



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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SECRETARY

August 1, 2000

Mr. David L. S. Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
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Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

RECEIVED
AUG 8/15
RBE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Ref CH00-E-4220-0051
also
99-8744

Dear Mr. Brook:

RE: R-2511, Martin and Beaufort Counties, US 17 Widening, State Project # 6.159001T

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that there are five properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for the National Register. These properties are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Smithwick-Green House | Ward Farm |
| Woodland-Perry House | Griffen's Hatchery |
| Hadley House | |

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Mary Pope Furr, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 733-7844, ext.300.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): Gail Grimes, P.E., Assistant Branch Manager, PDEA
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AUG - 2 2000

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**PHASE II (INTENSIVE LEVEL) ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND
EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY**

FOR

**U.S. 17 WIDENING
MARTIN AND BEAUFORT COUNTIES**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. No. R-2511**

**Prepared by:
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18 July 2000

PHASE II (INTENSIVE LEVEL) ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND
EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

FOR

U.S. 17 WIDENING
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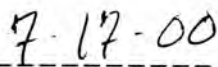
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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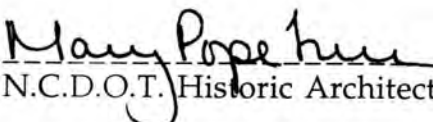
Clifton Ellis, Ph.D.



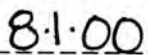
Date

Project Manager

Date



N.C.D.O.T. Historic Architectural Resources Section



Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The project encompasses the widening of U.S. 17 from two lanes to four in Martin and Beaufort counties. The approximately 10 mile route will begin in Martin County at SR 1205 (Holly Creek Boulevard) in Martin County and extend to SR 1418 (Roberson Road) in Beaufort County. The area of potential effects (A.P.E.) of the project follows the existing road alignment.

This architectural survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the 10 mile route of the A.P.E.. The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (15 June 1994). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: 1) to determine the A.P.E. for the project; 2) to locate and identify all resources 50 years of age or older within the A.P.E.; and 3) to determine the potential eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996).

The methodology for the survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the A.P.E. The field survey was conducted by automobile as well as on foot to delineate the A.P.E. of the proposed highway widening and bypass alternatives and to identify all properties within this area which were built prior to 1950. Every property at least 50 years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated, and those considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility. For those resources considered to be eligible for the National Register, site plans were drawn and National Register boundaries determined.

The boundaries of the A.P.E. are shown on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographical maps (see Appendix A). The A.P.E. includes areas which may face increased development pressures because of the widening as well as those areas which may be directly affected. The A.P.E. is defined by modern construction, topographical features, and sight lines. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

A total of 45 resources, which appeared to have been built prior to 1949, were identified and evaluated. Two properties had been determined eligible for

the National Register in 1981 and placed on the National Register Study List and the State Study List. In addition to these properties, five properties were identified during the field survey are evaluated for National Register eligibility in the evaluations section of this report. These evaluated properties include one early twentieth-century farm; one late nineteenth-century store; one commercial hatchery dating to 1938; one late nineteenth-century house; and one early twentieth-century house. All of the properties were considered eligible for the National Register.

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register Page

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------|----|
| No. 42 | Smithwick-Green House | MT 0695 | 28 |
| No. 45 | Woolard-Perry House | MT 0653 | 36 |

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------|---------|----|
| No. 1 | Hadley House | MT 1060 | 44 |
| No. 11 | Ward Farm | MT 1042 | 53 |
| No. 33 | Griffen's Hatchery | MT 0298 | 65 |

Other Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register (Appendix B)

- No. 2 House
- No. 3 Store
- No. 4 House
- No. 5 House
- No. 6 House
- No. 7 Store
- No. 8 House
- No. 9 House
- No. 10 House
- No. 12 House
- No. 13 House
- No. 14 House
- No. 15 House
- No. 16 Gas station
- No. 17 House
- No. 18 Packhouse
- No. 19 Store
- No. 20 House
- No. 21 House

| | |
|--------|-------|
| No. 22 | House |
| No. 23 | House |
| No. 24 | House |
| No. 25 | House |
| No. 26 | House |
| No. 27 | Hotel |
| No. 28 | House |
| No. 29 | Store |
| No. 30 | Farm |
| No. 31 | House |
| No. 32 | House |
| No. 34 | House |
| No. 35 | House |
| No. 36 | House |
| No. 37 | House |
| No. 38 | House |
| No. 39 | Store |
| No. 40 | House |
| No. 41 | Store |
| No. 43 | House |
| No. 44 | House |

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Clifton Ellis

5 June 2000

T.I.P. No. R-2511

U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

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INTRODUCTION

The Phase II intensive level architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the widening of U.S. 17 from south of Williamston in Martin County to north of Washington in Beaufort County. The T. I. P. Number for this highway widening is R-2511. The project was conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation by Clifton Ellis who served as principal investigator, and the project was undertaken between February and May 2000.

The proposed federal undertaking is the widening of a two lane highway, U.S. 17, in Martin and Beaufort counties. Located in the coastal plain of eastern North Carolina, these two adjoining counties are bounded by Halifax, Bertie, Washington, Hyde, Pamlico, Craven, Pitt, and Edgecombe counties.

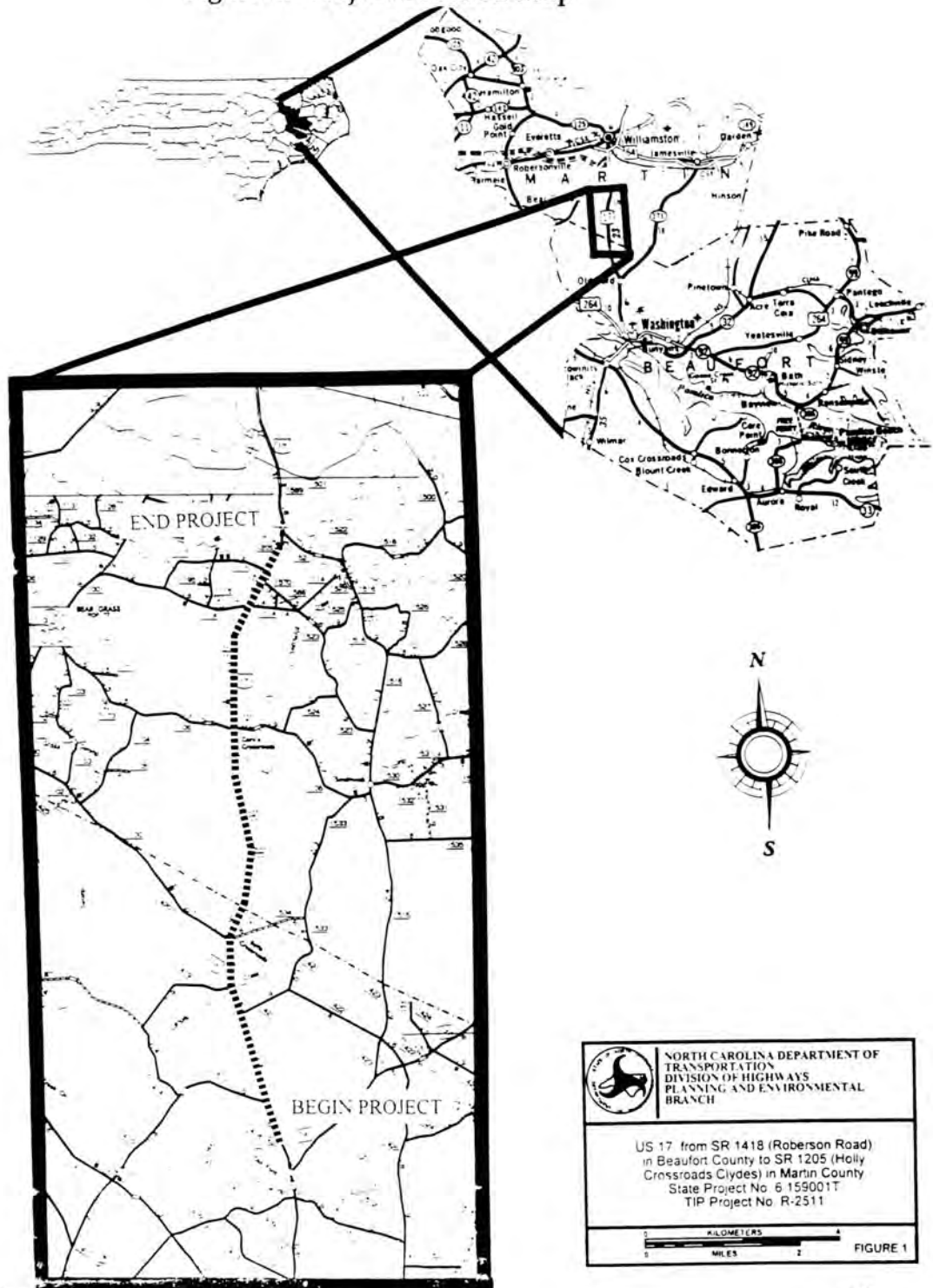
The project encompasses a route roughly 10 miles long which begins in Martin County at SR 1205 (Holly Creek Boulevard) to SR 1418 (Roberson Road) in Beaufort County. The project location is depicted in Figure 1.

This architectural survey was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). Section 106 requires the identification of all properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60. In order to comply with these federal regulations, this survey followed guidelines set forth in Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources (N.C.D.O.T., 15 June 1994) and expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996)

Federal regulations require that the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the undertaking must be determined. The A.P.E. is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such potentially eligible properties exist. The A.P.E. is depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps found in Appendix A.

The A.P.E. was based on the location of the proposed construction in relationship to natural and physical boundaries. The area of potential effects parallels the project corridor, but extends east and west to incorporate all view sheds from the project corridor. The A.P.E. also includes any secondary road or highway which may face increased development pressures because of the U.S. 17 widening. The boundaries of the A.P.E. are defined by swamp, waterways, road terminations, dense woodland, and secondary roadways which buffer the small communities and farmsteads in these counties.

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project will occur in Martin and Beaufort counties, both of which are located in the Coastal Plain of eastern North Carolina. These two counties generally have the flat topography characteristic of the Coastal Plain, a landscape broken by vast expanses of pine forests, meandering streams and rivers, swamps, and flood plains. The principal rivers are the Roanoke which is the northern boundary of Martin County and the Pamlico (called the Tar River above Washington) which bisects Beaufort County.

The current alignment of U.S. 17 follows a post road that was established from Williamston to Washington sometime between 1804 and 1844. An eighteenth-century post road established in 1783 from Jamesville to Washington intersected this route at Old Ford in Beaufort County, near the southern terminus of the current proposed widening project. The eighteenth-century post road is not part of the A.P.E. In 1921, the road between Williamston and Washington was paved as part of the "county-seat-to-county-seat" program, a state-funded effort to connect each county seat by paved roads under the larger Good Road Movement in North Carolina. The road was designated NC 30 and in the late 1940s came under federal control as U.S. 17, part of a major highway running the length of the east coast.

The study area is historically agricultural in its character and remains so today. The land along the road is mostly cleared and cultivated in cotton and tobacco. Stands of pine and hardwood along the route mark streams, creeks, and swampy areas. Batts Crossroads and Corey's Crossroads developed late in the nineteenth century serving as small commercial centers, but no businesses operate at these places today. Despite the subdivision of some land along the road after World War II for the building of houses, the entire study area is rural in character.

METHODOLOGY

The Phase II architectural survey was conducted as part of the planning for the widening of U.S. 17 in Martin and Beaufort counties, North Carolina. The architectural survey was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). The survey followed guidelines set forth in Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources (N.C.D.O.T., 15 June 1994) and expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996)

The Phase II architectural survey had three objectives: 1) to determine the area of potential effects; 2) to identify all resources within the A.P.E. which may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and 3) to evaluate these potential resources according to National Register criteria. The N.C.D.O.T. Phase II survey guidelines set forth the following procedures: 1) identify and map the area of potential effects; 2) photograph and indicate on a U.S.G.S. map all properties older than 50 years of age; 3) conduct historical research; 4) prepare a summary of findings; 5) conduct an intensive field survey; and 6) prepare a final presentation of findings.

The survey consisted of field investigations and historical research. The fieldwork began with a windshield survey of the general project area in order to determine the A.P.E. All properties 50 years of age or older were photographed and indicated on a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map. Properties were evaluated individually to determine eligibility for the National Register. Once these potentially eligible properties were identified, the boundary of the A.P.E. was finalized and is illustrated in Appendix A.

Research was conducted to trace the historical and architectural development of the project area. During the Phase I study, the survey files of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History (N.C.S.H.P.O.) were examined to identify those properties listed in the National Register Study List. This review identified two properties within the A.P.E.: The Woolard-Perry

House (1981) and the Smithwick-Green House (1981), both located in Martin County.

Historical research using both primary and secondary sources was conducted at local and regional repositories. This research included a review of previous surveys of Martin County by Donna Dodenhoff and Thomas Butchko. Thomas Butchko's Martin Architectural Heritage: The Historic Structures of a Rural North Carolina County was essential in helping to establish the architectural context for properties within the A.P.E. With the exception of a survey of the town of Washington, no survey has been conducted for Beaufort County. Interviews with all current owners, many of whom are descended from original owners of eligible properties, were helpful in establishing historical narrative and context for the properties. Three members of the eastern branch of the State Historic Preservation Office offered valuable help when they inspected the survey area and consulted in a site visit.

Following the research and the preliminary field survey, a preliminary presentation of findings was prepared. In this report, the properties identified during the initial field survey were grouped into three sections: 1) those properties listed on the National Register or the State Study List; 2) those properties which warrant additional investigation; 3) those properties which are not considered eligible for the National Register and do not warrant additional investigation.

After consultation with N.C.D.O.T., an intensive field survey was undertaken for those resources considered worthy of further evaluation. The exterior and interior (where permitted) of each resource was examined. The fieldwork was conducted between March 3-6, 2000, March 19-22, 2000, and on March 31. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was examined. Properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register were evaluated and the following information provided for each resource: physical description; photographs; site plan; historical data; and potential National Register boundaries, which were depicted on county tax maps.

**BACKGROUND HISTORICAL ESSAY
AND
HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

Pre-Contact and White Settlement Before the Civil War

Native Americans settled along the Roanoke and Pamlico rivers long before European contact. Little is known of this diverse people. They hunted the forests and fished the waters of the major tributaries, but they also practiced some limited agriculture which allowed them to establish permanent settlements. In Martin County, the Tuscarora tribes settled along the Roanoke River which they called "Morratock," and in Beaufort County the Pamlicos lived along the Pamlico River which they called "Pampticough." In 1711 the Tuscarora peoples of Martin County joined with neighboring tribes along the Pamlico and Neuse rivers in an effort to drive white settlers out of the region. The coalition of natives was defeated in 1712 and in 1717 the Tuscarora people ceded their lands south of the Roanoke to white settlers and withdrew to a reservation on the north banks of the River in present-day Bertie County. By 1730, the native population had dwindled to very few and Martin and Beaufort counties were open fully to white settlement (Manning & Booker, 1977, vol. 1, 1-10; Cooper, 1916, 10-15).

The first white settlement in Beaufort County was in the area of present-day Bath. By 1705 enough white settlers lived there to justify a separate government, and the Pampticough Precinct was formed. In 1738, Beaufort County was carved from the larger precinct and included lands on both banks of the Pamlico River, which is called the Tar River west of present-day Washington. The county assumed its present boundaries in 1891. In 1774, Martin County was formed from the eastern part of Halifax County and the western part of Tyrrell County. Martin County gained land from Beaufort County in 1816 and has maintained its boundaries from that date (Manning & Booker, 1977, vol. 1, 1-10; Cooper, 1916, 7-10; Long, 1998, 45-56, 260-262).

White settlers had moved into Martin and Beaufort counties from the Albemarle area in northeastern North Carolina and from the tidewater area of Virginia. These settlers were primarily of English descent, but a few French Huguenots soon joined the English in the area around Bath. Settlement in Beaufort County concentrated around a village called "Pampticough Town"

which had been established in 1681 on the site of present-day Bath. By 1711 white settlers had spread westward up the Pamlico River to Fort Reading on the south bank of the Pamlico across from present-day Washington. Another settlement called "Chocowinity" was established about the same time on the south bank three miles north of Fort Reading. Washington was established in 1771 and called "Forks of the Tar River" before officially taking its present name in 1776 as the first town named for George Washington. Of these four towns, Bath was the largest and the seat of government throughout the colonial period. Settlement of Martin County concentrated in the northeastern part of the county in the present-day Jamesville District. By 1730 a small village was established near what would later become the county seat, Williamston, and in 1755 four sites for inspection of agricultural products had been established in the eastern half of the Martin County (Manning & Booker, 1977, vol. 1: 60-73; Loy and Worthy, 1976, 2-3; Cooper, 1916, 15-21).

Transportation through the two counties generally was limited to waterways and former Indian paths. By 1735 a stage line ran east to west through the northern part of Martin County. This line originated in Edenton and terminated in the general vicinity of present-day Tarboro and followed roughly the route of present-day NC 142. Two more early stage lines followed the routes of present-day NC 125 from Williamston to Hamilton and NC 903 from Hamilton to Scotland Neck and Halifax. In Beaufort County a stage line was established running westward from Bath to Tarboro along the routes of present day NC 92 and U.S. 264. By 1774 a stage line crossed the county north to south from the area near present-day Hamilton to Washington in Beaufort County. The Southern Post Road from Edenton through Bath to New Bern was changed in 1783 to avoid the wide ferry at Bath across the Pamlico River. The new route went south from Edenton to Plymouth, then southwest along present-day NC 171 intersecting with the stage road from Hamilton to Washington at present-day Old Ford in Beaufort County. (Manning & Booker, 1977, vol. 1: 60-73; Loy and Worthy, 1976, 2-3; Cooper, 1916, 15-21; Waynick, 1952, 13).

During the eighteenth century, settlement continued to follow water routes with most of the populations of Martin and Beaufort counties clustered along the Roanoke River to the north and the Pamlico River to the south. Large plantations were established in the northwestern part of Martin County around Hamilton, and in the southern part of Beaufort County around Washington, but settlement of the interior the two counties was slow during

the eighteenth century. Commerce in both counties centered on forest products from which naval stores, shingles, and barrel staves were produced. Agricultural produce was limited primarily to corn, but also some rice and cotton for market. Most farmers led a subsistence living, raising enough food and livestock to feed only their own families. Many farmers did raise swine for market which they sold or bartered for goods and services. By the end of the eighteenth century, however, about one-third of the households owned at least one slave, with one-third of the slaveholding households owning five or more (Manning & Booker, 1977, vol. 2: 92; Butchko, 1999, 6-7; Loy and Worthy, 1976, 2-3; Cooper, 1916, 28-31).

During the first half of the nineteenth century the Roanoke and Pamlico rivers continued to be the major transportation routes for Martin and Beaufort counties. Although several proposals were made for turnpikes that would link Martin County with towns north and west along the Roanoke River no roads were built. There were no attempts to build roads through the interior of the counties, and the 1783 post road continued to be the major north/south route through the counties (Butchko, 1999, 5; Watson, 1977, 112-114).

Industry in Martin and Beaufort counties during the first half of the nineteenth century remained centered on timber products. Several steam powered saw mills began operation in the early 1840s. These mills produced lumber for building, but the largest operations were devoted to cutting roofing shingles. One mill near Williamston was producing four thousand shingles a day in 1851. Of the 129 manufacturing establishments in Beaufort County, 106 were devoted to the production of tar, turpentine, and shingles. (Butchko, 1999, 11; U.S. Census, 1860).

Throughout the ante-bellum period, the majority of the population in Martin and Beaufort counties remained subsistence farmers until the introduction of cash crops. In Beaufort County, planters turned to rice and by 1850 were producing 185,000 pounds per year. Beaufort County farmers also produced 71 pounds of tobacco and 31 bales of cotton. Before 1850, farmers in Martin County raised little if any cash crop. In that year, they raised no tobacco, 89 bales of cotton and only 2,300 pounds of rice. Over the next decade, however, one-third of Martin County's farmers embraced cotton and by 1860 were producing more than 3,000 bales per year. Beaufort County farmers continued to rely on rice, but they did increase their cotton yields from 31 bales in 1850 to more than 600 in 1860. Much of these crops were produced

with slave labor. While the percentage of households owning slaves remained constant during the ante-bellum period, at thirty-five percent, the number of slaves per household increased dramatically among the top ten percent. A small elite of slaveholders controlled most of the wealth in Martin and Beaufort counties (Manning & Booker, 1977, vol. 1, 92; Butchko, 1999, 6-8; U.S. Census, 1850, 1860).

Civil War to World War II

The Civil War brought major social, economic, and political change to Martin and Beaufort counties. After the war, land values in Beaufort County plummeted by 60 percent while those in Martin County managed to maintain parity with pre-war values with only a slight decrease. Manufacturing in both counties declined by more than 60 percent. Farmers in Martin County continued to rely on cotton as their cash crop but Beaufort County farmers turned increasingly to tobacco. In 1870 the Beaufort County tobacco crop weighed in at 3,245 pounds, while Martin County produced none at all. Cotton remained a dominant crop in Martin County during the late nineteenth century, while Beaufort County farmers turned increasingly to tobacco. In 1880 Martin County produced only 211 pounds of tobacco, but Beaufort County had increased its yield to more than 5,200 pounds. The production and price of cotton fluctuated greatly during the 1890s and more farmers turned to tobacco. By 1900, however, both counties were devoted to the cultivation of tobacco with each raising more than one million pounds annually. The boll weevil had infested the cotton crops of both counties in 1913 and by 1922, cotton became secondary to tobacco. With the introduction of mechanical pickers in the early years of the twentieth century, the cultivation of peanuts increased dramatically. Tobacco, peanuts, and cotton dominated agricultural production during the first half of the twentieth century in both Martin and Beaufort counties (Butchko, 1998, 16-17; U.S. Censuses 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920).

The abolition of slavery created a labor shortage in both counties. The plantation labor system was replaced by the tenant and sharecropping system. With the introduction of tobacco and peanuts, the number of farms increased dramatically but the total number of acres under cultivation rose only slightly. Similarly, the number of tenant farmers increased sharply. In Martin County, tenancy increased 104 percent between 1880 and 1910, and in Beaufort County tenancy increased by 60 percent during the same period. By

1920 one-half of all Martin County farms were run by tenants and one-third of all Beaufort County farms were occupied by tenant farmers. The tenant system of farming continued as the primary source of labor throughout the period. Because tenant farming was not lucrative, tenants moved frequently in search of better land and better landlords, sometimes leaving the farm altogether for work in business or industry. Farms remained small, and the large majority of farm families continued, as they had during the ante-bellum period, to make a meager living from the land. (Butchko, 1998, 21; U.S. Census 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920).

Business recovery after the war was slow. After 1875 Branson's Business Directory showed a gradual increase in the number of merchants, physicians, and lawyers, indicating a business recovery and some prosperity among the residents who required such services. Land and agricultural produce values showed an increase by 1880. In Martin County, a group of Pennsylvania businessmen and British investors organized the Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company. By 1871, the railroad linked Martin and Beaufort counties and became a major passenger and freight line. By 1882, a railroad linked Williamston to Tarboro, and depots along this route drew farmers, merchants, and investors to the Martin County towns of Robersonville, Everetts, and Oak City. Steamboats began regular service on the Roanoke and Pamlico rivers ferrying passengers and produce. Williamston in Martin County and Washington in Beaufort County, both cities located on rivers and both termini of railroads, became major hubs of transportation, centers of government and of social life. These improvements in transportation helped revive business and agriculture, but the interior of both counties remained difficult to access leaving many residents isolated (Butchko, 1998, 16-20; Branson, 1870, 1889).

During the 1920s improvements to roads in both counties began to open up the interior as never before. The passage of the U.S. Highway Act of 1921 launched the Good Road Movement in North Carolina and in that same year NC Route 30 was paved from Williamston to Washington. The road became known as U.S. 17. With help from state and federal funds, both Martin and Beaufort counties began to improve county roads with gravel and hard surfaces. The boom was short-lived as the Great Depression halted most construction. Improved transportation routes allowed farmers to get their produce to market more easily, but during the 1930s there were few markets to sell to. Farm owners suffered as much as their tenants during this period

and agricultural and timber production dramatically declined (Butchko, 1998, 34-42; Waynick, 1952, vol.1, 29-45).

World War II to Present

Like the Civil War, World War II brought change to Martin and Beaufort counties. The war effort increased federal presence in the region and in 1943 a prison camp was constructed for Italian and German soldiers outside Williamston. Prisoners of war worked in the Standard Fertilizer mill as well as local lumber and pulp mills which had been revived by war-time activity. They also were put to work harvesting peanuts and tobacco. After the war, the federal government bought land north of Washington as a site for broadcasting Voice of America, the U.S. effort at Cold War propaganda. The level terrain and moist soil in this area of Beaufort County is ideal for sending and receiving radio waves which are easily bounced and reflected from the moist soil on which the transmitters rest (Butchko, 1998, 38-42; James Ward interview; Dilan Cobb interview).

Although tobacco remains the dominant crop in both Martin and Beaufort counties, improved varieties and mechanization of production method has dramatically altered the landscape. Mules and horses, once common sights in fields and on roads and streets, have largely disappeared, replaced by mechanical plows and harvesters. Mule barns and stables have been replaced by tractor sheds. Bulk barns for storing and curing tobacco have replaced the log and frame tobacco barns and packhouses (Butchko, 1998, 42).

Despite a small increase in industry and manufacturing, and changes in agricultural practices, both counties remain primarily rural in character. Within the A.P.E., the countryside along U.S. 17 between Williamston and Washington is still dominated by farm land under cultivation for tobacco and cotton. Structures along this route are primarily dwellings with few commercial buildings in operation.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Agricultural Context: Farms and Farming in Martin County

Although white settlers began migrating to Martin County during the 1710s, the county remained sparsely settled throughout the eighteenth century. While small, the county's population quickly became stratified according to class. Of the 567 landowners in 1779, thirty-seven percent owned land worth more than £1000. Four percent owned land worth more than £10,000, and most of these larger tracts of land were clustered in the northern part of the county along the banks of the Roanoke River. Most farmers throughout the eighteenth century and first half of the nineteenth century were of modest means. Corn was the dominant crop, followed by sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and peas. Most farmers kept herds of swine numbering thirty or more, driving them to market in the fall. The large majority, 65 percent, of farmers owned no slaves during this period (Manning and Booker, 1977, vol. 2, 92; Butchko, 1998, 6).

By 1790, 35 percent of the white households in Martin County owned slaves. Half of these slaveholders owned one or two slaves and 66 percent owned fewer than five. Most slaveholders also were not engaged in cash crop farming. Of the 546 farms listed in the 1850 U.S. Schedule of Agriculture, only 32 farmers grew cotton. Of these, 20 farmers produced no more than one 400-pound bale. During the next decade more farmers turned to cotton as a cash crop and in 1860, 199 farmers were growing cotton. Cotton production dramatically increased in Martin County from 89 bales in 1850 to 3,068 bales in 1860. While the number of slaveholders in the county remained steady during this period, the number of planters holding thirty or more slaves increased substantially from 16 to 28. A small group of slaveholding planters continued to dominate the local economy. The Martin County Agricultural Society was organized in 1851 to promote better farming practices in the county and while Martin County farmers began to increase their yield of nearly every crop listed in the Schedule of Agriculture, corn dominated in both the number of acres planted and yield per pound. The agricultural economy remained centered on corn and swine with a few slaveholding planters producing cotton as a cash crop (Butchko, 1998, 7-9; 1850 and 1860 Martin County Census, Agriculture and Slave Schedules).

Although cotton continued to be the county's leading cash crop into the 1920s, the introduction of tobacco and peanuts in the 1880s diversified Martin

County's agricultural base. By 1922, the boll weevil had begun a major infestation in Martin County's cotton crop and farmers turned increasingly to tobacco. The county experienced an agricultural boom during the early decades of the twentieth century which was reflected in the increased value of farm buildings. Martin County farmers began to improve their farms with more specialized buildings for cultivating tobacco, and between 1900 and 1920, the value of farm buildings multiplied by six, from \$404,400 to \$2,505,780 (Butchko, 1998, 20-24; 1870-1920 U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedules).

This building boom, however, did not include all farmers in Martin County. After the Civil War, landowners depended heavily on tenants and sharecroppers for labor. Between 1880 and 1910 tenancy increased an astonishing 104 percent. By 1920 almost half of Martin County's farms were occupied by tenants and sharecroppers. Of the county's white families, 69 percent owned their own farms, and of the county's black families 34 percent owned their own farms. Tenants and sharecroppers seldom enjoyed substantial housing, and their farm complexes would have been limited to a dwelling house and perhaps a smokehouse since their crops would be processed, and stored in their landlord's buildings (Butchko, 1998, 21; 1870-1920 U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedules).

Those farmers fortunate enough to own their own land took pride in arranging the many and various outbuildings required to support the farm operation. Two types of farm complexes have been identified in Martin County. Both types are identified as developing during the last quarter of the nineteenth century when farm management became more complex due to improved yields in crops and livestock and the introduction of new cash crops of tobacco and peanuts, all of which required an increase in labor. Farmers began to arrange their farmsteads in a more orderly fashion to facilitate production which resulted in a stricter division between domestic and agricultural buildings. The first type of farmstead identified with this change in agriculture is the courtyard type in which stock barns, chicken houses, packhouses and other support buildings were arranged around a court in the rear of the main dwelling house. Domestic buildings such as wash houses, smokehouses, and wood houses were often combined in a long row under a single roof perpendicular or parallel to the rear of the main house. The second type separates agricultural buildings still more. While domestic buildings remain close and to the rear of the main dwelling house, agricultural buildings are placed across from the main dwelling house, separated by a public road (Butchko, 1998, 78-81).

Tobacco barns, packhouses, and livestock barns dominated the farm complex at the turn of the century. Tobacco barns vary in dimension, but seldom exceed twenty feet in width, depth, or height. Tobacco barns are generally cubic in their proportions. The dimensions and cubic proportion of tobacco barns are important for the uniform distribution of heat throughout the building. Tobacco barns in Martin County average 16 to 20 feet in width, depth, and height, and they usually have a gable roof. Most tobacco barns had flues which were stoked with wood from the exterior. By the 1920s many barns used oil burners (Butchko, 1998, 82-85).

Packhouses in Martin County are generally single-pile, two-story, frame buildings. Variations of this type exist, most commonly with sheds added to the long sides, or with an open central passage running the length of the building. The dimensions of the typical packhouse vary, but the proportions are generally a constant one to two ratio of width to depth. Roofs are generally gabled to the short end of the building. Fenestration varies, but generally is limited to one large door opening located in the second floor of one gable end of the packhouse. Balloon framing is typically used in packhouses built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Butchko, 1998, 82-85).

Livestock barns sheltered work animals like horses and mules, as well as milk cows, cattle, swine, and sheep. Martin County livestock barns vary in dimension, but follow a basic type. Barns are rectangular in shape usually one story with a large loft beneath a steeply-pitched gable roof. Larger barns have a central section for the storage of equipment flanked by stalls for livestock. The central section runs parallel with the ridge of the roof and is often open at the gable ends. Barns were often enlarged by shed additions on the long side (Butchko, 1998, 82-85).

Domestic outbuildings on farms included smokehouses, dairies, wash houses, corn houses, and storage sheds. On large farms, these functions were sometimes combined to create a long, one-story, gable-roofed, frame structure. Most often, these outbuildings were free standing, but clustered close to the rear of the main house. Smokehouses have the highest survival rate in Martin County. No survey has been done for Martin County smokehouses, but this building type was common through the southeastern United States. Smokehouses generally are built of log, but sometimes are framed structures covered in weatherboards. The dimensions of smokehouses vary, but the

proportions are generally a constant one to one-and-a-half ratio of width to depth. Roofs are generally gabled to the short end of the building and openings restricted to a large door in one gable end sheltered by an extension of the roof line. Smokehouses are often of log construction and v-notching is a common technique of cornering (Butchko, 1998, 82).

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Farmsteads in Martin County

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, farmsteads of this period in Martin County must contain architectural resources illustrating both domestic and agricultural activities. Although these resources may have modern alterations, they should have sufficient integrity of design and setting to illustrate clearly the property's agricultural significance. The resources must include the principal farmhouse in addition to other contributing structures such as livestock barns, tobacco barns, packhouses, smokehouses, wash houses, corn houses, dairies, and storage sheds. The farm should also retain integrity of fields, woodlands, and waterways, including field patterns and geographical relationships that represent important agricultural themes during the period of significance.

Domestic Buildings: Construction and House Types

Buildings of all types in Martin County were primarily of wood construction during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Early houses were built of unhewn logs, but only one log structure, a kitchen, survives from the ante-bellum period. Hewn log construction using fully dovetailed or square notches was another common construction type in Martin County. These buildings usually were neither clad with weatherboards or sheathed on the interior. Several of these buildings survive from the ante-bellum period. The most common type of construction was heavy-timber braced framing, with mortise-and-tenons secured by wooden pegs, and diagonal down bracing at the corners for lateral stability. This construction type was used during the late eighteenth century and continued through the early twentieth century (Butchko, 1998, 43-45).

During the eighteenth century, the most common house type was a one-room dwelling with square or rectangular dimensions and a loft above stairs under a steep gable roof. Chimneys were sometimes built of brick, but more often of logs covered in mud. More prosperous citizens built another type, the hall/chamber plan, a rectangular, two-room dwelling with loft above stairs under a steep gable roof and one or two exterior end chimneys. A variation of the one- and two-room plan is the "coastal cottage" developed in eastern North Carolina during the first decades of the nineteenth century. This type has a fully engaged porch with roof rafters extending in an

unbroken line from the ridge of the roof to the eave of the porch. The “coastal cottage” type was common throughout eastern North Carolina and remained popular well into the twentieth century (Butchko, 1998, 46).

The central-passage house type was common in Virginia and North Carolina during the eighteenth century, but did not appear in Martin County before the nineteenth century. This type has one or two stories with symmetrical fenestration in its elevations. In plan it has a central passage flanked by one or two rooms, usually with a steep gable roof and end chimneys. A variation of the type developed called the “I-house.” It was a two-story, single-pile, central-passage, house with a one-story shed or hipped-roof porch extending the breadth of the house. It had symmetrical fenestration, a shallow gable roof, and exterior end chimneys (Butchko, 1998, 49).

During the latter half of the nineteenth century a common dwelling type in developed in Martin County, the hyphen type: a main living block connected by an enclosed hyphen to a transverse one-story wing containing a kitchen and/or dining room. The main living block of this house type usually followed the form of the I-house. The hyphen-type developed in Martin County after the Civil War and remained a common house type in Martin County well after World War I. The Great Depression halted for the most part house construction in Martin County. When construction of dwelling houses resumed after World War II, the distinctive hyphen-type was abandoned for variations on the American Ranch-style house (Butchko, 1998, 64-65).

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Houses in Martin County

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, houses of this period in Martin County must survive substantially intact. Eligible houses must have sufficient integrity to illustrate clearly the forms, styles, materials, construction method, and interior plans of the original design. Although these houses may have modern alterations, the houses should have sufficient integrity of design and setting to illustrate clearly the property’s architectural significance.

Commercial Building Type: Store

With few exceptions, rural commercial structures in Martin County built during the late nineteenth- and early-twentieth centuries were general stores. These deep, gable-front, frame buildings are usually two stories. The gable end faces the road and has a central door flanked by tall windows. Although deep, these buildings are usually narrow with the tall gable end emphasizing the vertical visual effect over the horizontality of the side elevations. The rural commercial type was often enlarged by rear additions and by shed additions to the sides. Rural stores of this type often had a canopy added later to the gable front to shelter gas pumps. This type of commercial structure was identified in Jones County as a type built between 1875 and 1900. In Jones County, the store area is located on the first floor and fitted with shelves for the display of goods. The first floor may be divided into two or more rooms. The second floor is devoted to storage or divided into rooms as living quarters for the owner or storekeeper (Butchko, 1998, 93-94; Rural Commercial Buildings, 1875-1900, Jones County, North Carolina, T.I.P. No. R-2235).

Rural commercial structures in Martin County were usually general stores located at crossroads, the nexus of transportation routes. These stores provided places not only for exchange of goods and services, but for socializing as well. The stores served an important function in the daily life and seasonal routines of the rural community (Butchko, 1998, 93-94; Rural Commercial Buildings, 1875-1900, Jones County, North Carolina, T.I.P. No. R-2235).

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Stores in Martin County

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, stores of this period in Martin County must survive substantially intact. Eligible stores must have sufficient integrity to illustrate clearly the forms, styles, materials, construction method, and interior plans of the original design. Although these stores may have modern alterations, they should have sufficient integrity of design and setting to illustrate clearly the property's architectural significance. The store should also retain sufficient integrity to illustrate important commercial themes during the period of significance.

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Summary

Of the 45 properties surveyed, two were determined eligible in 1981 for the National Register of Historic Places. These two properties are also listed on the North Carolina Study List. Five properties were identified during the field survey and are evaluated for National Register eligibility. These five newly evaluated properties are: Hadley House; Holliday Store; Holliday House; Ward Farm; and Griffen's Hatchery.

Property List

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| No. 1 | Hadley House | 44 |
| No. 11 | Ward Farm | 53 |
| No. 33 | Griffen's Hatchery | 65 |

A. Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register

Smithwick-Green House (No. 42) MT 0695

West side of U.S. 17 in Martin County, 1.3 miles south of SR 1114.

Date of Construction: c. 1800

Setting and Landscape Design

The house is located on the west side of U.S. 17 approximately seventy-five feet beyond the present roadbed. The grounds of the property are defined on the south by a drainage ditch, beyond which lie cultivated fields, and on the west by cultivated fields. A dirt driveway on the north side leads to the rear of the property and separates it from a mobile home. A series of stepping stones on axis with the front door leads from the front porch to the road where the entrance is marked by two large bushes. A row of bushes marks the eastern bound of the property along the road. In the northeast corner of the yard is a large red cedar with a low canopy. Fully mature pecan trees are scattered through the southern end of the property. A row of boxwood in the south yard, on line with the front porch creates a privacy hedge beyond which is an open-sided shed roof structure that shields an outdoor eating area. Five outbuildings occupy the extreme southwest corner of the property.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity

The Smithwick-Green house is a two-story, single-pile, frame house with a gable roof, double-shouldered brick exterior end chimneys, and a single-story rear ell with a gable roof. The two-story portion, or main block, of the house, measures approximately fifteen by thirty-six feet. The rear ell measures approximately twelve by twenty-eight feet. The principal elevation of the main block has five symmetrically placed bays in each floor. The first floor has a central double-leaf door flanked by two windows. A single-story, hipped-roof porch approximately twelve feet wide covers the entire length of the principal facade and wraps around the southern side of the main block continuing along the rear ell. The north side of the ell has a shed-roof screened porch and the rear of the main block has an enclosed shed addition.

The exterior of the house retains many of its original features. The three-part architraves around the windows are original, but the windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash windows. The central door has been replaced with a double leaf door. The north gable-end chimney is original, but the south gable-end chimney was replaced early in the twentieth century.

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The interior of the house retains many of its original features such as original room configuration and woodwork from the transitional period between late Georgian and early Federal. This woodwork includes flat-panel wainscoting, mantels, plaster, raised-panel doors, one with H&L hinges and thumb latch, and enclosed stair case.

Historical Background

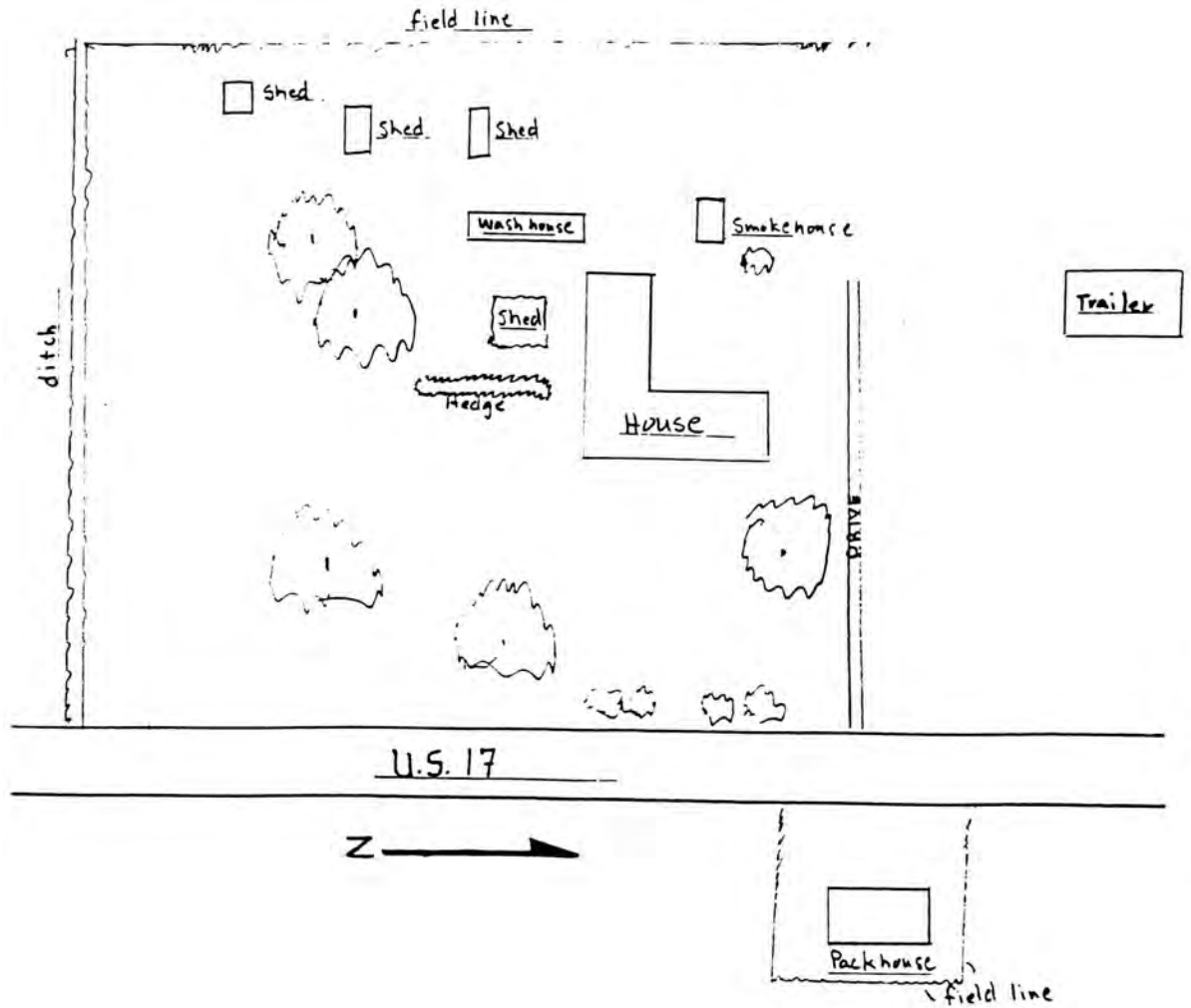
John Smithwick built this house c. 1800. Smithwick settled in Martin County during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and by 1790 was successful enough to acquire eight slaves. According to Mrs. Elsie Stachon, a family member interviewed in autumn of 1980, the present house replaced a late eighteenth-century hall/chamber coastal cottage which was torn down c. 1956. In the mid-nineteenth century, a rear ell was added to the house. In the late nineteenth century, John Mack Green (1848-1926) and Armentia Legget Green (1857-1927), inherited the property. In 1914 the Greens made substantial changes to the house. They removed the mid-nineteenth century ell to a site south of the house, and replaced it with the present ell. They added the present porch with its Tuscan columns. The balustrade that surrounded the porch is now gone. The Greens also replaced the original front door with the double-leaf door, the original windows with one-over-one sashes. The room configuration and woodwork of the interior, however, remained largely untouched. At this time, the Greens also built the smokehouse and several other outbuildings on the property. The Greens probably moved the packhouse on the east side of the road to its present location. It was raised on a common bond brick foundation with a poured concrete floor c. 1950 (Interview with Mrs. Elsie Stachon by Barbara Church 1980; Butchko, 1998, 133-134).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Smithwick-Green House was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture in 1981 (see Appendix C). The Smithwick Green House is an early example of the central-passage type dwelling that became common in Martin County during the nineteenth century. Its interior and exterior woodwork is characteristic of transitional period between late-Georgian and early Federal. The house retains most of its original form and details. For these reasons, the Smithwick-Green House was determined eligible.

For a verbal description of the proposed boundaries, see Appendix C. At the time eligibility was determined, the early twentieth-century outbuildings, were determined to be non-contributing structures. The house and outbuildings have not been altered since the time eligibility was determined.

Figure 2. Smithwick-Green House, Site Plan (not to scale)



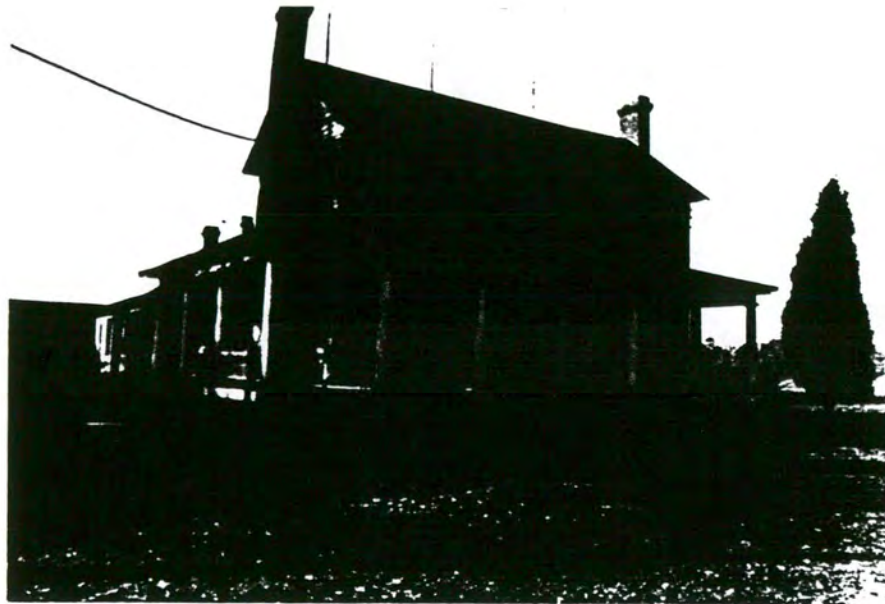


Plate 1. Smithwick-Green House, East Elevation, 1981

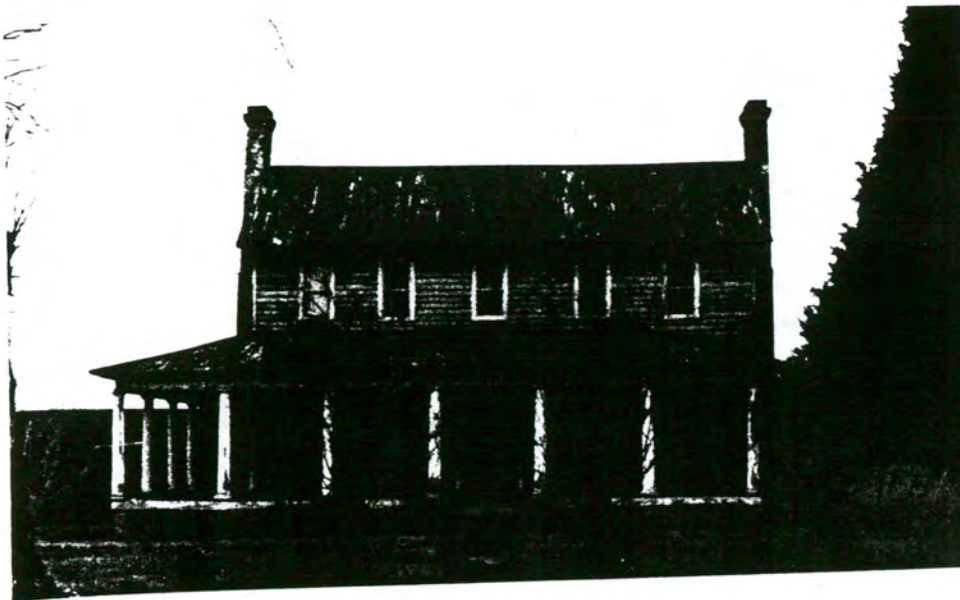


Plate 2. Smithwick-Green House, East Elevation, March, 2000

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Plate 3. Smithwick-Green House, North Elevation, March 2000



Plate 4. Smithwick-Green House, South Elevation showing shed and arbor,
March 2000

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Plate 5. Smithwick-Green House, yard view northwest showing outbuildings, March 2000



Plate 6. Smithwick-Green House, Packhouse, South and East Elevations looking northwest, March 2000

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Plate 7. Smithwick-Green House, Packhouse, North and West Elevations, looking southeast, March 2000

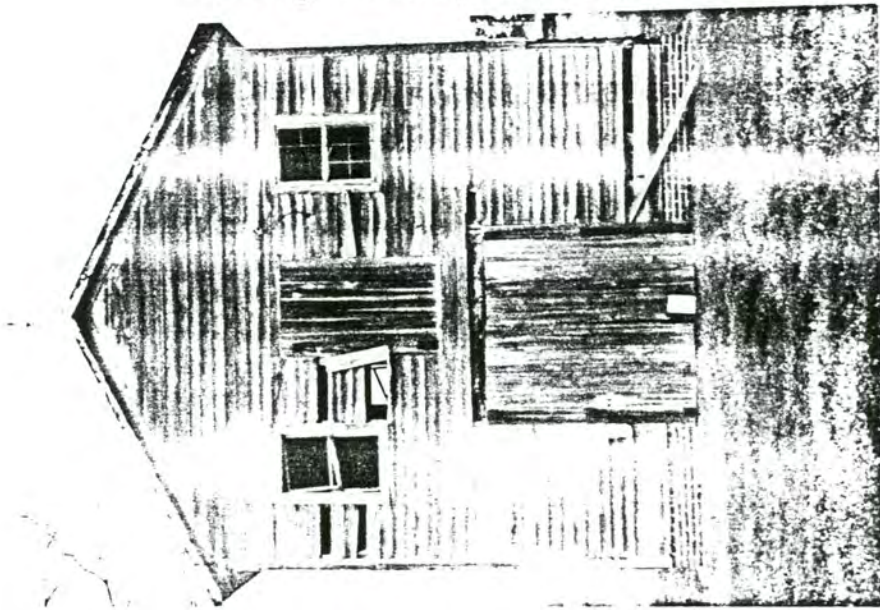


Plate 8. Smithwick-Green House, Packhouse, South Elevation

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Woolard-Perry House (No. 45) MT 0653
West side of U.S. 17 in Martin County at the junction of SR 1116.

Date of Construction:

House: c 1820-1835

Smokehouse: late nineteenth century

Wash house: early twentieth century

Setting and Landscape Design

The house is located on the west side of U.S. 17 approximately 400 feet beyond the present roadbed. The property is bounded on the north, south, and west by cultivated fields. Privet hedge, a small spruce tree and forsythia around the front porch are the only ornamental plants in the yard. A dirt drive on axis with the main house leads from U.S. 17, curving to the north around a well house before heading due west to the rear of the property. A double row of pecan trees lined this drive as late as 1988, but only one now survives.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity

The house is a two-story, single-pile, gable-roof, frame structure raised on brick piers. The house measures approximately thirty by sixteen feet with a rear shed running the length of the house and measuring approximately ten feet wide. A porch measuring approximately six-feet wide runs the length of the principal facade. A large paved-double-shouldered chimney of hand-made brick survives on the north gable end. An identical chimney on the south gable end was taken down after 1981. The principal elevation has four asymmetrical bays on the first floor: two center doors flanked by windows in the first floor. The three bays of the second floor are symmetrically placed. The second floor windows are original nine-over-six sash windows, but the windows of the first floor have been replaced with six-over-six sash windows.

The exterior retains many original features. Although the porch posts are twentieth century, the porch itself is original and the facade of the porch is covered in original flush beaded weatherboards. The doors and windows retain their original three-part architraves. The corner boards are paneled to appear as pilasters, and the boxed cornice is decorated with a punchwork frieze.

The interior is plastered and trimmed with narrow, three-part architraves and flat-paneled wainscots with reeded chair rails. The original mantels have been removed.

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To the rear of the house are two outbuildings: a framed smokehouse with gable roof measuring approximately ten by twelve feet dating to the late nineteenth century; and an open-sided, shed-roof wash house measuring approximately twelve by eighteen feet dating to the early twentieth century.

Historical Background

John Woolard (c. 1792-1875) settled on this property in the early nineteenth century. He was a prosperous planter who owned four slaves and hired five free black laborers to work his fields. By 1860, he owned fifteen slaves who occupied two slave houses on his property. In 1865 he was a charter member of nearby Macedonia Christian Church with which his family has been associated ever since. The Perry family, descendants of the Woolards, now own the property and rent the house to tenants.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Woolard-Perry House was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture in 1981 (see Appendix C). The Woolard-Perry house is an early example of the hall/chamber type dwelling common in Martin County throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its interior and exterior decoration are characteristic early examples of the Federal period. The house retains most of its original form and details. For these reasons, the Woolard-Perry House was determined eligible.

For a verbal description of the proposed National Register boundaries see Appendix C. At the time eligibility was determined, three outbuildings, a mule pen and two packhouses, stood along the dirt driveway east of the house. The house also had a kitchen built c. 1920 located to the south of the main house and connected by a screened passageway. In addition to the smokehouse and wash house to the rear of the house, these outbuildings were determined to be contributing structures.

Of these outbuildings, only the smokehouse and wash house survive today. With the exception of the removal of the south gable end chimney, the house and remaining outbuildings have not been altered since the time eligibility was determined.

Figure 3. Woolard-Perry House, Site Plan (not to scale)

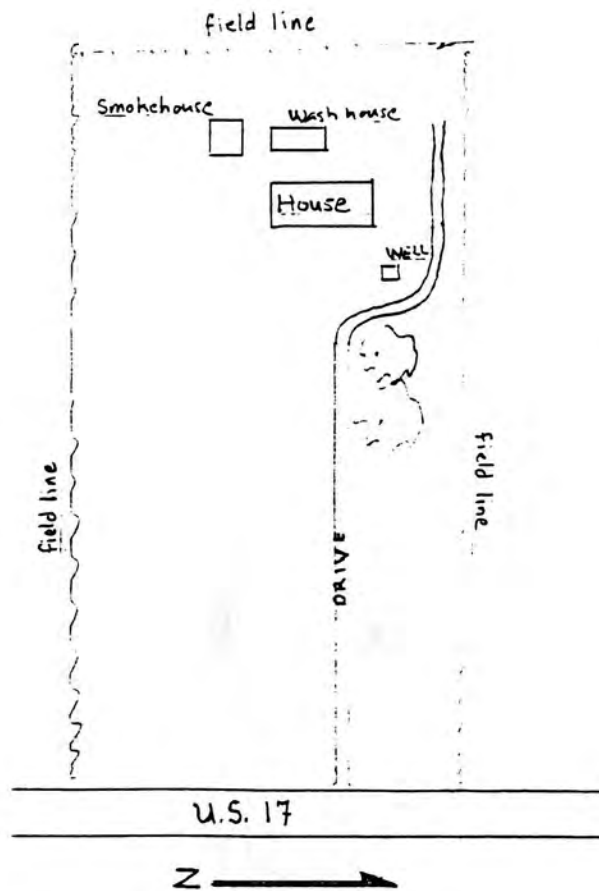




Plate 9. Woolard-Perry House, East Elevation, March 2000



Plate 10. Woolard-Perry House, East Elevation, 1981

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Plate 11. Woolard-Perry House, East Elevation, March 2000

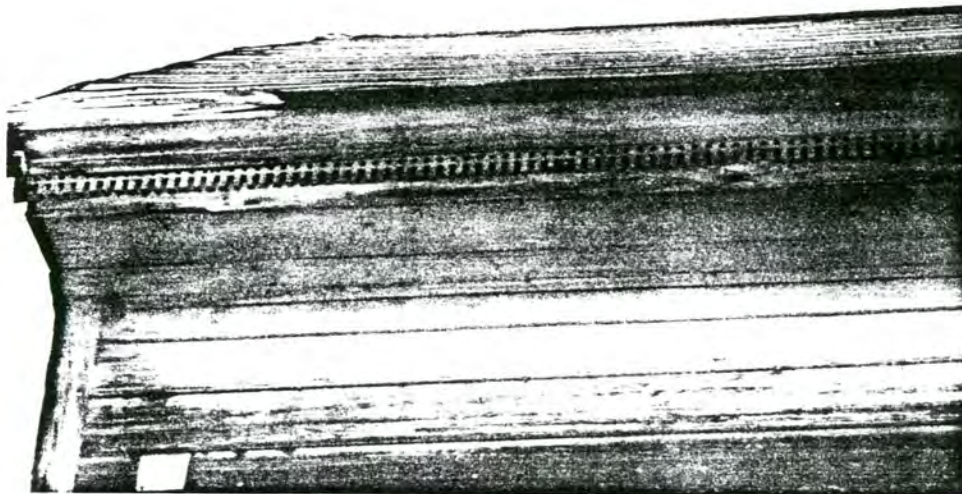


Plate 12. Woolard-Perry House, East Elevation, cornice detail, March, 2000

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Plate 13. Woolard-Perry House, view north showing well house. March, 2000



Plate 14. Woolard-Perry House, view north showing well house and outbuildings, 1981

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Plate 15. Woolard-Perry House, view northwest showing smokehouse,



Plate 16. Woolard-Perry House, view northwest showing kitchen wing and south gable-end chimney before removal, 1981

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Plate 17. Woolard-Perry House, North Elevation

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U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

B. Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

Hadley House (No. 1) *MT 1060*

East side of U.S. 17 in Martin County approximately 2.3 miles south of SR 1114.

Date of Construction: c. 1800 and c. 1890

Setting and Landscape Design

The house is located on the east side of U.S. 17 approximately 150 feet beyond the present road bed and 100 feet beyond the right-of-way marker. The house originally was located closer to the road, at the present right-of-way marker. It was moved directly back of this location during the 1950s. The property is defined on the north and south by drainage ditches and cultivated fields, and on the west by cultivated fields. A dirt drive to the south of the house gives access to the rear of the property. Fully mature pecan trees surround the house. Forsythia and privet hedge grow randomly throughout the yard and close to the porch.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity

The Hadley House consists of a main two-story living block connected by an enclosed hyphen to a transverse wing containing a single-story kitchen. The main block of the house is a two-story, single-pile frame house measuring approximately thirty-three by fifteen feet. The principal elevation has three asymmetrical bays. An end chimney on the north gable is flanked by two windows in the first and second stories. The end chimney on the south gable has been pulled down, but this elevation originally was identical to the north gable end. An original single-story, shed-roof porch, in extreme disrepair, extends the breadth of the principal elevation. A single-story, shed-roofed addition measuring approximately nine feet wide extends the breadth of the rear elevation. The hyphen consists of a long narrow room approximately nine by sixteen feet fronted on the south by a narrow screened porch five feet wide. The hyphen connects to a kitchen measuring twelve by twenty-two feet. The kitchen appears to have been originally twelve by sixteen feet, with a six-foot addition to the north end. When the house was moved in the 1950s, it was set on concrete block piers.

The interior of the main block of the house is covered in bead board. The walls of the south room on the first floor, however, were never covered and

the circular sawn studs remain exposed. The interior of the kitchen is covered in some parts with plaster, but most parts in drywall.

Historical Background

John and Maranda Harrison began farming this land shortly after the Civil War. Maranda Harrison lived here until her death in 1911. By the time John T. Hadley acquired the property, the house had already assumed its present form, and although Hadley did not build it, the house has been associated with the Hadley family for most of the twentieth century. It is not clear whether John and Maranda Harrison or one of their children built the main block of this house. Physical evidence in the kitchen wing (handwrought nails and hewn sills and joists) suggests that this part of the house predated the Harrison's ownership and probably dates c. 1800. The kitchen may have served originally as the principal dwelling house for John and Maranda Harrison before the main block was built (Interview with Edna Evans Keel, 21 March 2000; family cemetery tombstones; Martin County Deed Book 10/112).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The form of the Hadley house is a typical dwelling type to Martin County, the hyphen: a main living block connected by an enclosed hyphen to a transverse wing containing a kitchen/dining rooms. The main living block of this house type usually followed the form of another typical house-type found throughout the south and midwest, the I-House -- a single-pile, two-story, central hall house. The principal elevation of the main block of the Hadley house is a slight but significant variation of the I-house, suggesting a transition in visual characteristics between two building types: the hall/chamber and the I-house. The irregular fenestration of the principal elevation of the main block suggests a hall/chamber plan with no central passage, a common ante-bellum dwelling type in Martin County. The actual plan is indeed a central passage with one room to either side. The main block of the house shows evidence of transitional building technology. The main block of the house is of heavy timber frame, mortise-and-tenon construction, common to ante-bellum construction techniques in Martin County, but all framing members are circular sawn and fastened with fully-matured machine-cut nails which is a common balloon framing technique. The enclosed shed addition to the rear of the house is a characteristic enlargement of the I-house. This addition is also of heavy timber framing but the joints are lapped, not mortise-and-tenon. The kitchen bears evidence of much earlier building technology. The sills and corner posts are hand-hewn, mortise-and-tenon construction. Embedded in these structural members are

hand-wrought and early machine-cut nails. Some original floor joists survive and these are logs hewn on one side to receive floor boards. The other floor joists are circular sawn.

The Hadley House appears to be of at least three phases of construction: the main house, its rear shed addition, and the kitchen wing. The building techniques suggest a possible sequence of construction. The hand-hewn timbers and early nails found in the kitchen wing suggests that this portion of the house dates to c. 1800. The kitchen was probably the dwelling house on this property, but its original location is impossible to determine. When the main block of the house was built c. 1890, the former dwelling house was probably moved to a new location behind the house. After the shed was added to the rear of the main block, a hyphen was probably built to connect the two structures. Several scenarios could be offered to explain the present configuration, but the combination of building techniques in the Hadley House suggests that it is an early example of the hyphen type in its earliest, unselfconscious development. The hyphen type later became so common to Martin County that builders raised this house type in one building campaign, relying on a traditional, proven solution to housing needs worked out by earlier builders like those of the Hadley House.

The Hadley House shares all characteristics common to the hyphen-type in Martin County. The building techniques and the sequence of construction of the Hadley House shows the early evolution of this enduring building type. The Hadley House therefore is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

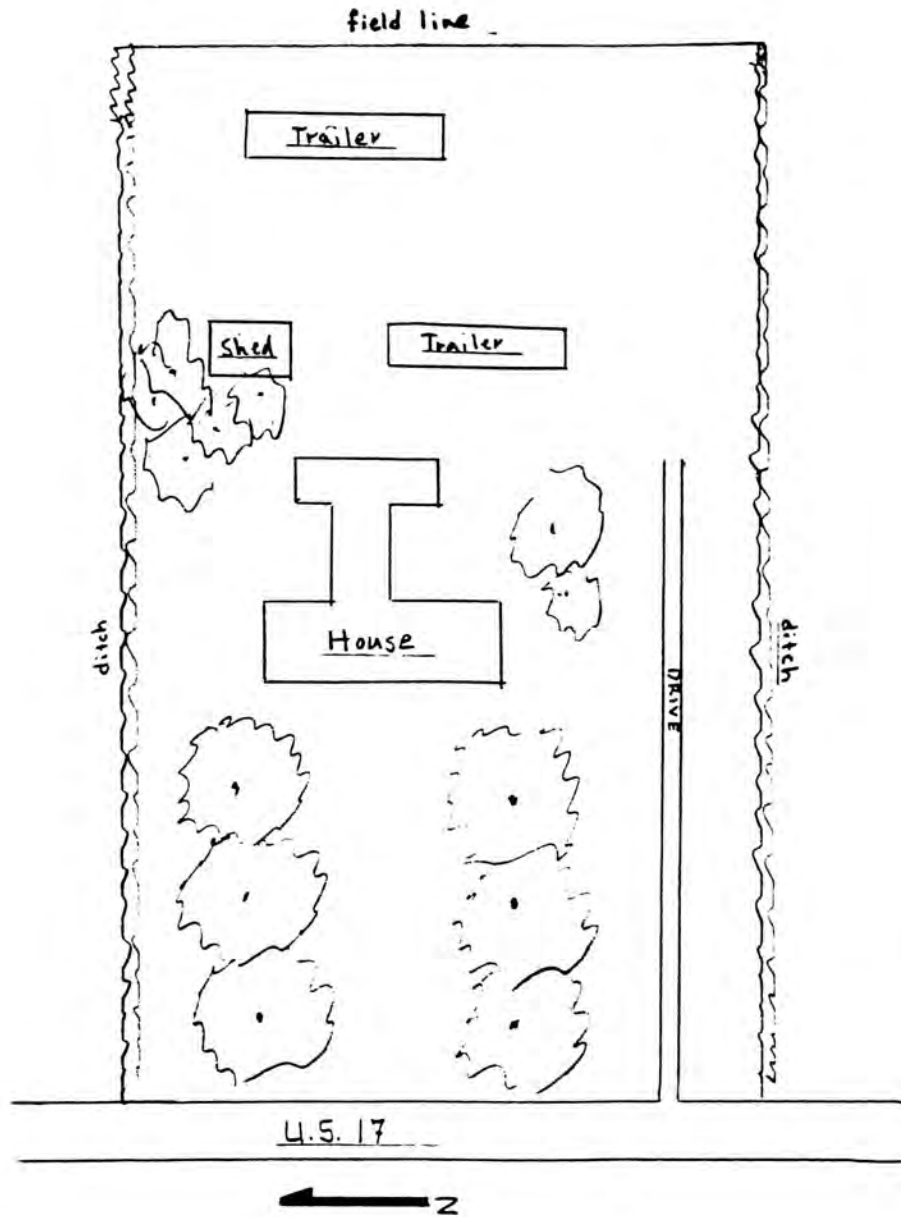
The different construction techniques found in the Hadley House show the evolution and variation of building technology in Martin County. The Hadley House therefore is eligible under Criterion D because it is likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The Hadley House is not eligible under Criterion A for agriculture because it does not represent an historic trend in the development of agriculture in Martin County. The Hadley House is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

The proposed National Register boundaries include 1.3 acres of the current 15.7 acre tax parcel. The excluded portion is unrelated to the historical and

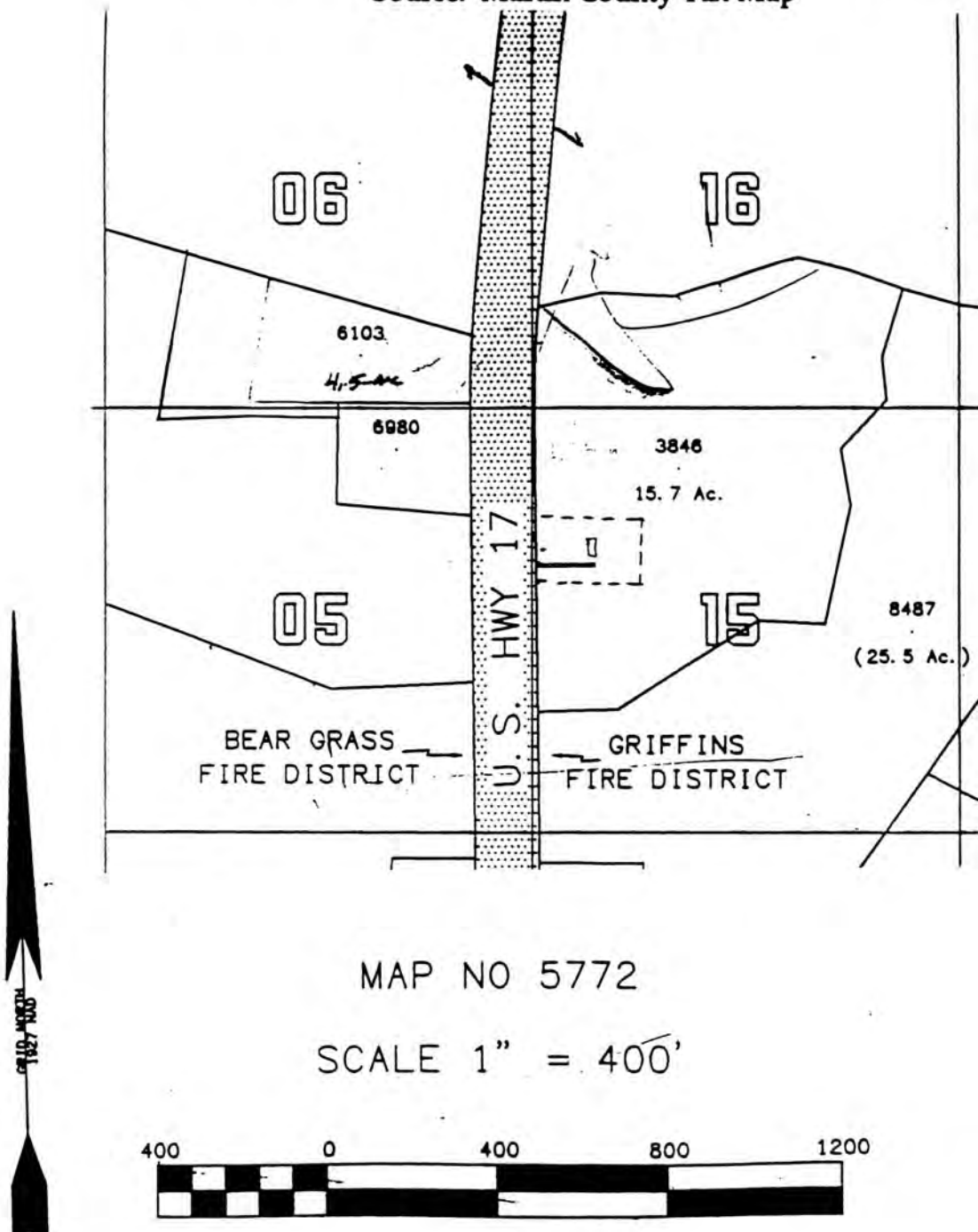
architectural significance of the property. The proposed northern boundary would follow a shallow ditch. The proposed eastern boundary would follow the line of a cultivated field. The proposed southern boundary would follow a shallow ditch. The proposed western boundary would follow the present U.S. 17 highway right-of-way. Within the recommended National Register boundaries is the house, and a shed and house trailer which are not contributing structures.

Figure 4. Hadley House, Site Plan (not to scale)



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Figure 5. Hadley House, Proposed National Register Boundaries
Source: Martin County Tax Map



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Plate 18. Hadley House, East Elevation



Plate 19. Hadley House, North Elevation

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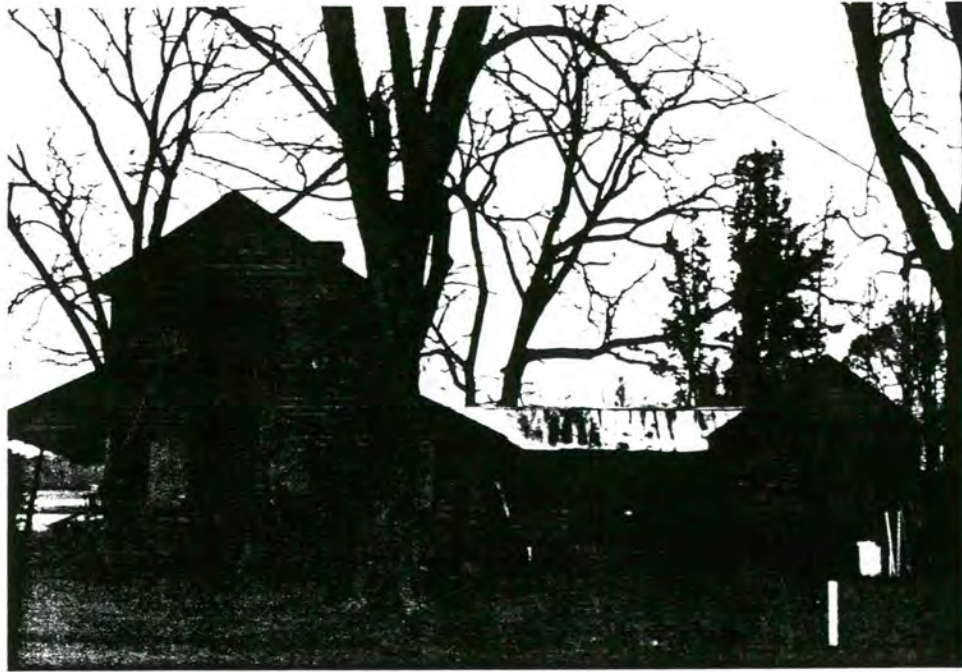


Plate 20. Hadley House, South Elevation



Plate 21. Hadley House, West Elevation looking northwest

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Plate 22. Hadley House, West Elevation showing kitchen

Benjamin Ward Farm (No. 11) MT 1042
East and west sides of U.S. 17, 0.5 miles south of SR 1106, Martin County

Dates of Construction

House: 1926

Smokehouse: c. 1900

Pack houses: c. 1900

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 1)

The house is located on the east side of U.S. 17, approximately sixty-one feet beyond the present roadbed. A smokehouse dating from the early twentieth century lies immediately behind the house. A dirt driveway to the south of the house gives access to the side yard and which is shaded by large pecan trees. To the north of the house is a rose arbor. The house sets atop a rise in the land and is surrounded by cultivated fields. A cemetery lies four hundred feet to the south of the house and is enclosed by a concrete block wall. Two packhouses are located directly opposite the house on the west side of U.S. 17. Packhouse one sets fifty-four feet beyond the roadbed and packhouse two sets approximately one hundred feet beyond the roadbed. A dirt drive separates the two pack houses ending in the cultivated fields which surround the two buildings. There are neither trees nor ornamental vegetation on this part of the property.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity

The house was built in 1926. The house type is familiar to Martin County, the hyphen type: a main living block connected by an enclosed hyphen to a transverse wing containing kitchen/dining room. The main section of the Ward house is wood-frame, single-story with a hipped roof. This portion of the house has a central hall flanked by two rooms on either side and measures approximately forty feet by thirty-four feet. A hipped-roof dormer is centered over the front door. The front porch extends the length of the front of the house and retains its original turned posts. A hyphen measuring approximately twenty feet by eighteen feet connects the main house to a transverse wing measuring twelve feet by thirty feet containing a kitchen and a dining room. The interior of the house was sealed entirely with bead-board rather than plaster. The original bead-board survives on the walls and ceilings of the kitchen and dining room, but the rest of the house's interior has since been covered in modern drywall and the ceilings lowered and covered in drywall. The exterior of the house retains its original features,

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including windows, with two exceptions: shutters have been added to the windows on either side of the front door, and the porch which shaded the hyphen connecting the kitchen to the main block of the house has been enclosed. The house is set on brick piers original to the construction, but the spaces between the piers were filled c. 1950 with concrete block, making a continuous foundation.

The smokehouse predates the house. It measures approximately twelve feet by eighteen feet and was built during the early twentieth century of v-notched logs and now chinked with concrete.

Packhouse one is a wood-frame, two-story, single-pile structure set on piers measuring approximately sixteen feet by thirty feet, with a single-story shed porch and enclosure across the front elevation. A single-story shed-roofed shelter extends across the rear of the building as well. The door in the south elevation has been replaced by a sheet of plywood, but the hinges of this new door are hand-wrought. The door in the east elevation predates the present structure as well. The door itself is board and batten construction fastened with early machine cut nails. Hand-wrought hinges secure the door to its frame. Although these doors are from a building no longer extant, possibly late ante-bellum or early postbellum, the present building is framed with circular sawn members fastened with wire cut nails suggesting a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century construction date.

Packhouse two is a two-story, single-pile structure set on piers measuring approximately sixteen feet by thirty-three feet. All framing members are circular sawn fastened with wire cut nails which suggests a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century construction date.

Historical Background

John Ward [1801-1870] began farming this tract in the early 1860s and the farm has remained in the Ward family to the present time. The family cemetery south of the main house contains the graves of five generations of Wards. Corn and cotton were the main crops before the Civil War, but during the late nineteenth century, tobacco became the main crop grown on the Ward farm. Today, the fields surrounding the house and packhouses are leased to neighboring farmers who grow tobacco and cotton.

Benjamin Ward [1877-1933], the grandson of John Ward, built this house in 1926 after an ante-bellum dwelling house on this site burned. No above-

ground evidence of the ante-bellum house exists on the site today. The wood framing and weatherboards for the house were made from timber on the Ward property. Benjamin Ward and his neighbor Joe Griffin each operated sawmills, and together they dressed the timber that was used in building the Ward house. Benjamin Ward directed and helped local carpenters whom he hired to build the house. The farm and house remain in the Ward family, jointly owned by the heirs of Benjamin Ward. James Ward, a direct descendent of John Ward, owns the house and one half of the 180-acre farm (Interviews with James and Betty Ward, 21 and 22 March 2000).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The main house at the Ward Farm is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture because it has distinctive characteristics of building types that developed in Martin County during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Ward Farm is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture because it represents an historic trend in the development of agriculture in Martin County particularly and North Carolina generally, as tobacco replaced cotton as a cash crop during the late nineteenth- and early twentieth centuries.

The Ward house is a variation of a Martin County house type. The form of the Ward house is a typical dwelling type to Martin County, the hyphen type: a main living block connected by an enclosed hyphen to a transverse wing containing a kitchen/dining rooms. The main living block of this house type usually followed the form of another typical house-type found throughout the south and midwest, the I-House -- a single-pile, two-story, central-hall house. The main block of the Ward house, however, follows a different house type identified in Martin County during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the pyramidal cottage: a double-pile, single-story, central-hall house. The major characteristics of the pyramidal cottage found in the Ward house are its cube-shaped block, hipped roof, central front dormer, and wide one-story front porch.

The Ward house is a variation of the Martin County hyphen-type and represents an important phase of the architectural development of the area or community. The hyphen-type developed in Martin County after the Civil War and remained a common house type in Martin County well after World War I. The Great Depression halted for the most part house construction in Martin County. When construction of dwelling houses resumed after World War II, the distinctive hyphen-type was abandoned for variations on the

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American Ranch-style house. The Ward house represents a final development of the hyphen-house type in Martin County. Although the Wards built a house that, in its massing and roof lines, largely conformed to a new aesthetic in American domestic architecture, in plan and type, the house followed traditional understandings of room arrangement and room use that had remained unchanged for more than half a century. The Ward house therefore is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Packhouse one, packhouse two, and the smokehouse are contributing structures to the Ward property's eligibility for the National Register. Packhouses in Martin County are generally single-pile, two-story, frame buildings. Variations of this type exist, most commonly with sheds added to the long sides, or with an open central passage running the length of the building. The dimensions of the typical packhouse vary, but the proportions are generally a constant one to two ratio of width to depth. Roofs are generally gabled to the short end of the building. Fenestration varies, but generally is limited to one large door opening located in the second floor of one gable end of the packhouse. Balloon framing is typically used in packhouses built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The packhouses of the Ward property, in their plan, form, proportions, and construction, exhibit the defining characteristics of packhouses in Martin County built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

No survey of smokehouses in Martin County exists, but a context can be established with those in the southeastern United States. Smokehouses in Martin County generally are built of log. The dimensions of smokehouses vary, but the proportions are generally a constant one to one-and-a-half ratio of width to depth. Roofs are generally gabled to the short end of the building and openings restricted to a large door in one gable end sheltered by an extension of the roof line. Smokehouses are often of log construction and v-notching is a common technique of joinery. The smokehouse of the Ward property, in its form, proportions, and construction, exhibits the defining characteristics of smokehouses built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The buildings on the Ward Farm -- house, packhouses, and smokehouse -- form a complex that is typical of farm complexes identified in Martin County. Two types of farm complexes have been identified in Martin County. Both types are identified as developing during the last quarter of the nineteenth

century when farm management became more complex due to improved yields in crops and livestock and the introduction of new cash crops of tobacco and peanuts, all of which required an increase in labor. Farmers began to arrange their farmsteads in a more orderly fashion to facilitate production which resulted in a stricter division between domestic and agricultural buildings. The first type of farmstead identified with this change in agriculture is the courtyard type in which stock barns, chicken houses, packhouses and other support buildings were arranged around a court in the rear of the main dwelling house. Domestic buildings such as wash houses, smokehouses, and wood houses were often combined in a long row under a single roof perpendicular or parallel to the rear of the main house. The second type separates agricultural buildings still more. While domestic buildings remain close and to the rear of the main dwelling house, agricultural buildings are placed across from the main dwelling house, separated by a public road. The Ward Farm, with the main dwelling house and smokehouse on one side of the road and two packhouses on the opposite side of the road, exhibits the defining characteristics of this second type of farmstead arrangement found in Martin County.

The Ward house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The house is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries include the entire tax parcel: the 52-acres on the east side of U.S. 17 as well as the adjoining 127.9 acres on the west side of U.S. 17. Within the recommended National Register boundaries are the house, smokehouse, the two pack houses, and cemetery.

Figure 6. Ward Farm, Site Plan (not to scale)

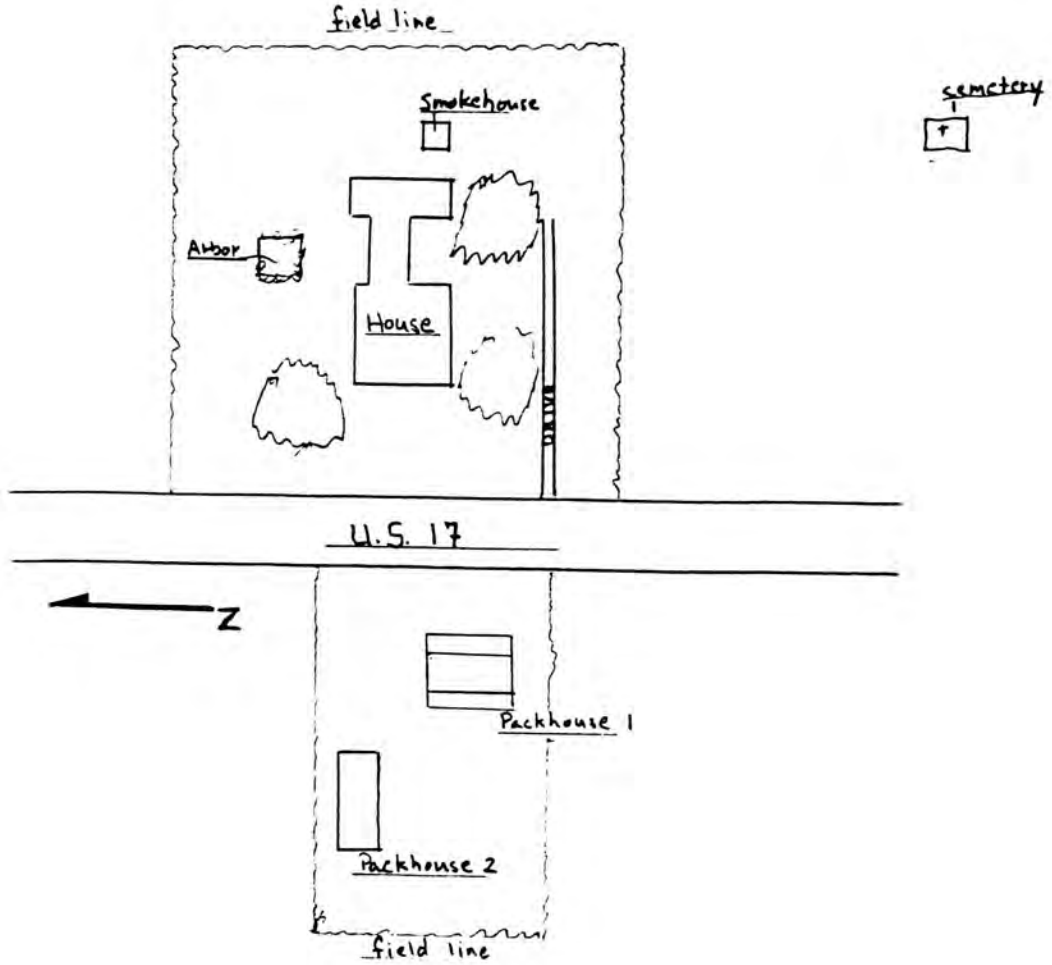
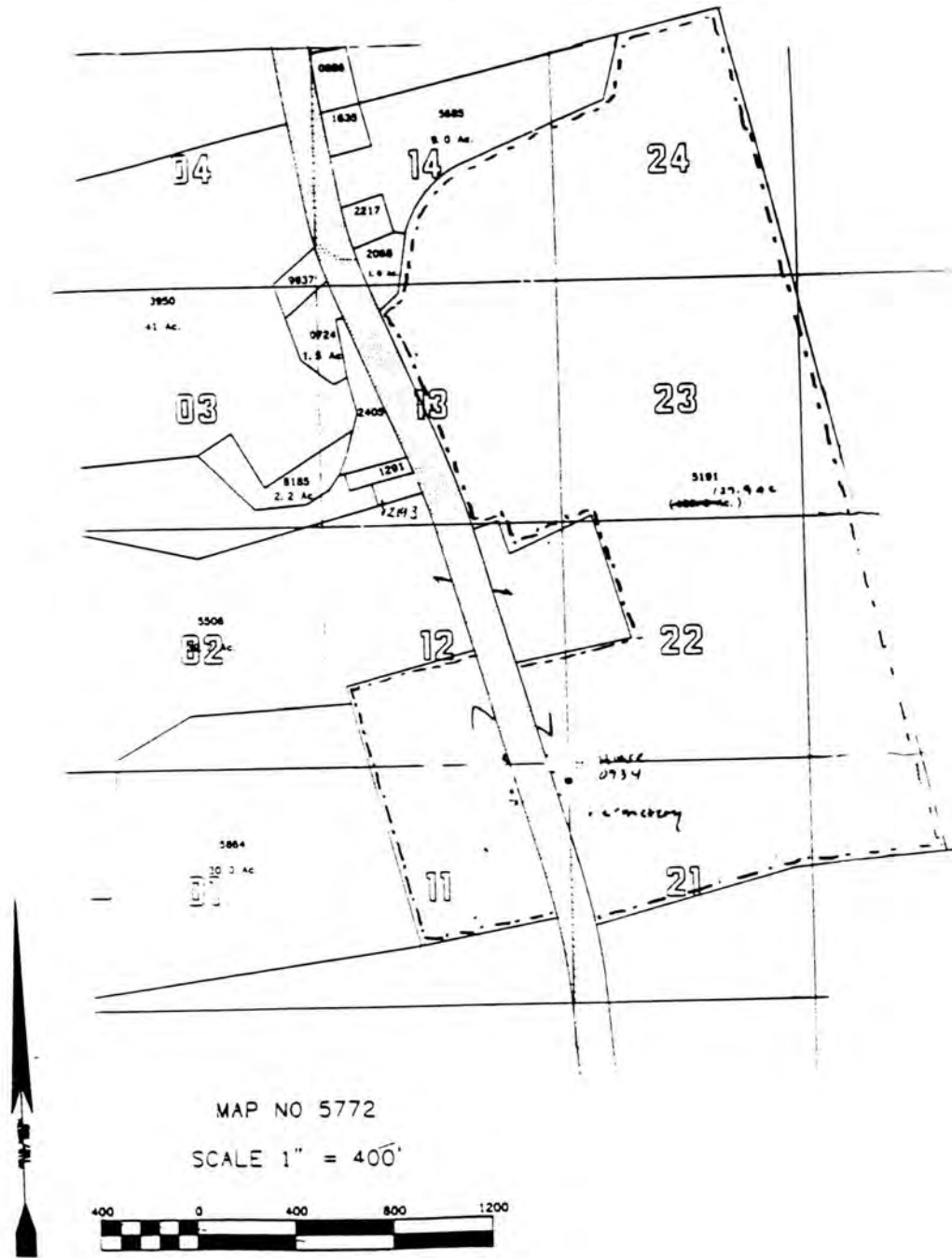


Figure 7. Ward Farm, Proposed National Register Boundaries
Source: Martin County Tax Map



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Plate 23. Ward Farm, looking south from U.S. 17



Plate 24. Ward House, West Elevation

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Plate 25. Ward House, North Elevation



Plate 26. Ward House, South Elevation

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Plate 27. Ward House, East Elevation

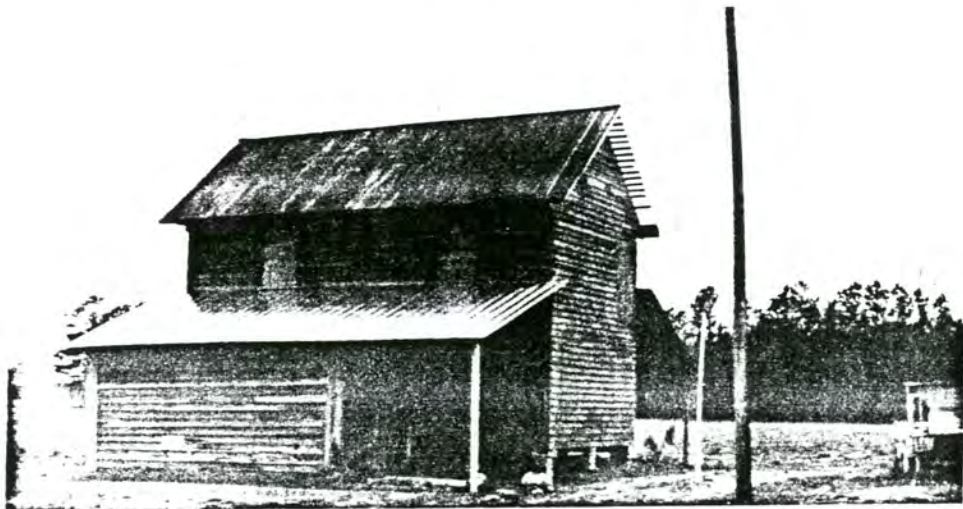


Plate 28. Ward Farm, Packhouse # 1, East Elevation

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Plate 29. Ward Farm, Packhouse # 1, West Elevation



Plate 30. Ward Farm, Packhouse # 1, South Elevation

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Plate 31. Ward Farm, hinges on south door of Packhouse # 1

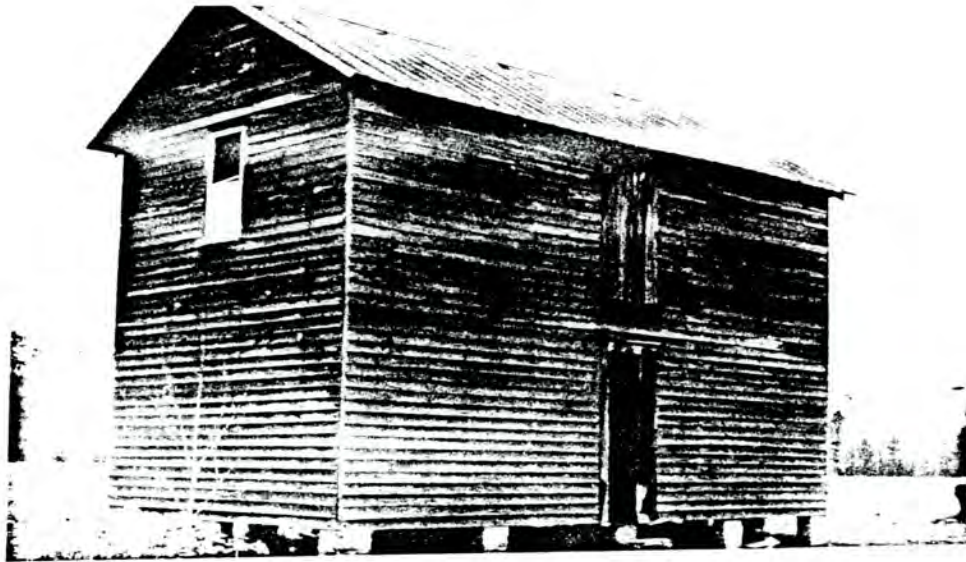


Plate 32. Ward Farm, Packhouse # 2, South Elevation

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Griffen's Hatchery (No. 33) MT 0298

West side of U.S. 17, 1.3 miles south of SR 1106, in Martin County.

Date of Construction: 1938

Setting

The building is located on the west side of U.S. 17, approximately thirty-six feet beyond the present roadbed. A shallow drainage ditch runs parallel to the roadbed. Two entrances, one to the north and the other to the south end of the property, cross over the drainage ditch and provide access to a parking area in front of the building. The parking area is abandoned and now covered in grass. The north entrance is a dirt driveway, still in use, which runs westwardly to the rear of the property where sheds provide covering for farm vehicles and machinery, a boat and trailer, and private automobiles. This driveway separates the building from the adjoining property on which stands an early twentieth-century frame dwelling. Evidence of another dirt driveway exists to the south of the building. This driveway ran westwardly and separated the building from the adjoining property on which stands a brick dwelling (c. 1960). This driveway has been abandoned and is now covered in grass. No trees or ornamental vegetation exist on the property.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity

This building was built in 1938 to house a chicken hatchery. It is a commercial building type familiar to Martin County, and is a variation of the same type that Jodie Holliday built in the early twentieth century (see No. 4 in this report). The hatchery is a two-story frame building set on a brick foundation of common bond with a gable-end roof facing the road. The original building measures approximately thirty feet wide by fifty feet deep. A rear addition c. 1948 set on a common bond brick foundation, measures approximately twenty feet. The total depth of the building is approximately seventy feet. The east elevation facing the road retains its original fenestration and detailing. Recessed double doors are flanked by fixed-pane display windows which extend the width of the facade. The brick foundation is raised four courses on the east elevation to support the windows. A tin-clad overhang provides shelter for the windows and entrance. Two double-hung, six-over-six, windows are placed symmetrically in the second story of the east elevation. The south elevation has two double-hung, six-over-six, windows on the first floor in the original portion of the building. A board-and-batten door with an original wooden latch handle is located at the

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extreme west end of the original portion of the building. The second floor of the south elevation has a door which opens onto a small platform sheltered by a shed roof. This door was added to allow the loading and unloading of tobacco when the second floor converted to use a packhouse c. 1949. The south elevation of the c. 1948 addition has a twin double sash window with one-over-one lights in the first floor and a double-hung, six-over-six, window in the second floor. The north elevation has no fenestration. The west elevation has a one-story shed-roof extending the breadth of the building. Over this shed extension is a two-story shed roof structure open on three sides. A gable-roof shed on the south elevation measures approximately twenty feet wide and extends southerly for approximately thirty feet. This shed structure is open on all sides and is used for storage of vehicles.

Historical Background

Jasper Griffen began farming in the early 1920s, raising tobacco as a cash crop. In 1938 he built the chicken hatchery as a means to supplement the income from his sale of tobacco. This hatchery is the only known structure of its type in Martin County. The building housed three electrically-powered incubators on the first floor. Each incubator held 10,000 eggs which hatched at the end of a twenty-eight day cycle. Griffen had the potential to hatch more than 300,000 chickens a year, the sale of which would add a substantial addition to his tobacco proceeds. Griffen raised two breeds of chickens: Rhode Island Reds as fryers, and Leghorns as layers. He sold these chickens to local and regional markets. Griffen's neighbors would also bring their own eggs to the hatchery, and for a fee, Griffen placed these eggs in the incubators for hatching. Griffen, his wife, two sons and two daughters, all tended this operation with no hired help.

The original hatchery complex included a three-story chicken house to the rear of the hatchery building and several outbuildings used for storage. The Leghorns in the chicken house provided Griffen with the eggs for his incubators, and the Rhode Island Reds provided him with fryers to sell. In addition to buildings needed to house the chickens, Griffen required feed. Adjacent and to the rear of the chicken house he planted fields of rye in which the chickens were allowed to range at will during the day throughout the year during clement weather. When necessary, he supplemented this free-range diet with commercial chicken feed. In the rye fields stood several chicken coops, insubstantial structures meant to provide shelter and some safety from predators. Of this larger hatchery complex and the rye fields, only the hatchery building remains.

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The hatchery closed in 1948 because the supply of electricity was too inconsistent and because Griffen was unwilling to hire workers after his children began to leave home. Power outages rendered the incubators useless, and Griffen often lost 90,000 eggs in a one-month period. Griffen was unsure that he could afford to keep hired workers under such circumstances. The power grid in Martin and Beaufort counties was not unified or integrated into the larger regional grid until c. 1950. Although he lived in Martin County, Griffen's electricity was supplied by the nearby city of Washington in Beaufort County. The unreliable nature of Washington's electricity supply forced Griffen to abandon his hatchery venture, and although a reliable power grid was established a few years later, he did not resume business. Griffen left the incubators on the first floor of the hatchery where two still remain, and he converted the second floor to a packhouse for his tobacco crop (Interviews with Joe Simon Griffen, James Ward, and William Peele, Jr., 22-24 March 2000).

Evaluation of Eligibility

Although agricultural in function, Griffen's Hatchery follows a common type of rural commercial building found in Martin County. With few exceptions, rural commercial structures in Martin County built during the late nineteenth- and early-twentieth centuries were general stores. These deep, gable-front, frame buildings are usually two stories. The gable end faces the road and has a central door flanked by tall windows. Although deep, these buildings are usually narrow with the tall gable end emphasizing the vertical visual effect over the horizontality of the side elevations. The rural commercial type was often enlarged by rear additions and by shed additions to the sides. Rural stores of this type often had a canopy added later to the front to shelter gas pumps.

Griffen's Hatchery possesses features common to rural commercial buildings built in Martin County during the late nineteenth- and early-twentieth centuries. The deep, gable-front, frame building is two-stories tall. The gable end facing the road has symmetrical fenestration in both stories: the first story has a double-leaf door flanked by tall windows; the second floor has two double-hung, six-over-six, windows. Griffen's Hatchery also shows a variation and evolution of this type of commercial building. The first floor fenestration occupies the breadth of the gable front of the building. The recessed door is a variation of the entrance of the commercial type, and the four sets of long windows flanking the door make the first floor transparent

to the public. Unlike most stores of this type, Griffen's Hatchery has a horizontal emphasis to its gable end. The overhang which protects the first-floor entry and window wall extends the breadth of the building, visually dividing the first and second floors and creating a strong horizontal line across the facade. The low-pitched gable roof hugs the building further emphasizing the breadth of the facade. Although recognizable as a traditional commercial type in its form, fenestration, and siting, Griffen's Hatchery diverges distinctly from this type in its visual emphasis of transparency and horizontality. Unlike previous buildings of this type, Griffen's Hatchery bears no resemblance to earlier commercial structures in the county and is a distinct variation showing development of the rural commercial type. Griffen's Hatchery is the only building of this type known to exist in Martin County. Griffen's Hatchery is therefore eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Rural commercial structures in Martin County were usually general stores located at crossroads, the nexus of transportation routes. These stores provided places not only for exchange of goods and services, but for socializing as well. The stores served an important function in the daily life and seasonal routines of the rural community. Griffen served a regional demand for poultry products, but he also provided a place for local residents to hatch their own eggs. Although local residents were regular visitors to Griffen's enterprise, and while the large window wall of the first floor gave the community visual access to the interior, Griffen's Hatchery was not a significant gathering place for the local community. Although Griffen's Hatchery employed a common rural commercial type, the business was agricultural in nature.

Nevertheless, the hatchery represents a Depression-era attempt to diversify a local economy heavily dependent on tobacco, cotton, and peanuts. When a program of price controls developed under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) was declared unconstitutional in 1936, farmers were again subjected to the unstable market forces and sought other sources of income, and poultry was one such enterprise to which farmers turned. County farm agent Thomas B. Brandon initiated the first poultry cooperative poultry shipment in 1926 and during the 1930s these shipments increased in regularity and quantity. Poultry was transported by train from Williamston, Jamesville, Robersonville, and Oak City. These shipments, which were made during the winter months when field crops were selling at their lowest level, brought significant income into the county. One such shipment of 30,629

pounds of poultry brought local growers, like Griffen, a total of \$5,404.92. (p. 35) Because of its association with Depression-era agricultural policies and developments, and because it is the only building in Martin County known to have been built for this specific purpose, Griffen's Hatchery is therefore eligible under Criterion A for agriculture.

Griffen's Hatchery is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The building is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries include 0.17 acres of the current 0.5 acre tax parcel. The excluded portion is unrelated to the historical and architectural significance of the property. The proposed northern boundary would follow a dirt driveway. The proposed eastern boundary would follow the U.S. 17 highway right-of-way. The proposed southern boundary would follow the remains of a dirt driveway. The proposed western boundary would follow a dirt driveway. Within the recommended National Register boundaries is the hatchery itself.

Figure 8. Griffen's Hatchery, Site Plan (not to scale)

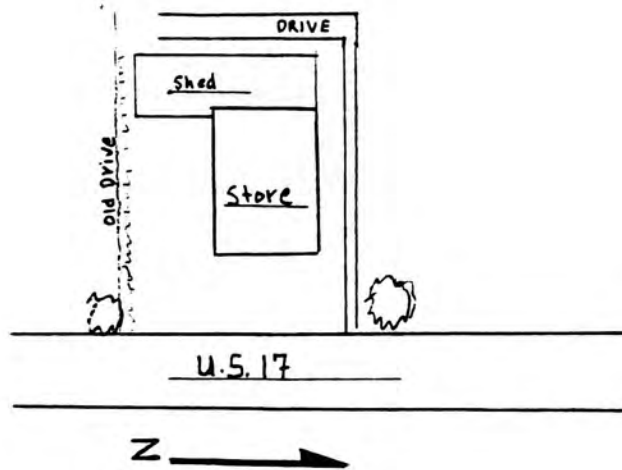
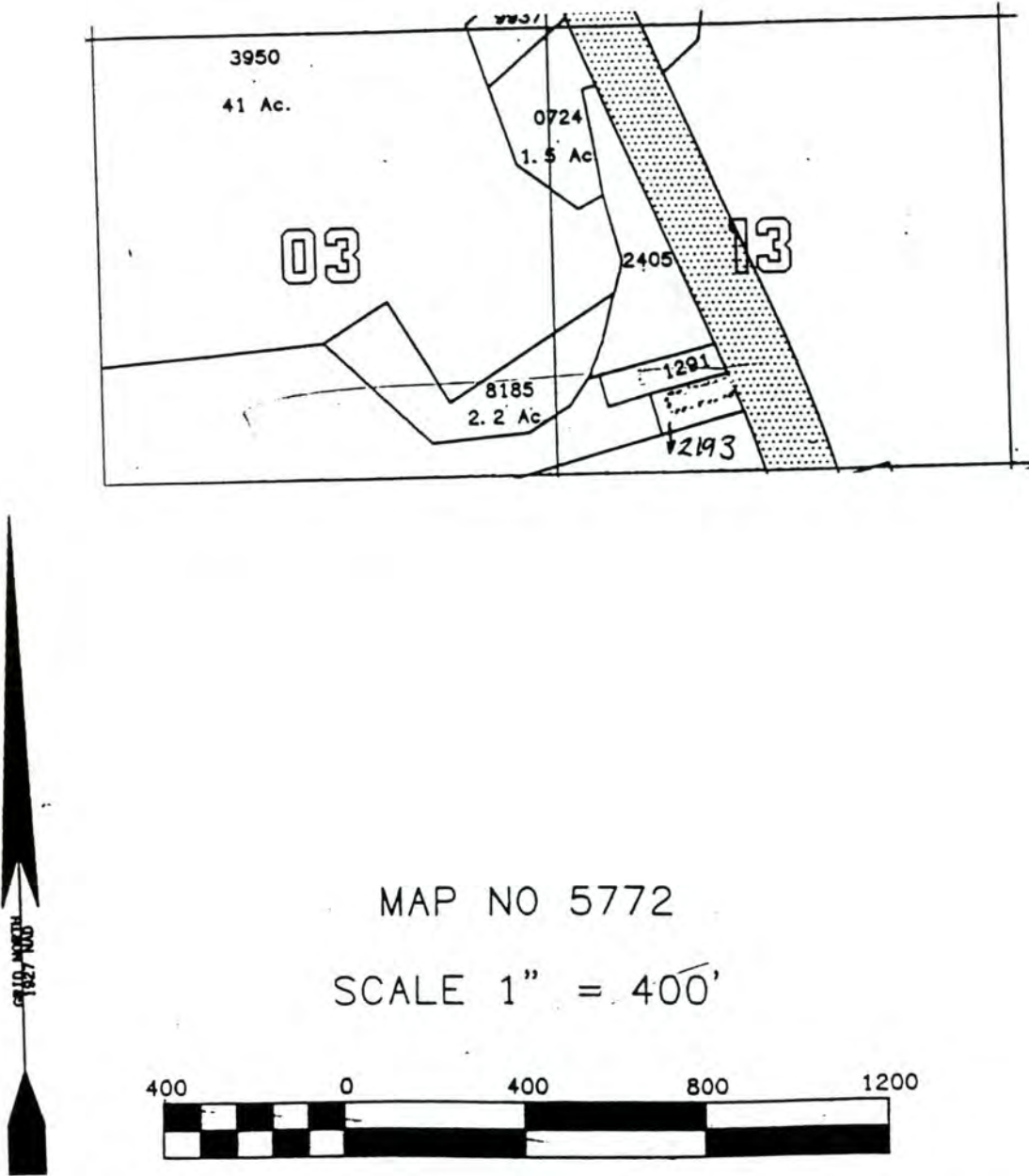


Figure 9. Griffen's Hatchery, Proposed National Register Boundaries
Source: Martin County Tax Map



MAP NO 5772

SCALE 1" = 400'

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T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

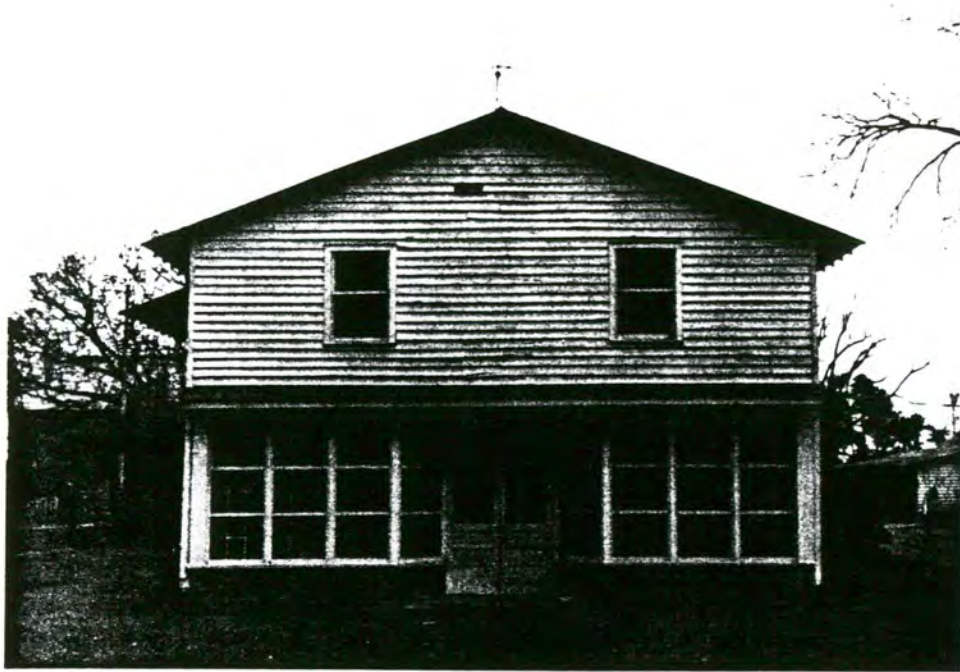


Plate 33. Griffen's Hatchery, East Elevation

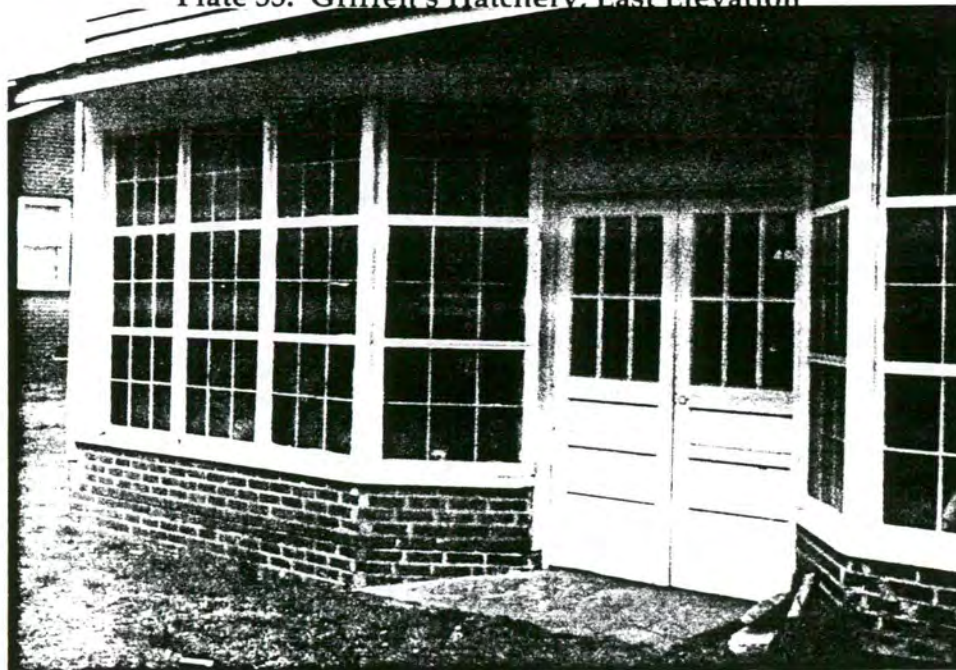


Plate 34. Griffen's Hatchery, detail East Elevation

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
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U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



Plate 35. Griffen's Hatchery, South Elevation



Plate 36. Griffen's Hatchery, North Elevation

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U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



Plate 37. Griffen's Hatchery, showing added packhouse door & shed roof



Plate 38. Griffen's Hatchery, showing added packhouse door & shed roof

Clifton Ellis
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U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

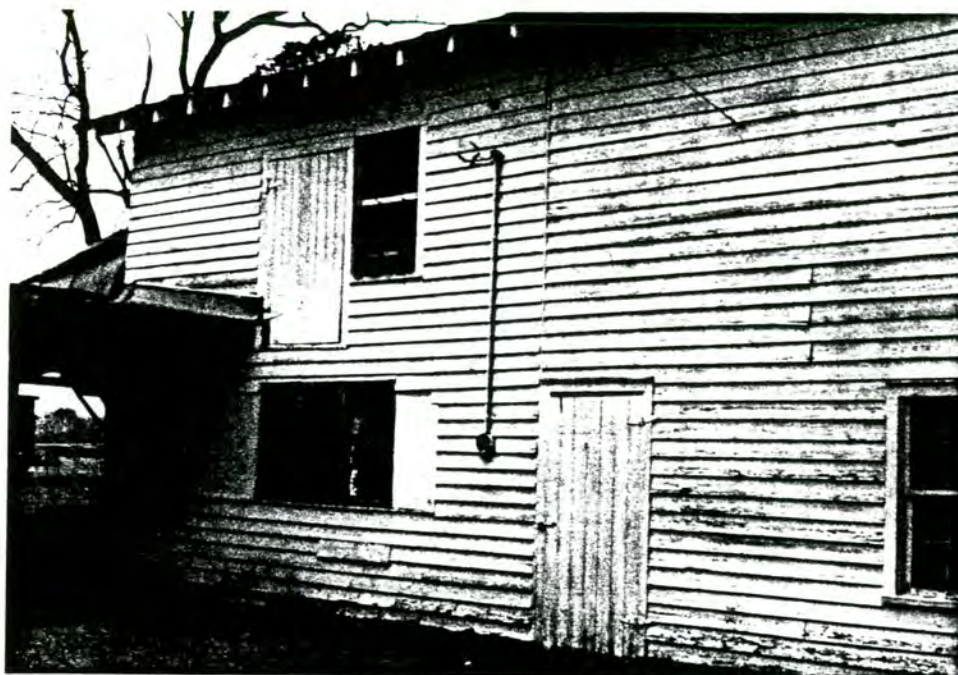


Plate 39. Griffen's Hatchery, showing first floor original door, south elevation

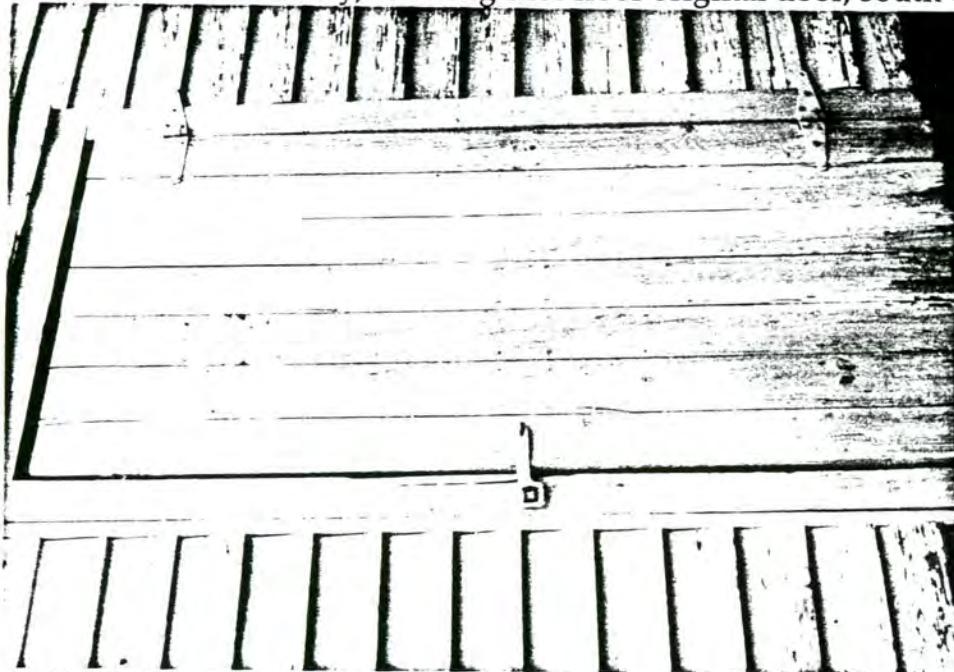


Plate 40. Griffen's Hatchery, detail first floor original door, south elevation

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Suzanne Clark, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 21 March 2000.

Dilan Cobb, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 22 March 2000.

Edna Evans, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 22 March 2000.

Joe Simon Griffen, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 21 March 2000.

William O. Peele, Jr, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 22 March 2000.

Barbara Perry, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 22 March 2000.

Bridgeman Perry, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 22 March 2000.

Norma Roberson, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 23 March 2000.

Elizabeth Ward, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 21 March 2000.

Clifton Ellis

5 June 2000

T.I.P. No. R-2511

U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

James Ward, Williamston, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis,
21,22 March 2000.

Kadar Ward, Bath, North Carolina. Interview with Clifton Ellis, 21 March
2000.

APPENDIX A:
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP

APPENDIX B:
PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS
AND CONCURRENCE FORM

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

**U.S. 17 WIDENDING
MARTIN AND BEAUFORT COUNTIES**

**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AND THEREFORE NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

| Number | Name | Reason Not Eligible |
|--------|-------|--|
| 2. | House | Two-story frame I-house covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and front porch; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 3. | House | Two-story frame I-house covered in weatherboards with one-story rear ell; no architectural significance. |
| 4. | Store | Two-story frame store covered in weatherboards with gable front, side and rear sheds; no architectural significance. |
| 5. | House | Two-story frame I-house covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 6. | House | Two-story frame I-house covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and moved from original site; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 7. | Store | Two-story frame store with gable front port-cochere and side shed; replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 8. | House | Two-story frame I-house covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 9. | House | Two-story frame house covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 10. | House | One-story frame house with rear ell, covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| 12. | House | Two-story frame I-house with one story wing to side; covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; moved from original site; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 13. | House | One-and-a-half story house with central gable; covered in asbestos shingles with replacement door and concrete porch floor; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 14. | House | One-story frame house with rear ell, covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 15. | House | One-and-a-half story house with dormer windows; re-covered in cedar shakes; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 16. | Gas Station | One-story brick gas station; parapet wall with tile coping, aluminum awnings; no architectural significance. |
| 17. | House | One-and-a-half story house with dormer windows; re-covered in brick with replacement windows and moved from site; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 18. | Packhouse | Two-story frame packhouse; loss of context and no architectural significance. |
| 19. | Store | One-story, gable front frame store, board and batten siding; no architectural significance. |
| 20. | House | One-story frame house with gable ends covered in board and batten siding; no architectural significance. |
| 21. | House | Two-story frame I-house with rear shed and single-story front porch with hip roof and aluminum awning; no architectural significance. |
| 22. | House | One-story frame house with gable ends and single story front porch with hip roof; covered in aluminum siding; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--|
| 23. | House | Brick bungalow with hip roof and front gabled bay; no architectural significance. |
| 24. | House | One-story brick house converted from store with parapet wall; replacement windows and port-cochere with metal posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 25. | House | One-story front gable bungalow covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 26. | House | One-story, double-pile, frame coastal cottage with engaged front porch; no architectural significance. |
| 27. | Hotel | Two-story frame gable roof hotel with one story wing; covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 28. | House | One-story, double-pile, frame coastal cottage with engaged front porch, shed dormer, and rear ell; covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 29. | Store | One-story gable front store with enclosed port-cochere re-covered in brown weatherboard with replacement windows; moved from site; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 30. | Farm | Farm complex. Two-story I-house with hip roof front porch and rear ell covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; twentieth century outbuildings; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 31. | House | One-story, double-pile, frame coastal cottage with engaged front porch and rear ell; covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 32. | House | One-story front gable bungalow covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |

- | | | |
|-----|-------|---|
| 34. | House | One-story frame bungalow with hip roof and central dormer covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 35. | House | One-story frame house with shed roof front porch and rear ell; no architectural significance. |
| 36. | House | One-story front gable bungalow covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 37. | House | One-story front gable house re-covered in board and batten with transverse gabled rear wing; replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 38. | House | Two-story frame I-house with single-story enclosed shed roof front porch; covered in asbestos shingles and aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 39. | Store | One-story frame, gable front store with port-cochere and side shed; with replacement windows and posts; moved from site; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 40. | House | One-story frame, gable front house with hip roof porch; tenant house converted from a church; badly deteriorated; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 41. | Store | One-story frame, gable front store with hip roof porch; replacement windows; badly deteriorated; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 43. | House | One-story frame, front gable bungalow with hip-roof porch and transverse gabled rear wing; covered in aluminum siding with replacement windows; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |
| 44. | House | One-story frame bungalow with front gable porch and transverse gabled rear wing; covered in new siding with replacement windows and posts; loss of integrity and no architectural significance. |



No. 2 House



No. 3 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 4 Store

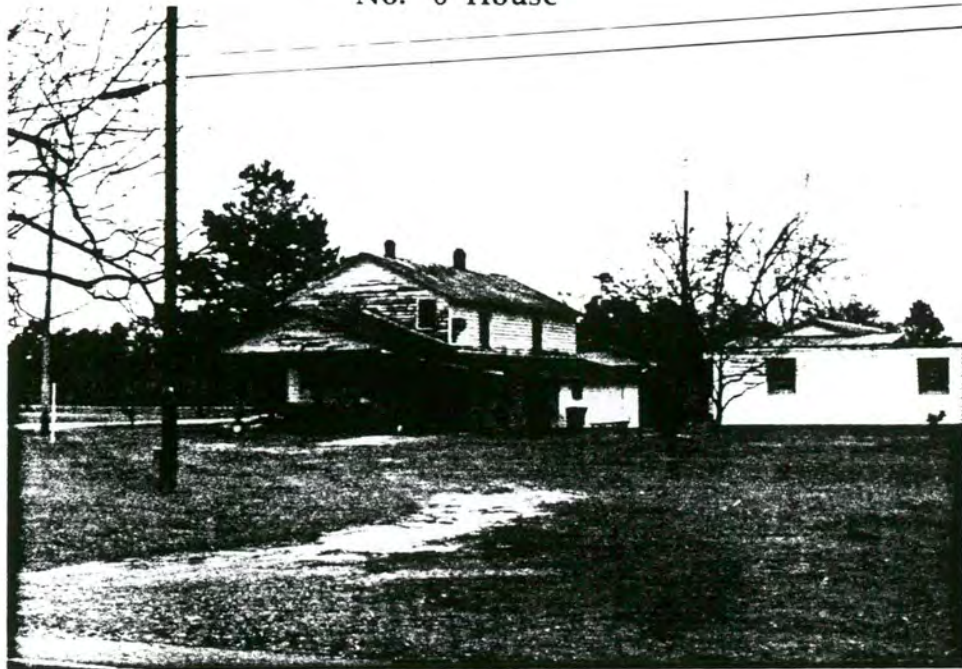


No. 5 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 6 House



No. 7 Store

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

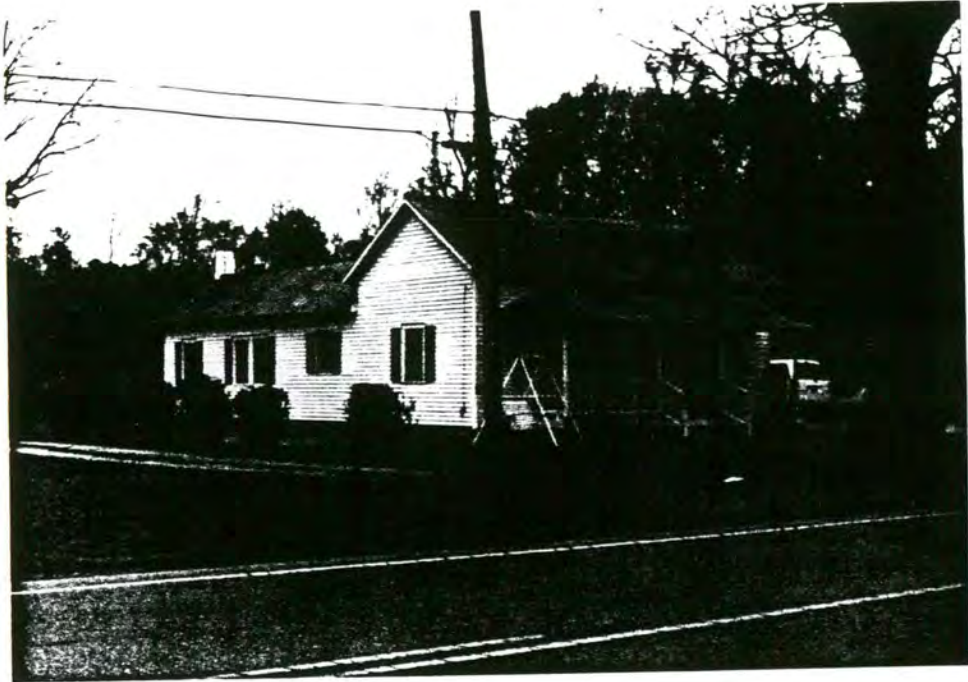


No. 8 House

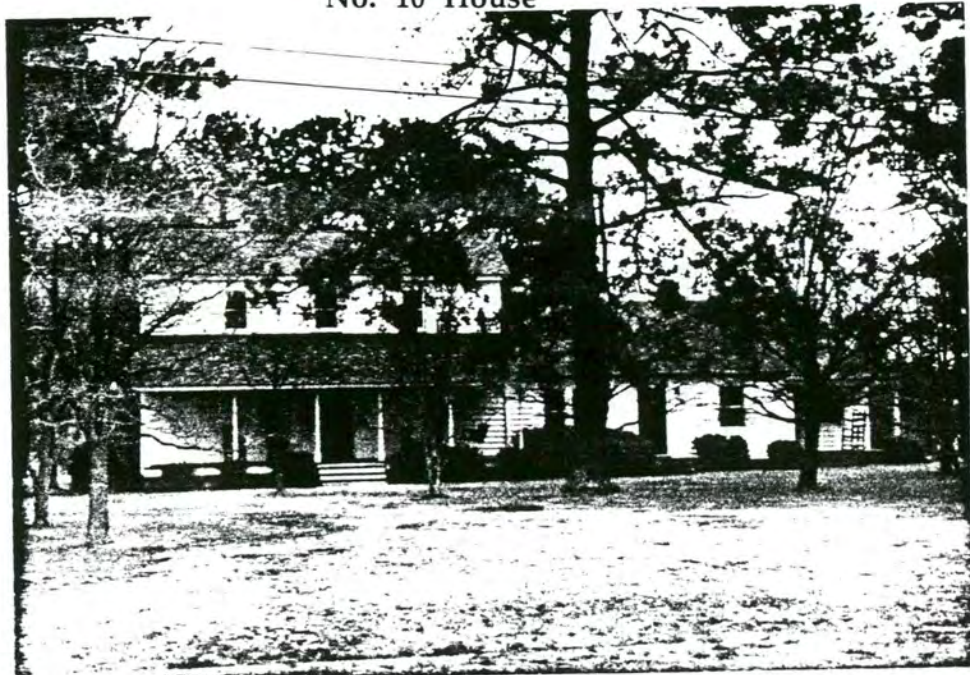


No. 9 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 10 House



No. 12 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 13 House

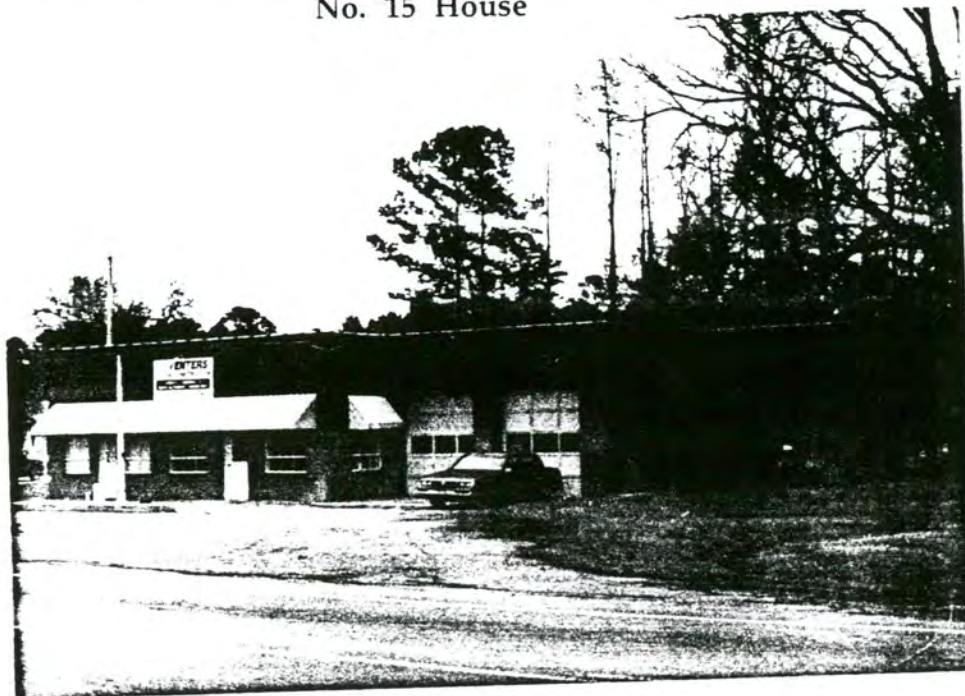


No. 14 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

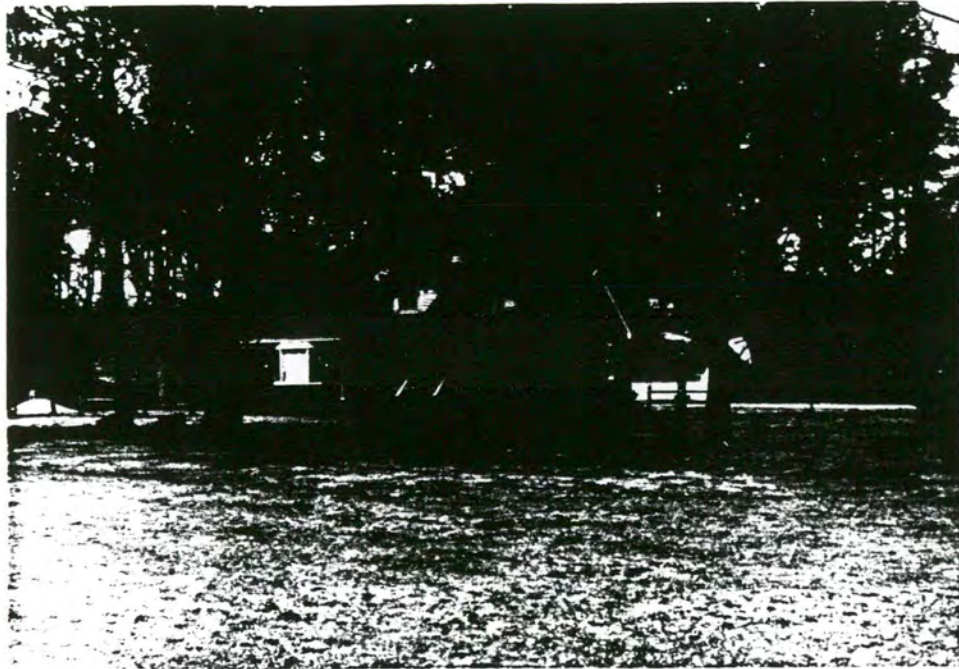


No. 15 House



No. 16 Gas station

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 17 House

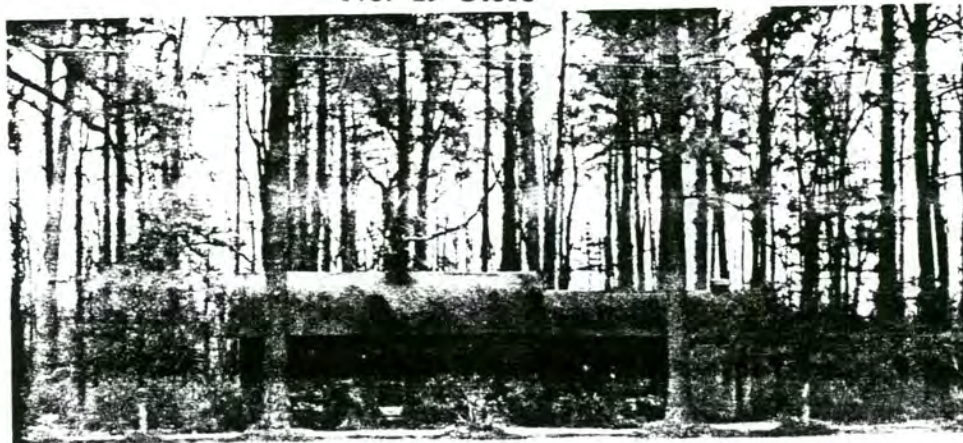


No. 18 Packhouse

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 19 Store



No. 20 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 21 House



No. 22 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 23 House



No. 24 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 25 House



No. 26 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 27 Hotel



No. 28 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 29 Store

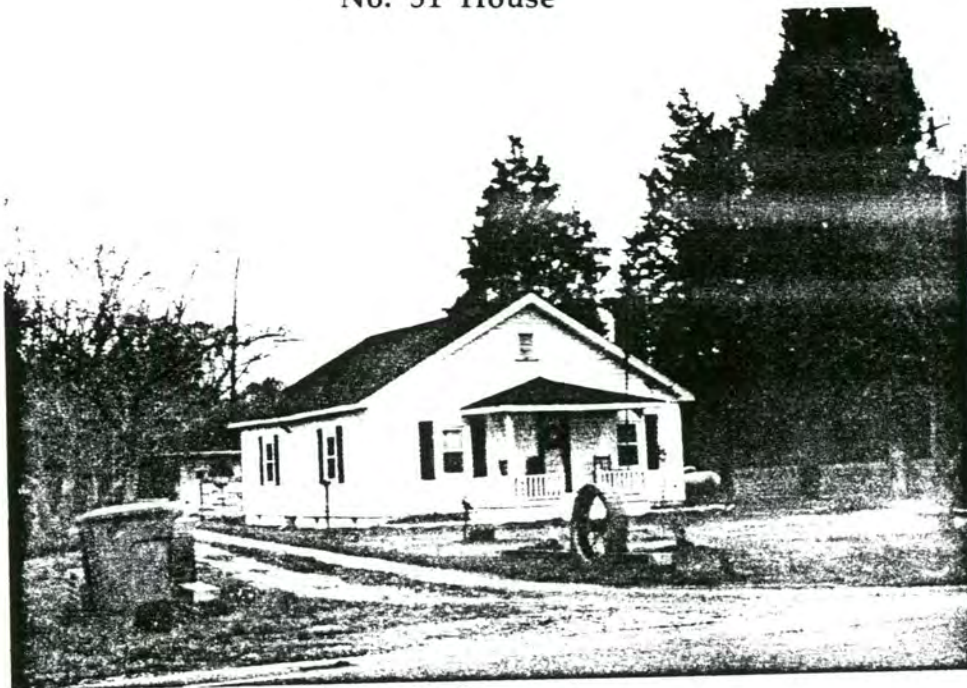


No. 30 Farm

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 31 House



No. 32 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 34 House

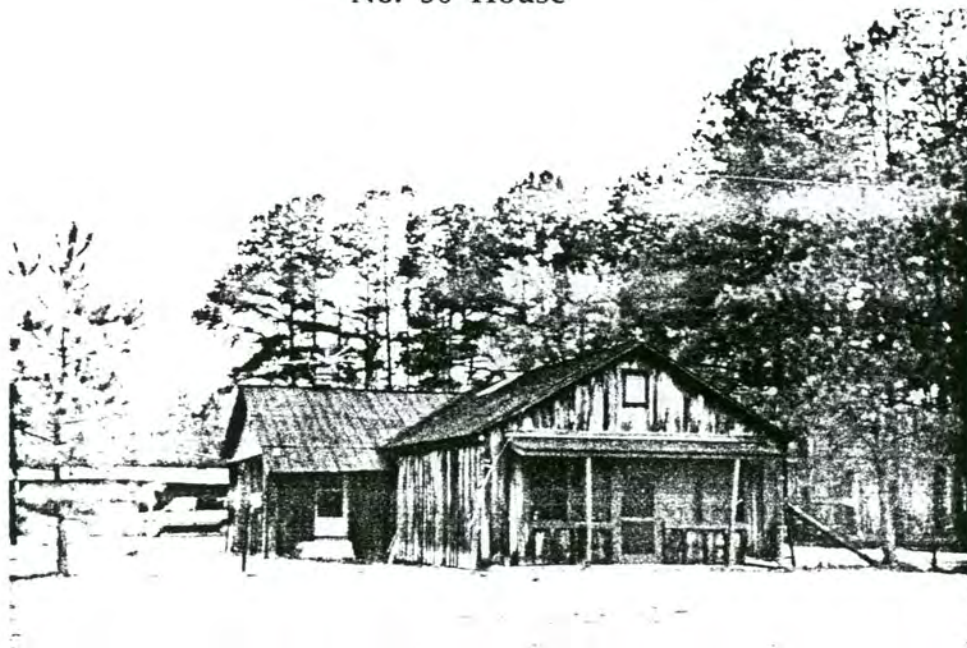


No. 35 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 36 House



No. 37 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 38 House



No. 39 Store

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties



No. 40 House



No. 41 Store



No. 43 House



No. 44 House

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

APPENDIX C:

**1981 EVALUATIONS AND ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS FOR THE
SMITHWICK-GREEN AND WOOLARD-PERRY PROPERTIES**

Documentation for a Ten-Day Determination
of Eligibility

Property Name: Smithwick-Green-Clark House

Location: West side of US 17, 0.7 miles south of
junction with SR 1114, Martin County,
North Carolina.

Boundaries: This property consists of approximately
118 acres bounded as follows:

Beginning at U. S. Coast and Geodetic
Survey Marker Green 2 No. 2 1965 and
running thence S13°15'W 223.2' to a
corner, thence S12°30'W 1575' to an iron
pipe; thence N66°W 905' to a corner;
thence N57°30'W 431' to a corner; thence
N53°40'W 1053' to a corner; thence N58°W
582' to a corner; thence N71°40'W 191.5'
to a Gum tree; thence S56°30'W 250' to a
corner; thence S80°30'W 392' to a corner;
thence S78°40'W 169' to a corner; thence
N24°E 91.6' to a corner; thence N15°30'E
221.1' to a corner; thence N16°E 572.8'
to an iron pipe; thence S38°15'E 547' to
a corner; thence N48°15'E 1465.2' to an
iron pipe; thence S54°09'E 171.6' to a
corner; thence S49°51'E 207.9' to a
corner; thence S10°24'W 373.5' to a
lightwood post; thence S85°30'E 2013' to
an iron rod; thence S17°40'W 281.3' to
the point of beginning. (Magnetic 1975).

The southern, western, and northern
boundaries include all the property
associated with this house and the
present owner and defined by the present
use of the land. The location of the
eastern boundary was determined by its
environmental context as documented in
the attached typical section 1.

Description: The Smithwick-Green-Clark House is a
two-story single-pile frame building
cased with weatherboards and covered
with a gable roof. The original
roofing--cypress shingles--was renewed
in 1914 and subsequently replaced with
the present metal. An ell, constructed
circa 1914, extends from the rear of the
house (west elevation).

The house has undergone two periods of change. During the first, in the mid-nineteenth century, the original kitchen which was located west of the house, was moved across the road in front of the house and converted into a farm building. (It no longer survives.) At the same time a wing incorporating a new kitchen, pantry, and dining room was constructed onto the south elevation of the house. In the second remodeling circa 1914, this wing was removed to a field and converted into a tenant house. (It no longer survives.) A new ell was constructed onto the west elevation of the house; this addition contains the third and latest kitchen.

The house is flanked by double-shouldered, exterior gable chimneys of brick. In plan the house shows a center hall dividing two principal rooms. Both of these rooms retain their original flat-panel wainscoting and mantels, although some of the plaster has been concealed by plywood paneling, and the wainscoting under the front windows was lowered circa 1914 to accommodate the larger windows installed at that time. The original windows were reused in the kitchen part of the ell. The enclosed stairs are suppressed in the southwest corner of the center hall. A replacement double door gives entrance to the hall; the original front doors had provisions for barring. A single door surmounted by a double transom leads from the south room to the ell. This door retains its original H&L hinges; most of the others in the house have been replaced. Before the alterations of circa 1914, the center passageway also contained a double door on the west end, opposite the entrance doors. These were removed and used in the construction of the new ell. The facade is shaded by a one-story, circa 1914 porch with columns which wraps around the southern side of the house; an extension of the porch shelters that elevation of the ell. A one-story, shed addition (made by enclosing a porch) fills the northwest corner between the house and the ell; a porch which has been enclosed with screening extends along the northern side of the ell.

West of the house a line of outbuildings includes a frame smokehouse built circa 1914. The remaining buildings are used for storage of equipment; these date from this century and are non-contributing.


Statement of
Significance:

Constructed about 1800 for John Smithwick, the Smithwick-Green-Clark House has remained in the possession of his descendants. It was built to replace an eighteenth-century, story-and-a-half frame coastal cottage with one brick exterior gable chimney, a hall-parlor plan, and a third room enclosed at one end of the porch. This cottage served as the principal dwelling for the Smithwicks until it was replaced around 1800; it no longer survives.

The Smithwick-Green-Clark House appears to satisfy criterion C of the National Register criteria for eligibility in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period. It is a well-preserved example of its period, retaining most of its original interior appearance. Its exterior has been altered by a twentieth-century porch and windows, but the essential form of the original building remains.

The Smithwick-Green-Clark House is one of a small number of houses dating from around the turn of the nineteenth century in Martin County. Although settlement began in the county in the late seventeenth century, the earliest surviving group of houses dates from the period of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Smithwick-Green-Clark House is one of this group, and its high degree of integrity increases its importance.

BC/jc

Oliver

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
REGION FOUR
Post Office Box 26806
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
May 8, 1981



Mr. Jerry Rogers
Acting Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
W434
Washington, D. C. 20243

Dear Mr. Rogers

Subject: Ten Day Determination of Eligibility, Smithwick-Green-Clark
House, US 17, Martin County, North Carolina

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
and 36 CFR 1210 (Determination of Eligibility), we are seeking a ten day
determination of eligibility for the subject house and pertinent property.

In our opinion the house and property are significant and eligible under
Criterion C of the National Register criteria. The house embodies the
distinctive characteristics of a type and period.

A precise written boundary description has been prepared. The SHPO has
concurred in the boundary description and also in our opinion of eligibility
for the subject Smithwick-Green-Clark House and pertinent property.

Enclosed is the documentation for our request. Your expeditious response
would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER D. LEWIS
For Ronald E. Heinz
Division Administrator

Enclosure

cc:

✓ Mr. T. L. Waters, NC DOH
Mr. John Little, NC Dept. of Cultural Resources



U.S. Department of
Transportation

Route Slip

| To: Name | Title | Date | Org/Rtg Symbol |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Mr. T. L. Waters, | Manager of Planning & Research | 6-23-81 | DOH |

Remarks:

Attention:

Mr. B. J. O'Quinn

- Per Your Request
- For Your Information
- Per Our Conversation
- Note and Return
- Discuss With Me
- For Your Approval
- For Your Signature
- Comment
- Take Appropriate Action
- Please Answer
- Prepare Reply For Signature Of



| From: Name | Title | Telephone | Org/Rtg Symbol |
|---|------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| <i>Joy D. Holly</i> For Ronald E. Heinz, | Division Administrator | 755-4270 | HEC-NC |



United States Department of the Interior,
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20243

IN REPLY REFER TO: 436

MAY 27 1981

Mr. Ronald E. Heinz
Division Administrator
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Region Four
Post Office Box 26806
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dear Mr. Heinz:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you are aware, transportation projects requiring the use of lands from significant historic properties are also subject to the provisions of section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. Your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act and section 4(f) analyses in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not represent the results of formal consultation by the Department of Transportation with the Department of the Interior pursuant to section 4(f). Such requirements would be fulfilled only when the Department of the Interior separately comments on any section 4(f) statement which may be prepared and approved by you for circulation. The determination also does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of the property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. The responsibility for program planning concerning such properties and any decisions on the property in question lie with your agency after consultation with and comment from the appropriate agencies under section 4(f) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Rogers
Acting Keeper of the
National Register

Enclosure

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION National Register of Historic Places Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Name of property: Smithwick-Green-Clark House

Location: U.S. 17, Martin County

State: NC

Request submitted by: DOT/FHWA Ronald E. Heinz

Date received: 5/15/81

Additional information received:

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible

Not Eligible

No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible

Applicable criteria:

Not Eligible

Comments:

36 CFR Part 63.3
Determination

Documentation insufficient

(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

for Susan Mingo
Keeper of the National Register
Determined Eligible

Date: May 27, 1981

Documentation for a Ten-Day Determination of Eligibility

Property Name: Woolard-Perry House

Location: The entrance drive to this house is located approximately 575 feet south of the intersection of SR 1116 and US 17 in Martin County, North Carolina.

Boundaries: This property consists of approximately 55 acres bounded as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the western right of way line of US 17 and the southern right of way line of SR 1116 leading to Rogers Town; thence south along the western right of way line of US 17 to the mouth of a ditch which runs into the drain of US 17; thence along said ditch which runs across the cleared land of the Home Place to a turn row; thence along the turn row to the field fence to a pine, to which the wire fence is attached; thence along the field line or fence to the first corner; thence a line to the ravine or branch; thence along said ravine or branch to where it crosses the southern right of way line of SR 1116 leading to Rogers Town; thence along the southern right of way line of SR 1116 to the beginning.

The southern, western, and northern boundaries include all the property associated with this house and the present owner and defined by the present use of the land. The location of the eastern boundary was determined by its environmental context as documented in the attached typical section 1.

Description: Sited at the end of a drive lined with pecan trees (Carya illinoensis) which appear to be about sixty years old, the Woolard-Perry House is a two-story, single-pile frame building cased with weatherboard (flush siding under the porch) and covered with a gable roof. The original wooden shingles have been covered with the present composition shingles. A two-room shed extension is attached to the west elevation of the house; this may have been constructed at the same time as the main portion of the house. A kitchen is located south of the house and is connected to it by means of a screened passageway. Constructed circa 1920, this kitchen replaced an earlier one located in the

same position. The house is flanked by double-shouldered, exterior gable chimneys of brick.

In plan, the house shows four rooms on the first floor and two on the second; there is no center hallway. During the early twentieth century, the north front room was used as a parlor, while the south front room was used as a living room and bedroom for the grandmother. The two shed rooms and two upstairs rooms were used as bedrooms. Enclosed stairs rise from the south front room. Two front entrance doors provide direct access from outside to the two front rooms of the house.

The interior remains largely unaltered and shows the original flat paneled wainscoting and mantels. Details of finish work closely resemble that in the nearby Smithwick-Green-Clark House constructed as about the same time. The one noteworthy change in the interior was made circa 1940 when the owner, Robert L. Perry, replaced the original 9/6 windows on the first floor facade with larger 6/6 windows and had the wainscoting lowered around these openings. The original windows survive at the second level.

A variety of outbuildings are located near the house. Three, used as a mule pen and pack houses for tobacco, parallel the entrance drive which was formerly bordered with a rail fence. A well shelter and an equipment shed also stand northeast of the house. A smokehouse and open-sided wash house are located west of the house. All of these appear to date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and contribute to the significance of the property.

Statement of
Significance:

Constructed in the very early 1800's, the Woolard-Perry House has passed through members of the Woolard family and their descendants in the Perry family during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Presently owned by Bridgeman Perry, the house has been vacant for the last several years.

The Woolard-Perry House appears to satisfy criterion C of the National Register criteria for eligibility in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period. It is a well-preserved example of its period, retaining most of its original interior appearance. Its exterior has been altered by a

twentieth-century porch and windows, but the essential form of the original building remains.

The Woolard-Perry House is one of a small number of houses dating from around the turn of the nineteenth century in Martin County. Although settlement began in the county in the late seventeenth century, the earliest surviving group of houses dates from the period of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Woolard-Perry House is one of this group, and its high degree of integrity increases its importance.



U.S. Department of
Transportation

Route Slip

O'Quinn

| To: Name | Title | Date | Org/Rtg Symbol |
|--|-------|---------|----------------|
| Mr. T. L. Waters, Manager of Planning & Research | | 7-13-81 | DOH |

Remarks:
Attention: Mr. Barney O'Quinn

Re: Determination of Eligibility Notification
Federal-aid Project F-75-4()

- Per Your Request
- For Your Information
- Per Our Conversation
- Note and Return
- Discuss With Me
- For Your Approval
- For Your Signature
- Comment
- Take Appropriate Action
- Please Answer
- Prepare Reply For Signature Of

Attached you will find a copy of the Determination
of Eligibility for the Woolard-Perry House in
Martin County.



| From: Name | Title | Telephone | Org/Rtg Symbol |
|--|-------|-----------|----------------|
| <i>PAUL SIMON</i> For Ronald E. Heinz, Division Administrator | | 755-4270 | HEC-NC |



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO: 710

JUN 24 1981

Ronald E. Heinz
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Post Office Box 26806
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dear Mr. Heinz:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you are aware, transportation projects requiring the use of lands from significant historic properties are also subject to the provisions of section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. Your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act and section 4(f) analyses in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not represent the results of formal consultation by the Department of Transportation with the Department of the Interior pursuant to section 4(f). Such requirements would be fulfilled only when the Department of the Interior separately comments on any section 4(f) statement which may be prepared and approved by you for circulation. The determination also does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of the property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. The responsibility for program planning concerning such properties and any decisions on the property in question lie with your agency after consultation with and comment from the appropriate agencies under section 4(f) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely,

Jerry L. Rogers
Acting Keeper of the
National Register

Enclosure

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

Name of property: Woolard-Perry House

Location: Martin County

State: NC

Request submitted by: DOT/FHWA Ronald E. Heinz

Date received: 6/9/81

Additional information received:

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible

Not Eligible

No Response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible

Applicable criteria:

Not Eligible

Comments:

36 CFR Part 63.3
Determination

Documentation insufficient

(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Susan Mingo
for Keeper of the National Register
Determined Eligible

Date: *June 24, 1981*

APPENDIX D:
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties

Clifton Coxe Ellis
1114 Avon Street
Charlottesville, Virginia 22902
804.979.1785
clifton@virginia.edu
Spring 2000

Education

- 2000 Ph.D., Architectural History, University of Virginia.
1995 M.A., Architectural History, University of Virginia.
1995 Certificate in Historic Preservation, School of Architecture, University of Virginia.
1982 M.A., U.S. History, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
1978 B.A., French and History, Carson-Newman College.

Professional Experience

- 1997 Summer Intern, City of Annapolis, Department of Preservation Planning.
1996 Governor's Summer Fellow, Maryland Historical Trust Office of Research, Survey and Registration.
1995 Governor's Summer Fellow, Maryland Historical Trust Office of Research, Survey and Registration.
1994 Summer Intern, Office of the Architect of Historic Grounds, University of Virginia.
1994-98 Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of Architectural History, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
1990-92 Senior Editor, *Pinnacle Magazine*.
Kelly Communications, Charlottesville, Virginia.
1985-90 Associate Editor for Project Development.
Whittle Communications, Knoxville, Tennessee.
1986-88 Instructor, Department of Continuing Education.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
1983-84 Teacher, Department of English.
Farragut High School, Knoxville, Tennessee.
1978-80 Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of History.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Clifton Ellis
5 June 2000
T.I.P. No. R-2511
U.S. 17 Widening, Martin & Beaufort Counties