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North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

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

September 29, 1995

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

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for NC 11/NC
903 Southwest Bypass from NC 11 to US 264
west of Greenville, Pitt County, R-2250, Federal
Aid Project STP-11(1), State Project 8.1221401,
ER 96-7333

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of August 16, 1995, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Ed Davis concerning the above project.

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

DOES

Charles McLawhorn Houses. Windy Oaks is an unaltered vernacular dwelling with applied Greek Revival ornamentation and the Charles McLawhorn House is one of the most exuberant examples of the Colonial Revival style in the county. Both houses are eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture.

Alfred McLawhorn House. This house is an excellent example of a vernacular dwelling with outstanding applied ornamentation, and is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture.

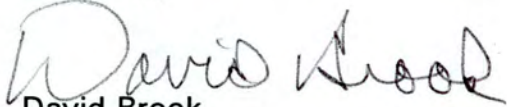
We also believe that, contrary to your determination of non-eligibility, the William Amos Shivers House is eligible for the National Register. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding this property.

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

Nicholas L. Graf
September 29, 1995, Page 2

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

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church

bc: File
Brown/Bevin
Eastern Office
County
RF

ATTACHMENT

Historic Structures Survey Report for NC 11/NC 903
Southwest Bypass from NC 11 to US 264 west of
Greenville, Pitt County, R-2250, Federal Aid Project STP-
11(1), State Project 8.1221401, ER 96-7333

General Comments

This report includes eligibility requirements developed by the author. As outlined in our August 28, 1995 letter to you regarding TIP projects B-2300B in Davidson County and U-2523 in Gaston County, we do not believe eligibility requirements, other than the National Register criteria, are appropriate for survey reports. We are, however, willing to discuss this matter with both the Federal Highway Administration and North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Specific Comments

Charles McLawhorn Houses:

The two Charles McLawhorn Houses are part of a larger farm complex that has been continuously owned by the same family since its establishment. The survey site file states that the farm retains "an exceptionally high number of period outbuildings arranged in a formal manner to the rear and side of the house as well as on the periphery of the farm." According to Charles McLawhorn Sr., who has lived there since the 1930s, the farm also retains its historic field patterns. We believe the farm is eligible under Criterion A for agriculture as well as Criterion C and we have outlined proposed National Register boundaries on the enclosed map. These boundaries include the two houses and their immediate settings, two tenant houses, six tobacco barns, and a frame stable across NC 903 from the houses, as well as open agricultural fields still associated with the property.

Alfred McLawhorn House:

The Alfred McLawhorn house is likewise part of a larger farm complex that has been home to three generations of the same family. In addition to the house, the farm includes a grouping of domestic and agricultural outbuildings to the rear of the house, a stand of frame tobacco barns, and open agricultural fields. We believe this property is eligible under Criterion A for agriculture as well as Criterion C, and our staff has outlined proposed National Register boundaries on the enclosed map.

William Amos Shivers House:

This property is an increasingly rare example of a modest, turn-of-the-century Pitt County farmstead, including a farmhouse with an unusually high degree of integrity. The complex includes among its outbuildings an earlier dwelling and kitchen which were converted to agricultural uses early in this century. We believe this property is eligible under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture, and have outlined proposed National Register boundaries on the enclosed map. These boundaries include the forty-three-acre home tract that was created when the farm was subdivided following the death of William Amos Shivers.



Alfred McLawhorn Farmstead
 Contact: Mrs. Ada Gould McLawhorn #917-756-0925
 MAP: 213P

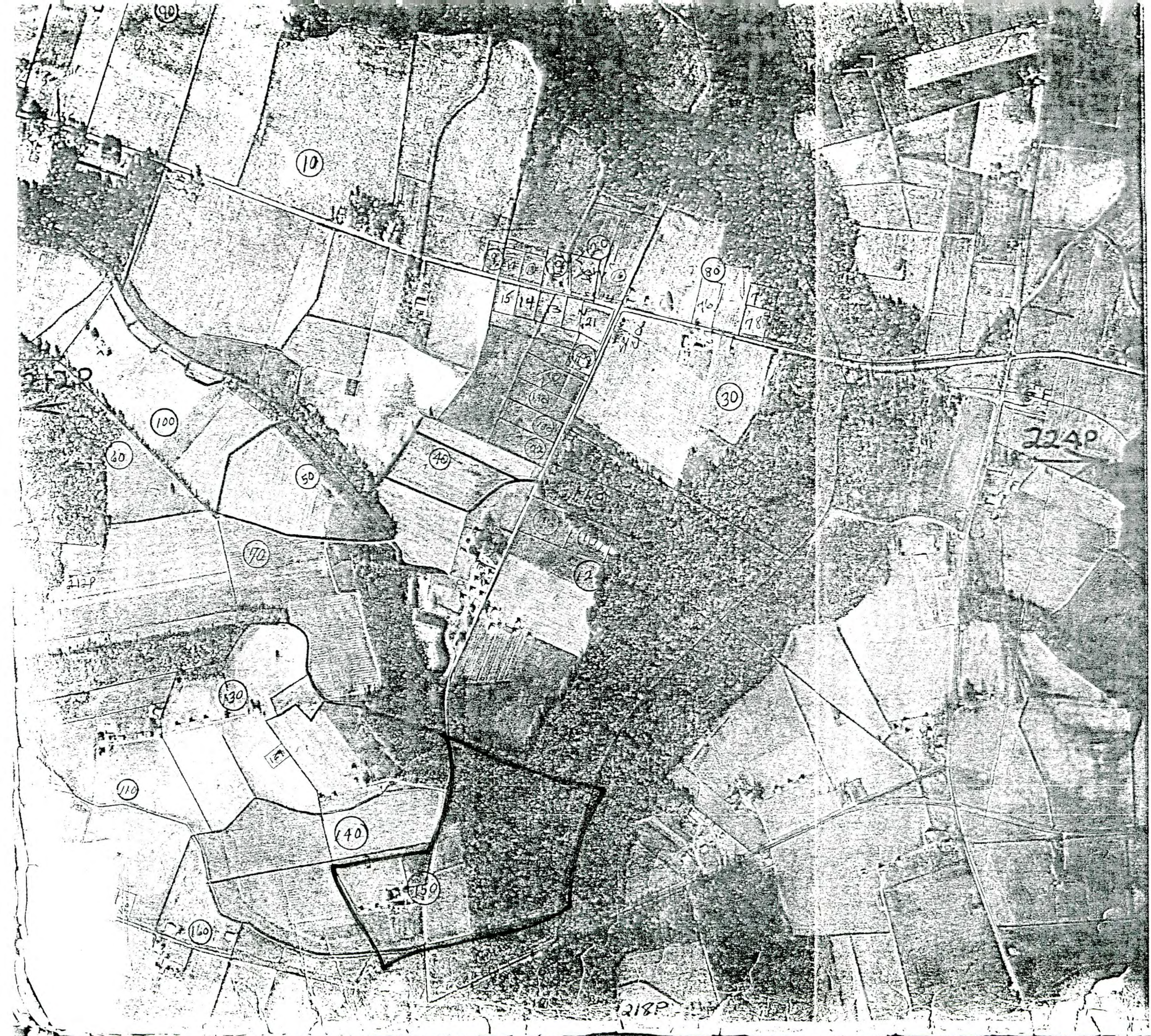
PARCEL #	LOT #	NAME OF
24482	10	WHITE, PATRICIA
38788	19	BUCK, ELBERT LE
8900	20	GRADY, ALMA LEE
8600	30	GAYLORD, THADDE
8601	40	GAYLORD, THADDE
45700	48	DUNN, DEREK P.
41496	49	WEST, ROBERT LE
16204	50	MCLAWHORN, ALFR
16279	60	MCLAWHORN, H. A
16278	70	MCLAWHORN, H. A



MAP: 224P
 Charles McLawhorn Township
 contact: Charles McLawhorn Jr. #117-3156-1017

part of village
 2 farm lots
 (30's)
 7 lots
 1 estate lot
 mixed lots
 T.G.
 30's barn
 100' x 100'
 100' x 100'

PARCEL #	LOT #	NAME
39498	9	Castelloe CASTELLOE FA
3916	10	MCLAWHORN, C
3919	19	Castelloe, Pa CASTELLOE FA
3920	20	Castelloe, Pa CASTELLOE, T
24854	20	WILKERSON, C
10359	30	HARRIS, ROYC
16958	40	NOBLES, ELI
38911	43	HARRIS, KEMP
38551	44	LANGSTON, J
27929	45	STOX, JEPP



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William Ames Shivers Farm

PARCEL # LOT # NAME OF

PARCEL #	LOT #	NAME OF
703	9	AVERETTE, EDWIN
35961	10	AVERETTE, ERNES
24673	10	WHITEHURST, SAM
43920	13	SPAIN, SIDNEY R
37239	14	CHERRY, KENNETH
30733	15	WILSON, DONNIE
27763	16	DELLANO, ARTHUR
44853	16	DELLANO, ARHTU-
26586	17	MARSH, TOM K.
26587	18	WATERS, THOMAS

Parcel # 140 Horis Am Shivers
 Parcel # 150 Jean Akathina
 Manning

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Phase II (Abridged)

NC 11/NC 903 SOUTHWEST BYPASS FROM NC 11 SOUTH OF GREENVILLE
TO US 264 WEST OF GREENVILLE
PITT COUNTY
TIP # R-2250. STATE PROJECT # 8.1221401.
FEDERAL AID # STP-11(1).

North Carolina Department of Transportation
August 8, 1995

Christie Tubellen
for Ed Dennis
Principal Investigator
North Carolina Department of Transportation

8-9-95
Date

Barbara H. Chubb
Supervisor, Architectural Resources
North Carolina Department of Transportation

August 8, 1995
Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct a bypass in the vicinity of Greenville, Pitt County. The project begins at NC 11 south of Greenville and terminates at US 264 west of Greenville. The length of the project is between 6 and 12 miles, depending upon the alternative. The proposed bypass will consist of a four-lane divided road with a 60-foot median. Approximately 300 feet of right of way will be required.

Prior to the field survey, all files relative to the project vicinity were reviewed at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). All publications relating to the architectural heritage of the county were examined at the North Carolina State Library.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was initially determined by the location of the proposed project corridors. An overview map of the project is attached hereinafter. However, due to Scott Power and Sarah Boat's recent publication, The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina, SHPO concurred with NCDOT in determining that an exhaustive survey would not be necessary. Instead, three properties (one of which contains two houses) located within the APE which merited further study are evaluated herein. An intensive survey of these three properties was then conducted by car and on foot on June 12 and June 27, 1995. Based on the historical information available and the field survey of each property, two of these properties are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Both of these properties are listed on the State Study List. None of the properties evaluated are currently listed in the National Register.

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Charles McLawhorn Houses (SL), including Windy Oaks [No. 1] and the Charles McLawhorn House [No. 2].....	9
Alfred McLawhorn House (SL).....	13

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

William Amos Shivers House.....	15
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
i. Signatory Page.....	i
ii. Management Summary.....	ii
iii. Table of Contents.....	iii
I. Purpose of Report.....	1
II. Methodology.....	2
III. Historical and Architectural Context for the Project Area.....	3
IV. Eligibility Requirements.....	7
V. Summary Results and Findings	
A. Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register.....	9
B. Properties Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register.....	15
VI. Bibliography.....	17

I. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

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

II. METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted and the report compiled by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. This survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

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

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The field survey was conducted by automobile and on foot. The background research of the project area concentrated on the architectural and historic development of Pitt County. This research was largely compiled from The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina published by the Pitt County Historical Society in 1991. Survey files located in the State Historic Preservation Office were checked for properties located within the APE. There are two properties (three houses) within the APE listed on the State Study List.

III. HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

A Brief Historical Overview of Pitt County

Pitt County is located due west of Pamlico Sound in the mid-eastern section of North Carolina. Following the 1715 defeat of the Tuscarora Indians who inhabited the Pamlico River region of Pitt County, European settlers began to occupy the area. The majority of the area's new population consisted of English-American settlers from Virginia and the Albemarle region of northeastern North Carolina.

By 1760 an increase in the population of western Beaufort County and poor transportation routes to the county's capital, Bath, led to the creation of Pitt County. A network of navigable rivers and streams fostered the development of the new county. These waterways provided transportation routes and opportunities for trade and commerce. In addition, the Tar River contributed to the development of the county's first communities, including Martinborough. Established in 1771 and named after the new royal governor, Josiah Martin, Martinborough became the county seat in 1774. In 1787 the town was re-named Greenville [Greenville] after Revolutionary-War general Nathanael Greene.

Navigable waterways continued to promote the growth of rural agricultural communities until the Civil War. Farms varied in size from the few large, accumulated holdings of wealthy planters located along the Tar River to a large number of small holdings along secondary waterways. These small farms produced subsistence crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, peas, rice, and fruit. Larger plantations produced items for export, including naval stores and tobacco--the dominant cash crop. Although the naval stores industry provided landowners with an incentive to accumulate large holdings and purchase slave labor, few large plantations existed in Pitt County. According to Scott Power and Sarah Boat's The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina, "the majority of Pitt County residents owned either very few slaves or none at all thus reflecting the subsistence-agricultural economy of the county during the mid-to-late eighteenth century (Power, 8)."

Agricultural practices in the early nineteenth century resembled those of the previous century. Many residents of Pitt County experienced a low standard of living created by an agricultural economy based on primitive methods of cultivation and a lack of adequate tools and equipment (Power, 9). By the 1820s, articles in newspapers, magazines, and journals promoted agricultural reform throughout the state. Consequently, Pitt County residents began to experiment with new methods of cultivation, including the use of marl as a fertilizer. As farmers began to increase their

property holdings, a shift towards cash crop production and a dependence on slave labor occurred.

Cash crop production became more popular in the early nineteenth century after improvements in the processing and manufacturing of cotton. Although cotton grew in importance, it did not become a significant part of Pitt County's economy until the 1850s, when the county became one of the top fifteen cotton producers in the state (Power, 9). Until then, the establishment of milling operations greatly contributed to the county's local economy.

As in the eighteenth century, poor transportation routes contributed to the practice of subsistence farming in the early nineteenth century. However, in the mid nineteenth century several advancements in transportation occurred and improved access to markets. The Greenville-to-Raleigh plank road was chartered in 1850. The state also attempted to improve navigation along its waterways in the 1840s and 1850s.

After the Civil War, large plantations were divided into smaller holdings. To farm these smaller units, sharecropping and tenant farm systems became popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Both systems forced the cultivation of cash crops for economic returns. The development of brightleaf tobacco and an increased demand for tobacco (primarily created by the Dukes of Durham) prompted many farmers to raise the product. The first commercial crop of flue-cured tobacco in Pitt County was produced in 1886, and by 1900 tobacco production supplanted that of cotton. This growth in the "tobacco culture" in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries significantly changed the landscape of Pitt County and led to the development of a number of businesses as well as a variety of outbuildings necessary for curing, grading, and storing the crop (Pitt County Historical Society, 4; Power, 107-111).

A Brief Architectural Overview of Pitt County,
ca. 1850-1910

Antebellum Architecture

In the two decades before the Civil War, an increase in Pitt County's population and cotton production prompted a substantial amount of construction in the county. Many of the houses built during this period reflect aspects of the popular Greek Revival style. Scott Power and Sarah Boat record that, "the emergence of Greek Revival architecture in Pitt County signaled a shift toward the recognition of a national architectural idiom which became so persuasive that elements of detail associated with the style can be found on churches, stores, and even outbuildings" (Power, 47). Part of the popularity of the style was due to the spread of architectural details through published pattern books such as Minard Lafever's The Modern Builder's Guide. In Pitt County, however, builders and carpenters did not create exact copies of the details contained in these pattern books. Instead, a more vernacular interpretation of these works occurred. In addition, many of these houses continued to use early construction techniques (such as large braced-frame mortise-and-tenon construction) or employed a structural system which combined large hewn members with sawn lumber (Power, 49).

Besides introducing new architectural details and a new system of proportion, the Greek Revival style also brought about changes in floor plans and building patterns. Center-hall and double-pile house forms began to develop. Although the double-pile, center-hall plan house became popular during the second half of the nineteenth century, the single-pile, center-hall plan remained the preferred type in Pitt County. Most houses built during this period also contained some type of porch. While porches varied in design and ornamentation, the most commonly built form was a full-width hip-roof porch supported by chamfered or paired square posts (Power, 50). The large number of antebellum houses surviving in Pitt County illustrate the variety of plans, forms, and ornamentation employed during this period.

Greek Revival structures in Pitt County often included elements associated with the Italianate style. A popular style between 1850 and 1880, Italianate architecture developed as a reaction to a more formal, classically inspired architecture. Brackets and heavily molded window hoods were applied to Greek Revival buildings to give them an Italianate appearance. Although the Italianate style had little influence on domestic architecture in Pitt County, some structures display characteristics distinctive of the style (Power, 50-52). Notable examples include the Foreman-Atkinson House, the James Rubin Davenport House, and the Penny Hill Doctor's Office.

Postbellum Architecture

Builders in post-Civil War Pitt County continued to use traditional building forms, but with popular ornamentation and new construction methods. The labor and time-intensive mortise and tenon technique was replaced by balloon frame construction, which was made possible by the greater availability of sawn lumber and manufactured nails. The introduction of railroads as well as the development of construction-related industries made commercial millwork more accessible to the average builder. By the 1880s, it became standard for homeowners in Pitt County to decorate their farmhouses with ornamental woodwork such as sawn brackets, pendants, spindle-work friezes, or turned posts. Exceptional surviving examples of this woodwork include that of the Alfred McLawhorn House.

In addition to these Victorian decorative elements, several houses of this period also display irregular massing or spatial arrangements, wraparound porches, and wood shingle work characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The few surviving examples of this architecture in Pitt County include the Guilford Page House, the Jesse Raymond Turnage House, the Bert Smith House, and the Jeff L. Fountain House.

In the early twentieth century, traditional house forms with Victorian decoration remained popular in Pitt County. However, the development of several building-related industries in the county (which help revolutionize building practices) facilitated the adoption of national architectural styles, including the Colonial Revival style. Vernacular interpretations of Colonial Revival forms or the use of manufactured Colonial Revival elements became popular throughout the county. Moreover, the prosperity produced by the county's developing tobacco industry in the early twentieth century led to the construction of several large-scale Colonial Revival farmhouses for locally prominent agriculturalists (Power, 129). One exceptional example of this development is the Charles McLawhorn House.

IV. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Eligibility Requirements for Agricultural Properties in Pitt County

To be considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, properties must meet one or more of the following requirements:

I. Criterion A: Properties associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history.

Agriculture: Farms in Pitt County: 1850 - 1910.

A. Antebellum farms.

1. The farm should demonstrate characteristics that have served or resulted from subsistence farming. These characteristics must have had direct involvement in the significant events of Pitt County's economy, productivity or identity as an agricultural community. Through historic landscape characteristics, the farm must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.
2. The farm should have characteristics that have served or resulted from a large tobacco, cotton or naval stores plantation. These characteristics must have had direct involvement in the significant events of Pitt County's economy, productivity or identity as an agricultural community. Through historic landscape characteristics, the farm must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.

B. Postbellum farms.

1. The farm should have characteristics that have served or resulted from the transition from primarily subsistence-based agricultural activities to cash crop (tobacco) farming. These characteristics must have had direct involvement in the significant events of Pitt County's economy, productivity or identity as an agricultural community. Through historic landscape characteristics, the farm must cogently reflect the period of time in which the important events took place.

II. Criterion B: Properties associated with individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

III. Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

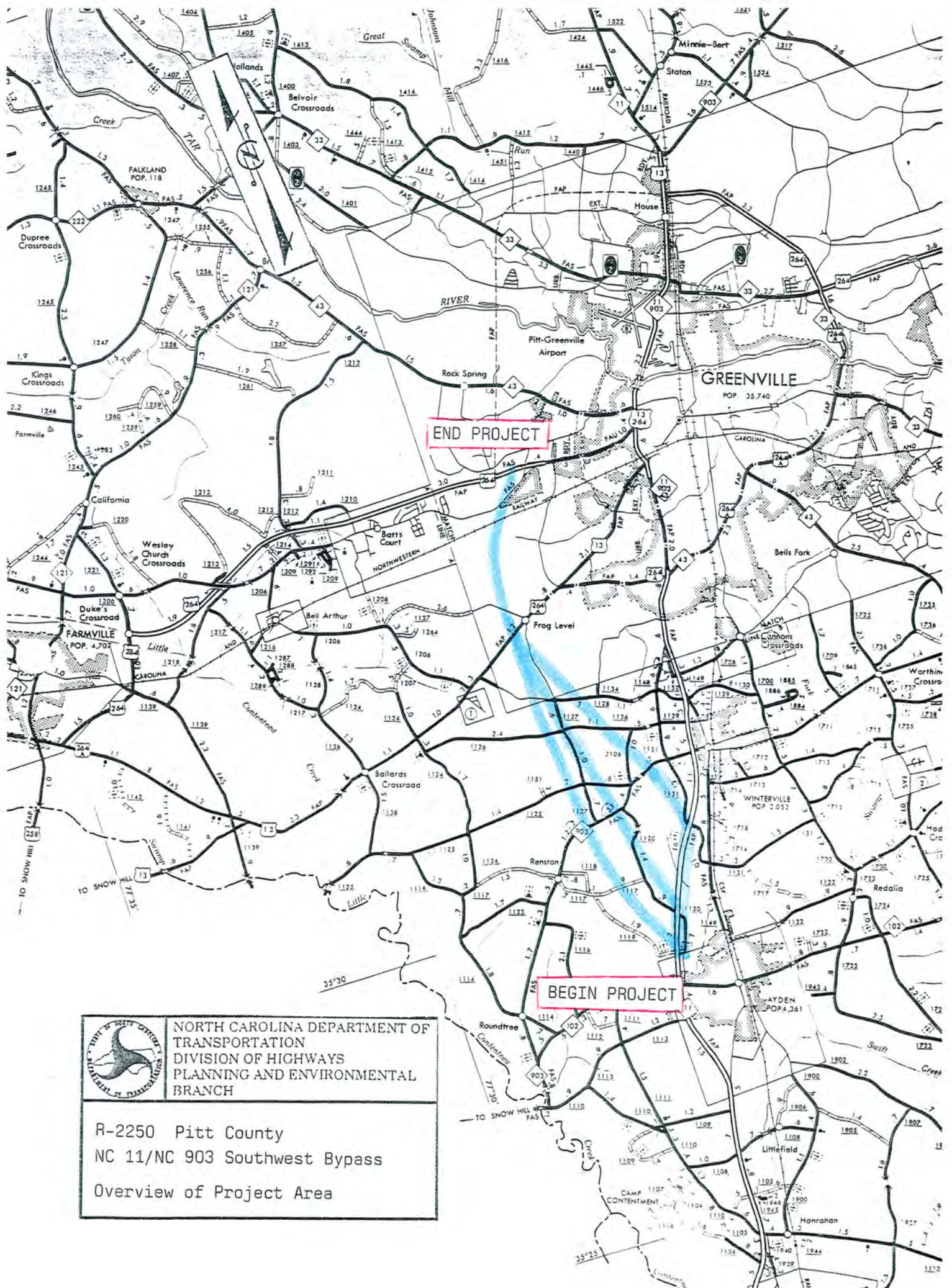
A. Antebellum residential architecture.

1. The building should be a reasonably intact vernacular structure with applied Greek Revival detailing which has not undergone numerous character-altering changes or significant demolition.
2. The building should be a reasonably intact high style structure which has not undergone numerous character-altering changes or significant demolition.

B. Postbellum residential architecture, (1870 - 1910)

1. A traditional house form with unusual and/or outstanding applied Victorian ornamentation which has not undergone numerous character-altering changes or significant demolition.
2. An Italianate structure which has not undergone numerous character-altering changes or significant demolition.
3. An outstanding Colonial Revival structure which has not undergone numerous character-altering changes or significant demolition.

IV. Criterion D: Properties which have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.



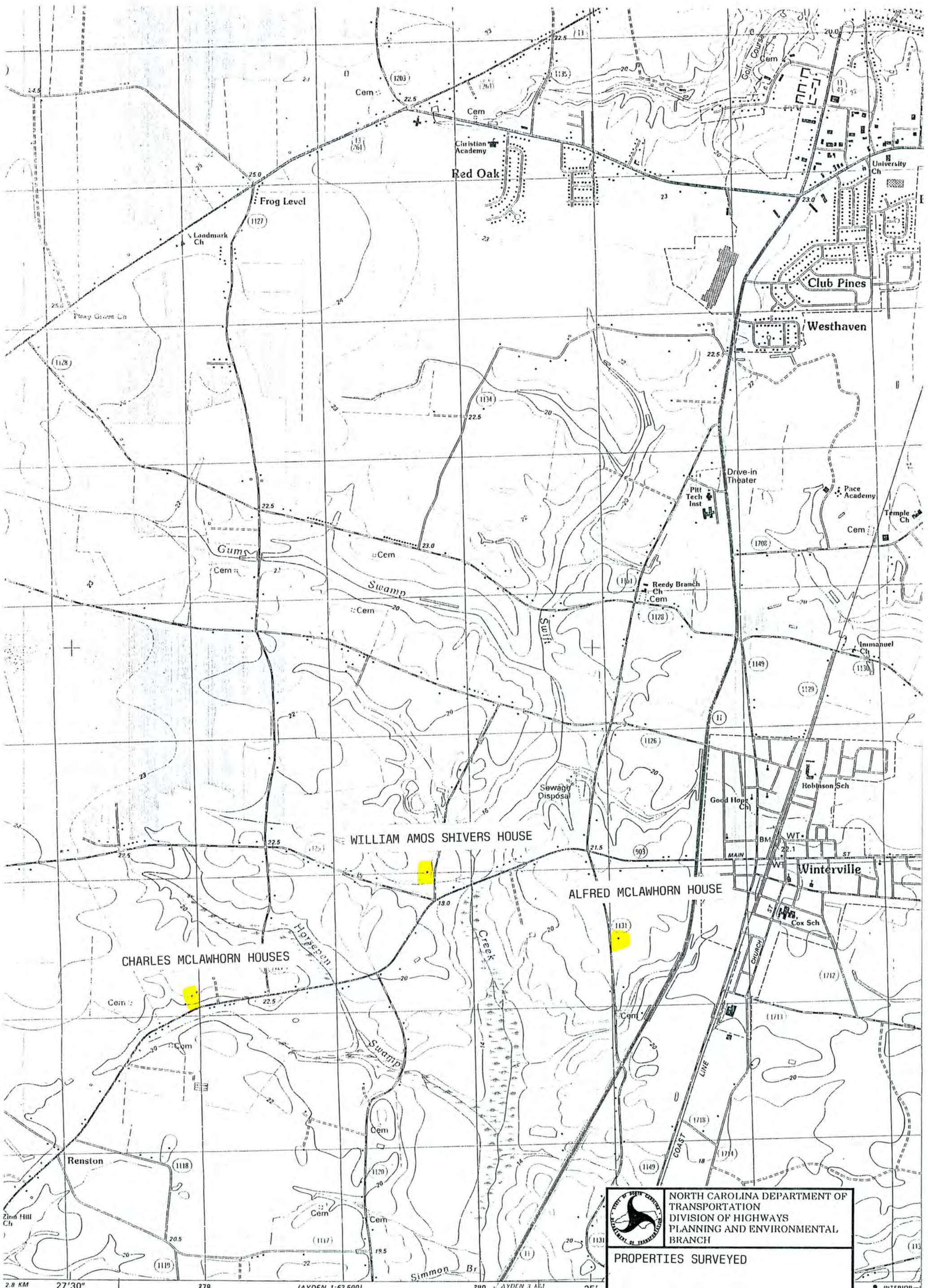
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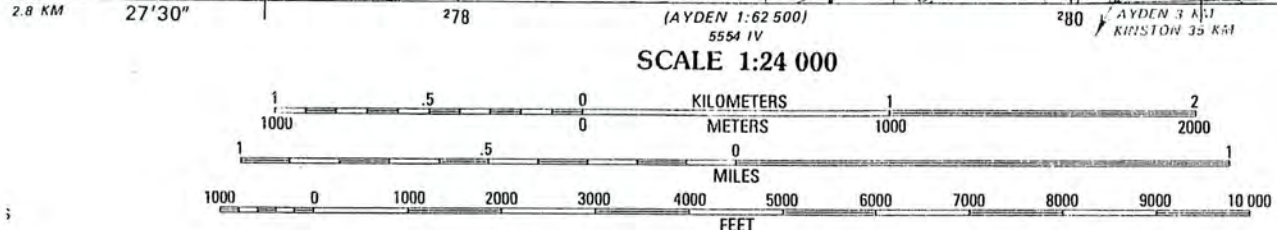


NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH





R-2250 Pitt County
NC 11/NC 903 Southwest Bypass
Overview of Project Area




NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
 PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
PROPERTIES SURVEYED



CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 METERS
 SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METERS

-  Interior Road
-  Primary highway, hard surface
-  Secondary highway, hard surface
-  Interstate Road

IV. SUMMARY RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

The Charles McLawhorn Houses (SL), including Windy Oaks [No. 1] and the Charles McLawhorn House [No. 2]

1. Windy Oaks (SL)

- A. Location: Windy Oaks is located on the north side of NC 903, approximately .40 mile west of the intersection of SR 1127.
- B. Date: ca. 1850.
- C. Description: Windy Oaks is a 1-1/2 story three-bay frame dwelling with exterior end chimneys and a brick foundation. All sash on the main part of the house are six-over-six. The house was constructed ca. 1850 as a hall-and-parlor plan house with a loft. The current owner's grandfather, Charles McLawhorn, purchased the house in 1886 and moved it (and the kitchen structure) to its current site. At that time the house was reconfigured to a central-hall plan, adding two shed rooms to the rear and removing the enclosed stair to the loft. In 1903 a three-room rear ell was joined to the house. The kitchen structure was added to the rear ell in 1952. The full-length porch on the rear ell was enclosed at this time as well.
- D. Integrity: The exterior of the house is mostly intact with the exception of the front porch. The original front porch was covered by a modified hip roof and supported by turned wooden posts spanned by decorative sawn balusters. This porch was removed in 1952. These changes have slightly diminished its integrity of design. In the interior of the building, however, the original Greek Revival mantel is still extant.

2. Charles McLawhorn House and Farm

- A. Location: The Charles McLawhorn House is located on NC 903, approximately .25 mile west of the intersection of SR 1127.

B. Date: 1910.

C. Description: According to family tradition, this two-story double-pile frame building was constructed by Charles McLawhorn with profits acquired from his large tobacco farm. Charles and Mary McLawhorn lived in Windy Oaks prior to moving into this house with their nine children in 1910. The building follows a traditional center-hall plan. A central bay projects from the second story, capped by a large hip-roof dormer. A deep one-story porch with a projecting pedimented entrance is located on the front and sides of the building. The porch is supported by Doric columns. Interior, symmetrically placed chimney stacks terminate in corbelled brick caps.

The interior of the building contains Colonial Revival elements as well. The center-hall stair has unusual turned balusters and a coffered understair. Doric columns decorate the Colonial Revival mantelpiece and mirrored overmantel.

The farmstead retains an exceptionally well-preserved collection of outbuildings, neatly lining the back and side (west) yards. These include a large stilted dairy, a smokehouse, a storage shed with a carbide pit, a washhouse, a farm commissary with an excavated root cellar and connecting two-stall wagon barn, and a large gambrel roof dairy barn.

D. Integrity: The Charles McLawhorn House is virtually unchanged since its construction in 1910. The original woodwork, sash, light and plumbing fixtures remain intact. In addition, the majority of the outbuildings remain intact, including original equipment and farming implements.

E. Evaluation: This property was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area and with reference to the eligibility requirements previously established.

Criterion A: Windy Oaks [No. 1] retains no outbuildings over fifty years of age which can be identified with either subsistence or cash crop farming. The land formerly associated with the Windy Oaks farm has been subdivided and used for various modern purposes. The Charles McLawhorn farm [No. 2] has been subdivided as well. The property, therefore, does not meet the eligibility requirements established for Criterion A, Agriculture.

Criterion B: There are no persons of significance associated with this property. It is, therefore, not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C: Despite the 1886 alterations to Windy Oaks [No. 1], the structure remains a relatively unaltered vernacular structure with applied Greek Revival ornamentation. As such, it meets the eligibility requirements established for Criterion C, Architecture.

Moreover, the Charles McLawhorn House [No. 2] is one of Pitt Counties most exuberant examples of the Colonial Revival style. Scott Power describes it in his recent publication on the architecture of Pitt County as "one of the best preserved Colonial Revival-era farmsteads in Pitt County" (Power, 362). As an outstanding example of the Colonial Revival style which has not undergone numerous character-altering changes, the house meets the eligibility requirements established under Criterion C, Architecture for postbellum residences in Pitt County.

Criterion D: The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property, see the archaeology report.

F. Verbal Boundary Description:

The eligible property includes the houses, related outbuildings, and the property currently associated with the Charles McLawhorn Houses. This is recorded as lot #10, parcel #3916, located in Pitt County Deed Book #213.

The proposed boundary is outlined on the attached aerial of the area. Beginning at the southeast corner of the Charles McLawhorn property; thence north along the property line approximately 464 feet; thence west along the property line (fence line) approximately 274 feet; thence south approximately 100 feet; thence west along the property line (field line) approximately 425 feet; thence south along the property line (farm path) approximately 375 feet; thence east along the northern edge of right of way of NC 903 to the beginning.

G. Proposed National Registry Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the farm houses, outbuildings and farm yard that have historically been part of both Windy Oaks [No. 1] and the Charles McLawhorn House [No. 2], and that maintain historical integrity. Adjoining parcels of

the original farm have been excluded because they have been subdivided and developed for various modern uses. This boundary was determined following the guidelines found in National Register Bulletin number 21, page 11, paragraph 1.



CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE (WINDY OAKS)



CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE (WINDY OAKS)



CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE



CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING



CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS



CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS



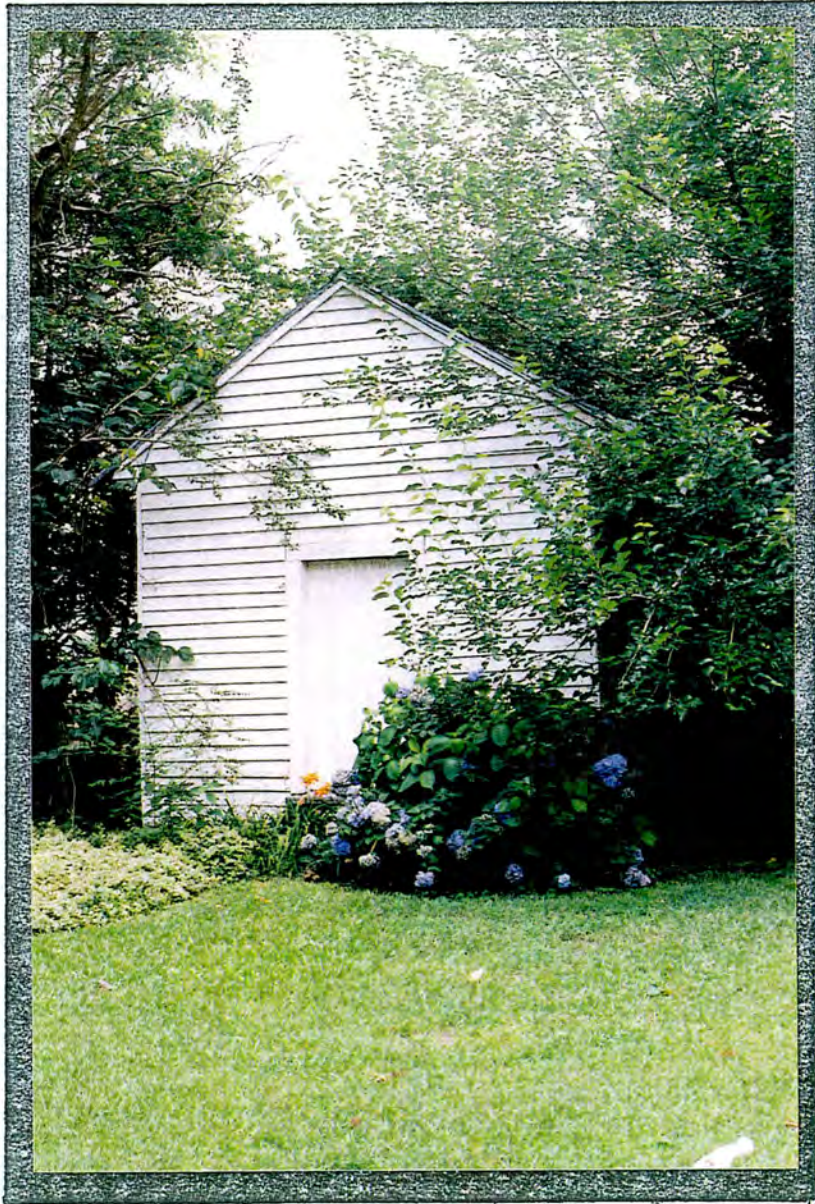
CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS



CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE, OUTBUILDING




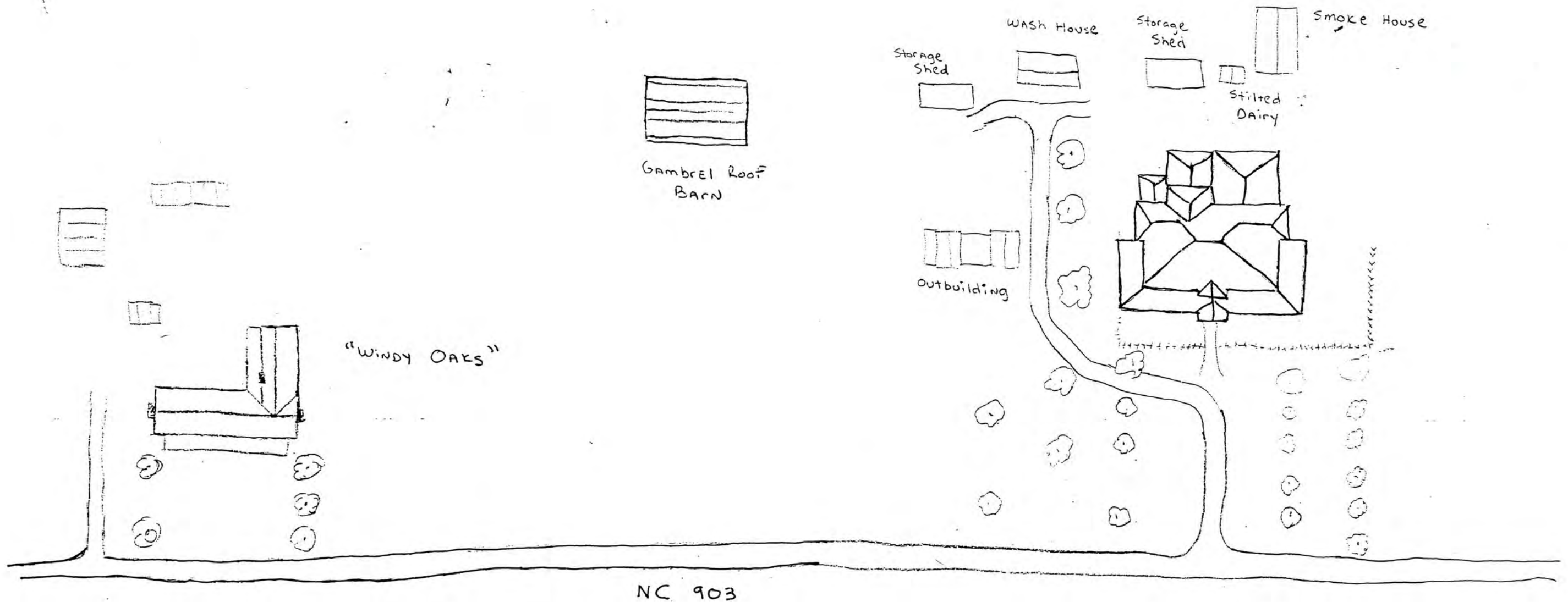
CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS

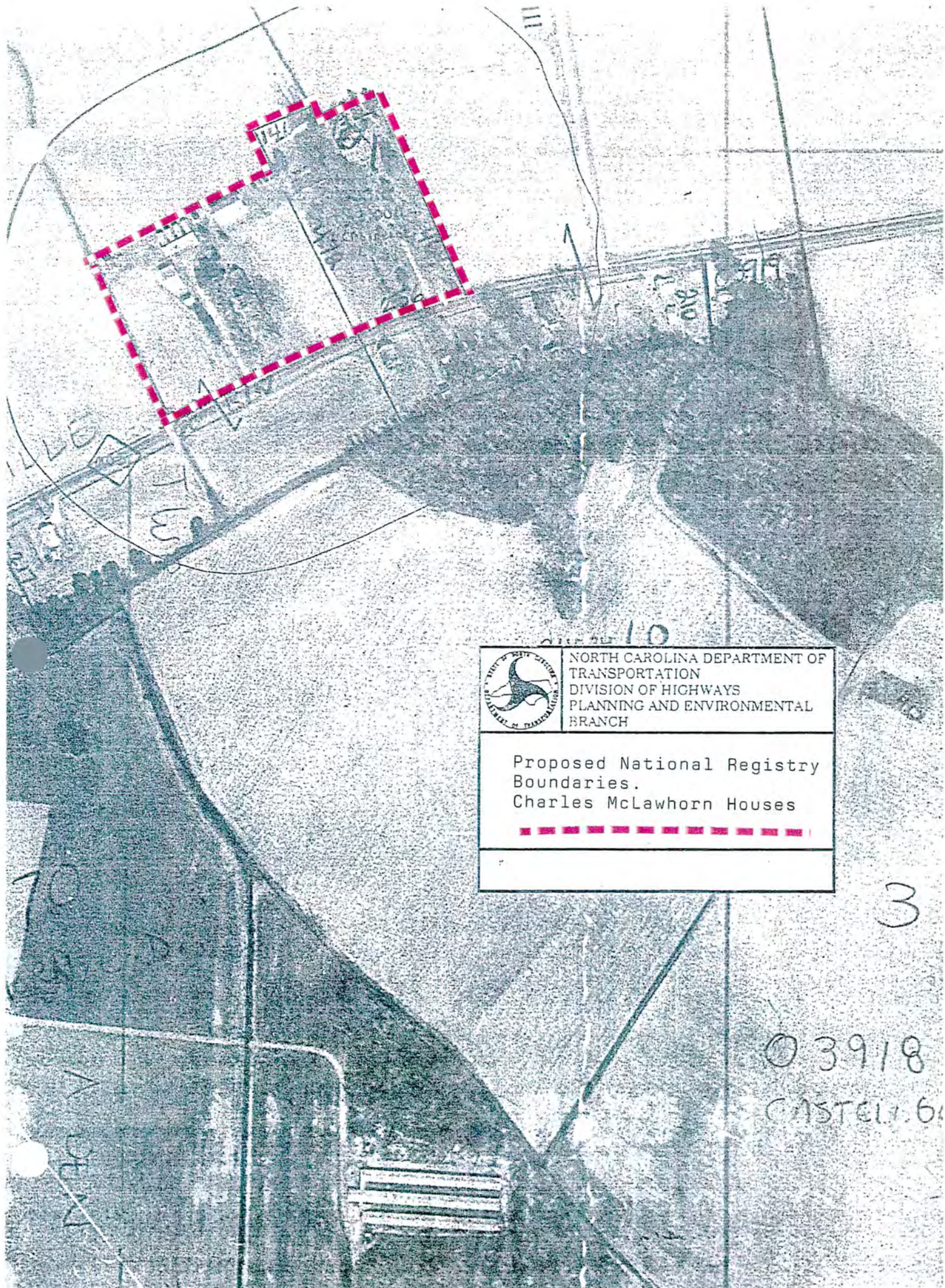


CHARLES MCLAWHORN HOUSE, OUTBUILDING



	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
	Charles McLawhorn House Site Plan NOT TO SCALE





NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

Proposed National Registry
Boundaries.
Charles McLawhorn Houses



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CASTEL 6

3. Alfred McLawhorn House (SL)

- A. Location: The Alfred McLawhorn House is located on the east side of SR 1131, approximately .35 mile south of the intersection of NC 903.
- B. Date: ca. 1875.
- C. Description: The Alfred McLawhorn House is a frame three-bay, two-story, center-hall plan house. The gable end chimneys have decorative, vertically laid bricks located at the shoulder of the stacks. Two-story pilasters with stock molded caps wrap each corner of the structure. A highly decorative one-story porch, covered by a modified hip roof is supported by turned columns. Spindles, elaborate sawn work, and turned balusters span the columns. The front door, transom, and side lites have the original starburst pressed molded glass.

The interior of the house features an open stair with stock newel post and spindles. Paneled wainscot and fireplaces are also stock, pre-manufactured materials.

Located on the former farmstead are a relocated privy, a smokehouse, a shed, and a barn. At the time the survey was made for The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, six tobacco barns were located to the south of the house. Three barns have subsequently been demolished while the remaining three are scheduled for destruction within the next two years.

- D. Integrity: With the exception of new plumbing fixtures and kitchen furnishings, few alterations to the house have occurred since its construction ca. 1875.
- E. Evaluation: This property was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area and with reference to the eligibility requirements previously established.

Criterion A: The former Alfred McLawhorn farm has been subdivided among family members and is being used for various modern purposes. Some land associated with the former tobacco farm is being utilized to cultivate tobacco. However, modern curing and storing methods have rendered the old outbuildings obsolete. One half of the former outbuildings have been demolished and the remaining buildings will be destroyed within the next several years. The lack of integrity caused by both the subdivision of the land for various modern purposes and the demolition of the buildings associated with the cultivation of tobacco have compromised the farm so as to render it ineligible for listing under Criterion A, Agriculture.

Criterion B: There are no persons of significance associated with this property. It is, therefore, not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C: The house is an excellent example of a vernacular house form with outstanding applied Victorian ornamentation. The Alfred McLawhorn House, therefore, meets the previously established criteria for eligibility for a postbellum building under Criterion C, Architecture.

Criterion D: The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology: it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property, see the archaeology report.

- F. Verbal Boundary Description: The eligible property includes the house and outbuildings immediately surrounding the house, as well as the remaining outbuildings located immediately to the east and south. These are recorded as part of lot #100, parcel #16207, located in Pitt County Deed Book 225.

The proposed boundary is outlined on the attached aerial of the area. Beginning at the southwest edge of the property line of the McLawhorn ranch house; thence south along the eastern edge of right of way of SR 1131 approximately 190 feet to the field line; thence east along the north edge of the field approximately 465 feet to the field line; thence north along the west edge of the field line approximately 190 feet; thence west approximately 465 feet along the southern edge of the McLawhorn ranch house property line to the beginning.

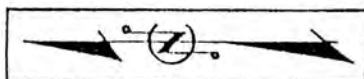
- G. Proposed National Registry Boundary Justification: The proposed National Registry boundary includes the farm house, outbuildings, and farm yard that have historically been part of the Alfred McLawhorn farm and that maintain historical integrity. Adjoining parcels of the original farm have been excluded because they have been subdivided and are being used for various modern purposes. This boundary was determined following the guidelines found in National Register Bulletin number 21, page 11, paragraph 1.




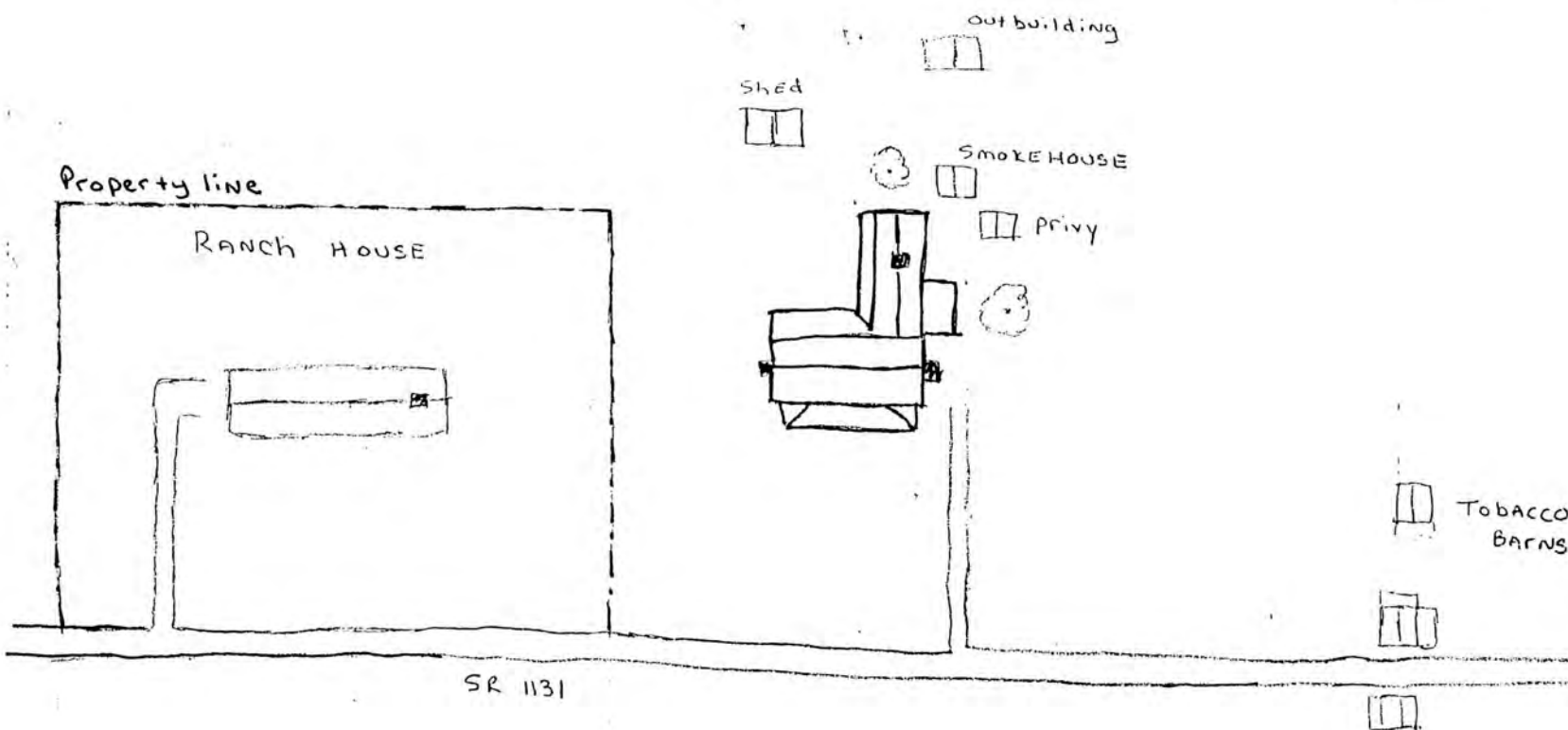
ALFRED MCLAWHORN HOUSE

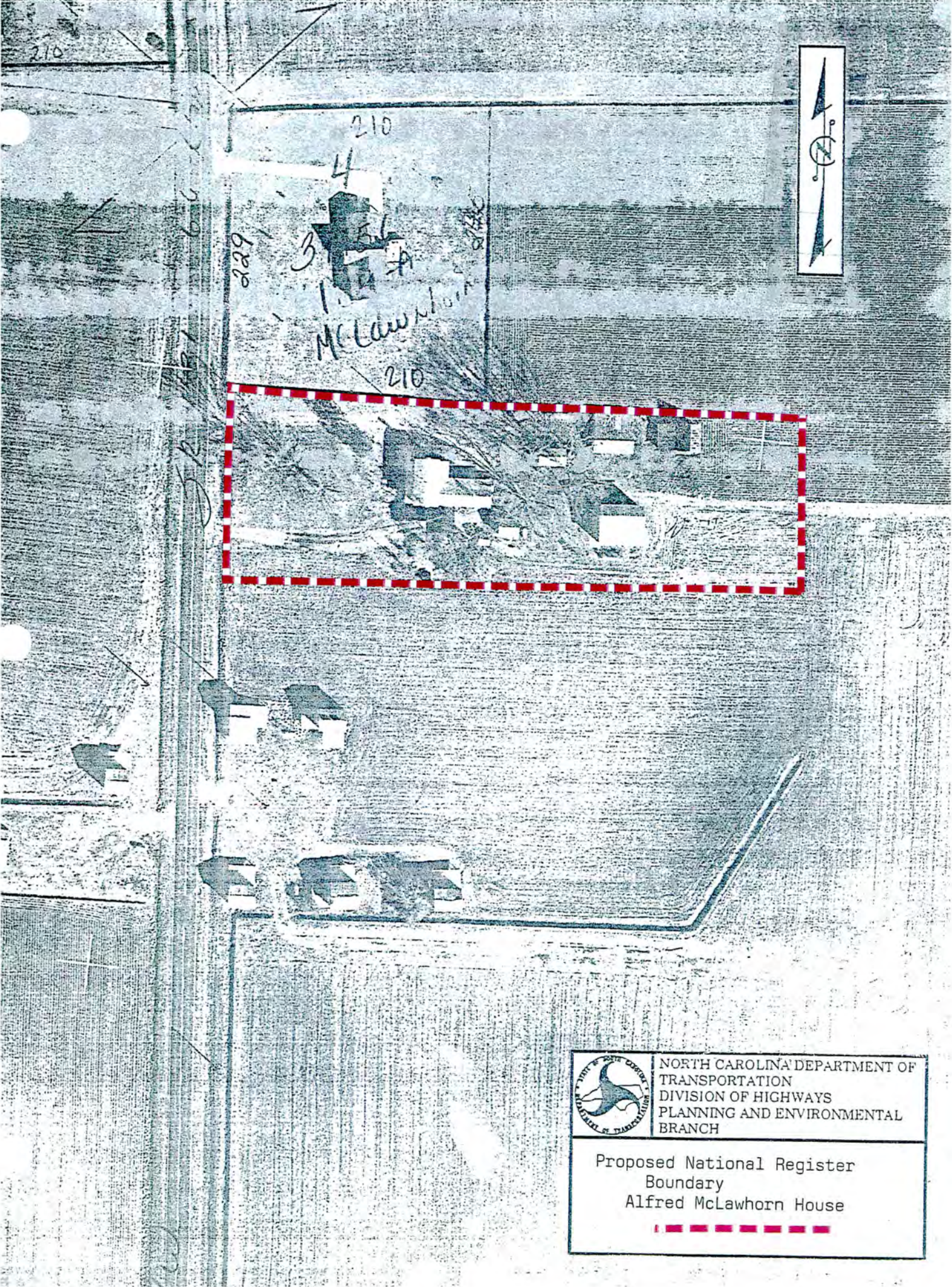


ALFRED MCLAWHORN HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS



	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
Alfred McLawhorn House Site Plan	
NOT TO SCALE	





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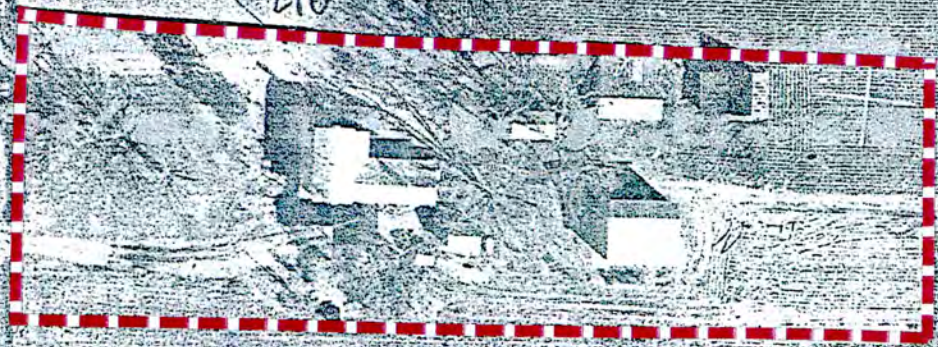
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A

McLawnhorn

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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

Proposed National Register
Boundary
Alfred McLawnhorn House



Properties Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the
National Register

4. William Amos Shivers House

A. Location: The William Amos Shivers House is located on the east side of SR 1125, approximately .15 mile north of NC 903.

B. Date: ca. 1900.

C. Description: This T-shaped, frame, one-story dwelling has a projecting front gable with a porch covered by a modified hip roof. The porch is supported by turned columns with stock, modest sawn brackets located between the columns. The building has one exterior-end and one interior chimney stack. The original structure had a detached kitchen and dining room, connected by a breezeway. The breezeway has since been enclosed.

The interior arrangement of the house has been altered only by the addition of new closets, bathrooms and door placement.

Also located on the property is a smokehouse, a packhouse, a barn, and one former tobacco barn.

D. Integrity: The William Amos Shivers House remains relatively intact. Modern bathroom and kitchen facilities have been added to the house, as well as closets and doors. The breezeway, which once connected the kitchen and dining room to the main house, has been recently enclosed.

E. Evaluation: This property was considered and evaluated within the historic and architectural contexts of the area and with reference to the eligibility requirements previously established.

Criterion A: William Amos Shivers raised cotton as his principle cash crop as well as small amounts of tobacco. No buildings currently exist which cogently reflect the period of cotton production. In addition, the current owners have demolished a packhouse, two stables, a carbide pit and house, and four tobacco barns within the past ten years. While the Shivers property is currently being utilized as a working farm, it can not be demonstrated that the farm has had direct involvement in the significant events of Pitt County's economy, productivity or identity as an agricultural community. Moreover, the farmstead lacks a high level of integrity since many of agricultural outbuildings have been destroyed. As such,

it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, Agriculture.

Criterion B: There are no persons of significance associated with this property. It is not, therefore, eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C: Scott Power describes the Shivers house as "modest in its expression of ornament" (Power, 123). The house is a common example of a locally popular style. It does not, therefore, meet the eligibility requirements previously established for Pitt County under Criterion C, Architecture.

Criterion D: The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D in that respect. For consideration of the eligibility of the archaeological component of this property, see the archaeology report.



WILLIAM AMOS SHIVERS HOUSE



WILLIAM AMOS SHIVERS HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS



WILLIAM AMOS SHIVERS HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS



WILLIAM AMOS SHIVERS HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS

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