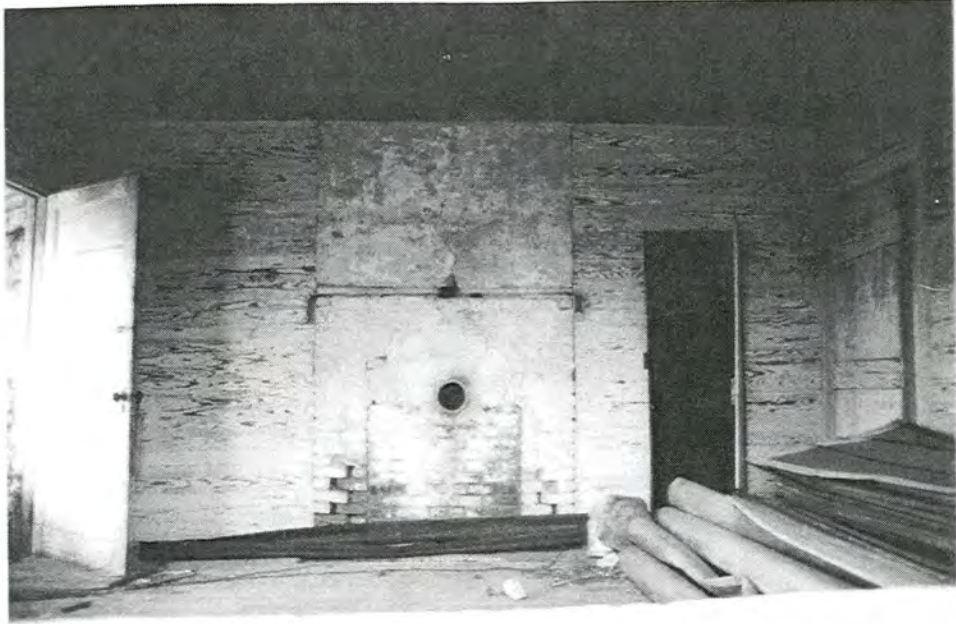
Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. View E from SR 1400 of modern agricultural buildings (Z).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (BB).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (BB).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (BB).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (BB).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Equipment shed (CC).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Stables (DD).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Stables (EE).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tractor shed (FF).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (HH).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tobacco barns (II).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (KK).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Barn (NN).



Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. Tenant house (OO).

8, 81. Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED 624)

Description and Background

This 726-acre Edgecombe County farm lies on either side of SR 1400 (Old Battleboro Road) just south of Battleboro and 0.55 mile north of SR 1404 (Seven Bridges Road). The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm consists of a home farm, a tenant farm, and other tenant houses and modern agricultural buildings; cultivated tobacco and cotton fields extend in all directions from these complexes of buildings.

The “home place,” originally identified as Property #8 in the Preliminary Identification Survey Report (August 1, 1997) for this project, lies at the end of a dirt drive on the west side of Old Battleboro Road, and includes a nineteenth-century farmhouse, a 1949 house, two garages, a stable, two barns, two tobacco barns, a packhouse, a tractor shed, and a privy, all surrounded by tobacco and cotton fields. Five tenant houses stretch eastward along a dirt lane from this complex to Old Battleboro Road. The 1949 house faces Old Battleboro Road from a shaded, fenced yard at the center of the complex. The older farmhouse stood here from the time of its construction in the nineteenth century until 1949, and faced south down a farm lane that has since disappeared (see Fig. 12). In that year, William W. Flye moved the older house to its present location, set it on a concrete block foundation facing east, and built a new house for his family on the original site.

This older farmhouse appears to be the oldest building in the complex. Built of hewn logs and mortise-and-tenon construction, it rises one story under a low hipped roof and has a shallow porch that extends across the front elevation. The house has a double-pile, center-hall plan, and two modest additions and a new deck extend from the rear. Much of the original features and finish survive in this house, including the four-lite sidelights and transom that frame the double four-panel front door, the other four-panel doors inside, the six-over-six windows with simple surrounds, all four post-and-lintel mantelpieces, the tall, plain baseboards, and the exterior weatherboarding attached with cut nails. Even the old wood shingles survive under the newer tin roof (seen when a recent storm peeled the metal roof off the porch). Although well cared for, the house is no longer lived in and is used for storage.

The tenant farm lies south of the “home place,” at the end of a one-half-mile dirt drive on the west side of Old Battleboro Road. This farm was surveyed in the 1984-85 rural Edgecombe County survey (“Odom Tenant House,” ED 624), and was identified as #81 in this Final Identification Survey before the discovery that it was related to the “home place” and thus part of a larger farm. The Odom tenant farm is roughly divided into four groups of buildings, each with a tenant house, and is spread across more than two hundred acres of tobacco and cotton fields. The main group lies at the very end of the dirt drive, and consists of a one-story, four-bay tenant house with twin front doors, a hipped roof with box cornice, a rear shed room, and a central chimney that served a fireplace in both front rooms (only one plain, post-and-lintel mantelpiece survives). Arrayed behind this house are two stables and an equipment shed. The second group of buildings lies on the north side of the dirt drive just east of the first group. It consists of a newer, single-pile tenant house with a shallow gable roof, a small concrete block shed out back, and a metal tractor shed.

Further east along the dirt drive, past a neat row of four tobacco barns and at a point roughly halfway between the first tenant house and Old Battleboro Road, lies the third tenant house and outbuildings. A little larger than the other houses, this third tenant house also has a gable roof and interior chimney, with two small sheds lying behind it and a collapsed tobacco barn just west of it. South of these buildings, at the end of the dirt lane that once extended north to the old farmhouse on the "home place," lies the fourth group of buildings, which includes a tenant house much like the others, a small concrete block shed, and a frame barn.

On the west side of Old Battleboro Road lie two other tenant houses, modern bulk barns and hothouses, and four scattered tobacco barns. A modern ranch house lies in a fenced yard north of all these buildings. Surrounding these tenant houses and outbuildings are acres of tobacco and cotton fields, with dense woods stretching along Beech Branch and Beech Run Canal to the south and east.

The origins of this farm go back to at least 1874, when Henry E. Odom and John D. Odom bought 850 acres at auction.¹ The Odoms and their descendants presumably built the oldest house, the tenant houses, and most if not all the outbuildings (the tenant houses and outbuildings all have circular sawn boards and wire nails). John D. Odom came into sole possession of the farm in 1899. He died in 1909, and the farm was divided among his wife and children when the youngest reached his or her majority in 1919. A survey of the Odom farm in 1928 shows that it was divided into three lots, all of which correspond to the three parcels of the present property (Lot 1 is the "home place," Lot 2 is the tenant farm, and Lot 3 is all the land east of Old Battleboro Road). In 1929, the Odom siblings each took ownership of a parcel: John D. Odom, Jr., got Lot 1, Annie Mae Odom Keller got Lot 2, and Willie Odom Carpenter (later Willie Odom Cooper) got Lot 3. By 1938, Willie Odom Cooper apparently owned all three lots with her second husband, William C. Cooper. In that year, the Coopers and Willie's mother Annie Moore Odom sold Lots 1 and 3 to William W. Flye, Willis Powell, and Jesse Powell. Flye moved into the "home place" (Lot 1) at some point, and built a new house there in 1949. He bought Jesse Powell's interest in the two lots in 1946, and in 1955 purchased the remaining interest from Willis Powell's estate. William Flye's portion of the Odom farm passed on to his heirs after his death, and his son and grandson farm it today. Lot 2 (the tenant farm) descended from Willie Odom Cooper to her son William C. Cooper, Jr., who still owns it.

Evaluation

The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. As a large, intact nineteenth- and twentieth-century tenant farm and a rare survivor of the period, this property is important for the thematic role it played in the agricultural development of Edgecombe County in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Still a functioning tobacco and cotton farm, the property's surviving farmhouses, tenant houses, agricultural outbuildings, and cultivated fields contribute to its appearance as a large tenant farm and are essential to the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm's integrity of design, setting, and feeling.

¹ Census information on this farm was not found.

The nineteenth-century farmhouse on the “home place” of this farm is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. Although much of its original fabric survives, it does not possess any special historical or architectural significance, and suffers from a diminished integrity of location and setting since its relocation in 1949.

Proposed National Register Boundary

The proposed National Register boundary for the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm encompasses 726 acres, and includes the “home place” and tenant farm on the west side of Old Battleboro Road, the tenant houses and outbuildings on the east side of Old Battleboro Road, and the surrounding cultivated fields that are essential to preserving the property’s integrity and appearance as a large nineteenth- and twentieth-century tenant farm. As open fields of tobacco and cotton characterize the majority of this farm, the three parcels that make up this historic property have been included in their entirety (Nash County Tax Parcel maps, PIN #s 3863-71-9701, 3862-77-2671, and 3873-00-7807).

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. 1949 House | Y. tobacco barn |
| B. privy | Z. modern agricultural buildings |
| C. garage | AA. modern ranch house |
| D. stables | BB. tenant house |
| E. 19c house | CC. equipment shed |
| F. garage | DD. stables |
| G, H. tobacco barns | EE. stables |
| I. barn | FF. tractor shed |
| J. packhouse | GG. shed |
| K. tractor shed | HH. tenant house |
| L. barn | II. tobacco barns |
| M, N. tenant houses | JJ. tobacco barn |
| O, P. tenant houses | KK. tenant house |
| Q, R. tenant houses | LL. shed |
| S, T. tobacco barns | MM. shed |
| U. tenant house | NN. barn |
| V. shed | OO. tenant house |
| W. tobacco barn | PP. shed |
| X. trailer | |

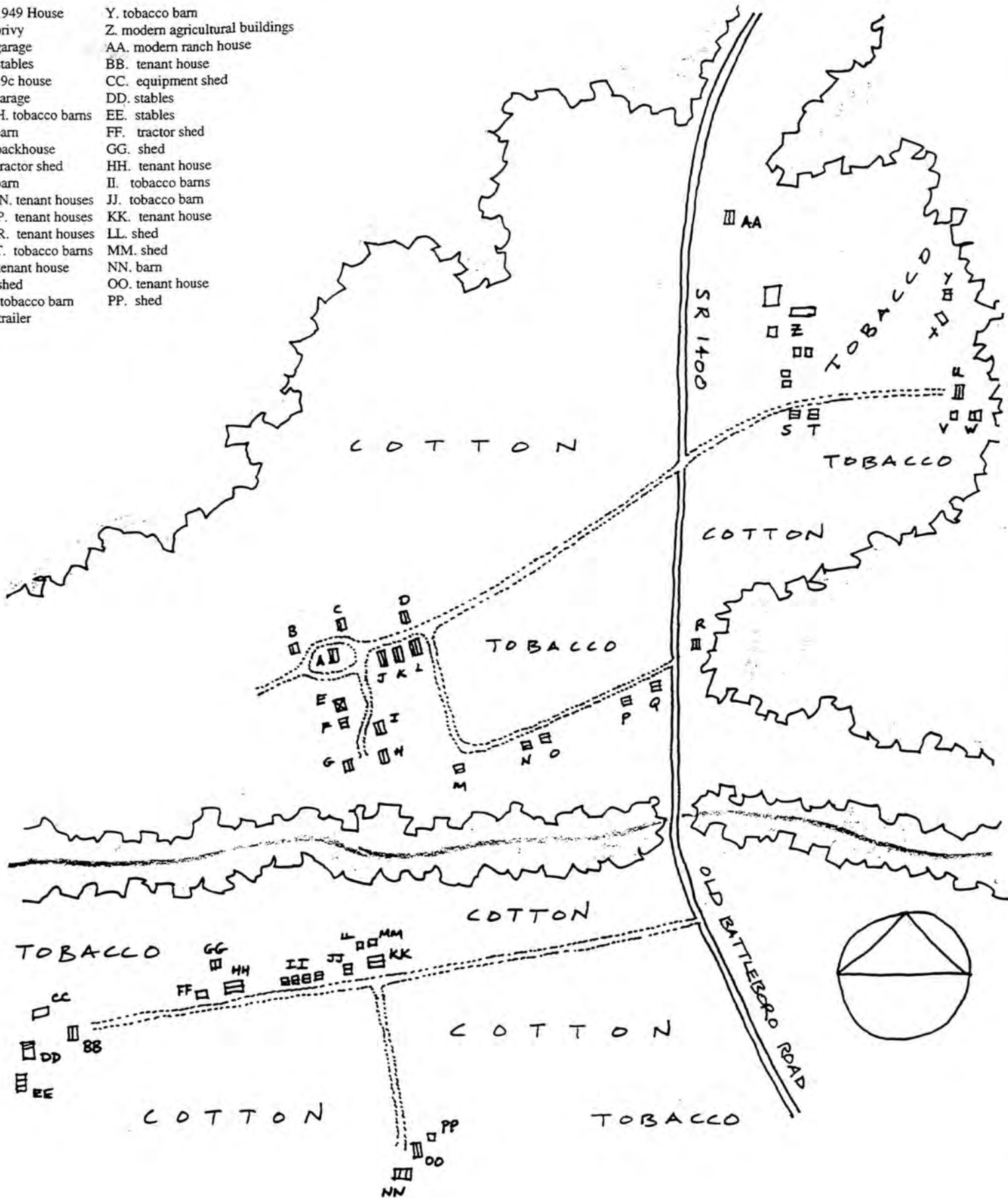


Figure 13 – Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm
 Site Plan
 Not to Scale

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

44-45. Brown Farm



Brown Farm. House (A).



Brown Farm. House (A).



Brown Farm. House (A).



Brown Farm. View N of farm complex lane.



Brown Farm. Bulk barns (B).



Brown Farm. Packhouse (C).



Brown Farm. Tobacco barns (E, F, H).



Brown Farm. Barn (I).



Brown Farm. Smokehouse in foreground (K); chicken coop in background (J).



Brown Farm. Bulk barn at left (L); house in background (A).



Brown Farm. Tractor shed in middle background (M).



Brown Farm. Hipped-roof shed (O) and barn (P).



Brown Farm. Feed barn (Q).



Brown Farm. View SW from farm complex of tenant house (R).



Brown Farm. Tenant house (R).



Brown Farm. View N along Browntown Road; Brown's tobacco fields at left.

44-45. Brown Farm

Description and Background

This farm complex is located on the west side of SR 1589 (Browntown Road) at the end of a long dirt drive. It sits on a seventy-acre parcel, but was once part of William H. Brown's large nineteenth-century farm. The complex consists of an early-twentieth-century farmhouse shaded by large oak trees and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Tobacco and cotton fields almost surround the complex, though thick woods begin only a short distance to the east. To the south of the complex, across a stock pond, stands a tenant house (identified as #44 in this survey).

This typical one-story, double-pile, hipped-roof farmhouse probably dates to the 1910s or 1920s. A full-facade porch with turned posts shades the front of the three-bay house, which faces south. A pair of two-over-two windows flanks the front door, which has a windowpane top and a paneled bottom. Pairs of the same windows also light the east and west sides of the house. A shallow screened porch extends across the rear of the house, and a short rear ell projects from it. Although the Brown family still farms the land, no one lives in the house. Its interior finish and condition are not known.

A good collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings are located behind the house. These include a smokehouse, a chicken coop, a privy, two barns, a feed shed, a packhouse, three tobacco barns, two tractor sheds, an equipment shed, a hipped-roof building of unknown usage, and four modern bulk barns. The packhouse, bulk barns, and tobacco barns are lined along a farm lane leading north from the house, and the other buildings stand in the yard east of the lane. Aside from the bulk barns, all these frame outbuildings date to the 1940s or 1950s.

This complex seems to have once been part of the larger William H. Brown Farm. He owned much of the land in the area, and his descendants still live on family lands along Browntown Road. William Henry Brown (d. ca. 1910s) and his wife Elizabeth "Bettie" Vick Brown (d. after 1925) acquired their lands in the nineteenth century, and built their house north of this property. It no longer survives. After William's death in the 1910s, Bettie began selling parcels of land of the current farm to her eldest son, William Henry Brown, Jr., (1882-1961) and presumably another son, J. H. Brown (dates unknown).² A 1915 survey of the "Brown Plantation" shows parcels owned by various members of the Brown family (see Fig. 15). J. H. "Jim" Brown, William, Jr.'s, brother, is shown in possession of the tract that contains the present farm complex. Jim Brown built the present farmhouse in the 1910s or 1920s, and farmed tobacco in the southern fields. Deeds in 1919 and 1925 gave William, Jr., possession of most of the fields north of J. H. Brown's farm.

² Lands were also given or sold to other children. Berry Robert Brown (d. 1950) received a large tract on the north side of the family farm, and built a house there in 1910, which survives today with a wonderful collection of outbuildings. B. R. Brown's farm is outside the APE, and is separated from this complex by several modern houses.

Robert Spencer Brown (1913-1984) bought the farmhouse and some or all of the surrounding fields from his uncle, Jim Brown, and continued to farm tobacco there. According to Spencer's son, Kirby Brown, Spencer built the existing outbuildings in the 1940s or 1950s. Spencer's widow, Sallie Brown, owns the farm today, and her son Kirby farms tobacco and cotton in these fields. The fields north of the complex are divided among five different parcels; some are still in family possession.

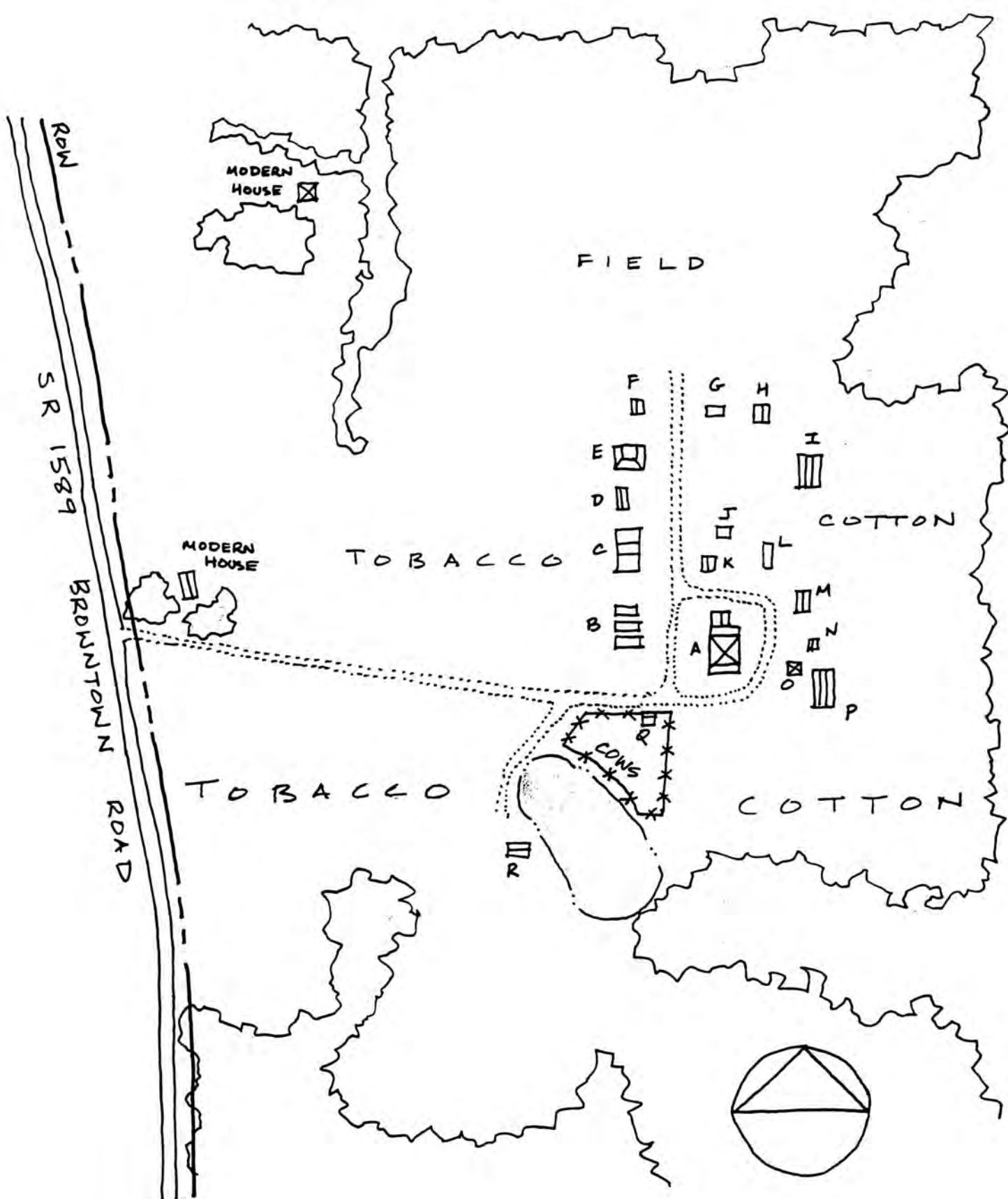
Evaluation

The Brown Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. The Brown Farm, the remains of which survive as a farm complex and tobacco and cotton fields, is important for the thematic role it played in the agricultural development of Nash County in the twentieth century. Still a functioning tobacco and cotton farm, the property's surviving farmhouse, tenant house, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and cultivated fields contribute to its appearance as a mid-sized, twentieth-century tobacco farm and are essential to the Brown Farm's integrity of design, setting, and feeling.

The early-twentieth-century farmhouse is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. The one-story, double-pile, hipped roof house is typical of its type and period, and lacks the necessary historical or architectural significance to make it eligible under this Criterion.

Proposed National Register Boundary

The proposed National Register boundary for the Brown Farm encompasses approximately 100 acres on six parcels of land (Nash County Tax Parcel maps, PIN #'s 384200-44-8660, 384200-55-7296, 384200-55-7497, 384200-56-8125, 384200-46-5512, and 384200-45-9530). It includes the family farm complex of house and outbuildings, the tenant house south of the complex, and the fields north and south of the complex, all of which are essential to preserving the property's integrity and appearance as an early-twentieth-century tobacco farm. The farm complex, tenant house, and the southern fields are situated on one parcel (PIN # 384200-44-8660). Parts of the remaining parcels have been drawn within the boundary in order to include the field north of the complex. The boundary follows the treeline that defines the northern field. The southern boundary follows a distinct line between the southern field and the Hunter Farm, a property that has belonged in that family since at least the late nineteenth century and has apparently never been associated with William H. Brown's larger farm. The western boundary follows the back of the ditch along Browntown Road in order to include all of the tobacco fields associated with this farm; the edge of the maintained right of way parallels the power lines along the back of the ditch.



**Figure 16 – Brown Farm
Site Plan
Not to Scale**

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Brown Farmhouse | J. chicken coop |
| B. bulk barns | K. smokehouse |
| C. packhouse | L. bulk barn |
| D. tractor shed | M. tractor shed |
| E. tobacco barn | N. privy |
| F. tobacco barn | O. hipped-roof shed |
| G. shed | P. barn |
| H. tobacco barn | Q. feed barn |
| I. barn | R. tenant house |
| J. chicken coop | |

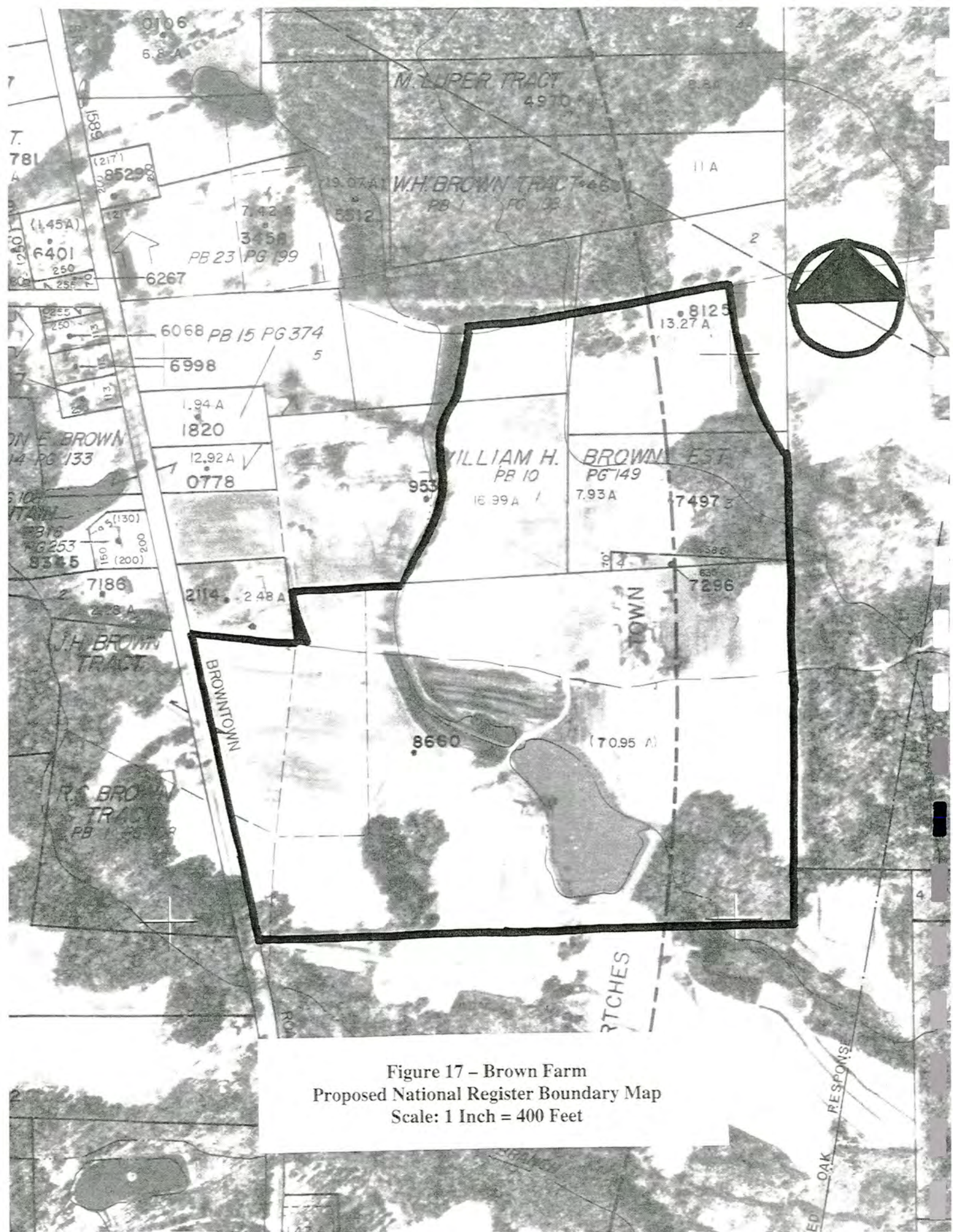


Figure 17 – Brown Farm
 Proposed National Register Boundary Map
 Scale: 1 Inch = 400 Feet

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Not Eligible for the National Register:

4. Haverson Griffin House



Haverson Griffin House.



Haverson Griffin House. View from SW.



Haverson Griffin House. South elevation.



Haverson Griffin House. View from SE.



Haverson Griffin House. East elevation.



Haverson Griffin House. View from NE.



Haverson Griffin House. Original mantel in east room.

4. Haverson Griffin House

Description and Background

The Haverson Griffin House faces south in a small yard on the east side of SR 1135 (Peele Road). Trees partially screen the house from the nearby road. The house is part of a larger parcel on which no contemporary outbuildings or houses survive. Two barns and a shed, unrelated to this house, stand nearby.

According to Rick Mattson's 1984 survey of Nash County, the Haverson Griffin House is one of the county's oldest surviving houses. Griffin built the two-room, one-and-one-half-story core of this house about 1797. A rear ell was added later, and a front ell and porch were built ca. 1900. The 1797 section of the house has a single-pile, center-hall plan, with a rear shed addition that is probably original to the house. A gable roof with rakeboards and a box cornice cover the house, and single-shoulder brick chimneys flank either end. These chimneys are said to have tumbled brick shoulders under their stucco finish. Brick piers and concrete block walls support the house, but the original stone pier foundation survives underneath. The new foundation and the replacement six-over-six sash with plain surrounds were probably added at the same time as the front ell. One window has been removed from a rear shed room that serves today as the bathroom. The house is sheathed in weatherboards, and a mix of wrought, cut, and wire nails found in these boards suggest that some are original.

The original front door under the ca. 1900 porch has been replaced, and dates to the later period. The door opens into a center hall flanked by two rooms. The original straight-run attic stair survives at the rear of the hall, and leads to the old sleeping quarters. The floorboards in the downstairs hall and rooms appear to be original. The east room has an original post and lintel mantel, molded window surrounds dating to the turn of the century, a board and batten ceiling, plain original baseboards, and plaster walls that start flush with the outer edge of the baseboards. The mantel in the west room has been removed, and plywood covers the ceiling.

A one-story ell with an enclosed porch extends from the rear of the house, and has rakeboards and a box cornice similar to those in the 1797 section of the house. This appears to be a later addition, though it predates the ca. 1900 front ell in its apparent construction. It might have been a detached kitchen that was attached to the house in the nineteenth century. If so, its chimney no longer survives. This ell has the same ca. 1900 six-over-six windows as the rest of the house, plus a pair of four-over-four sash and a large sixteen-lite fixed pane window that might indicate the location of an original chimney.

A ca. 1900 ell projects from the front, covering an entire bay of the three-bay 1797 section of the house. It has recessed eaves, gable returns, a box cornice, and a chimney in the gable. Six-over-six windows light this ell, and a paneled door of the period opens onto the porch. The ell and the front porch stand on the same brick piers and concrete block walls that support the older part of the house. Turned posts of the period support the porch roof, and concrete steps lead into the yard in front of the house.

Evaluation

The Haverson Griffin House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. Although it is said to be one of the oldest houses in Nash County, and some late-eighteenth-century features survive, such as the mantelpiece, chimneys, and attic stairs, too many changes have been made to the Haverson Griffin House for it to maintain its integrity and retain its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century appearance. The loss of windows, doors, and the mantelpiece in the west room detract from its integrity of materials and workmanship, and the addition of the ca. 1900 ell on the front masks the house's original appearance and diminishes its integrity of design.

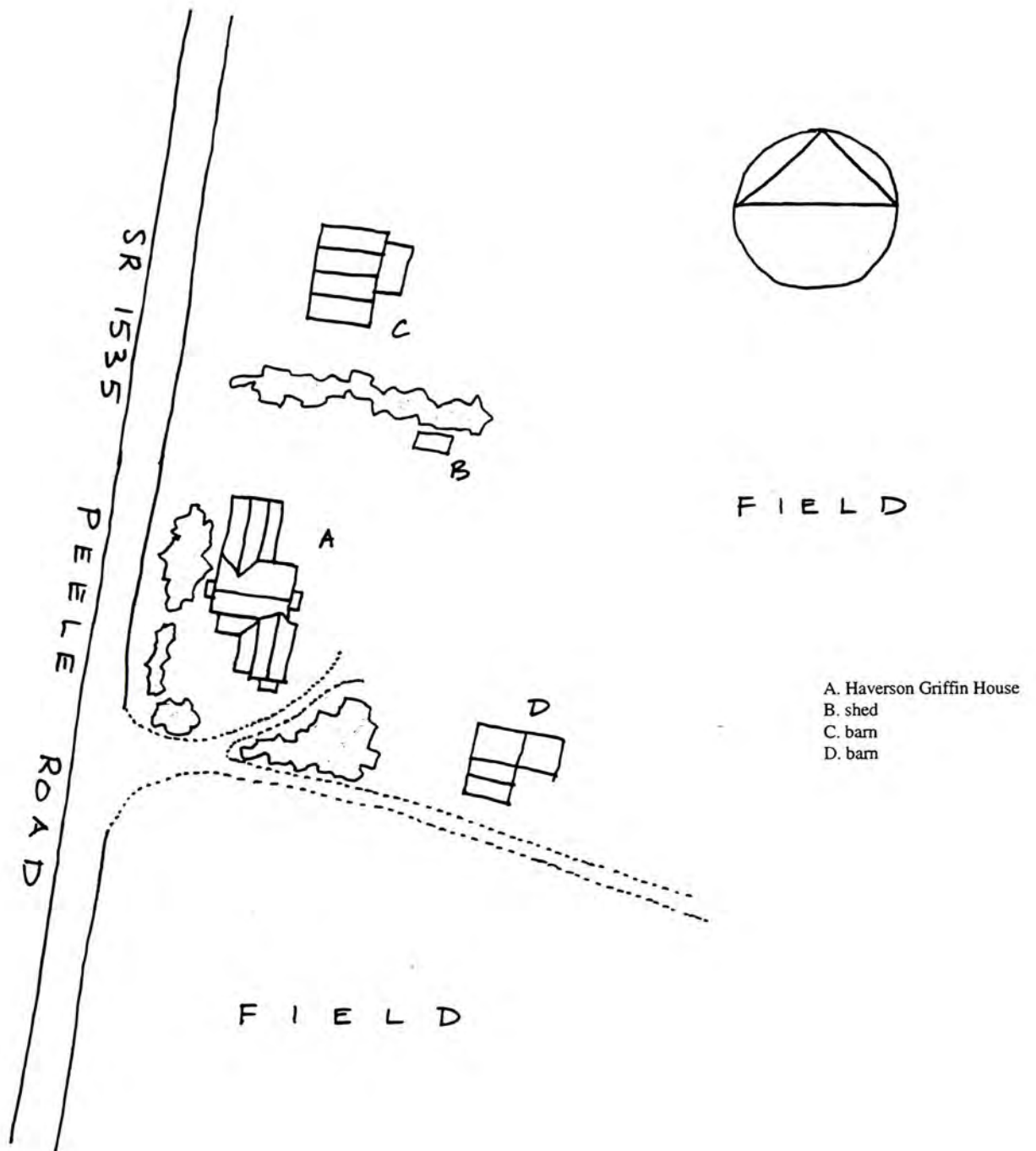


Figure 18 – Haverson Griffin House
 Site Plan
 Not to Scale

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Appendix A

*Concurrence Letter, Inventory, and Photographs
of Properties Not Eligible for the National Register
and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation*



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

November 10, 1997

Mark Atkinson
Kimley-Horn & Associates
P.O. Box 33068
Raleigh NC 27636-3068

Re: Phase Environmental Study for Rocky Mount, Nash
and Edgecombe Counties

Dear Mr. Atkinson:

On October 3, 1997, Debbie Bevin and Linda Edmisten of our staff met with you and Scott Owen to review photographs of properties within the above referenced project's area of potential effect that will not be evaluated in the final report. At that meeting, we concurred that properties in the Northern Study Area numbered 10-43, 46-52, 54-80, and 82-87, and in the Southern Study Area numbered 1, 4, 6, 8-80, and 82-201 (see attached list) do not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and do not merit further evaluation. We look forward to receiving and reviewing the final report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Enclosure

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Missy Dickens
N. Graf
← Scott Owen



Inventory of Identified Properties
Final Identification Survey of
Historic Architectural Resources for
Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan
Northern Section
Nash and Edgecombe Counties
October 3, 1997

Properties Listed in the National Register

1. Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (Hidden Path) (NS 508) (NR)

Hidden Path consists of a ca. 1845 house of Federal and Greek Revival design with several outbuildings on a 632-acres. It has one of the county's most intact collections of early outbuildings.

Properties To be Evaluated in Final Report

3. Ricks-Boseman Farm

This nineteenth-century farm consists of an 1870s house extensively remodeled in the Craftsman style in 1926, a 1916 bungalow, several dairy outbuildings, and three tenant houses. It began dairy operations in 1886, and is possibly the first dairy farm in the Rocky Mount area.

4. Haverson Griffin House (NS 628)

This house was built ca. 1797, and is one of the oldest extant houses in Nash County. It has a center-hall, single-pile plan, with surviving flanking chimneys. Two ca. 1900 wings extend from the front and rear of the house.

5. Spruill-Easley House

This Colonial Revival foursquare was built about 1916. Once this house was the center of a large Nash County farm, but today it sits on a five-acre parcel. Recently restored, it has its original Colonial Revival fireplaces and mahogany-trimmed hardwood floors. According to the owner, Mike Easley, the current Attorney General of North Carolina, was born here.

6. East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED 623) (SL)

This 1920s training school for delinquent youths is one of two rural academic complexes in Edgecombe County. A core of five brick Colonial Revival dormitories survive today. The facility is still in operation by the North Carolina Department of Corrections as the Fountain Correctional Facility for Women.

8, 81. Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED 624)

This nineteenth-century tobacco farm appears to survive in two parts: a home farm with two houses, several outbuildings, and seven tenant houses (#8), and an apparently adjoining tenant farm consisting of four tenant houses and several outbuildings (#81, ED 624).

44, 45. Brown Farm

The Brown Farm has the appearance of an early-twentieth-century tobacco farm: a ca. 1920s pyramidal-roof cottage is surrounded by several tobacco barns, packhouses, and sheds. A tenant house (#44) related to the farm stands south of the house and outbuildings.

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

10. House Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
11. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
12. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
13. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
14. St. Paul's Baptist Church Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
15. Spring Green Church Lacks historical or architectural significance
16. Raper-Newton Farm Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
17. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
18. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
19. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
20. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
21. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
22. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
23. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
24. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
25. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
26. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
27. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
28. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
29. Tabernacle Baptist Church Lacks historical or architectural significance.
30. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
31. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
32. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
33. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
34. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
35. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
36. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
37. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
38. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
39. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
40. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
41. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
42. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
43. Hunter Farm Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
44. Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
47. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
48. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
49. Watson's Store Lacks historical or architectural significance.
50. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.

51. Overton Farm Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
52. Jeffreys School (NS 629) Lacks historical or architectural significance.
54. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
55. Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
56. House (NS 511) Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
57. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
58. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
59. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
60. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
61. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
62. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
63. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
64. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
65. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
66. Store Lacks historical or architectural significance.
67. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
68. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
69. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
70. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
71. Farm Lacks historical or architectural significance.
72. Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
73. Outbuilding Lacks historical or architectural significance.
74. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
75. Davis-Fisher Farm Has lost integrity.
76. Davis Cemetery Lacks historical or architectural significance.
77. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
78. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
79. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
80. Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
82. Phillips Farm (ED 639, 640) Lacks integrity.
83. Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
84. Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
85. Tenant House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
86. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
87. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.



10. House



11. House



12. House



13. House



14. St. Paul's Baptist Church



15. Spring Green Church



16. Raper-Newton Farm.



17. House



18. House



19. House



20-21. House



22. House



23. House



24. House



25. House



26. House



27. House



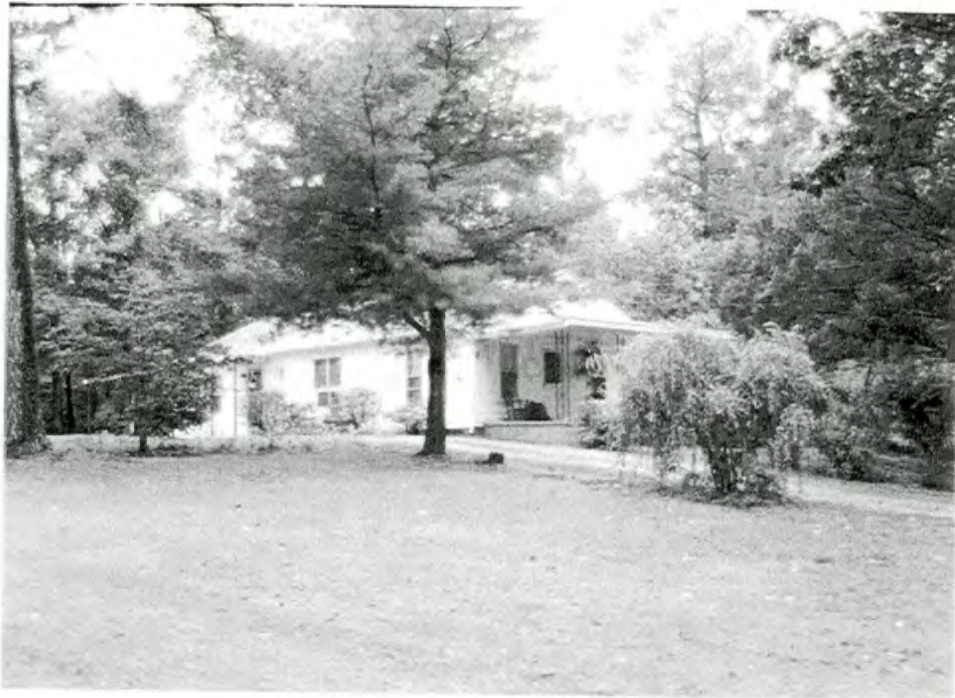
28. House



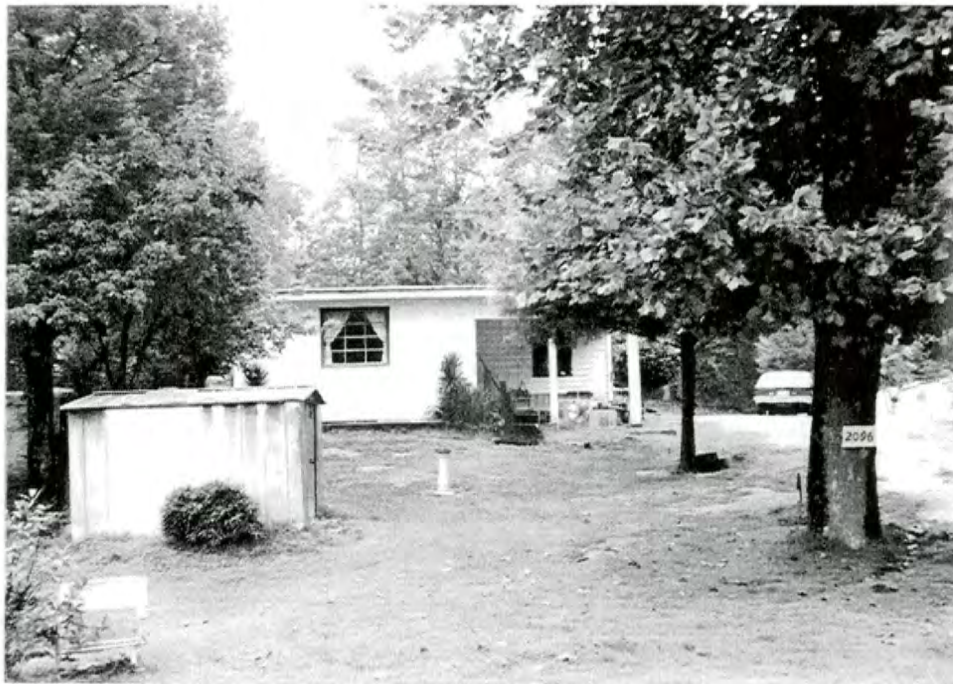
29. Tabernacle Baptist Church



30. House



31. House



32. House



33. House



34. House and Outbuildings



35. House



36. House and Outbuildings



37. House



38. House



39. House



40. House



41. House



42. House



43. Hunter Farm Tenant House



46. Tenant House



47. House



48. House



49. Watson's Store



50. House



51. Overton Farm



52. Jeffreys School (NS 629)



54. House



55. Tenant House



56. House (NS 511)



57. House



58. House



59. House



60. House



61. House



62. House



63. House



64. House



65. House



66. Store



67. House



68. House



69. House



70. House



71. Farm



72. Tenant house



73. Outbuilding



74. House and Outbuildings



75. Davis-Fisher Farm



76. Davis Cemetery



77. House



78. House



79. House



80. Tenant House



82. Phillips Farm (ED 639, 640)



83. Tenant house



84. Tenant House



85. Tenant House



86. House



87. House

Appendix B

Professional Qualifications

Scott Campbell Owen

4808 Haverwood Lane #1213
Dallas, Texas 75287

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September 1997

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Scott C. Owen, Architectural Historian

June 1997 to present

Historic Preservation and Environmental Review Services
Raleigh, North Carolina and Dallas, Texas

Private Consulting Architectural Historian

Secure compliance with state and Federal historic preservation laws and regulations with respect to historic architectural properties for transportation projects; perform architectural field surveys; develop historic contexts; evaluate properties for National Register eligibility; prepare historic architectural resources survey reports as part of environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and their consultants; assess effects of transportation projects on National Register-eligible and -listed properties; coordinate mitigation efforts between NCDOT, State Historic Preservation Office, and other concerned agencies and individuals.

North Carolina Department of Transportation

March 1994 to June 1997

Division of Highways
Planning and Environmental Branch
Historic Architectural Resources Section
Raleigh, North Carolina

Historic Restoration/Preservation Specialist I

Secure compliance with state and Federal historic preservation laws and regulations with respect to historic architectural properties; perform architectural field surveys; develop historic contexts; evaluate properties for National Register eligibility; prepare historic architectural resources survey reports as part of environmental studies conducted by NCDOT; assess effects of transportation projects on National Register-eligible and -listed properties; coordinate mitigation efforts between NCDOT, State Historic Preservation Office, and other concerned agencies and individuals.

Historic Preservation Division

June-August 1990

Department of Planning and Development
City of Dallas, Texas

Historic Preservation Intern

Performed architectural field surveys and background research in preparation for a local historic district nomination of an industrial section of Dallas, Texas; presented results to the Dallas Landmark Commission.

EDUCATION

University of Virginia

Charlottesville, Virginia

Ph.D. Candidate, Architectural History

1992-94

Major Field: Early American Architecture

Minor Fields: Medieval Architecture; European Architecture after 1750

M.A. Architectural History

1991

Major Field: Early American Architecture

Thesis: George Washington's Mount Vernon as British Palladian Architecture

Texas A&M University

College Station, Texas

B.A. History

1989

Minor: Historic Preservation

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORTS

Phase I (Reconnaissance) Preliminary Identification: Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan, Southern Study Area Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina	August 1997
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Preliminary Identification: Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan, Northern Study Area Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina	August 1997
Phase II (Abridged) US 64 from NC 45 East of Plymouth to SR 1235 East of Columbia Washington and Tyrrell Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2548	April 1997
Phase II (Abridged) NC 55 from SR 1108 (Wake Chapel Road) to SR 1114 (Ralph Stevens Road) Wake County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2907	February 1997
Phase II (Intensive) Final Identification: Elizabeth City Thoroughfare Plan Pasquotank County, North Carolina Multiple TIP No.'s	June 1996
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Elizabeth City Thoroughfare Plan Pasquotank County, North Carolina Multiple TIP No.'s	February 1996
Phase II (Abridged) SR 1716 (Graham-Hopedale Road) from Providence Road in Graham to US 70 (Church Street) in Burlington Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2410	November 1995
Phase II (Abridged) NC 56 from I-85 at Butner to NC 50 South of Creedmoor Granville County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2542	August 1995
Phase II (Abridged) US 17 from the New Bern Bypass at SR 1003 to the Proposed Washington Bypass near SR 1127 Craven and Beaufort Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2513	June 1995
Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: NC 119 from I-85 to South of SR 1917 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3109	June 1995
Phase II (Abridged) NC 24-27 from East of SR 1963 to East of SR 1783 Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2530A	May 1995

<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 55 from US 17 in Bridgeton to NC 304 in Bayboro Craven and Pamlico Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2539</p>	<p>May 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 119 from I-85 to South of SR 1917 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3109</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) Cook Road (SR 1311) and Shallowford Church Road (SR 1301) Upgrade and Extension from US 70 to NC 87 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3110</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) US 421-NC 87 Sanford Bypass Lee County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2417</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) US 17 from the New Bern Bypass at SR 1003 to the Washington Bypass near SR 1127 Craven and Beaufort Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2513</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 24 from Swansboro to West of NC 58 at Cape Carteret Onslow and Carteret Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2105AA</p>	<p>March 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) SR 1426 (Bolling Road)/Fifth Street from SR 1400 (W. Tenth St.) to NC 48 (Roanoke Avenue) Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, North Carolina TIP No. U-1007</p>	<p>February 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 54 from SR 2106 to NC 119 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2538</p>	<p>January 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) St. Mark's Church Road from SR 1146 (Kirkpatrick Road) to US 70 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2905</p>	<p>January 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Intensive) Addendum: US 17 New Bern Bypass from the Jones-Craven County Line to SR 1438 near Vanceboro Craven County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2301</p>	<p>December 1994</p>

<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>December 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) US 64 from NC 45 East of Plymouth to 2000 Feet East of NC 32 Washington County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2548</p>	<p>December 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) US 17 from Trent Road (SR 1278) to US 70 Business/NC 55 New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2556</p>	<p>November 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>November 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 98 (Wake Forest Bypass) from West of SR 1923 to East of SR 2053 Wake County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2809</p>	<p>October 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Construct Concord-Kannapolis Westside Bypass from NC 49 to I-85 Cabarrus County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2246</p>	<p>September 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>September 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 180 from SR 2200 to NC 2052 Shelby vicinity, Cleveland County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2221</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 111 from SR 1710 to US 70 Goldsboro, Wayne County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2715</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen US 70 from SR 2851 (Penry Road) to the Proposed Greensboro Eastern Loop Interchange Guilford County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2581A</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) Interchange Alternatives US 117 from US 13 in Goldsboro to Proposed US 264 Bypass Wilson County, North Carolina TIP No. R-1030D</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) Widen SR 2472 (Mallard Creek Church Road) from I-85 to US 29 and SR 2833 from US 29 to NC 49 Mecklenburg County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2508</p>	<p>August 1994</p>

Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 62 from US 158-NC 86 East of Yanceyville to NC 57 in Milton Caswell County, North Carolina TIP No. R-3103	July 1994
Phase II (Abridged) Maple Street Extension from I-85 to NC 87 at Moore Street Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2411	July 1994
Phase II (Abridged) US 17 Bypass Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2515	June 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) I-95 from 1.1 Miles South of US 158 to the Virginia State Line Halifax and Northhampton Counties, North Carolina TIP No. I-905	June 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Glensford Road Extension from SR 1400 to SR 1404 Cumberland County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3107	June 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Construct Left Turn Lanes on US 1 on all Median Crossovers from 0.23 Mile North of US 15-501 to 0.15 Mile North of NC 78 Lee County, North Carolina TIP No. W-2940	May 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Widen US 70 from a Two-Lane Undivided Facility to a Five-Lane Curb and Gutter Facility McDowell County, North Carolina TIP No. R-3115	May 1994

PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

Author "Romanticism and the Picturesque," in <u>A Romantic Architect in Antebellum North Carolina: The Works of Alexander Jackson Davis</u> by Edward T. Davis, et al. (forthcoming 1997)	1996
Writer and Assistant Editor Museum Exhibit and Catalogue, "A Romantic Architect in Antebellum North Carolina: The Works of Alexander Jackson Davis." The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. and the North Carolina Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina	1995-96
"Thomas Jefferson's Design for the University of Virginia" University of Virginia Student Exhibition on the Lawn Charlottesville, Virginia	November 1993
"Mount Vernon from Palladianism to Postmodernism" Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Richmond, Virginia	November 1992

"Mount Vernon from Palladianism to Postmodernism"

Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia

October 1992

Author

Entry No. 53, "Gatekeepers' Lodges and Gate, Mount Vernon," in The Making of Virginia Architecture
by Charles E. Brownell, et al. (Richmond: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992)

1992

"Mount Vernon and the Colonial Revival"

4th Annual Architectural History Symposium
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

November 1991

"Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia"

American Institute of Architects' National Council on Design
Charlottesville, Virginia

April 1991

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Society of Architectural Historians
National Trust for Historic Preservation

1989 to present
1993 to present

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FINAL IDENTIFICATION

Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan
Southern Section

Prepared for:

City of Rocky Mount
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Multi 802
2 of 2



**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Final Identification**

**Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan
Southern Section**

Prepared for:

**City of Rocky Mount
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared by:

**Scott C. Owen
Architectural Historian
4808 Haverwood Lane #1213
Dallas, Texas 75287**

October 1997


Principal Investigator
Scott C. Owen, Architectural Historian

31 OCT 1997

Date


Project Manger, Department of Engineering
City of Rocky Mount

03/04/98

Date

Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Management Summary

As part of a future outer loop of Rocky Mount, the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the City of Rocky Mount plan to construct a multi-lane facility on new location south of Rocky Mount. The project extends east from SR 1717 in Nash County to SR 1164 in Edgecombe County. Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., is preparing the planning documents for the subject project. Six different alternatives are being studied. The length of this project measures approximately 4.5 miles. Additional right of way will be required.

In July, 1997, Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., hired Scott C. Owen, Principal Investigator, to conduct and prepare a Preliminary Identification Survey and Report of Historic Architectural Resources for the subject project. This survey was conducted and report prepared (August 1, 1997) in accordance with the guidelines for a Phase I (Reconnaissance) survey as outlined in "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines" (NCDOT, June 15, 1994, as amended). The Principal Investigator identified those properties within the study area which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina Study List; those properties which are definitely eligible for the National Register; and those properties which are probably, but not obviously, eligible for the National Register. Five properties were identified in this survey, and are listed below:

Properties Definitely Eligible for the National Register

Daughtridge Farm (ED 586, 587, 588)

Properties Probably Eligible for the National Register

Henry Batts House (NS 599)

Edwin Gray Robbins House (NS 609)

Daughtridge-Proctor House (ED 579)

Worsley Farm (ED 570, 571, 572, 573)

In September, 1997, the City of Rocky Mount hired Scott C. Owen, Principal Investigator, to conduct and prepare a Final Identification Survey and Report of Historic Architectural Resources for the subject project. The Principal Investigator conducted this survey to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all properties over forty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. He consulted the Nash and Edgecombe County survey maps and files at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), as well as the listings of the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina Study List, to find information on historic properties in the project area. Based on information found in these files, as well as the results of a field survey, the Principal Investigator established a boundary for the APE to include those properties in a corridor measuring approximately 2000 feet along the alternatives of the project. Because of changes made in the alternatives since the Preliminary Identification Survey and Report (August 1, 1997), the Edwin Gray Robbins House is no longer within the APE. The Principal

Investigator conducted an intensive survey by car and on foot on September 25, 26, and 28, and October 5, 10, and 15, 1997, covering one hundred percent of the APE, to identify those properties over forty years of age that appeared to be eligible for the National Register.

The Principal Investigator identified 199 properties in this survey. No properties are listed on the National Register or the North Carolina Study List. In meetings on October 3 and 10, 1997, NCDOT and SHPO concurred with the Principal Investigator's determination that 196 properties are not eligible for the National Register and are not worthy of further evaluation. An inventory of these properties and photographs of each follow in Appendix A. The remaining properties are evaluated in this report; two have been found eligible for the National Register.

Properties Eligible for the National Register

3. Daughtridge Farm (ED 586, 587, 588)	29
7. Bulluck Farm	47

Properties Not Eligible for the National Register

5. Worsley Farm (ED 570, 571, 572, 573)	65
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Properties Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

1. Henry Batts House (NS 599)	90
4. Daughtridge-Proctor House (ED 579)	90
6. Farm	91
8. House	91
9. House	92
10. House	92
11. House	93
12. House	93
13. House	94
14. House and Outbuildings	94
15. House	95
16. House	95
17. House	96
18. House	96
19. House	97
20. House	97
21. House	98
22. House	98
23. House	99
24. House	99
25. House	100
26. House	100

27. House	101
28. House	101
29. House	102
30. House	102
31. House	103
32. House and Outbuildings	103
33. House	104
34. House	104
35. House	105
36. House	105
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43. House	109
44. House	109
45. House	110
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49. House	112
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56. Store	114
57. House	114
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80. House	124
81. <i>This number skipped during survey.</i>	
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93. House	130
94. House	130
95. House	131
96. House	131
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98. House	132
99. House	133
100. House	133
101. House and Outbuildings	134
102. Cemetery	134
103. Farmhouses	135
104. House	135
105. House	136
106. Building	136
107. "Little Mexico Cars"	137
108. House	137
109. Junkyard	138
110. House	138
111. House	138
112. House	139
113. House	139
114. House	140
115. House	140
116. House	141

117. House	141
118. Powell-Waddell House (ED 574)	142
119. House	142
120. House	143
121. House	143
122. House	143
123. House	144
124. House	144
125. House	145
126. House	145
127. House	146
128. House	146
129. House	147
130. House	147
131. House	148
132. Stanley-Armstrong House (ED 577)	148
133. House	149
134. House	149
135. House	150
136. House	150
137. House	151
138. House	151
139. House	152
140. House	152
141. House	153
142. New Birth Temple of Christ Holiness Church	153
143. House	154
144. House	154
145. House	155
146. House	155
147. House	156
148. House	156
149. House	157
150. House	157
151. House	158
152. House	158
153. Jim's Grocery	159
154. House	159
155. House	160
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165. House	164
166. Store	165
167. House	165
168. House	166
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172. House	168
173. House and Outbuildings	168
174. House	169
175. House	169
176. Farmhouse and Outbuildings	170
177. Dupree House (ED 569)	170
178. House	171
179. House	171
180. House	172
181. House	172
182. House	173
183. Mount Olive School (ED 568)	173
184. House	174
185. House	174
186. House	175
187. House and Outbuildings	175
188. House and Outbuildings	176
189. Building	176
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193. House	178
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Introduction

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

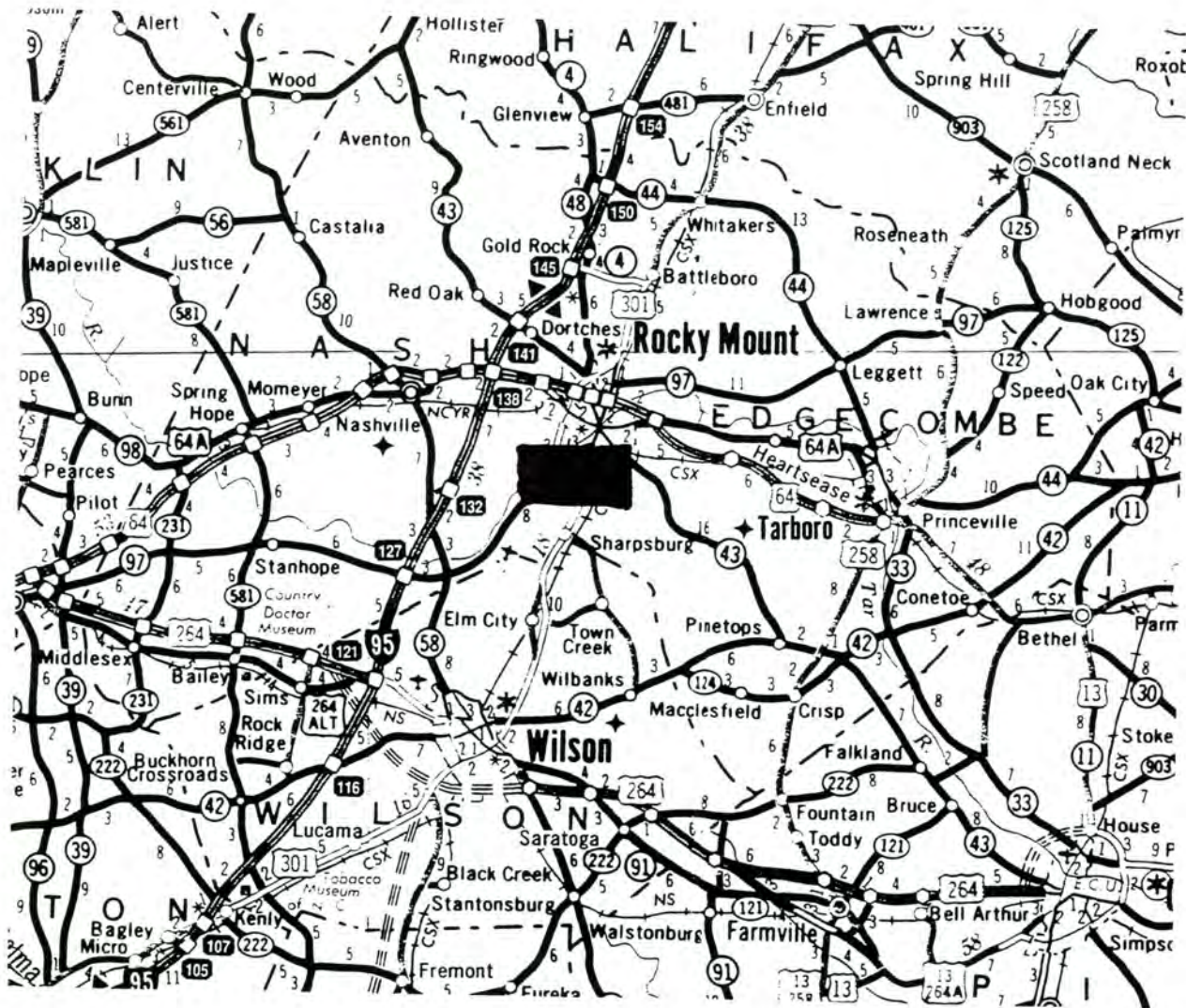


Figure 1 -- Project Area Map
Original Scale: 3/4 Inch = 1 Mile (Enlarged)
Rocky Mount South

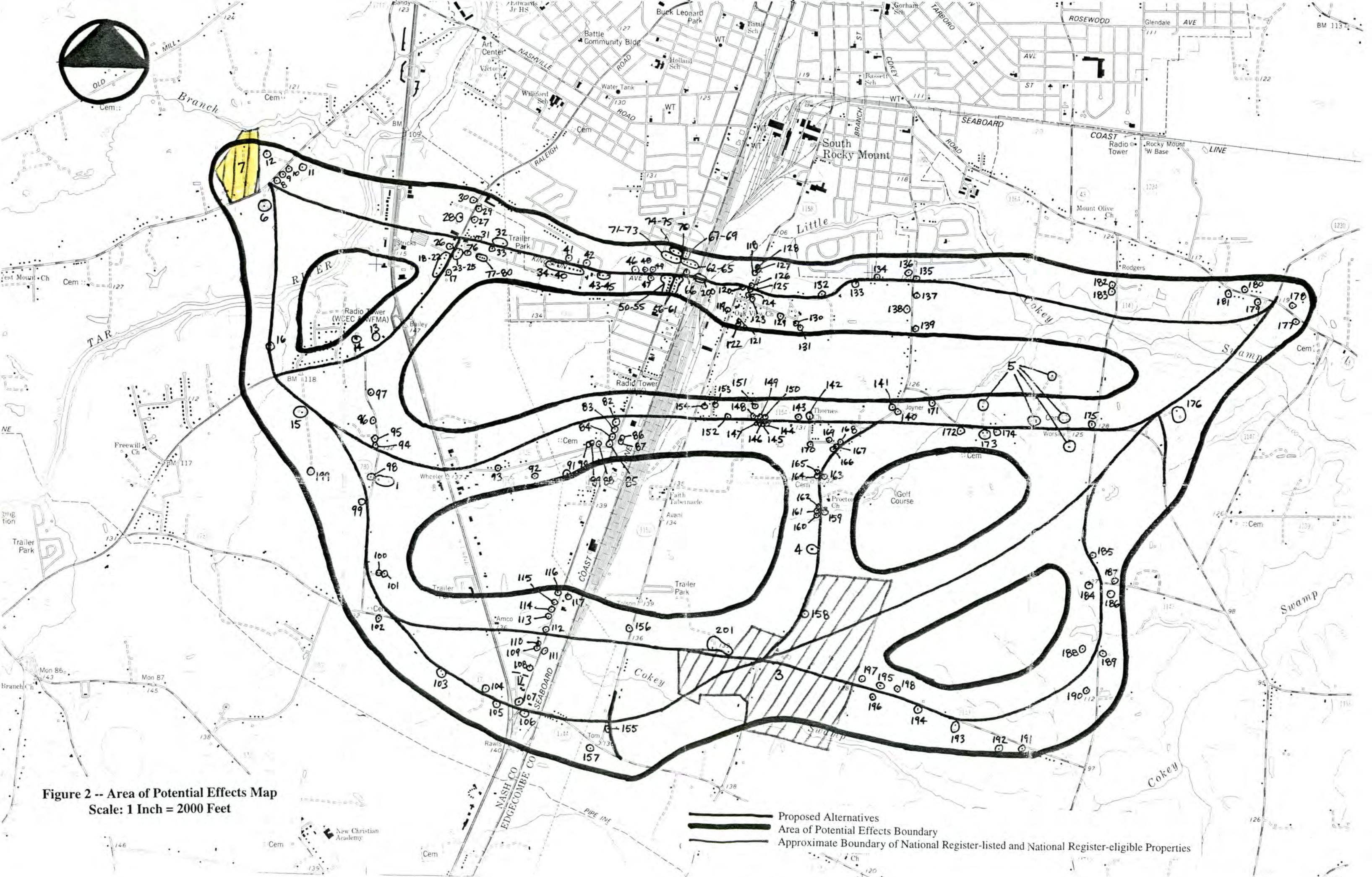





Figure 2 -- Area of Potential Effects Map
Scale: 1 Inch = 2000 Feet

-  Proposed Alternatives
-  Area of Potential Effects Boundary
-  Approximate Boundary of National Register-listed and National Register-eligible Properties

Physical Environment

Gently rolling hills and small and medium-size farms form much of the physical environment of the project area in Nash and Edgecombe Counties. As this area lies in the upper coastal plain of North Carolina and borders the northeastern piedmont, it enjoys rich soils characteristic of both regions. Western Nash County has upland soils derived from Triassic sediments and Carolina slate, but the soil in the project area is more like the sandy loams of Edgecombe County, which are better drained and are well suited to the production of cotton, tobacco, corn, and peanuts. Forests of pine, oak, and hickory are interspersed among the cultivated fields of the project area.

The project area in Nash and Edgecombe Counties encompasses a wide range of landscapes, including some early-twentieth-century suburbs on the south side of Rocky Mount and along the CSX tracks, modern commercial development along the US 301 bypass, rural farms away from the main roads, and modern housing developments at either end of the project.

The project area east of the US 301 bypass in Nash County is characterized by small, turn-of-the-century farms on SR 1730 and SR 1731, and some newer housing developments along SR 1717 and NC 97 (Raleigh Road). The northern limit of the project area along Kingston Avenue near South Rocky Mount passes through older neighborhoods of bungalows and mid-twentieth-century houses. Houses and neighborhoods of these types also stretch south along old US 301 parallel to the CSX railroad tracks. The north part of the project area east of the tracks in Edgecombe County also contains development from the first half of the twentieth century, but it becomes increasingly rural until it nears the project terminus on SR 1164. Rural farms in varying sizes comprise the majority of the central and southern portions of the project area, and are situated mostly along SR 1002, SR 1135, SR 1142, and SR 1144. Modern houses and small residential developments dating to the 1970s-1990s characterize much of the project area south of SR 1164 and east of SR 1141.

Methodology

This Final Identification survey was conducted and report compiled by the Principal Investigator in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Intensive) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994, as amended. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The Principal Investigator conducted the field survey by car and on foot, and photographed and keyed all structures over forty years of age to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map.

The Principal Investigator searched SHPO's survey files for the project area and found that some properties within the APE have been previously surveyed. None of these properties are listed on the National Register or the North Carolina Study List. The project area has received both reconnaissance and comprehensive architectural surveys in past years. Nash and Edgecombe Counties were first inventoried in 1976 as part of a survey of historic and architectural resources of the Tar-Neuse River basin by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. Richard Mattson conducted a comprehensive architectural survey of Nash County in 1984, and published his findings in The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina (1987). Several properties were nominated to the National Register and the North Carolina Study List as a result of Mattson's survey. Henry Taves surveyed the rural portions of Edgecombe County in 1984, and summarized his findings in an unpublished survey report entitled The Rural Architectural Heritage of Edgecombe County, North Carolina (1985). Using the survey files and National Register nominations on file at SHPO, Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern presented the best of Nash and Edgecombe County architecture in A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina (1996). This book included summaries of the Daughtridge Farm and the City of Rocky Mount.

Historic and Architectural Contexts

**The following contexts are drawn from Richard L. Mattson, The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina (1987), Jan-Michael Poff's historical essay in The History and Architecture of Nash County, North Carolina, Nash County Historical Notes (1976), edited by T. E. Ricks, Henry V. Taves, "The Rural Architectural Heritage of Edgecombe County, North Carolina" (1985), and J. Kelly Turner and John L. Bridgers, Jr., History of Edgecombe County, North Carolina (1920).*

Historical Development of Nash County

The defeat of the Tuscarora Indians in 1713 opened the area of present-day Nash County for European settlement. By 1729, early pioneers were exploring the Tar and Roanoke Rivers and their tributaries westward and southward into Bertie County, from which Nash, Edgecombe, and Halifax Counties would later be formed. The Lords Proprietors issued the first land grant in the area in 1726, and more grants were obtained between 1740 and 1745 along the Tar River near Spring Hope. William West established the first grist mill in the area above the Falls of the Tar River in 1745 (twenty-six grist mills were in operation by 1777). Early villages often sprang up around these mills, like "Rocky Mound" on the Falls of the Tar River. The area's settlers, mostly of English descent, generally came from North Carolina's coastal plain and the southeastern parts of Virginia, and sometimes brought their African slaves with them. Most of these settlers were small subsistence farmers, although some managed to carve out large holdings (e.g., Nathan Boddie's 9400-acre Rose Hill Plantation on Peachtree Creek).

The rising population in the area necessitated the formation of Edgecombe County out of Bertie in 1741. In that year, 2800 people lived in the area of present-day Nash County. This area continued to be part of Edgecombe County until 1777, when citizens petitioned the North Carolina House of Commons to form a separate county from Edgecombe. The state created Nash County at the end of 1777, and its citizens named it after General Francis Nash of Hillsborough, who was killed at the Battle of Germantown that year. A temporary courthouse was erected south of Peachtree Creek in 1778, and the area came to be known as Nash Court House. Citizens erected a permanent structure there in 1788, which served the purposes of local government until 1834. The area around the courthouse was incorporated as Nashville in 1815.

Farming provided the basis for Nash County's economy, and few industries emerged that were not agriculturally related. However, some people tried their hands at iron mining, sending their product to the furnaces in the western Piedmont, but this industry waned after 1840. Gold mining briefly became a boom industry, when it was discovered in 1831 on Isaac Portis's farm. The Portis Mine produced three million dollars by the Civil War, but mining greatly declined with the discovery of gold in California in 1848.

The majority of Nash County's residents were subsistence farmers, and poor transportation routes hindered the growth of cash crops. Five stage routes served early Nash County (Tarboro-Raleigh, Halifax-Louisburg, Warrenton-Tarboro, Raleigh-Halifax, and the Halifax Road). Private investors attempted to improve transportation in the mid nineteenth century with the construction of plank roads, but both attempts failed in Nash County.

The railroad finally proved to be the solution. It offered farmers cheaper freights and easier access to markets, and had a large impact on later settlement in the county. In 1840, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad (the Wilmington and Weldon after 1854, and the Atlantic Coast Line after 1900) laid tracks on the Edgecombe County plains south of the Falls of the Tar River and the eighteenth-century village of Rocky Mount. In a few years, the merchants of that village had relocated on the tracks, and the renamed Rocky Mount grew as a “railroad town” in its new location (Mearns, p. 6). In addition to Rocky Mount (incorporated 1867), the railroad also spurred growth in other settlements, and towns such as Whitakers (incorporated 1872), Battleboro (incorporated 1872), and Sharpsburg (incorporated 1883) grew along its tracks. In 1871, Nash County shifted its boundary eastward to the Wilmington and Weldon tracks, and divided Rocky Mount, Whitakers, Battleboro, and Sharpsburg between two counties. Two other east-west railroads were later built through Nash County, and before 1900 the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad connected Rocky Mount with Raleigh.

Nash County’s population boomed between 1890 and 1940, tripling to 55,000 residents. By 1941, twenty-five percent of Nash County was urban, centered mainly in Rocky Mount, but agriculture remained the largest employer as late as 1940. Industry continued to be mostly agriculturally related, with cotton mills and gins, flour mills, grist mills, saw mills, and tobacco factories. In 1939, Rocky Mount was the third largest tobacco market in the state (behind Wilson and Greenville), and eleven tobacco factories operated within its city limits. Governor Cameron Morrison’s highway improvement program in the 1920s aided development in Nash County and the merchants of Rocky Mount. Paved roads linked rural and urban areas, and strengthened Rocky Mount’s connection with Nashville and Tarboro.

Historical Development of Edgecombe County

The defeat of the Tuscarora Indians in 1713 opened the area of present-day Edgecombe County for European settlement. By 1729, early pioneers were exploring the Tar and Roanoke Rivers and their tributaries westward and southward into Bertie County, from which Nash, Edgecombe, and Halifax Counties would later be formed. Settlers, generally of English descent, came to the area in a gradual influx from Virginia and the Albemarle Sound, as well as up the Tar River. Rising population in the area provided the impetus to carve Edgecombe County from Bertie in 1741. Some of the lands of Edgecombe were later divided into Granville, Halifax, Nash, and part of Wilson Counties (Edgecombe County did not achieve its present boundary until 1883).

The Tar River played a major role in Edgecombe County’s development and economy through the nineteenth century. Small settlements grew up along it at Penny Hill and Old Sparta, and the new county seat of Tarboro was laid out on its banks in 1760. Through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, planters and large farmers shipped tobacco, naval stores, produce, and pork from the wharves of Tarboro to Albemarle and Virginia ports. “Elsewhere, a poor transportation network led to a predominance of subsistence rather than cash-crop farming” (Taves, p. 5).

The free population of Edgecombe County (mostly white) slowly grew during the early nineteenth century, but the slave population increased rapidly. By 1830, slaves accounted for

half of the county's population. The small diversified farms formed the basis of the agricultural economy, and Tarboro served as the political and commercial center of Edgecombe County. Jeremiah Battle noted in 1811 some small industries in addition to naval stores and the saw mills along most of the county's creeks, but "the 'Manufactories' are only such as serve our domestic purpose" (Taves, p. 8).

Advances in transportation in the nineteenth century aided Edgecombe County's physical and economic development. Henry Taves noted:

To transport agricultural goods to market, commodities dealers of the early 19th century used two methods: by land, to Tarboro or Sparta, and thence by water to Washington and other ports. Road travel was slow and fraught with difficulties whenever the primitive cart-paths were excessively muddy. The Tar River, on the other hand, provided a natural transportation route that was a significant factor in Tarboro's founding and early growth (Taves, p. 13).

The steamboat increased traffic on the Tar. It could carry 225 bales of cotton and sixty passengers, and pulled barges loaded with goods behind it. The Tar River Steamboat Company operated a steamboat on the river from 1848 to 1880, and by 1891, three steamboat lines had craft on the Tar.

The railroad, however, had a far larger impact on Edgecombe County than steamboats. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad reached Tarboro in 1860 and linked Edgecombe County to overland markets. The Seashore and Raleigh Railroad connected Tarboro with Rocky Mount and Williamston in 1882, giving it access to markets in the north, south, and east. The railroad network expanded further in 1890, when the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad linked Tarboro and Norfolk, Virginia. Some railroads, like the East Carolina Railway (1897) began as logging trams to export Edgecombe County timber to market. This railroad went to Farmville in Pitt County, and reached Hookerton in Greene County by 1908.

In addition to opening new markets for Edgecombe County farmers and merchants and improving mail and passenger service, these railroads also affected development. Small towns grew up as depots on the lines, and provided a focus for settlement away from the Tar River. Rocky Mount, Whitakers, Battleboro, and Sharpsburg rose along the Wilmington and Weldon's north-south line along the Nash County border, Mildred and Conetoe developed on the Seashore and Raleigh Railroad, Speed incorporated on the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad, and Pinetops and Macclefield were founded along the tracks of the East Carolina Railway. The railroads also had a negative impact, as merchants and residents were drawn away from the older crossroads towns of St. Lewis, Crisp, Leggett, and Lawrence.

Although troops did not fight any battles in Edgecombe County in the Civil War, the conflict wreaked economic havoc in the area. The depopulation of white males and the emancipation of Edgecombe's enslaved work force left many farms with no one to plow and harvest the fields. Large plantations were broken up, with the result of an increase in the number of farms and a decrease in their average size. Many poor whites and freed slaves were forced into tenancy.

Other blacks left the farms for more urban areas, looking for a better way of life out from under the overseer's gaze. Many freed slaves settled in Liberty Hill and Freedom Hill across the river from Tarboro. This settlement was incorporated as Princeville in 1885.

Edgecombe County slowly recovered after the Civil War, and farm tenancy proved to be the backbone of its cotton and tobacco cash crops. Tobacco production boomed after 1890, and remained strong even through the Great Depression. Cotton harvests, however, dropped by almost fifty percent during that period because of plummeting cotton prices (down from thirty cents a pound to only 5.7 cents in 1931).

Tarboro remained the mercantile center through the twentieth century, and an improved network of roads after 1915 aided in the area's economic growth. In 1924, the first paved road (old Route 90, now US 64) connected Tarboro and Rocky Mount. Crossroad towns experienced a rebirth with the automobile's rising popularity and influence as roadside stores and gas stations competed for travelers. These roads, combined with Edgecombe County's lack of real industry before World War II, drew many residents to work in Rocky Mount's tobacco factories and textile mills as Rocky Mount became the leading employer in the area.

Residential Architecture in Nash and Edgecombe Counties, ca. 1800-1930s

Most of Nash and Edgecombe County's early settlers, small to middling farmers concerned more with clearing and farming their lands than with erecting stylish houses, typically built one-story, one- and two-room log dwellings with double-pen, saddlebag, or dogtrot plans (only one log dogtrot house, built in 1929, survives in Nash County). As some farmers rose above the subsistence level and became more successful, they usually enlarged these smaller houses, or made substantial additions to them. (This trend continued until the late nineteenth century, as evidenced in John Hardy Daughtridge's two-story Colonial Revival addition in 1900 to his earlier one-story house).

A small planter class, whose fortunes were wedded to increased cotton production and the invention of the cotton gin, emerged from these humble beginnings at the turn of the nineteenth century. Erected with mortise-and-tenon framing and clad in weatherboarding, the houses of these prominent farmers and landowners were based on a single-pile hall-parlor plan and rose one and one-half or two stories in height. Pairs of exterior chimneys flanked each end of the gable roof, which had flush eaves, rakeboards in the gable ends, and dentil, modillion, or plain box cornices. The interiors of these houses were often decorated with simple, yet robust, Georgian moldings that remained fashionable through the early decades of nineteenth century. Some of their houses still survive along the major stagecoach routes in both counties, such as the Ephraim Perry House (ca. 1790) on the Raleigh-Tarboro stage line (NC 97) near Taylor's Store in Nash County.

Surviving eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Georgian trim is rare in Nash County, however. In the early nineteenth century, builders of these houses embraced the delicate motifs of the Federal style (an American term for the refined architectural forms and details that emerged in England after the 1770s, and that came to represent the height of Neoclassical design

about 1800). According to Rick Mattson, the Federal style, with its light dentil cornices, beaded surrounds, and carved and applied mantelpiece floral designs, became the primary style of the planter class between 1800 and 1835, as seen at “Black Jack” (Nash County, ca. 1800) and the Joseph Pippen House (Edgecombe County, ca. 1820). Elements of this style eventually filtered down into the houses of smaller farmers, “where three-part Federal mantels, occasionally decorated with diagonal reeding and curvilinear designs, appeared until mid-century” (Mattson, p. 14).

In Nash and Edgecombe Counties, like the rest of the upper South, the two-story, single-pile (one room deep) plan became the primary house type, and it was adapted to many different styles with few changes. Local builders made one significant modification of this type, however: the introduction of the center-hall plan. Unlike the hall-parlor plan, where one entered directly into one of the two first-floor rooms, the center hall allowed a clearer definition of private and public space. The Dortch House (ca. 1810) in Nash County, with its Palladian windows and molded fanlight, is one of the finer examples of this new plan in North Carolina.

Changing architectural fashions adapted easily to this plan, like the Greek Revival style that appeared in the area after 1835. Characterized by simpler post-and-lintel mantels, wider (and sometimes fluted) window and door architraves with cornerblocks, and transoms and sidelights framing four-panel front doors, the Greek Revival style coincided with the area’s steady economic growth, arrival of the railroad, and the widespread emergence of builders’ pattern books in the 1830s and 1840s. Although popular nationally, the Greek Revival style never completely replaced the Nash County planter class’s taste for the more refined Federal style. The Dr. Franklin Hart House (ca. 1845), with its monumental Greek Revival portico and Federal-style railing, is the most striking house of this era. The Greek Revival was more popular in rural Edgecombe County; Jonas Carr’s remodeling of Bracebridge Hall (ca. 1840) after plates in Asher Benjamin’s Practical House Carpenter is an early example. The Greek Revival did enjoy a remarkable popularity among smaller farmers and homebuilders in both counties, however, and survived as part of the vernacular architectural vocabulary until the end of the nineteenth century. It was particularly popular in another house form, the one-story, double-pile, hipped roof cottage, as seen in the Van Buren Batchelor House (ca. 1850) and the Adam Harrison House (ca. 1871), both in Nash County.

In Edgecombe County, the “large, showy works of outside architects and . . . several published patternbooks” helped establish the Italianate style about 1855 as the style of choice among wealthy planters and large farmers (Taves, p. 21). Coolmore, completed in 1861 by Baltimore architect E. G. Lind, is an exuberant example of this style. The hipped roof house with its gable projects, segmental arch windows, bracketed eaves, and crowning belvedere, along with its interior trompe l’oeil finish, is Edgecombe County’s most elaborate house, and is perhaps the most important Italianate house in North Carolina.

These “high style” expressions of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate architecture ended with the Civil War. The Greek Revival became popular during the slow recovery after the war in smaller one-story houses, and builders continued using the motifs until about 1900. For the wealthier citizens of both counties, however, the remaining decades of the nineteenth century

witnessed an explosion of new architectural styles as their houses began to reflect the popularity of national styles.

The appearance of the Queen Anne style coincided with the rise of flue-cured tobacco as a cash crop and the expansion of the railroad network, and symbolized the prosperity and growth of Nash and Edgecombe Counties in the 1880s and 1890s. Unlike the single-pile house of the nineteenth century, these new Queen Anne-style houses boasted more complex fenestrations and ornamentation thanks to the development of balloon framing, standardized lumber, and commercial millwork. The Queen Anne house was usually two stories tall, with a hipped or gable roof, projecting cross gables, and a wraparound porch with classical columns or turned posts and sawnwork. Although new construction methods allowed more varied plans, most houses in the area retained the traditional center-hall layout. Most popular in Tarboro and the urban areas of Nash County (e.g., the Bissette-Braswell House, 1897, Nashville, and the W. D. Cochran House, 1900, Rocky Mount), local builders erected variations in the smaller railroad towns of the area. As with past popular styles, builders and contractors translated the Queen Anne style for the middle class and applied its decorative elements to the traditional house types of the area. They often added a center facade gable (with or without sawnwork ornamentation) to the single-pile, center-hall house to create a “Victorian” effect. The one-story, double-pile, hipped roof cottages of Nash and Edgecombe Counties also received an application of ornament, often in a mix with the now-vernacular Greek Revival elements (e.g., the Worsley House, Edgecombe County, ca. 1885).

As more complex house types like the Queen Anne became popular in the urban areas, the traditional single-pile house was mainly confined to small towns and the rural countryside. No longer a form that signified social status, the single-pile house had become a conservative element in the vernacular architectural landscape. During the late nineteenth century, two other house forms also emerged as prominent elements in this landscape: the single-pile tenant or mill house and the “shotgun” house. Actually a variation of the traditional single-pile house of the area, the one-story, two-room house with gable roof and rear ell became a standard form for mill housing in towns and tenant houses in the county. “Shotgun” houses were primarily built in black residential areas like Happy Hill or Little Raleigh in Rocky Mount, and often appeared in association with railroad-related growth. These houses were one room wide, generally three rooms deep, and had gable-front roofs and attached porches.

In towns like Rocky Mount, and later in rural areas of Nash and Edgecombe Counties, the Colonial Revival surpassed the Queen Anne as the primary architectural style of choice after 1910. Early examples exhibited a mix of classical details, often with just the addition of a monumental portico. Later examples in more fashionable neighborhoods reflected accurate details of eighteenth-century Neoclassical design (e.g., the Bissette-Cooley House, Nashville, and the William E. Fenner House, Rocky Mount, 1914). Other popular styles of the period, such as the Prairie or Craftsman style, rejected the historicism of the Colonial Revival in favor of a more modern design approach. These bungalows were characterized by low, broad masses under gable or hipped roofs, with wide eaves, recessed porches, and functional, free-flowing plans (e.g., the Eli Epstein House, Rocky Mount, 1910). Often trimmed in stock Colonial Revival millwork, these houses were eventually standardized into a typical bungalow form and

plan. Both the Colonial Revival style and the Craftsman bungalow became popular among the middle class in the urban and rural areas of both counties, and remained so through the 1920s and 1930s. Elements of these two styles sometimes became interchangeable. The symmetrical massing of the Colonial Revival Lovelace House (ca. 1925, Edgecombe County) hides an asymmetrical, Craftsman-like plan in which the front door and the entry hall stairs open into the living room, which in turn leads to a kitchen and breakfast nook, a favorite feature of the Craftsman style and many bungalows.

Agriculture in Nash County through World War II

The fortunes of Nash County have been wedded to agriculture since its first settlement as part of Bertie County. A lack of reliable transportation routes and navigable rivers (present-day Nash County is located above the Falls of the Tar River) forced early settlers into subsistence farming, and cash crops were few. The majority of the county's settlers farmed small plots of land, and few could afford or manage large estates (a notable exception was Nathan Boddie's 9400-acre Rose Hill Plantation on Peachtree Creek). Judging from the rapid growth of grist mills in the area between 1745 (the first mill in present-day Nash County, located above the Falls of the Tar River) and 1800 (forty-six grist mills), corn and other grains were major crops for these farmers.

Subsistence-level farming remained the backbone of Nash County through much of the nineteenth century. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, oats, wheat, and beans were the favored crops, and most farmers raised hogs as opposed to cattle or sheep (although almost everyone had a milk cow or two). Local farmers also tried their hands at smaller crops such as rice, but production fell from 4,181 pounds in 1850 to just ten pounds in 1860, and it disappeared from Nash County after the Civil War.

Although naval stores provided some needed money, cash crops did not play a large role in Nash County's nineteenth-century agricultural economy until the arrival of the railroad at mid century. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad reached Rocky Mount in 1840 (called the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad after 1854, and the Atlantic Coast Line after 1900), and offered Nash County farmers greater opportunity to ship products to far off markets than did the county's five early stage routes.

This development, coupled with the invention of the cotton gin in the early nineteenth century, made cotton an increasingly important crop in the area during the antebellum period. The majority of its production, however, seemed to be limited to larger farmers who could afford the acreage and slave labor needed to make cotton a profitable venture (slaves comprised up to forty percent of the county's antebellum population). In 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, Nash County farmers produced 2,756 bales of cotton.

Naval stores and timber remained an important part of Nash County's economy during this period. The 1850 census listed nine turpentine distilleries that made over \$500 the previous year, along with six saw and grist mills and one cotton gin. In 1860, eleven distillers continued to make these profits, but by 1870 not one turpentine distillery was operating in Nash County.

Tobacco superseded cotton as the county's number one cash crop on the eve of the Civil War. Production had jumped from 5,388 pounds in 1850 to 95,864 pounds in 1860 (a seventeen-fold increase in ten years), as opposed to cotton's relatively small 700 percent rise in production from 354 bales in 1850 to 2,756 bales in 1860.

Although Union forces inflicted little physical damage in the area (the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad bridge and the Rocky Mount Mills were both destroyed in Rocky Mount), the Civil War greatly harmed Nash County's economy in several fashions. First, like most of the South, Nash County suffered a sharp reduction in the local male population. This, coupled with the emancipation of the slaves and the county's subsequent loss of its enslaved labor force, crippled tobacco production. Despite a small rise in cotton production, heavy taxes levied by the U. S. government reduced the profitability of that crop (Turner and Bridgers, p. 338).

The war also had the effect of breaking up the larger plantations in the area. With no labor force at hand, farms could not produce what they once did. Plantations were sold off or parceled among the former slaves. Thus, the number of farms increased in Nash County, their average size decreased, and poor farmers (both white and black) were forced into tenancy. Sharecroppers, however, provided the necessary work force for cotton and tobacco's revival in the county. Cotton's fortunes waxed and waned between 1870 and 1910, from a low of 3,697 bales in 1870 to a high of 12,567 bales in 1880. Cotton farmers regained their footing in the twentieth century, though, and produced an average of almost 19,500 bales of cotton a year between 1910 and 1934.

Although it was indeed an important cash crop, "King Cotton" could not match tobacco's popularity in the late nineteenth century. Tobacco made a modest comeback after the Civil War, and local farmers harvested 7,562 pounds of it in 1880. But invention of the cigarette rolling machine shortly after the war, coupled with the growing popularity of bright leaf tobacco, prepared the way for tobacco's amazing rise at the end of the century. By 1890, Nash County's tobacco production had multiplied one hundred-fold to 782,713 pounds. With the construction of tobacco warehouses in Rocky Mount in the 1890s and its establishment as a major tobacco market, Nash County farmers had a record harvest of 8,253,450 pounds of tobacco in 1900. Tobacco enjoyed a steady rise in production until at least World War II (29,443,645 pounds in 1939). Of the 4,941 farms in Nash County on the eve of World War II, 4,701 raised tobacco. These statistics placed Nash County in the top three of North Carolina's tobacco-producing counties for many years, and made the golden leaf the undisputed number one cash crop of the twentieth century.

In addition to the rise of cash crops at the end of the nineteenth century, Nash County farmers continued to grow such staple crops as corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and peas and beans. The majority of these crops enjoyed steady growth during these years (corn production grew from a low of 152,506 bushels in 1870 to almost 1,000,000 bushels in 1939). Farmers added peanuts as a staple crop in the late nineteenth century, and it became increasingly important as harvests multiplied from 3,682 bushels in 1890 to 58,472 bushels in 1920.

Swine continued to be the most important livestock for Nash County farmers, but dairy production enjoyed a rising popularity after the Civil War. Most farms before the war seemed to have one or two cows to provide milk for the household, but dairy production rose sharply in the late nineteenth century. In 1870, Nash County farmers produced no milk for sale and churned only 1,185 pounds of butter and cheese (Wake County farmers, on the other hand, sold over 7,000 gallons of milk in the same year). But by 1880, Nash ranked sixth in the state in gallons of milk sold (20,123). Production increased fifteen-fold over the next ten years, as more and more farmers devoted some of their energy toward producing milk for market. Robert Henry Ricks, of Stoney Creek Township, is believed to have established the first commercial dairy operation in the Rocky Mount area. Local production continued to rise with the growth of commercial dairies, and by 1940, Nash County was producing over 1,000,000 gallons of milk a year.

Agriculture in Edgecombe County through World War II

Like its neighbor Nash County, agriculture provided Edgecombe County's economic foundation since its settlement after the defeat of the Tuscaroras in 1713. Once part of Bertie County, present-day Edgecombe County is located below the Falls of the Tar River, and its navigable waters enabled planters along the river to ship exports to markets in Virginia and the Albemarle Sound region.

Naval stores (pitch, tar, and turpentine) were Edgecombe County's earliest principle exports. Experienced men could produce 100-120 barrels of turpentine a year, and for those located near Tarboro or other wharves, the Tar River offered an easy method of transportation to market on English ships. Before 1800, farmers near the Tar River exported a yearly average of 150 bushels of wheat, 177 barrels of corn, 1,375 barrels of naval stores, 418,900 pounds of live swine, 15,600 pounds of beef, 190 heads of sheep, and 20,000 pounds of bacon. But a writer in 1810 noted that "the pine yielded to the settlers more profit than the best lands would do by farming" (Turner and Bridgers, p. 327).

Tobacco was also an important early export, though not near the cash crop it would become at the turn of the twentieth century. The construction of tobacco warehouses in Tarboro in 1760, 1764, and 1766 encouraged production in the mid eighteenth century, but ten years later the Revolution closed English markets to Edgecombe farmers, and tobacco declined as a cash crop until the next century.

Despite these exports down the Tar, poor transportation routes discouraged many farmers in the rest of Edgecombe County from producing cash crops, and forced most into subsistence farming. Like their fellow settlers in western Edgecombe County (Nash County after 1777), these small diversified farmers relied on corn, sweet potatoes, wheat, beans, and even rice for their sustenance and livelihoods. Small grist mills along the county's creeks offered small outlets for local corn and wheat harvests.

Several developments helped establish cotton as the principle cash crop among Edgecombe County's larger antebellum planters. First, the invention of the cotton gin in the early nineteenth

century greatly increased the number of bales planters could process. Second, planters increased their production of cotton and other crops thanks to advances in soil chemistry, land management techniques, crop rotation, and other principles of “scientific farming” espoused by the Edgecombe County Agricultural Society (1849). And advancements in transportation offered planters quicker and easier ways to export their goods to market. From 1848 to 1880, the Tar River Steamboat Company operated the steamboat “Edgecombe,” which could carry 225 bales of cotton and sixty passengers. By 1891, three ship lines sailed the waters of the Tar River (Taves, pp. 13-14). Finally, the arrival of the railroad in Tarboro in 1860 linked Edgecombe County to overland markets. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, along with the later Seashore and Raleigh Railroad (1882), the Norfolk and Carolina Railroad (1890), and the East Carolina Railway (1897), spurred growth along their lines and offered smaller farmers the means to export cash crops and surplus goods.

As in neighboring Nash County, cash crops did not become widespread in Edgecombe until the eve of the Civil War. In 1860, Edgecombe County led the state in cotton production (19,138). But area farmers often led North Carolina in the production of other staple crops, as well. Along with sweet potatoes, oats, wheat, rice, and rye, local farmers put Edgecombe County in the top three North Carolina counties in 1850 and 1860 for the production of corn, beans, and swine (they also placed fifth in 1860 for their sweet potato harvest).

Despite heavy taxes and the loss of slave labor, Edgecombe’s cotton farmers rebounded quickly after the Civil War. As in Nash County, sharecroppers forced into tenancy after the war provided the backbone for cotton’s continued reign as the leading cash crop in Edgecombe County until 1900. Between 1870 and 1934, Edgecombe’s steady cotton production offered an average yearly harvest of 21,000 bales.

Edgecombe County’s fortunes in cash crops mirrored those of neighboring Nash County, as tobacco’s exploding popularity in the 1880s and 1890s quickly made it the number one cash crop heading into the twentieth century. Production boomed from 500 pounds in 1880 to 4,325,210 pounds in 1900. Though it never surpassed Nash County in totals, tobacco proved very important for Edgecombe County farmers, who harvested a pre-World War II record of 18,746,129 pounds in 1939. Of the 3,156 farms in Edgecombe County in 1939, over 2,700 raised tobacco and cotton. Tobacco also had a physical impact on the county’s landscape: “The embracing of tobacco by the county’s farmers is significant because more surviving farm outbuildings are related to tobacco culture than to any other aspect of farming” (Taves, p. 35).

In addition to the rise of cash crops in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Edgecombe County farmers continued to grow such staple crops as corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and peas and beans. Corn production remained steady at between 200,000 and 400,000 bushels between 1870 and 1910, and grew to 914,808 in 1940. New crops were also introduced, such as soy beans and peanuts. Peanuts became an important crop before World War II, rising to almost 300,000 bushels in 1920.

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

3. Daughtridge Farm (ED 586, 587, 588)



Daughtride Farmhouse.



Daughtride Farmhouse.



Daughtride Farmhouse.



Daughtride Farmhouse.



Daughtridge Farmhouse. Mantel in north room.



Daughtridge Farmhouse. Mantel in south room.



Daughtridge Farmhouse. Mantel.



Daughtridge Farm. Commissary at left (B), equipment shed in middle (C), garage at left (D).



Daughtridge Farm. Garage (D) .



Daughtridge Farm. Cook's house (E).



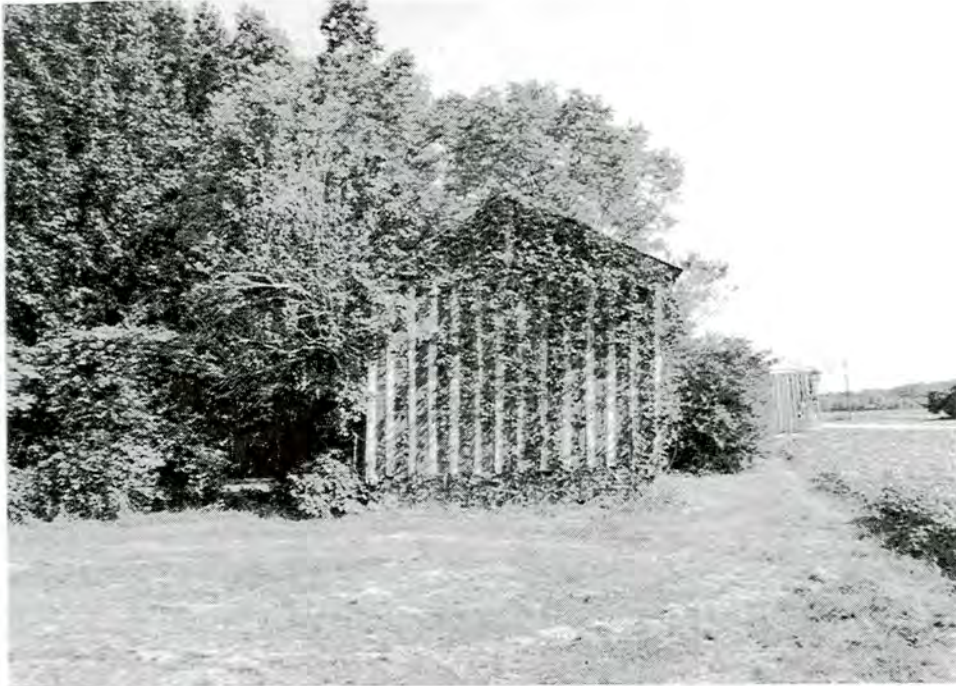
Daughtridge Farm. Packhouse (F).



Daughtridge Farm. Grading house at left (H), packhouse at right (G).



Daughtridge Farm. Packhouse (I).



Daughtridge Farm. Tobacco barn (P).



Daughtridge Farm. Tobacco barns and trailer (T-X).



Daughtridge Farm. Tenant house (Y).



Daughtridge Farm. View S from SR 1402 of eastern NR boundary (line between fields extends south from trees in foreground); modern house at right (AA).



Daughtridge Farm. Modern ranch house (DD).



Daughtridge Farm. Tenant house (EE).



Daughtridge Farm. Turn-of-the-century frame house (FF).



Daughtridge Farm. Outbuildings (II, HH, GG from left to right) behind turn-of-the-century frame house (FF).



Daughtridge Farm. Tenant house (JJ).



Daughtridge Farm. 1920 Bungalow (MM).

3. Daughtridge Farm (ED 586, 587, 588)

Description and Background

The Daughtridge Farm, a family complex consisting of four houses, three tenant houses, and many outbuildings, is located at the intersection of SR 1002 (Old Wilson Road) and SR 1142 (Daughtridge Farm Road). It probably once measured a few hundred acres, but it has been divided among the Daughtridge heirs since 1917. The several parcels that remain in the family are largely wooded, with cultivated fields of cotton extending along either side of SR 1002 and SR 1142.

The heart of this farm is a white frame, two-story farmhouse with a rear ell and an impressive collection of outbuildings behind it. The farmhouse, which faces west and stands in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of SR 1002 and SR 1142, represents two building campaigns. John Hardy Daughtridge (1845-1911) began buying land for this farm about 1867, and some years later built his first house on the property, a one-story, ell-shaped house with Victorian trim. By about 1900, his family had outgrown the small house, and he built a two-story addition on the front. This three-bay addition has a single-pile, center-hall plan with a projecting, pedimented gable pavilion and a pedimented gable roof. An exterior, double-shouldered chimney anchors the south elevation, while the north chimney rises through the interior. A one-story porch with a pedimented gable over the entrance extends across the front elevation, and wraps around the north side of the house. Classical fluted columns support the porch, and a turned balustrade follows its length. The dark, paneled center hall has a fine, dogleg staircase with turned balusters. The north room on the first floor has the most elaborate mantelpiece in the house, with Ionic columns and a mirrored overmantel. The south room on the first floor has a duplicate Ionic mantelpiece without the overmantel. The other mantels in the house have a simpler design, with pilaster-supported brackets and molded edges. Two ells extend from the rear of the house: the southern ell was the original 1880s house, and the northern ell is an attached kitchen. A screened porch turns between the two ells. All of the four- and five-panel doors are original to this house, as are the two-over-two windows in the front addition.

Several white frame outbuildings stand behind John Hardy Daughtridge's house on the north side of SR 1142. These include a commissary, an equipment shed, a cook's house, a garage, three packhouses, a grading house, a collapsed horse barn, and five tobacco barns. Further east on the same side of SR 1142 are five more tobacco barns, a house trailer, and a tenant house. Two tobacco barns stand in the field on the south side of SR 1142 across from the trailer. A second tenant house is located north of this complex at the end of a cotton field, on the east side of SR 1002 (identified as #158 in this survey).

Across SR 1002 from John Hardy Daughtridge's house stands a turn-of-the-century frame house, with two packhouses, a shed, and a tenant house behind it. Just south of these buildings a dirt road leads westward from SR 1002. South of this road is a well-shaded bungalow that

Daughtridge's eldest son John C. Daughtridge (1896-1960) built about 1920. A house trailer sits behind the bungalow on the edge of a tobacco field. A store, built about 1933 by John C. Daughtridge, used to stand next to the bungalow on the south side of the dirt road, but it was torn down in recent years. The store stood across the road from a fourth house, which is located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of the two paved roads. This frame house, once possibly a tenant house, has a large shed addition to the rear, and a small outbuilding behind it. A modern ranch house is just north of this fourth house, and faces John Hardy Daughtridge's house from the south side of SR 1142. Another trailer is located on the east side of SR 1002, well south of the intersection with SR 1142.

Like other area farmers, Daughtridge probably raised cotton and other staple crops in the nineteenth century. Census data for this farm could not be found, but judging from those statistics of other local farms, he and his family probably did not begin growing tobacco until the twentieth century. According to the survey files for this farm, John Hardy Daughtridge operated a saw mill on his property (dates of operation unknown). The mill was located among his other outbuildings east of his house; it no longer survives, but its site is marked on the accompanying site plan. Daughtridge also operated a livery stable in Rocky Mount, and was listed as a contractor in the city directory between 1902 and 1907. His son, John C. Daughtridge, probably continued his father's work in these businesses, as his death certificate in 1960 described him as a merchant, farmer, and lumberman.

Upon John Hardy Daughtridge's death, his will divided the farm among five of his children. In 1917, John C. Daughtridge, Ulyss Daughtridge, Stanley Leon Daughtridge, Adrian M. Daughtridge, and Percy Truman Daughtridge inherited various parcels of seventy-five to ninety-two acres of the family farm, which totaled 443 acres. John C. Daughtridge got two smaller parcels of forty and forty-nine and one-half acres, plus ten acres which probably included the main house and outbuildings. John Hardy Daughtridge's wife, Ruby Manteo Daughtridge, and the remaining three children, Jesse Bulluck Alford Daughtridge, Harvey Jordan Daughtridge, and Caswell Griffin Daughtridge, inherited a number of city lots in Rocky Mount. The remnants of the farm have descended among the Daughtridge heirs over the years, some of whom added acreage to the farm over the years. In 1917, John C. Daughtridge bought the fifty-acre Rogers Farm, which lies to the west of his ca. 1920 bungalow. This tract apparently included some tenant houses and outbuildings (identified in this survey as #201 Rogers Farm Tenant Houses and Outbuildings). Today, those buildings straddle the property line between the Daughtridges and the Proctors, who own 136 acres northwest of the Daughtridge Farm on the west side of SR 1002.

Evaluation

The Daughtridge Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for its significance in agriculture. This family farm complex, with its houses, tenant houses, and almost full complement of outbuildings, including packhouses, grading house, and numerous tobacco barns, recalls its past as a large nineteenth- and twentieth-century tobacco farm. An excellent representative of Edgecombe County tobacco farms, the Daughtridge Farm is important for the thematic role it played in the agricultural development of Edgecombe

County in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Its surviving houses, tenant houses, domestic and agricultural outbuildings, and cultivated cotton and tobacco fields contribute to this property's appearance as a large, prosperous tobacco farm of the period, and are essential to the Daughtridge Farm's integrity of design, setting, and feeling.

The main house on the Daughtridge Farm is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. It is one of the better surviving examples of Colonial Revival design in the late Victorian period, and its surviving decorative finishes in the ca. 1900 addition contribute to its importance.

Proposed National Register Boundary

The proposed National Register boundary for the Daughtridge Farm measures 210.97 acres, and encompasses the four parcels of the property that retain their historic appearance (Edgecombe County Tax Parcel maps, PIN #'s 3758-30-4689, 3758-40-9978, 3758-62-6100, and 3758-71-2982). This boundary is drawn to include the Daughtridge family complex of houses, tenant houses, outbuildings, and cultivated fields that are needed to convey its nineteenth and twentieth-century appearance as a large tobacco farm. Several acres of woods have also been included because of the Daughtridges' work in the lumber and saw mill industry.

The following explanations more clearly define the proposed National Register boundary for the Daughtridge Farm:

1. One of the Rogers Farm tenant houses (identified as #201 in this survey) stands on a small corner of the westernmost parcel of the proposed National Register boundary (PIN # 3758-30-4689). Because neither the Rogers Farm nor its buildings are historically related to the Daughtridge Farm, that corner of the parcel north of the dirt road has been excluded from the boundary.
2. The eastern edge of the boundary has been chosen because the property line follows a distinct line between cultivated and fallow fields on the south side of SR 1142. This boundary also serves to exclude several modern houses that have been built on family parcels along SR 1142 to the west of this property.
3. The ranch house at the intersection of SR 1002 and SR 1142, as well as the three house trailers on the property, are included as noncontributing resources.
4. Finally, because NCDOT's sixty feet of recorded right of way along SR 1002 extends into cultivated fields and the yard of the northernmost tenant house, the proposed boundary along SR 1002 follows the back of the ditch on the east side of the road. The back of the ditch provides a physical boundary for the Daughtridge Farm, as opposed to an imaginary line running through a field, and allows all of the fields to be included in the proposed National Register boundary.

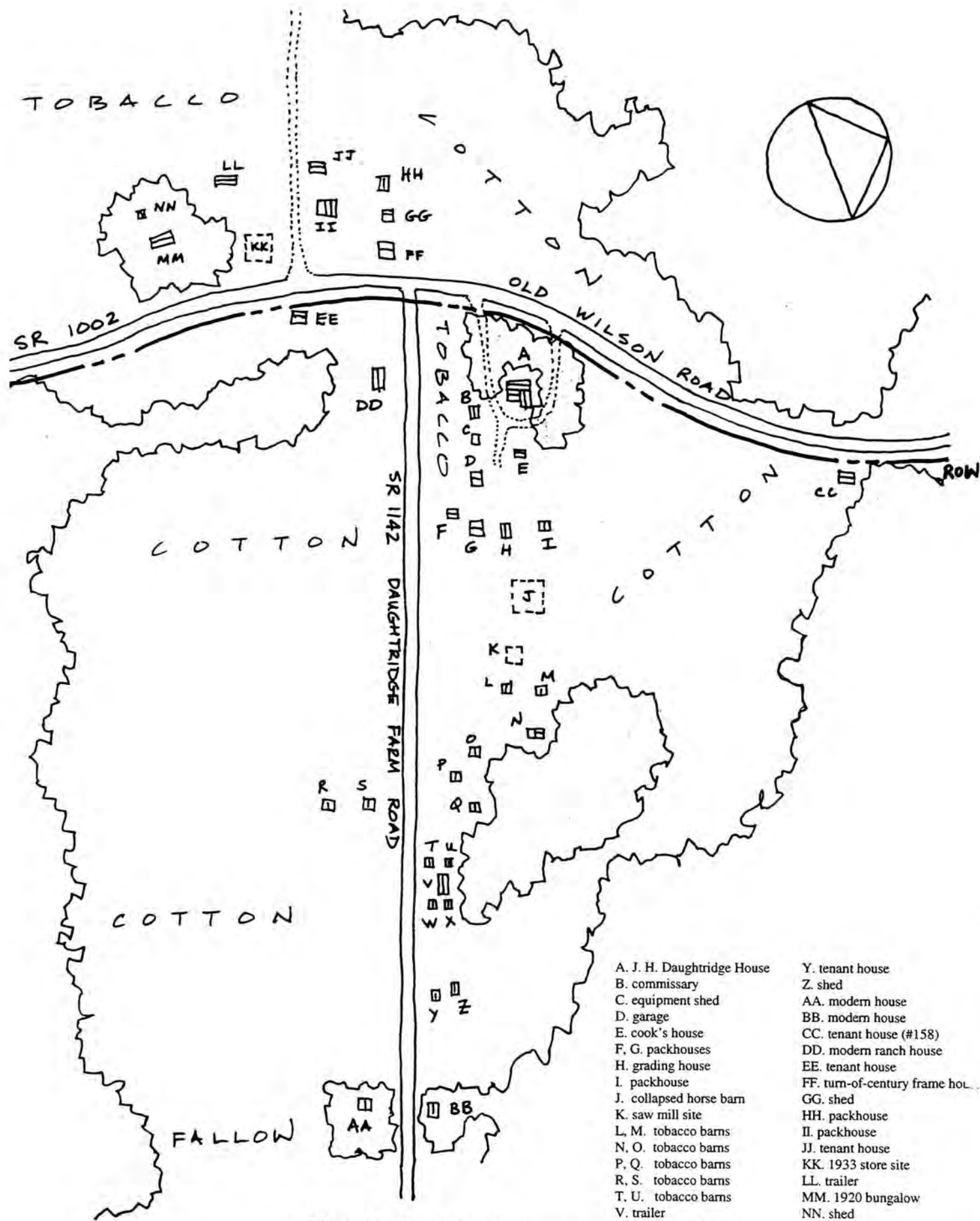


Figure 3 – Daughtridge Farm
Site Plan
Not to Scale

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Eligible for the National Register:

7. Bulluck Farm



Bulluck Farm. View N from SR 1717.



Bulluck Farmhouse (A).



Bulluck Farmhouse (A).



Bulluck Farmhouse (A).



Bulluck Farm. Privy (C).



Bulluck Farm. Chicken coop (B) at left, chicken coop (E) in background.



Bulluck Farm. Smokehouse (D).



Bulluck Farm. Wash house (H).



Bulluck Farm. Office (at left) and packhouse (G).



Bulluck Farm. Office-packhouse (G); hay loft in background (K).



Bulluck Farm. Garage (J) and hay loft (K).



Bulluck Farm. Stables (I).



Bulluck Farm. Left to right: picnic shelter (M), tobacco barns (O, N) and barn (L).



Bulluck Farm. Left to right: tobacco barns (N, O), tractor shed (P), and tobacco barn (Q).



Bulluck Farm. Tenant house (R).



Bulluck Farm. Sylvester Bulluck House (T), view E.



Bulluck Farm. Outbuildings (U-Y) behind Sylvester Bulluck House (T); view N along Beechwood Drive from SR 1717.



Bulluck Farm. Barn (U) and packhouse (V).



Bulluck Farm. Left to right: tobacco barns (W), packhouse (V), and barn (U). Two more tobacco barns (X, Y) in trees in background.



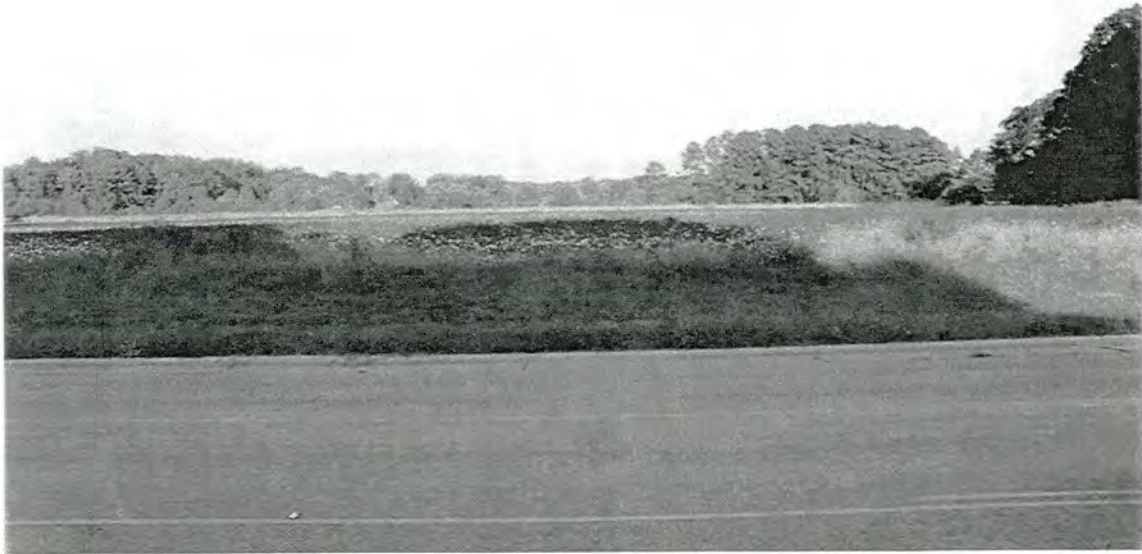
Bulluck Farm. Outbuildings (U-Y), view E from Beechwood Drive.



Bulluck Farm. Bungalow (Z).



Bulluck Farm. Bungalow (BB).



Bulluck Farm. View of Bulluck fields E from Beechwood Drive.



Bulluck Farm. View S along Beechwood Drive: outbuildings (U-Y) at left, bungalow (Z) at right.

7. Bulluck Farm

Description and Background

The Bulluck Farm is a well preserved, turn-of-the-century farmstead located in a grove of oak trees on the north side of SR 1717 (West Mount Drive), approximately 0.9 mile west of the US 301 Bypass. Only twenty-three acres in two parcels appear to still be directly associated with the farm, as other parcels have been sold or divided through heirs over the years. The farm complex consists of an early-twentieth-century dwelling and sixteen contemporary domestic and agricultural outbuildings; several acres of mown pasture and cotton fields are spread out to the north and northwest, and a tenant house stands on the north side of these fields.

The farmhouse is a white frame, one-story, three-bay dwelling, and has a single-pile, center-hall plan. An ell extends from the rear of the house, and joins another single-pile structure that is similar to the front of the house. A deep, screened porch covers almost the entire facade. Two-over-two windows light the house, the doors have windowpane tops and paneled bottoms, and all the door and window surrounds have plain architraves with narrow molded cornices. Masonite siding covers the weatherboards, and metal awnings project over all the exposed windows. Although it looks well kept, the house might be empty. Nothing is known about the finish or condition of the interior of the house.

The Bulluck Farm appears to retain its full complement of frame outbuildings, making it a rare survival in the late twentieth century. The domestic buildings close to the dwelling include a privy, two chicken coops, a smokehouse, a wash house, and a modern well sheltered by a small metal roof. Beginning behind the wash house and extending in a curving line eastward are an equipment shed, a packhouse attached to a possible office by a covered breezeway, a garage, a hay loft, a metal-sided stables, a tin-covered barn, a new picnic shelter, two frame tobacco barns and a concrete block tobacco barn, and a tractor shed. Aside from the concrete block tobacco barn, all of these outbuildings are balloon framed with circular sawn boards and wire nails.

Deed research traced ownership of the Bulluck farmstead back to at least the 1910s, when John Arthur Bulluck (1889-1950) purchased fourteen acres from his father-in-law G. W. Culpepper in 1912. In 1915 and 1921, Mrs. Mary E. Bulluck deeded a total of about sixty-five acres to her sons John A. and Robert L. Bulluck. John's share of land (possibly part of an older family farm purchased by his father Robert Lee Bulluck) was approximately thirty acres. This land seems to have formed most if not all of the Bulluck Farm. John Arthur Bulluck probably built the present house and outbuildings for his first wife (Alice S. Joyner, dates unknown; married 1908) or second wife (Lillie Culpepper Davis Bulluck, 1889-1966; married Bulluck ca. 1913), as they appear to date to this general period. Bulluck continued to purchase farmland at least through the 1930s. After his death in 1950, Bulluck's widow Lillie Culpepper Bulluck deeded six tracts of land measuring ninety-five acres to their sons John Alden Bulluck (dates unknown) and Reid L. Bulluck (d. 1963). The land has since descended through Reid Bulluck and his wife Ruby Drake Bulluck (d. 1989) to their heirs.

Two other parcels adjoining the Bulluck Farm remain in the family. Immediately west of the farmstead on the other side of a grove of trees lies Sylvester Bulluck's 1960s Colonial Revival brick house. This house sits on a one-acre parcel within a larger thirty-six-acre tract. Behind this house, standing on the larger tract, are a group of outbuildings that seem to date to the same period as the family farmstead. These include a barn, a packhouse, and four tobacco barns. This tract extends across Beechwood Drive, on the north side of SR 1717, and has two 1920s or 1930s, vinyl-clad bungalows facing directly onto SR 1717. Cotton fields and woodlands stretch behind these bungalows along Beechwood Drive.

A third tract that once belonged in the Bulluck family is now owned by the Rocky Mount Christian Church. The tract faces Beechwood Drive several hundred feet north of SR 1717. A wooded creek that once represented a northern boundary of the Bullucks' fields almost bisects this six-acre parcel from northeast to southwest. It still serves as a visual boundary today between the fields on the southeast and the modern church building on the northwest.

Evaluation

The Bulluck Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for significance in agriculture. This farm complex, with its house, tenant house, and full complement of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including the packhouse and tobacco barns, recalls its past as an early-twentieth-century tobacco farm. An excellent representative of mid-sized Nash County tobacco farms, the Bulluck Farm is important for the thematic role it played in the agricultural development of Nash County in the twentieth century. The surviving house, outbuildings, and cultivated fields contribute to this property's appearance as a thriving tobacco farm of the period, and are essential to the Bulluck Farm's integrity of design, setting, and feeling.

The Bulluck farmhouse is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. The one-story, single-pile house is typical of its period, and does not possess the necessary historical or architectural significance to make it eligible under this Criterion. In addition, the artificial siding and metal window awnings detract from its integrity of materials and workmanship.

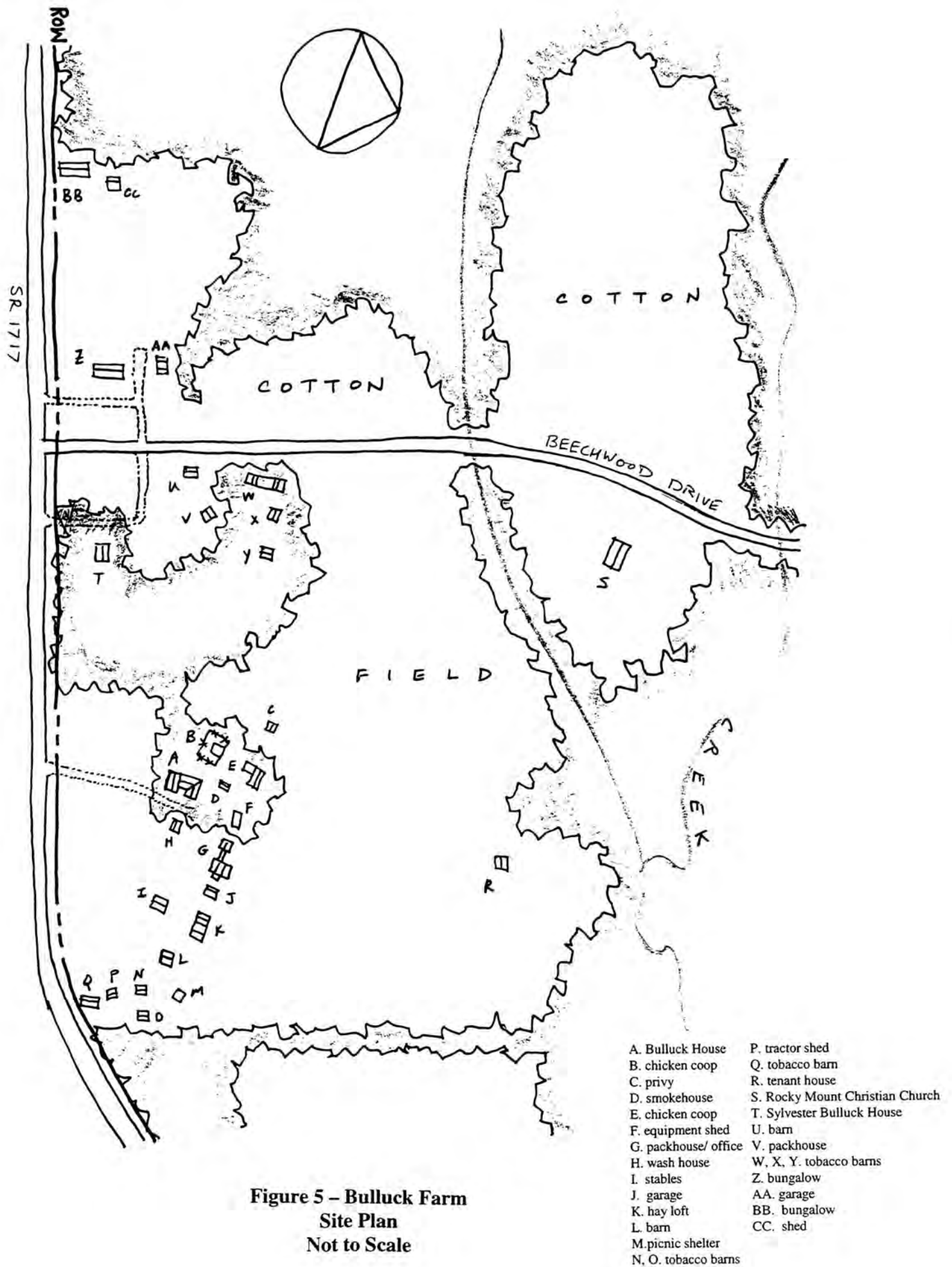
Proposed National Register Boundary

The proposed National Register boundary of the Bulluck Farm includes the house, tenant house, associated outbuildings, and cultivated fields that are necessary to convey its appearance as an early-twentieth-century Nash County tobacco farm. The proposed boundary encompasses approximately thirty acres. It includes all of the two parcels of the farm complex (Nash County Tax Parcel maps, PIN #'s 374913-23-1295 and 374913-23-4246), and portions of two adjoining parcels (Nash County Tax Parcel maps, PIN #'s 374913-13-0178 and 374913-13-6252). Portions of these two parcels are included so that the boundary may encompass the rest of the field north of the complex and east of Beechwood Drive, and the contemporary outbuildings behind Sylvester Bulluck's house. Sylvester Bulluck's 1960s Colonial Revival brick house on the one-acre lot

(Nash County Tax Parcel map, PIN # 374913-12-8197) is included as a noncontributing resource because of its proximity to the contemporary outbuildings behind it.

Defined more clearly, the proposed National Register boundary follows a treeline along the eastern edge of the Bulluck Farm (parcel # 4246) north from SR 1717 to a creek in the woods north of the complex. Then, it follows the northern property line of the Bulluck Farm westward along the creek to the western property line of parcel # 1295. The boundary then turns to follow the eastern property line of parcel # 1295 south through the woods to a tributary of that creek. It then follows the wooded tributary southwest to Beechwood Drive, thereby including that part of the field southeast of the wooded tributary that lies on parcel # 6252. The boundary follows the edge of Beechwood Drive south to SR 1717, and then along the curb of SR 1717 east to the starting point. Because NCDOT's eighty feet of recorded right of way extends approximately fifteen feet into the yard of the Bulluck Farm (paralleling the power lines on West Mount Drive), the curb along SR 1717 has been chosen as the southern boundary so as to include all of the complex's yard.

The remaining Bulluck land and the two bungalows across Beechwood Drive has been excluded from the proposed boundary. The family land west of Beechwood Drive seems completely separate from the Bulluck farm complex, and Beechwood Drive provides a distinct visual boundary for the fields adjoining the complex. Also, the two vinyl-clad houses west of Beechwood Drive postdate the Bulluck farm complex, and do not contribute to the property's appearance as an early-twentieth-century tobacco farm.



**Figure 5 – Bulluck Farm
Site Plan
Not to Scale**

Property Evaluations for National Register Eligibility

Properties Not Eligible for the National Register:

5. Worsley Farm (ED 570, 571, 572, 573)



Worsley House (J).



Worsley House (J).



Worsley House (J) and carbide house (I).



Worsley House (J).



Worsley House. Corn crib (E).



Worsley House. Left to right: frame shed (F), brick shed (H), modern storage building (G)



Worsley Family Cemetery (N).



Worsley Overseer's House (R). View S from Worsley House.



Worsley Overseer's House (R).



Worsley Overseer's House (R).



Worsley Overseer's House (R).



Worsley Overseer's House (R).



Worsley Overseer's House. Tobacco barns (Q).



Worsley Overseer's House. Packhouse (T).



Worsley Tenant House. View W from Worsley House.



Worsley Tenant House (A).



Worsley Tenant House (A).



Worsley Tenant House (A).



Worsley Tenant House (A).



Worsley Tenant House (A).



Worsley Tenant House. Packhouse (B).

5. Worsley Farm

Description and Background

This large Edgecombe County farm consists of the Worsley farmhouse, two tenant houses, an overseer's house, and a family cemetery on four separate parcels along either side of SR 1135 (Pleasant Hill Road), approximately 0.2 mile west of SR 1141 (Green Pasture Road). Cultivated fields extend from these buildings in all directions along SR 1135 and SR 1141, and cover about three hundred acres.

The one-story, three-bay main house faces south, and stands in a shaded yard on the north side of SR 1135. Built about 1885, it has a double-pile, center-hall plan, with a hipped roof, box cornice, and twin interior chimneys. A hipped-roof balustrade porch with turned posts, pendants, brackets, and a Victorian sawnwork frieze stretches across the front elevation. Faint Greek Revival elements also appear, such as the paneled sidelights and twenty-six-lite transom that frame the four-panel front door. Pairs of two-over-two windows light the south and west elevations, and a two-over-two and a six-over-six window light the east elevation. The rear of the house and the ell have both types of windows. A one-story, hipped-roof ell with a bathroom addition on the east side extends from the rear of the house. A screened porch with a turned balustrade, posts, and sawn brackets like those on the front porch shelters the rear of the house and the west side of the ell. According to Henry Taves's survey in 1984, the interior has heavy Victorian molding and seven-panel doors. The present condition of the interior is unknown as the principal investigator was unable to gain entry to the house. Most of the house's outbuildings surveyed in 1984, including a corn crib, smokehouse, packhouse, and miscellaneous sheds, have since disappeared. All that survive are a tin-sided corn crib and a carbide house, as well as two small frame and brick sheds and a modern storage building that do not appear in the 1984 site plan. An overgrown, turn-of-the-century tenant house and a pair of tobacco barns that were not noted in the 1984 survey stand at the end of a field well north of the main house.

The tenant house, the oldest dwelling on the farm according to Henry Taves, stands across a field west of the main house. It faces south toward SR 1135, and is composed of two single-pile, two-room houses joined by an enclosed wing and screened porch. The rear of the house appears to be older, with a shallow gable roof, box cornice, small six-over-six windows, and a flanking pair of tumbled-shoulder chimneys. The front of the house has a three bay facade, with a four-panel door, paneled sidelights and a four-lite transom flanked by four-over-four windows. A porch that once had turned posts extends across most of the front elevation. An exterior, single-shoulder chimney rises at the east end of the gable roof, which has gable returns, rakeboards, and a plain frieze. The interior finish and condition of this house are unknown as the principal investigator was unable to gain entry. A packhouse and two small sheds stand behind the house, and open fields extend in all directions from it.

The third house on the Worsley Farm is the overseer's house, located just east of the main house on the south side of SR 1135. This late-nineteenth-century dwelling faces west in a grove of oak trees at the end of a dirt drive. It has a double-pile plan with two front doors, giving the house a double-pen configuration. The overseer's house has a shallow hipped roof, twin interior

chimneys, and a pair of nine-over-six windows on the front and side elevations. A small, enclosed porch joins a gable roof kitchen to the rear of the overseer's house. The kitchen has small four-over-four windows, an interior chimney, and an engaged porch on the south elevation. As the house is locked and abandoned, nothing is known about the finish or condition of the interior. Two connecting tobacco barns and a packhouse accompany the house. A third tobacco barn stands in the field west of the overseer's house.

The family cemetery is located directly across SR 1135 from the overseer's house, just east of the Worsley's main house. Situated in a grove of cedars and pines in the middle of a field and surrounded by a chain link fence, the cemetery contains numerous Worsley, Moore, and Bradley headstones, including those of John Lawrence Worsley (1866-1943) and his wife Piety Anna Barnes (1873-1957).

Henry Guilford Worsley (1833-1911) bought this property in the mid nineteenth century, and along with his son John Lawrence Worsley, built the houses and outbuildings on the farm. The Worsley Farm apparently began with a small, ninety-five-acre tract, on which Henry Worsley raised cotton, corn, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, hay, and swine in 1860. John Lawrence Worsley expanded his father's farm to over 700 acres during his lifetime, and probably continued to grow cotton and later tobacco.

The Worsley Farm was divided among John Lawrence Worsley's heirs in 1945 after his death. The main house descended to Worsley's children, and eventually ended in the possession of his son George L. Worsley (d. 1986). Today it is owned by the George L. Worsley Trust. In 1945, John Lawrence Worsley's children deeded the tenant house tract to Mary Worsley Cullison, presumably his daughter; she owns it today. The overseer's house also remains in the Worsley family.

Evaluation

The Worsley Farm is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Event) for significance in agriculture. Although the open fields remain, too few outbuildings remain on this rather dispersed farm to maintain its integrity of design as a group of family farm complexes, or to accurately convey its appearance as a nineteenth- and twentieth-century farm, unlike other Edgecombe County farms of the same period such as the Daughtridge Farm or the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm.

The Worsley Farm is also not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for significance in architecture. The main house is based on a typical house form found in Edgecombe County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the vernacular Greek Revival features and applied Victorian sawnwork and decorative trim do not contribute to a coherent stylistic design found in other houses of the period, such as the Colonial Revival-style Daughtridge farmhouse. Like the Worsley tenant house and overseer's house, it is a typical house of the period, and lacks historical and architectural significance.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Worsley tenant house | K. tenant house |
| B. packhouse | L. tobacco barn |
| C. shed | M. tobacco barn |
| D. shed | N. Worsley cemetery |
| E. corn crib | O. tobacco barn |
| F. frame shed | P. barn |
| G. modern storage building | Q. tobacco barns |
| H. brick shed | R. Worsley overseer's house |
| I. carbide house | S. shed |
| J. Worsley house | T. packhouse |
| | U. modern house |

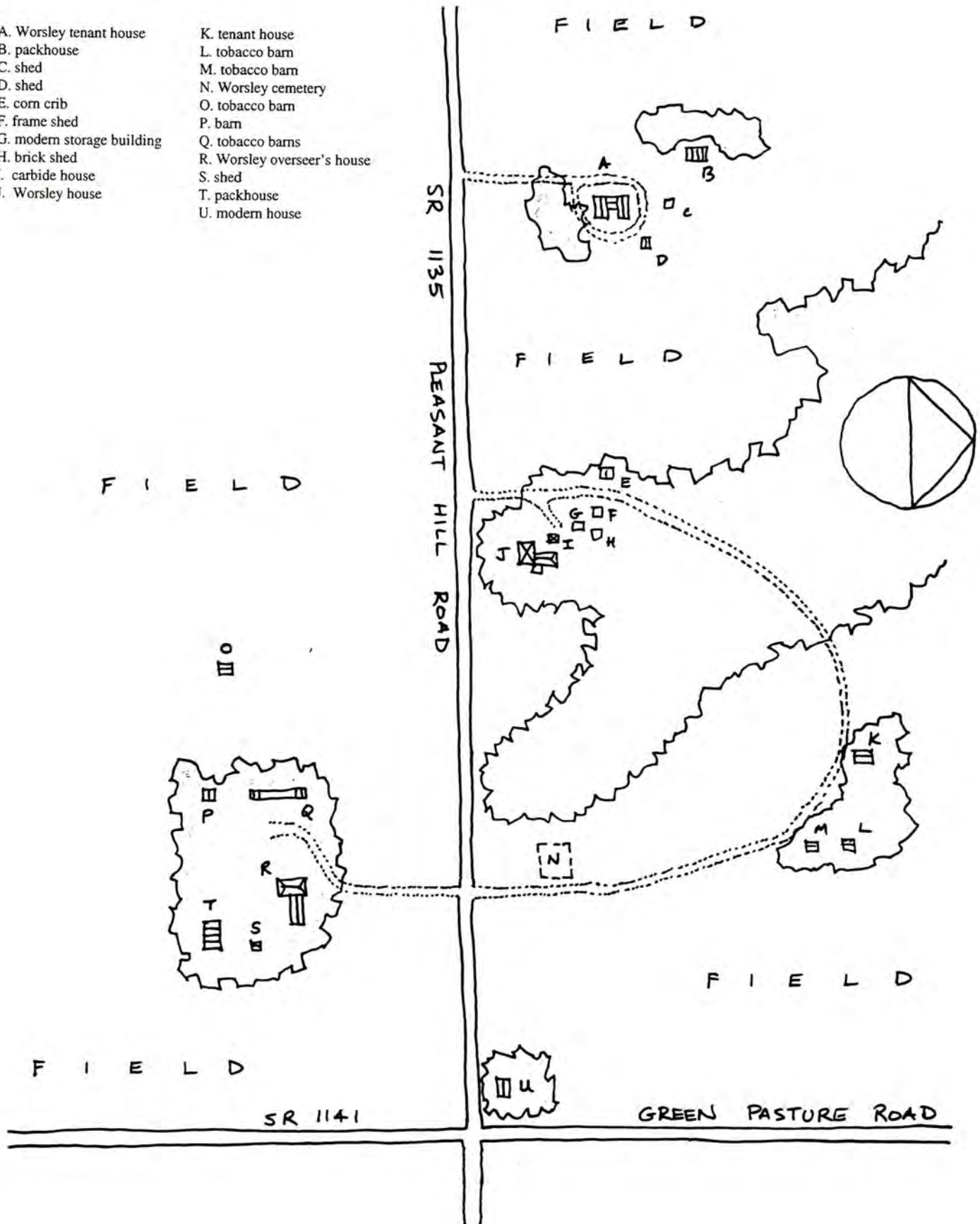


Figure 7 - Worsley Farm
Site Plan
Not to Scale

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Appendix A

*Concurrence Letter, Inventory, and Photographs
of Properties Not Eligible for the National Register
and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation*



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

November 10, 1997

Mark Atkinson
Kimley-Horn & Associates
P.O. Box 33068
Raleigh NC 27636-3068

Re: Phase Environmental Study for Rocky Mount, Nash
and Edgecombe Counties

Dear Mr. Atkinson:

On October 3, 1997, Debbie Bevin and Linda Edmisten of our staff met with you and Scott Owen to review photographs of properties within the above referenced project's area of potential effect that will not be evaluated in the final report. At that meeting, we concurred that properties in the Northern Study Area numbered 10-43, 46-52, 54-80, and 82-87, and in the Southern Study Area numbered 1, 4, 6, 8-80, and 82-201 (see attached list) do not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and do not merit further evaluation. We look forward to receiving and reviewing the final report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Enclosure

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Missy Dickens
N. Graf
✓ Scott Owen



Inventory of Identified Properties
Final Identification Survey of
Historic Architectural Resources for
Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan
Southern Section
Nash and Edgecombe Counties
October 3 and 10, 1997

Properties To be Evaluated in Final Report

3. Daughtridge Farm (ED 586, 587, 588)

This farm has one of the county's best collection of outbuildings. This large family tract consists of four houses, a store, and two sets of outbuildings. The oldest house dates to the 1880s, and was remodeled about 1900. Two other houses date to the turn of the century, and the fourth is a ca. 1920 bungalow.

5. Worsley Farm (ED 570, 571, 572, 573)

The Worsley Farm consists of a ca. 1885 Victorian frame house (which replaced a previous house) surrounded by contemporary outbuildings, an older frame tenant house, a ca. 1870-90 overseer's house, and a family cemetery.

7. Bulluck Farm

This farm has a one-story, turn-of-the-century farmhouse with numerous contemporary outbuildings, including a smokehouse, washhouse, privy, barns, stables, packhouse, tobacco barns, and a tenant house.

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

1. Henry Batts House (NS 599) Covered in vinyl siding, has rear additions with a carport, appears to have altered front porch columns, and sits on a new brick foundation. Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
4. Daughtridge-Proctor House (ED 579) Covered in vinyl siding, has enormous rear garage addition, lost all original windows, and has new front door. Lacks historical or architectural significance, and has lost integrity.
6. Farm Lacks historical or architectural significance.
8. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
9. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
10. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
11. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
12. House Lacks integrity.
13. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
14. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
15. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
16. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
17. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.

67. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
68. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
69. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
70. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
71. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
72. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
73. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
74. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
75. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
76. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
77. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
78. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
79. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
80. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
81. *This number skipped during survey.*
82. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
83. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
84. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
85. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
86. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
87. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
88. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
89. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
90. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
91. House Lacks historical or architectural significance, and lacks integrity.
92. House Lacks historical or architectural significance, and lacks integrity.
93. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
94. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
95. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
96. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
97. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
98. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
99. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
100. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
101. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
102. Cemetery Lacks historical or architectural significance.
103. Farmhouses Lacks historical or architectural significance.
104. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
105. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
106. Building Lacks historical or architectural significance.
107. "Little Mexico Cars" Lacks historical or architectural significance.
108. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
109. Junkyard Lacks historical or architectural significance.
110. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
111. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
112. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
113. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
114. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
115. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.

116. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
117. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
118. Powell-Waddell House (ED 574) Lacks historical or architectural significance.
119. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
120. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
121. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
122. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
123. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
124. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
125. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
126. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
127. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
128. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
129. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
130. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
131. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
132. Stanley-Armstrong House (ED 577) Lacks historical or architectural significance.
133. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
134. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
135. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
136. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
137. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
138. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
139. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
140. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
141. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
142. New Birth Temple of Christ Holiness Church Lacks historical or architectural significance.
143. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
144. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
145. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
146. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
147. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
148. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
149. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
150. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
151. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
152. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
153. Jim's Grocery Lacks historical or architectural significance.
154. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
155. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
156. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
157. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
158. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
159. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
160. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
161. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
162. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
163. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
164. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.

165. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
166. Store Lacks historical or architectural significance.
167. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
168. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
169. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
170. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
171. House Lacks historical or architectural significance, and lacks integrity.
172. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
173. House and Outbuildings House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
174. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
175. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
176. Farmhouse and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance, and lacks integrity.
177. Dupree House (ED 569) Lacks historical or architectural significance.
178. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
179. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
180. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
181. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
182. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
183. Mount Olive School (ED 568) Lacks historical or architectural significance.
184. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
185. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
186. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
187. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
188. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
189. Building Lacks historical or architectural significance, and lacks integrity.
190. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
191. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
192. House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
193. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
194. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
195. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
196. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
197. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
198. House Lacks historical or architectural significance.
199. Tenant House and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.
200. Sutton Tunnel Lacks historical or architectural significance.
201. Rogers Farm Tenant Houses and Outbuildings Lacks historical or architectural significance.



1. Henry Batts House (NS 599)



4. Daughtridg-Proctor House (ED 579)



6. Farm



8. House



9. House



10. House



11. House



12. House



13. House



14. House and Outbuildings



15. House



16. House



17. House



18. House



19. House



20. House



21. House



22. House



23. House



24. House



25. House



26. House



27. House



28. House



29. House



30. House



31. House



32. House and Outbuildings



33. House



34. House



35. House



36. House



37. House



38. House



39. House



40. House



41. House



42. House



43. House



44. House



45. House



46. House



47. House



48. House



49. House



50-51. House



52. House



53-55. House



56. Store



57. House



58. House



59. House



60-61. House



62-63. House



64-65. House



66. House



67. House



68-69. House



70. House



71. House



72. House



73. House



74. House



75. House



76. House



77. House



78. House



79. House



80. House



82. House



83. House



84. House



85. House



86. House



87. House



88. House



89. House



90. House



91. House



92. House



93. House



94. House



95. House



96. House



97. House



98. House



99. House



100. House



101. House and Outbuildings



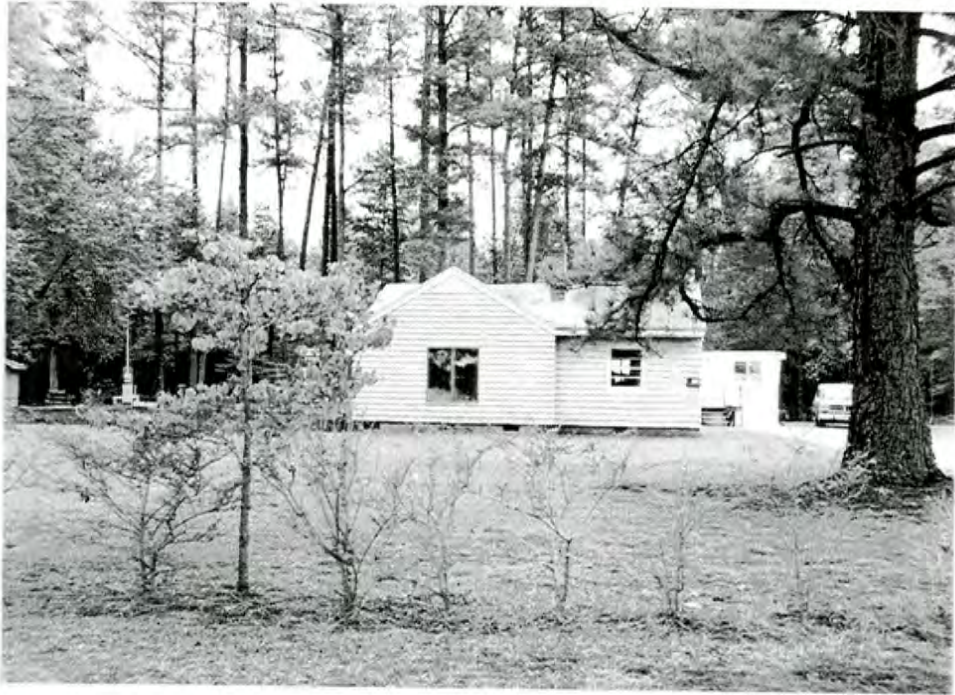
102. Cemetery



103. Farmhouses



104. House



105. House



106. Building



107. "Little Mexico Cars"



108. House



109-110. Junkyard and House.



111. House



112. House



113. House



114. House



115. House



116. House



117. House



118. Powell-Waddell House (ED 574)



119. House



120. House



121-122. House



123. House



124. House



125. House



126. House



127. House



128. House



129. House



130. House



131. House



132. Stanley-Armstrong House



133. House



134. House



135. House



136. House



137. House



138. House



139. House



140. House



141. House



142. New Birth Temple of Christ Holiness Church



143. House



144. House



145. House



146. House



147. House



148. House



149. House



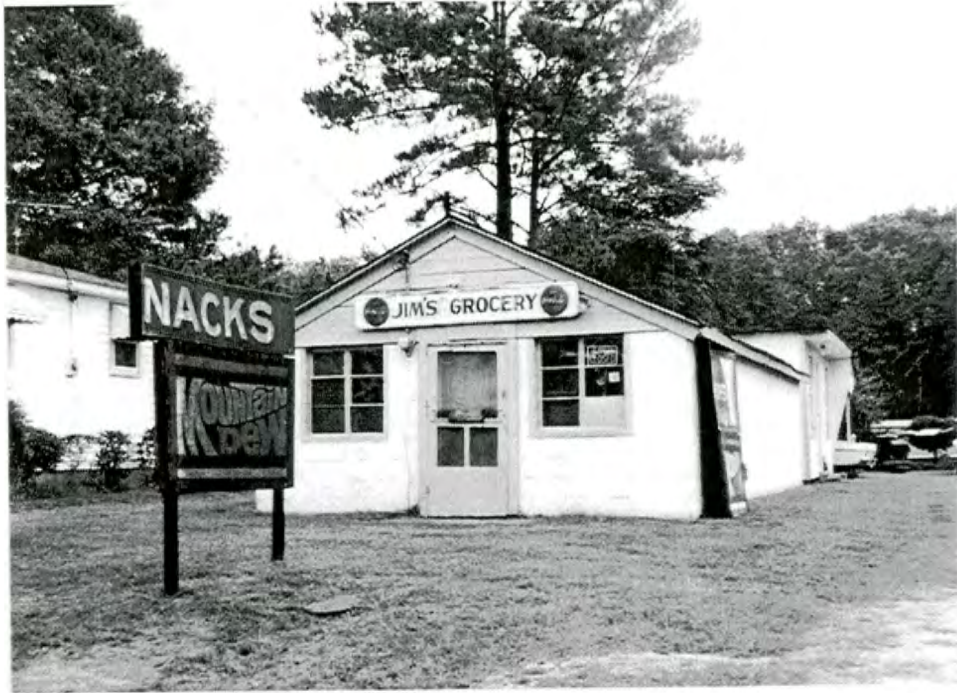
150. House



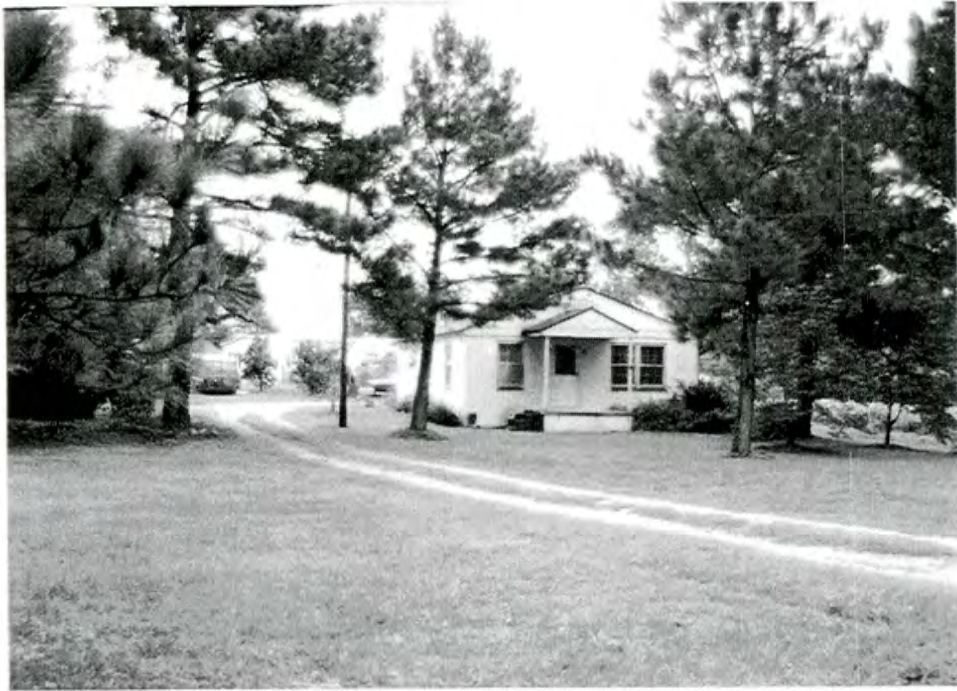
151. House



152. House



153. Jim's Store



154. House



155. House



156. House



157. House



158. House



159. House



160-161. House



162. House



163. House



164. House



165. House



166. Store



167. House



168. House



169. House



170. House



171. House



172. House



173. House and Outbuildings



174. House



175. House



176. Farmhouse and Outbuildings



177. Dupree House (ED 569)



178. House



179. House



180. House



181. House



182. House



183. Mount Olive School (ED 568)



184. House



185. House



186. House



187. House and Outbuildings



188. House and Outbuildings



189. Building



190. House



191. House



192. House and Outbuildings



193. House



194. House



195. House



196. House



197. House



198. House



199. Tenant House and Outbuildings



200. Sutton Tunnel



201. Rogers Farm Tenant Houses and Outbuildings



201. Rogers Farm Tenant Houses and Outbuildings

Appendix B

Professional Qualifications

Scott Campbell Owen

4808 Haverwood Lane #1213
Dallas, Texas 75287

Home (972) 250-6079
Mobile (919) 632-6077

September 1997

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Scott C. Owen, Architectural Historian

June 1997 to present

Historic Preservation and Environmental Review Services
Raleigh, North Carolina and Dallas, Texas

Private Consulting Architectural Historian

Secure compliance with state and Federal historic preservation laws and regulations with respect to historic architectural properties for transportation projects; perform architectural field surveys; develop historic contexts; evaluate properties for National Register eligibility; prepare historic architectural resources survey reports as part of environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and their consultants; assess effects of transportation projects on National Register-eligible and -listed properties; coordinate mitigation efforts between NCDOT, State Historic Preservation Office, and other concerned agencies and individuals.

North Carolina Department of Transportation

March 1994 to June 1997

Division of Highways
Planning and Environmental Branch
Historic Architectural Resources Section
Raleigh, North Carolina

Historic Restoration/Preservation Specialist I

Secure compliance with state and Federal historic preservation laws and regulations with respect to historic architectural properties; perform architectural field surveys; develop historic contexts; evaluate properties for National Register eligibility; prepare historic architectural resources survey reports as part of environmental studies conducted by NCDOT; assess effects of transportation projects on National Register-eligible and -listed properties; coordinate mitigation efforts between NCDOT, State Historic Preservation Office, and other concerned agencies and individuals.

Historic Preservation Division

June-August 1990

Department of Planning and Development
City of Dallas, Texas

Historic Preservation Intern

Performed architectural field surveys and background research in preparation for a local historic district nomination of an industrial section of Dallas, Texas; presented results to the Dallas Landmark Commission.

EDUCATION

University of Virginia

Charlottesville, Virginia

Ph.D. Candidate, Architectural History

1992-94

Major Field: Early American Architecture

Minor Fields: Medieval Architecture; European Architecture after 1750

M.A. Architectural History

1991

Major Field: Early American Architecture

Thesis: George Washington's Mount Vernon as British Palladian Architecture

Texas A&M University

College Station, Texas

B.A. History

1989

Minor: Historic Preservation

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORTS

Phase I (Reconnaissance) Preliminary Identification: Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan, Southern Study Area Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina	August 1997
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Preliminary Identification: Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan, Northern Study Area Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina	August 1997
Phase II (Abridged) US 64 from NC 45 East of Plymouth to SR 1235 East of Columbia Washington and Tyrrell Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2548	April 1997
Phase II (Abridged) NC 55 from SR 1108 (Wake Chapel Road) to SR 1114 (Ralph Stevens Road) Wake County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2907	February 1997
Phase II (Intensive) Final Identification: Elizabeth City Thoroughfare Plan Pasquotank County, North Carolina Multiple TIP No.'s	June 1996
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Elizabeth City Thoroughfare Plan Pasquotank County, North Carolina Multiple TIP No.'s	February 1996
Phase II (Abridged) SR 1716 (Graham-Hopedale Road) from Providence Road in Graham to US 70 (Church Street) in Burlington Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2410	November 1995
Phase II (Abridged) NC 56 from I-85 at Butner to NC 50 South of Creedmoor Granville County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2542	August 1995
Phase II (Abridged) US 17 from the New Bern Bypass at SR 1003 to the Proposed Washington Bypass near SR 1127 Craven and Beaufort Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2513	June 1995
Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: NC 119 from I-85 to South of SR 1917 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3109	June 1995
Phase II (Abridged) NC 24-27 from East of SR 1963 to East of SR 1783 Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2530A	May 1995
Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 55 from US 17 in Bridgeton to NC 304 in Bayboro Craven and Pamlico Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2539	May 1995

<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 119 from I-85 to South of SR 1917 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3109</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) Cook Road (SR 1311) and Shallowford Church Road (SR 1301) Upgrade and Extension from US 70 to NC 87 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3110</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) US 421-NC 87 Sanford Bypass Lee County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2417</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) US 17 from the New Bern Bypass at SR 1003 to the Washington Bypass near SR 1127 Craven and Beaufort Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2513</p>	<p>April 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 24 from Swansboro to West of NC 58 at Cape Carteret Onslow and Carteret Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-2105AA</p>	<p>March 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) SR 1426 (Bolling Road)/Fifth Street from SR 1400 (W. Tenth St.) to NC 48 (Roanoke Avenue) Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, North Carolina TIP No. U-1007</p>	<p>February 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 54 from SR 2106 to NC 119 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2538</p>	<p>January 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) St. Mark's Church Road from SR 1146 (Kirkpatrick Road) to US 70 Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2905</p>	<p>January 1995</p>
<p>Phase II (Intensive) Addendum: US 17 New Bern Bypass from the Jones-Craven County Line to SR 1438 near Vanceboro Craven County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2301</p>	<p>December 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>December 1994</p>

<p>Phase II (Abridged) US 64 from NC 45 East of Plymouth to 2000 Feet East of NC 32 Washington County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2548</p>	<p>December 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) US 17 from Trent Road (SR 1278) to US 70 Business/NC 55 New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2556</p>	<p>November 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Addendum: US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>November 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) NC 98 (Wake Forest Bypass) from West of SR 1923 to East of SR 2053 Wake County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2809</p>	<p>October 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Construct Concord-Kannapolis Westside Bypass from NC 49 to I-85 Cabarrus County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2246</p>	<p>September 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) US 15-501 from the Proposed Pittsboro Bypass to the Chapel Hill Bypass Chatham and Orange Counties, North Carolina TIP No. R-942</p>	<p>September 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 180 from SR 2200 to NC 2052 Shelby vicinity, Cleveland County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2221</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 111 from SR 1710 to US 70 Goldsboro, Wayne County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2715</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen US 70 from SR 2851 (Penry Road) to the Proposed Greensboro Eastern Loop Interchange Guilford County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2581A</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) Interchange Alternatives US 117 from US 13 in Goldsboro to Proposed US 264 Bypass Wilson County, North Carolina TIP No. R-1030D</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase I (Reconnaissance) Widen SR 2472 (Mallard Creek Church Road) from I-85 to US 29 and SR 2833 from US 29 to NC 49 Mecklenburg County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2508</p>	<p>August 1994</p>
<p>Phase II (Abridged) Widen NC 62 from US 158-NC 86 East of Yanceyville to NC 57 in Milton Caswell County, North Carolina TIP No. R-3103</p>	<p>July 1994</p>

Phase II (Abridged) Maple Street Extension from I-85 to NC 87 at Moore Street Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina TIP No. U-2411	July 1994
Phase II (Abridged) US 17 Bypass Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, North Carolina TIP No. R-2515	June 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) I-95 from 1.1 Miles South of US 158 to the Virginia State Line Halifax and Northhampton Counties, North Carolina TIP No. I-905	June 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Glensford Road Extension from SR 1400 to SR 1404 Cumberland County, North Carolina TIP No. U-3107	June 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Construct Left Turn Lanes on US 1 on all Median Crossovers from 0.23 Mile North of US 15-501 to 0.15 Mile North of NC 78 Lee County, North Carolina TIP No. W-2940	May 1994
Phase I (Reconnaissance) Widen US 70 from a Two-Lane Undivided Facility to a Five-Lane Curb and Gutter Facility McDowell County, North Carolina TIP No. R-3115	May 1994

PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

Author "Romanticism and the Picturesque," in <u>A Romantic Architect in Antebellum North Carolina: The Works of Alexander Jackson Davis</u> by Edward T. Davis, et al. (forthcoming 1997)	1996
Writer and Assistant Editor Museum Exhibit and Catalogue, "A Romantic Architect in Antebellum North Carolina: The Works of Alexander Jackson Davis." The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. and the North Carolina Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina	1995-96
"Thomas Jefferson's Design for the University of Virginia" University of Virginia Student Exhibition on the Lawn Charlottesville, Virginia	November 1993
"Mount Vernon from Palladianism to Postmodernism" Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Richmond, Virginia	November 1992
"Mount Vernon from Palladianism to Postmodernism" Virginia Commonwealth University Richmond, Virginia	October 1992
Author Entry No. 53, "Gatekeepers' Lodges and Gate, Mount Vernon," in <u>The Making of Virginia Architecture</u> by Charles E. Brownell, et al. (Richmond: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992)	1992

"Mount Vernon and the Colonial Revival"
4th Annual Architectural History Symposium
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

November 1991

"Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia"
American Institute of Architects' National Council on Design
Charlottesville, Virginia

April 1991

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Society of Architectural Historians
National Trust for Historic Preservation

1989 to present
1993 to present