



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources

September 17, 2003

MEMORANDUM

To: Carl Goode, Manager
Office of Human Environment
Project Development & Environmental Analysis
Department of Transportation

From: Jeffrey J. Crow *JC*
State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: Determination of Eligibility: Renston Rural Historic District, R-2250 - Southwest
Greenville Bypass, Pitt County, GS93-0035

Thank you for your letter of August 6, 2003, transmitting the "Historic Architectural Resources Report: Determination of Eligibility for the Renston Rural Historic District," which was prepared by Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Incorporated (EPEI). We appreciate your extending the deadline for our response to the report so that we could meet with Senator Tony Moore and citizens concerned about the Renston community.

Since our receipt of the EPEI report, we received the final draft National Register nomination for the district from Nancy Van Dolsen. I enclose a copy of the nomination for your information and use. Having compared the EPEI report and Ms. Van Dolsen's final draft, I find that she has made a persuasive argument for the larger historic district. Moreover, Ms. Van Dolsen satisfactorily addressed the concerns raised by EPEI about the proposed district boundaries and statement of significance in her first draft. I cannot, therefore, concur with the Department of Transportation's (NCDOT) Determination of Eligibility for a smaller district. I believe the district, as described in the final draft, is eligible for listing in the Register, and the properties within the district correctly identified as "contributing" or "non-contributing."

My staff will present the nomination to the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee at its meeting on October 9, 2003, with a recommendation for approval. They will

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SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

September 17, 2003

Page 2

also present a Study List application for the Dennis McLawhorn House and Farm, with a recommendation for listing. The recommendation to the committee concerning the Dennis McLawhorn property will be based on more detailed information than was previously available. As always, a representative of NCDOT is welcome to offer comments to the committee.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comments, please feel free to contact me at 733-7305.

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Tony Moore
The Honorable Marian MacLawhorn
Secretary Libba Evans
Nancy Van Dolsen
Charles McLawhorn
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

bc: ✓Southern/McBride
Power/EO
Swallow/NR
106
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

August 6, 2003

Ref. #GS 93-0035
S Due 8/29

Mr. Jeffrey Crow, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4610 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Dr. Crow:

RE: R-2250, Pitt County, Southwest Greenville Bypass, State Project # 8.1221401,
Federal Aid # STP-11(1)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached one copy of the Determination of Eligibility for the proposed Renston Rural Historic District, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report redefines the boundary for the proposed historic district based on additional field investigation and documentary research.

Please review the determination of eligibility and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1515.

Sincerely,

Carl Goode, Jr., P.E.
Manager, Office of Human Environment

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): John Wadsworth, P.E., Project Engineer, PDEA
Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Branch Manager, PDEA
Neil Lassiter, P.E., NCDOT Division 2
John Sullivan III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration
David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Marvin Blount III, Board of Transportation
Property owners within the proposed Renston Historic District
Nancy Van Dolsen, architectural historian/Renston HD

Historic Architectural Resources Report

Determination of Eligibility: Renston Rural Historic District
R-2250, Southwest Bypass of Greenville, Pitt County
WO# 8.1221401, FA# STP-11(1)

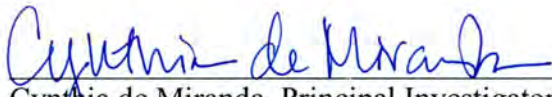
Prepared by:

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Prepared for:

Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation
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August 2003



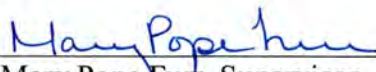
Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

6 August 2003
date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

6 August 2003
date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

6 August 2003
date

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**Historic Architectural Resources Report
Determination of Eligibility: Renston Rural Historic District
R-2250, Southwest Bypass of Greenville, Pitt County
WO# 8.1221401, FA# STP-11(1)**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed southwest bypass project aims to ease the existing and future congestion on Memorial Drive (NC 11) and Stantonsburg Road (US 264 Business) in Greenville by connecting the two roads with a bypass southwest of the city of Greenville. Figure 1 shows the general area of the project location.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

The purpose of this survey and report is to evaluate the eligibility and boundaries of a proposed rural historic district in the Renston area. A National Register of Historic Places Nomination has been prepared for a 1,395-acre district named the Renston Rural Historic District; the nomination was submitted in June 2003 for review by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

METHODOLOGY

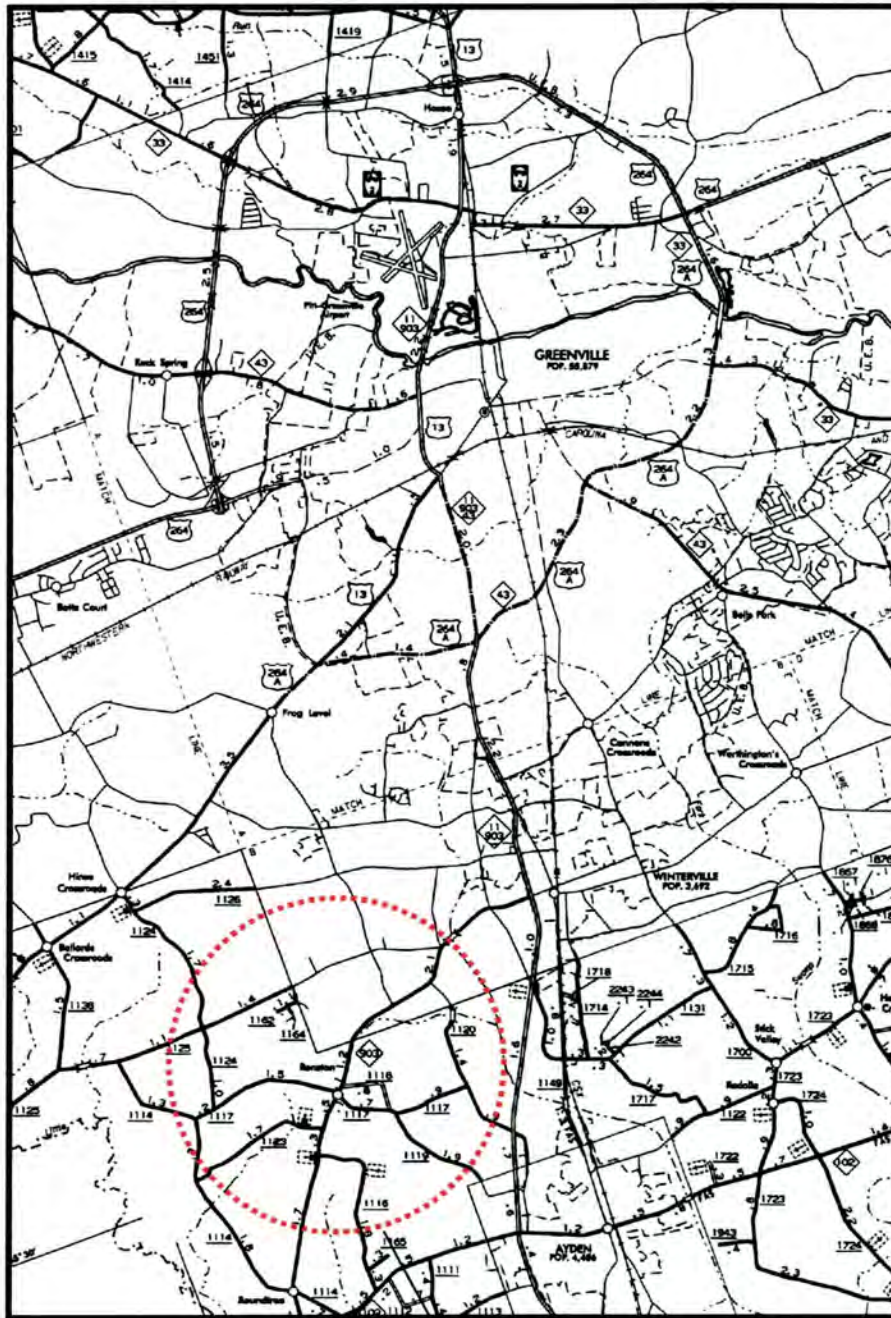
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T6640.8A (*Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents*); the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60 and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (1994). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report is prepared as a technical addendum to an Environmental Assessment (EA) and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (Federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties included 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. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

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EPE undertook this study with the following goals: to determine whether an eligible historic district exists in the Renston area, either according to the boundaries proposed in the 2003 draft nomination for the Renston Rural Historic District or according to other boundaries; and to provide a written report, including photographs and other graphics as needed.

The survey methodology consisted of a comprehensive field study of the proposed historic district, with additional investigation of the surrounding area to establish a context for the project area. EPE staff conducted the fieldwork in June and July 2003.

In addition to field analysis, EPE staff reviewed the architectural survey files at the HPO offices in Raleigh. EPE staff also completed background research at the State Archives and State Library of North Carolina; the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and the North Carolina Room at the Durham Public Library.



Renston, Pitt County



Location of Pitt County, North Carolina

Figure 1. Project Location Map

BACKGROUND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Pitt County, in eastern North Carolina, was formed from the western part of Beaufort County in 1761. Pitt County's creation resulted from both population growth and the difficulty of traveling from western Beaufort County to the county seat at Bath. European settlers—mostly English—had arrived in the Pitt County area from Virginia and North Carolina as early as 1714. The numbers increased steadily after the close of the Tuscarora Indian War in 1715 when the Tuscarora, who had been living in settlements north and south of the Tar River, were driven out.¹

The Tar River flowed across the area that became Pitt County. Surrounding land was well suited to agriculture, generally level to gently rolling with good soil and interspersed with swampy areas. The earliest European settlers occupied land nearest the river, acquiring large tracts through land patents. Later and less affluent farmers settled smaller tracts on secondary waterways.²

Despite the area's earlier transportation problems, newly formed Pitt County had a natural system of rivers and streams navigable throughout most of its own boundaries. The Tar River was the centerpiece of this network. Martinborough, established on the banks of the Tar River in the same year as the county, won designation as county seat in 1774; it was renamed Greensville in 1787 but eventually became known as Greenville.³

While there were a few Pitt County plantations, agriculture in the eighteenth century tended to be practiced on a small scale at the subsistence and small cash-crop level. As the county population increased, farmers settled and cultivated land more distant from watercourses, increasing the need for reliable overland travel. Pitt County's poor roads—little more than dirt paths—made access to markets challenging and unreliable, in turn making a switch to a cash economy difficult. Subsistence farming eventually gave way to cash crops in the antebellum period, thanks to agricultural advancements like fertilizer and the cotton gin. The cash enabled increases in enslaved labor and the amount of land under cultivation. The enslaved population grew faster than the free population in the first half of the nineteenth century: from thirty percent of the total population in 1800, the proportion of slaves grew to forty-one percent by 1820 and to forty-eight percent in 1840. Despite this proportion, only a small minority of whites in Pitt County owned slaves. Out of a total population of over six thousand whites in 1840, seven hundred whites owned slaves. The 1840 Federal agricultural census reports that Pitt County farmers kept livestock and grew wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, hay, and cotton.⁴

¹ Scott Power, ed., *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Greenville: Pitt County Historical Society, 1991), 7-8.

² Power, 7-8; W. Edward Hearn, et al., *Soil Survey of Pitt County, North Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: General Printing Office, 1910), 6.

³ Power, 7-8.

⁴ Power, 7-9; Alan Douglas Watson, "Overland Travel in Colonial Eastern North Carolina" (master's thesis, East Carolina College, 1966), 115; *Sixth Census of the Inhabitants of the United States in 1840* (Washington, D.C.: Blair and Rives, 1841), 218-221; *Fourth Census of the United States*, (Washington, D.C., 1821), n.p.; *Compendium of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States from the Sixth Census* (Washington, D.C.: Thomas Allen, 1841), 179-181.

By 1860 the number of slave owners rose to 827, the average number of slaves held was about ten, and the overall population of Pitt County consisted of slightly more enslaved people than free. The growing number of slaves resulted in many other increases: farm values went up, improved acreage increased, and production levels rose. Cotton and livestock production particularly increased, and by 1860 Pitt County was a state leader in cotton production.⁵

Roads and paths crisscrossed the county by the mid-nineteenth century, complementing the county's navigable rivers. Confederate Lt. Koerner's 1863 map of the area for the Confederate Engineers Office shows the 1850 plank road heading west from Greenville, along with several named roads: Stantonburg and Greenville Road, Upper New Berne Road, New Road, Tar Road, Tar River Road, and Scuffleton Road. The Scuffleton Road led from its eponymous town in southwest Pitt County to a point on the Upper New Berne Road just south of Greenville, intersecting with several roads on its way. A portion of NC 903 follows roughly the same path as the lower half of the Scuffleton Road, from the current county line to present-day Frog Level Road (SR 1127); this stretch includes the area of present-day Renston. Early versions of Frog Level Road, the west half of Abbott Farm Road (SR 1117), and SR 1114 (which intersects NC 903 south of Renston at Rountree) also appear on the 1863 map.⁶

Koerner's map also lists the following residents along the Scuffleton Road in the area of present-day Renston: L. Williams (general vicinity of the Stokes House), Robt. Worthington (general vicinity of R. H. McLawhorn farm), Mrs. Worthington, Jno. Worthington, (both in the general vicinity of the Spire Worthington House), F. Braxton, and B. Spiney (?). The area appears quite rural, showing no churches, crossroads, and little concentration of homesteads.⁷

Generally speaking, the Civil War and Emancipation had a dramatic effect on land ownership and agricultural practices in slave-holding areas, but pre-war Pitt County was characterized more by smaller, middle-class farms than other areas. Initially, plantations and larger farms changed more than the smaller holdings, given their greater reliance on free labor in the antebellum period. The Reconstruction practices of tenant farming and sharecropping divided fields and reorganized labor and income, but the system was hardly profitable. In the last two decades of the 1800s, even Pitt County's farms of 150 acres were decreasing in size to tracts less than 90 acres.⁸

Also in the late 1880s, tobacco began its rise as an important Pitt County crop, thanks to encouragement by Federal, state, and local agencies. Poultry and livestock production also increased during this period. By 1910 the county's main agricultural products were tobacco and cotton, although a great variety of other crops were grown as well. Pitt

⁵ Power, 11-12.

⁶ John G. Duncan, *Pitt County Potpourri* (Greenville: East Carolina University, 1966), 33, 121; Confederate Engineers Office, *Skeleton Map of Lieut. Koerner's Topographical Survey of between Neuse & Tar rivers N.C.* (n.p., 1863).

⁷ Koerner's map.

⁸ Power, 107-108.

County was already the state's leading county for tobacco production, and tobacco remained an important Pitt County crop throughout the twentieth century.⁹

The farms along the Scuffleton Road in the area of present-day Renston began to coalesce a little as a community in the late nineteenth century. A school was built in 1884 south of the crossing of present-day SR 1117 and NC 903. The Bethany Free Will Baptist church, built in 1881, stood down the road to the south, at the site Bethany's current brick church. A Renston post office appears on the 1896 postal route map. Local oral history, however, contends that the post office was established in 1901 by Lorenzo McLawhorn and that the name "Renston" derives from "Lorenzo." The second decade of the twentieth century saw establishment of the African American Mt. Zion Free Will Baptist church, near the same intersection as the school, and a new Renston School building on an enlarged lot. Bethany built a new church in 1922.¹⁰

The peak of this growth trend seems to have passed by the 1930s. In 1931 the Renston School closed and students moved to a consolidated school at either Winterville or Ayden. A 1951 map shows that Renston-area roads—with the exception of NC 903—were still unpaved, reflecting limited traffic and commerce in the area. Renston remained a rural community composed mainly of farms and has never incorporated as a municipality. This is not unusual in Pitt County: ninety percent of the county remains rural in 2003.¹¹

⁹ Power, 109-110; Hearn, et al., 14.

¹⁰ Elizabeth H. Copeland, ed., *Chronicles of Pitt County* (Greenville: Pitt County Historical Society, 1982), 29-30, 134-5, 493; Powers, 115; Henry T. King, *Sketches of Pitt County* (Greenville: Era Press, 1976), 198.

¹¹ N.C. State Highway and Public Works Commission, "Pitt Co., N.C.," ca. 1951, in Box 6 of the County Maps Collection (McDowell-Rowan) at the North Carolina Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill's Wilson Library; Eli Johnson, Pitt County Planning Department, telephone interview by the author, August 4, 2003.

PROPOSED RENSTON RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Location

The Renston Rural Historic District as proposed in the 2003 draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination is located about five miles southwest of Greenville in Winterville and Ayden Townships, Pitt County, North Carolina (see Figure 1). Buildings stand along both sides NC 903, and along Secondary Roads 1118 (Cheek Farm Road), 1117 (Abbott Farm Road), and 1123 (Mac Allen Road), all of which intersect NC 903. The entire area is situated between Memorial Drive (NC 11) and Stantonsburg Road (US 264 Business).

Description

The proposed district comprises several late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farmsteads and several mid- to late-twentieth-century residences and other properties, as well as pastures, cultivated fields, and wooded areas. Building types are primarily residential and agricultural, although there are also three churches (one later converted to a packhouse), a renovated school building, two store buildings (one converted to a residence), a saw mill shed, and a construction company's complex. Residential architectural styles range from mid-nineteenth-century vernacular farmhouses to early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival houses to contemporary modular houses and mobile homes. Tobacco, cotton, and corn grow in cultivated fields.¹²

The boundary proposed in the June 2003 National Register of Historic Places nomination encompasses 1,395 acres, as depicted below in a scanned version of the draft map submitted with the nomination form. The EPE survey map in Appendix A depicts the same area at a 1"=500' scale and labels each resource as contributing or noncontributing (as evaluated by EPE) according to National Register of Historic Places standards.

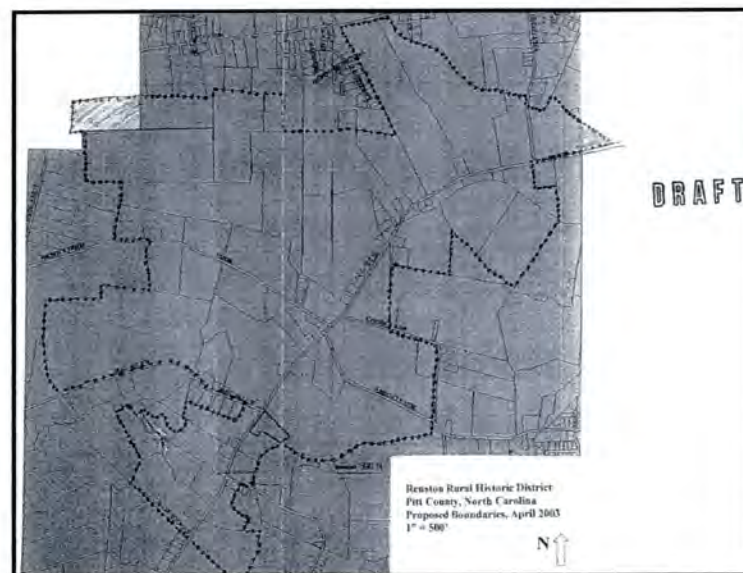


Figure 2: Proposed boundaries for the Renston Rural Historic District

¹² Description based on survey conducted by EPE in June and July 2003.

Evaluation of Proposed Boundaries

The Renston Rural Historic District, as presented in the National Register nomination's draft boundary map dated April 2003, does not appear to be eligible for the National

⊗ Register of Historic Places due to insufficient integrity. Below is a discussion of the more general integrity issues in the district as proposed; information about specific properties can be found in the appendices to this report.¹³

The integrity issues include:

- underreported number and impact of noncontributing properties;
- inclusion of parcels with no demonstrated connection to inventoried properties; and
- land-use changes that dilute integrity under Criterion A in the area of agriculture.

Underreported number and impact of noncontributing properties

The EPE survey found at least twenty-five noncontributing properties that were either not included in the inventory or were included in the inventory as contributing resources.

Based on EPE results, there are three concentrations of noncontributing resources: those clustered toward the middle of the district just before NC 903 bears south; those at Renston's main intersection of NC 903 and Abbott Farm Road (SR 1117); and those along the north side of MacAllen Road (SR 1123). These clusters detract from the concentration and continuity of the contributing elements that express the agricultural significance of the area. In the case of the Abbott Farm Road properties, these noncontributing resources completely separate the Worthington House (#32) from the "spine" of the district, as the nomination describes NC 903.

While most noncontributing structures were built after the end of the period of significance, a few date from the period but have lost integrity due to alterations. Most notable are the Zion Hill Church and the Renston School, prominent buildings in the community in terms of location (both on NC 903) and function. These are significant losses given that very few surviving buildings represent the community aspect of the Renston area that is described in the nomination's statement of significance.¹⁴

Inclusion of parcels with no demonstrated connection to inventoried properties

The proposed boundaries also encompass a number of cultivated fields and wooded areas with no demonstrated connection to inventoried properties in the area. Current tax records show at least eleven parcels that do not front NC 903, SR 1117, SR 1118, or SR 1123 and are included in the district boundary without explanation of their relationship to the rest of the proposed district. The nomination's boundary justification and the inventory entry for the landscape (#42) seems to indicate that these lots were included on the basis of visual continuity: "flat, open agricultural fields...are defined on the boundaries by woodlands." No evidence is presented, however, to establish an

¹³ The EPE survey map in Appendix A indicates locations of contributing and noncontributing elements, as evaluated by EPE. Appendix B contains a summary of the EPE survey results as compared to the inventory submitted as part of the National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Renston Rural Historic District.

¹⁴ Nancy Van Dolsen, "Renston Rural Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination (2003; draft), Section 8, pages 53-54. In subsequent notes, the NRHP nomination page numbers will be listed in short form, 8.53-54 in this case.

association of these parcels with properties inventoried for the district. Furthermore, the description of fields bordered by woodlands is not always accurate: buildings that stand outside the proposed boundaries—including a subdivision—are visible beyond the boundaries on the north and south sides.¹⁵

Finally, the area within the proposed boundaries has experienced some changes in land use that dilute its integrity under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. Several of the properties listed in the inventory under numbers 26 and 26a through 26e form the Stancill Construction Company complex; the remainder are part of the Stancill Estates M[obile] H[ome] Park, as their lot is legally described in the Pitt County Online Parcel Information System (<http://opis.co.pitt.nc.us/opis/>). Both complexes occupy prominent locations on NC 903 at its intersection with SR 1117, the spot typically labeled as Renston on county highway maps throughout most of the twentieth century. A section of MacAllen Road (SR 1123) is also lined with houses on small lots erected after 1953 (with one exception); the boundary was drawn to include the north side of the road but not the south side. This boundary is not justified, and the houses on the north side of the road are not included in the inventory. The houses may have been included to maintain a connection between the Worthington House (#32) and the rest of the district; the lack of historic resources in this corridor, however, precludes a visual connection.

Evaluation of the Draft Nomination

The nomination's statement of significance (section 8 of the form) does not make a strong connection between the agricultural context and the land and properties encompassed in the boundaries. The statement of significance

- includes historical information that does not directly support significance;
- does not include specific historical information about the majority of extant properties; and
- contains some inaccurate and confusing arguments.

Historical information that does not directly support significance

In order to establish significance, an author must present facts that “directly support the significance of the property.”¹⁶ A discussion of the Lewis and Patsy McLawhorn farm is included to illustrate the change from subsistence farming to a market economy in the 1860s—which it does nicely—but there is apparently no remnant of their farm within the boundaries. Other than a mention that their residence was located “on the north side of present-day NC 903 within the district,” no information is given about the precise location of their land or survival of any buildings associated with their farm. Some additional land given to the couple was apparently between “Chinquapin Branch and Hencoop Swamp” on the north side of NC 903; this location could not be identified on Koerner's 1863 map, on current USGS maps, or in the *North Carolina Atlas and Gazetteer* (Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Mapping, 1993).¹⁷ Similarly, Rebecca Worthington is introduced as “among the agricultural elite in the county” and is

¹⁵ Van Dolsen, 7.43, 10.77.

¹⁶ *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1997), 45.

¹⁷ Van Dolsen, 8.50, 8.53.

associated with one of the Worthington houses included in the district (#28). The author, however, states that the house was not Rebecca Worthington's "primary residence" and does not further explain Mrs. Worthington's relationship to the land in the district except to mention that she was a neighbor of her son-in-law and daughter, Lewis and Patsy McLawhorn.¹⁸

Lack of specific historical information relating to the majority of extant properties

The author mentions several family names at the beginning of the agriculture context statement and sometimes ties these names to specific buildings in the district, but the narrative lacks a thorough discussion of who these people are and how they are directly related to surviving buildings and the practice of farming in this specific place. The Dail family, in particular, is never mentioned in the agriculture context statement, although a farmstead bears its name (#21). The two notable exceptions are the Charles McLawhorn properties at the northeast end of the district and the Richard Herman McLawhorn farmstead near the south end; a discussion of these two farms, however, does not support significance for the remainder of the proposed district. Because the statement of significance lacks a strong connection between the agricultural context and the majority of specific properties being nominated, the nomination does not aptly make the case for the proposed district's historic significance under Criterion A.¹⁹

Inaccurate and confusing statements

The nomination—particularly the inventory—contains a number of inaccuracies: several buildings within the boundaries are not included in the inventory or discussion; a few buildings listed in the inventory are no longer extant in the district; and a number of descriptions do not reflect the actual appearance of buildings. There are also a couple of contradictions—or confusing statements, at least—within the nomination. A footnote in the agriculture context reveals that "the Savage family opened a store in 1950 (no. 7)," but the inventory calls no. 7 the "Edwards Store/House."²⁰

In a more complicated example, the context states that three large farms in the district, "with their commodious and well-kept farm-owner's dwellings surrounded by innumerable domestic and agricultural buildings and tenant houses," reflect Pitt County's position as the state's leading county for tobacco production in 1920. The three farms cited are the Charles and Maggie McLawhorn Farm (nos. 5, 6), the R. H. McLawhorn Farm (no. 29), and the Dennis McLawhorn Farm (no. 22). The latter two houses, however, were built after 1920. Portions of the farmsteads may predate the houses (particularly at the R. H. McLawhorn farm, where the bungalow replaced an earlier structure), but the nomination links the extant houses and outbuildings at these three farms with the county's position in 1920 as the state's leader in tobacco. The context goes on to say that in 1930, the census reported that only two families in the district owned their houses: the Charles McLawhorn family and the Jefferson Stocks family. In the

¹⁸ Van Dolsen, 8.51.

¹⁹ Van Dolsen, 8.48.

²⁰ Van Dolsen, 7.16, 7.19-20, 8.55, 8.68.

absence of more specific information about the farms in 1920, the census information casts doubt about at least the ownership of the houses that were extant in 1920.²¹

Renston Area Properties Previously Considered Not Eligible

A number of houses at the heart of the proposed Renston Rural Historic District (and classified as contributing buildings in its inventory) have previously been evaluated by NCDOT and were considered not eligible by HPO at concurrence meetings on June 18 and August 20, 2002.²² While properties that are not eligible individually may be considered contributing resources in a district, it is important to note that these properties stand in relatively close proximity to each other along both sides of NC 903 and were evaluated for potential district eligibility as well as for individual eligibility in the NCDOT report. The properties in question are:

Dennis McLawhorn House (#22 in NRHP Nomination inventory)	
Dail House	(#21)
Dail Tenant House	(#19)
House, 3738 NC 903	(#18)
Edwards Homeplace	(#14)

Based on incomplete info

Properties #1 and #2 at the northwest corner of NC 903 and Frog Level Road (SR1127) were also previously evaluated by the NCDOT and considered not eligible by HPO at a concurrence meeting on April 17, 1997. Those properties were evaluated along with sixteen others on both sides of Frog Level Road and were not evaluated in relationship to properties on NC 903.²³

Individually Eligible Properties in the Renston Area

Two farmsteads in the area are individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for agriculture and architecture. As the nomination describes, the Charles McLawhorn properties (inventory nos. 5 and 6, including associated outbuildings) depict a Pitt County family farm as it evolved during the period between the 1880s through 1953, including Reconstruction-era tenant farming/sharecropping land use and the rise of tobacco farming. Two well-preserved houses show the increasing wealth of the owner and reflect building practices and architectural styles of the period. The Charles and Maggie McLawhorn house was placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1989 in conjunction with the county architectural survey; the two houses and their outbuildings were determined eligible by HPO in 1995. These properties retain integrity as of the survey conducted for this project.

The R. H. McLawhorn farm (no. 29) is also individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for agriculture and architecture. It is an excellent example of an early twentieth-century tobacco and dairy farm with a bungalow

C-25

²¹ Van Dolsen, 8.57, 8.60, 7.24, 7.29, 7.35.

²² Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor, NCDOT Historic Architecture Section, to David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Raleigh, N.C., August 27, 2002.

²³ Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Federal Aid # STP-11(1), TIP #R-2250, Pitt County, April 17, 1997.

farmhouse. The farm was placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1989 in conjunction with the county architectural survey. The R. H. McLawhorn farm also retains integrity and may also include buildings across NC 903 that were originally part of the farm.

(X) Eligibility of a Smaller District in the Renston Area

The southernmost third of the proposed Renston district could form a smaller district with a much higher degree of integrity than the district proposed in the nomination. Like the larger proposed district, the smaller area would still include farmsteads, agricultural fields, churches, and cemeteries. These smaller boundaries would include one property on the North Carolina Study List, the R. H. McLawhorn House and Farm, which consists of a large bungalow and an extensive collection of agricultural outbuildings, including buildings related to tobacco and livestock production. Other contributing resources include early-twentieth-century tenant houses; mid-twentieth-century farm houses; agricultural outbuildings; a 1920s church; corn, cotton, and tobacco fields; and pastures and woodlands. About ten contributing buildings front NC 903, in addition to the more than thirty contributing outbuildings that stand in small groups by the houses. There are four noncontributing buildings that front the road (three houses and one church), and some noncontributing agricultural structures that stand in groups with contributing outbuildings. A district with these boundaries appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for agriculture and architecture. The area has a strong association to the R. H. McLawhorn Farm (#16 in the inventory below), which once occupied land on the southeast side of NC 903 from SR 1117 to SR 1116 in addition to the land on the northeast side of NC 903 still associated with the bungalow farmhouse.²⁴ It may be appropriate to name a district in this area for the R. H. McLawhorn farm, rather than for the Renston area.

no info

no discussion of these 2 areas

A draft inventory is in Appendix C; it is keyed to the survey map in Figure 69, also in Appendix C.

²⁴ Steve McLawhorn, interview by the authors, Renston, July 24, 2003.

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS IN PITT COUNTY

EPE conducted additional survey in selected areas of Pitt County to help develop a context for the project area.²⁵ That survey revealed two potential rural districts with higher levels of integrity than the proposed Renston Rural Historic District. One potential district lies along both sides of NC 121 at California; the second is at the intersection of SR 1725 and NC 102 at Venters. Both potential districts have greater historic integrity with regard to land use, as well as a greater concentration of potentially contributing resources. These potential districts have roughly the same degree of integrity as the smaller Renston district discussed above. In addition, the potential district at California has a high degree of architectural merit. The potential districts at California and Venters demonstrate that Renston is not the only remaining rural area in the county.

how?

missed 11 NC bldgs in Venters

that's not what the NR form says

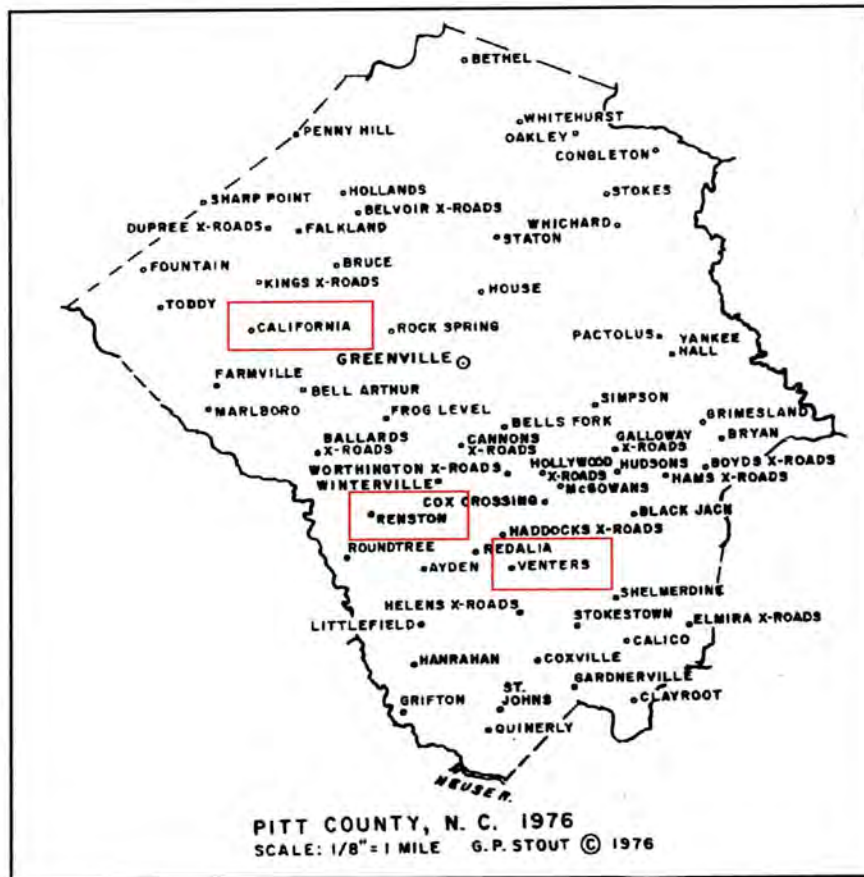


Figure 3. Approximate Locations of Renston, California, and Venters in Pitt County. Map published in *Chronicles of Pitt County* (Greenville: Pitt County Historical Society, 1982).

²⁵ The areas selected for additional survey were based on concentrations of rural properties that were Study Listed at the end of the county survey conducted in the early 1990s. This occurred mainly in the southern and western portions of the county.

Potential District at California

A rural historic district in California could encompass buildings on both sides of NC 121 between the Foreman-Atkinson House (PT 484) at the south end and the Harris House (PT 478) at the north end, including buildings on SR 1259 (Loop Road). The potential district includes five Study-Listed properties, all residences, which range in date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Most are excellent examples of an architectural style (Greek Revival; Queen Anne; and an eclectic mix of Italianate, Gothic, and Greek Revival) or a vernacular type (including an example with a semi-detached kitchen), and many include outbuildings. Figure 4 on the following page shows the locations and survey site numbers of the five Study Listed properties.

Three houses are featured in *The Historic Architecture of Pitt County*: the Foreman-Atkinson House (PT 484), the Spencer Harriss House (PT 488), and an 1840s transitional Federal/Greek Revival house (PT 482).²⁶

Other potentially contributing resources include additional houses, barns, and outbuildings; cultivated cotton, soybean, corn, and tobacco fields; and what appears to be a large mill pond. Noncontributing elements include a brick ranch house and a trailer, both near the intersection of the north arm of SR 1259 with NC 121, and mid- to late-twentieth-century outbuildings and bulk barns. The noncontributing outbuildings are generally behind contributing houses or stand in groups with contributing outbuildings.

A map of California showing potential National Register district boundaries follows.

²⁶ Power, 466-467.

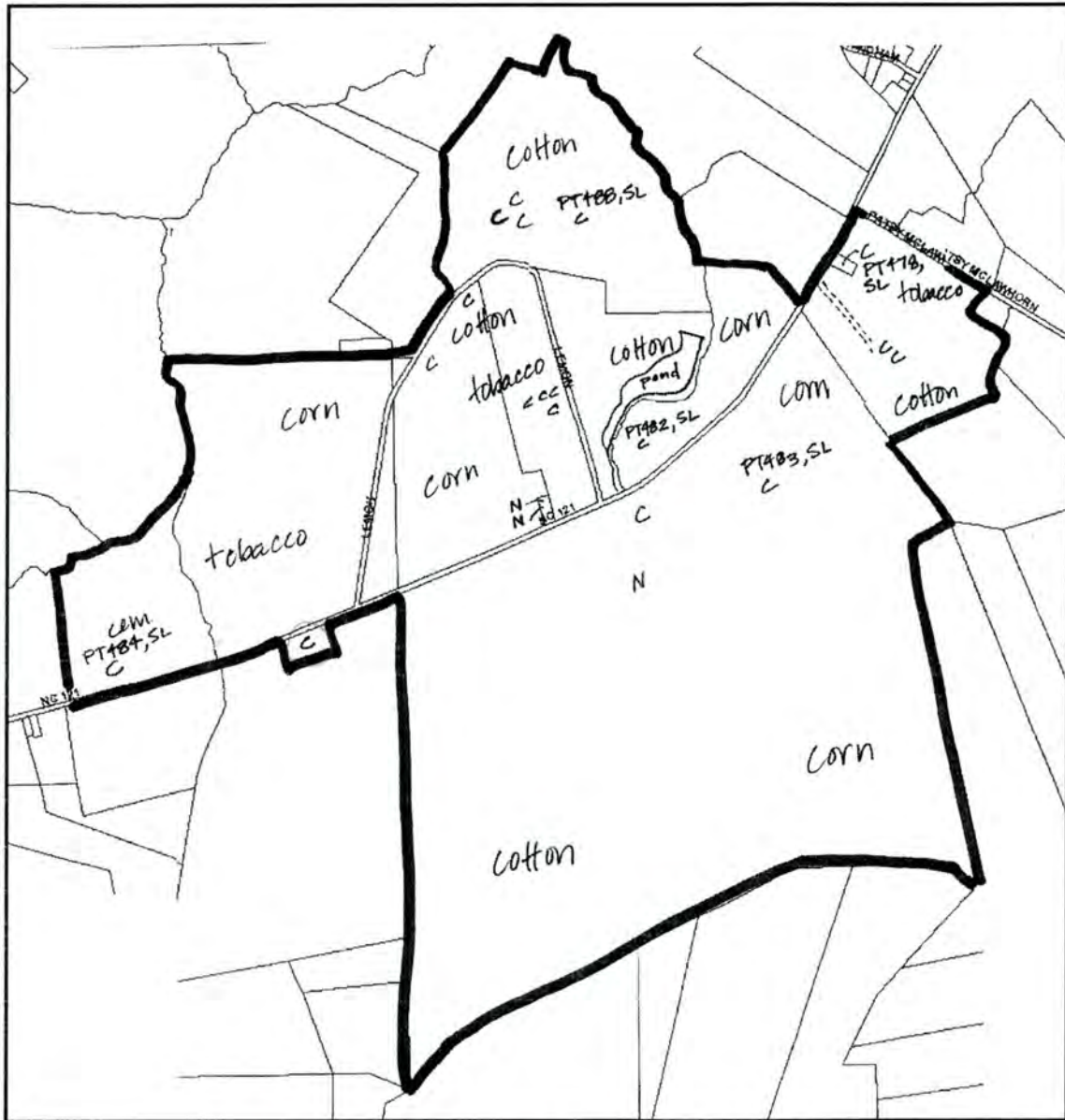


Figure 4. Map of California area showing potential NR district

Map Key

- C Contributing
- N Noncontributing
- Cem. Cemetery
- SL Study List
- PT# Survey Site Number

This map is not to scale and is based on field survey completed in July 2003. Smaller outbuildings are not shown on the map.



Figure 5. Hip-roofed house E of W arm of Lemon Road (loop road)



Figure 6. Outbuildings beside hip-roofed house



Figure 7. Tobacco field behind hip-roofed house



Figure 8. Spencer-Harriss House, PT488 and outbuildings, N of Lemon Road



Figure 9. Loop road with cultivated fields.



Figure 10. PT 482, N of NC 121, E of Lemon Road loop



Figure 11. Barn (S of NC 121) and PT 482 (N of NC 121)



Figure 12. Bulk barns joined with shed roof, behind barn on S side of NC 121 W of loop road



Figure 13. Harris House, PT 478, at NE edge of district



Figure 14. PT 483, S side of NC 121 as road bears N

Potential District at Venters

A potential district at Venters could encompass buildings surrounding the intersection of SR 1725 and NC 102. Approximately twenty buildings are potentially contributing, including houses, a gas station, barns, packhouses, and other outbuildings. One property (PT 180), an I-house with exterior end chimneys, is on the Study List. Contributing sites include cultivated fields and four cemeteries, some with gravehouses. Two noncontributing trailers and one ranch house are also in the potential district, as well as equipment sheds whose date was not determined.

bulk barns?

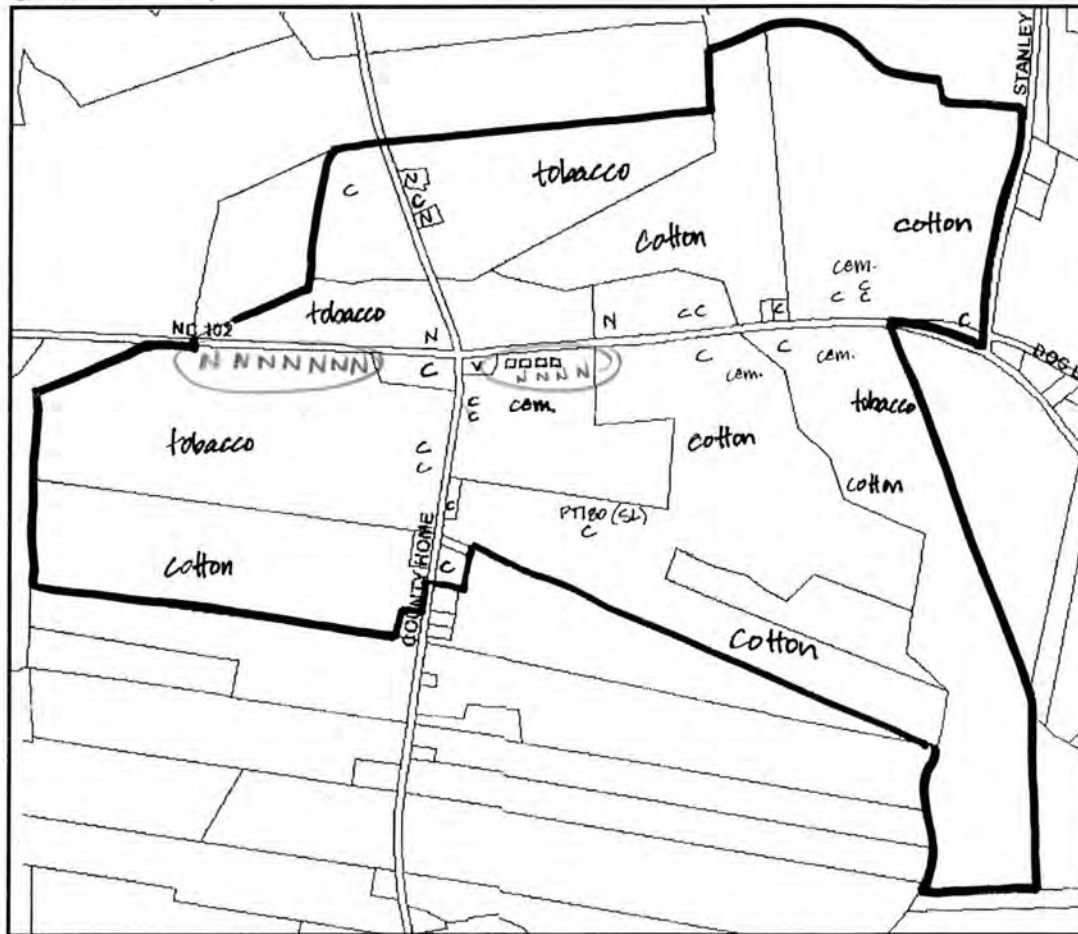


Figure 15. Map of Venters area showing potential NR district

Map Key

- C Contributing
- N Noncontributing
- V Vacant lot
- Cem. Cemetery
- SL Study List
- PT# Survey Site Number

This map is not to scale and is based on field survey completed in July 2003. Smaller outbuildings are not shown on the map.



Figure 16. House at NW corner of NC 102 and County Home



Figure 17. Queen Anne Farm, S of vacant lot on E side of County Home



Figure 18. PT 180 (SL)



Figure 19. Late 1940s Cape Cod, E side of County Home at district's south end



Figure 20. Gas Station, SW corner of County Home and NC 102



Figure 21. Equipment Sheds, S of NC 102, just E of County Home



Figure 22. Landscape facing NNW



Figure 23. Packhouse E side of County Home, N end of district



Figure 24. View W from E end of district



Figure 25. House and Packhouse, N side NC 102, near W end of district



Figure 26. Packhouse N of NC 102 at W end of district



Figure 27. Cape Cod S of NC 102, on parcel planted with cotton

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APPENDIX A: EPE SURVEY MAP

see attached

APPENDIX B: NOTES ON NRHP NOMINATION INVENTORY, 6/2003 DRAFT
Properties marked with an asterisk (*) are within the proposed boundaries but were not included in the inventory.
A corresponding survey map is in Appendix A.

1. ca. 1900 Queen Anne farmhouse, moved ca. 1960



Figure 28. Queen Anne house, view from Frog Level Road (Inventory #1)

The nomination states that this house was moved around 1960 from its original location on the parcel, making way for a new house. The Queen Anne farmhouse now stands behind the ca. 1960 house and outbuildings.

Moved properties can retain integrity in certain cases, as explained in National Register Bulletin 15. The bulletin states on page 29 that “a property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a person or event.” Also, according to Bulletin 15 (also page 29), “a resource moved from one location on its original site to another location on the property, during or after its Period of Significance” must meet Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties. No information has been provided in the nomination to demonstrate that the house meets Criteria Consideration B.

The house does not appear to meet Criteria Consideration B and therefore does not retain integrity. For properties potentially eligible for their architectural value, a moved

*If
no manual
eligibility
not needed
for HB*

property “must retain enough historic features to convey its architectural values and retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” While the house is recognizable by its form as a Queen Anne, it has been covered with vinyl siding and does not display any architectural detail or workmanship that would make the house significant architecturally. The house mainly derives significance as part of a farmstead; its relationship to surviving outbuildings, however, has been altered by the move and the construction of the ca. 1960 house.

The bulletin explains (p. 31) that “an artificially created grouping of buildings, structures, or objects is not eligible unless it has achieved significance since the time of its assemblage.” An artificial grouping “cannot be considered as a reflection of the time period when the individual buildings were constructed.” These passages generally refer to a group of historic properties not originally constructed as a group but later relocated to a site and arranged to form a complex. In this case, the original farmhouse was moved to accommodate the erection of a 1960 modular home, but the effect is similar: the resulting group of buildings no longer reflects the period of significance (1840-1953) because the 1960 house has the place of prominence in the grouping.

2a-c. ca. 1900 Garage, Dairy, and Outbuilding



Figure 29. Outbuilding and 1960 house (#2c. and #2.)

Two of the three buildings are now vinyl-sided, and they are associated with the moved farmhouse that does not retain integrity because of its relocation. All the buildings at the northwest corner of NC 903 and Frog Level Road lack historic integrity, making this farmstead an inappropriate edge for a historic district.

5j. ca. 1890 Barn



Figure 30. Barn at Charles McLawhorn farm (#5j)

The building is in ruinous condition and does not retain integrity of feeling, setting, or materials.

*** Parcel 019632 Vacant Lot**



Figure 31. Vacant lot on N side of NC 903

Parcel 019632 is being used as a storage lot, currently occupied by large portable storage containers. Situated between Baker's Groceries (#9) and Edwards Homeplace (#14).

7. Edwards Store/House



Figure 32. Baker Store/House (at right)

The building, according to the inventory, was built as an office and converted in 1960 to a residence. Because its current appearance does not reflect its historic function, it does not retain integrity.

11. House (3681 NC 903 South)



Figure 33. House (3861 NC 903 South)

This building's appearance does not suggest a construction date of ca. 1920, and no documentary evidence is supplied to justify the date. The building does not appear to date from the historic period.

18. House (3740 NC 903 South)



Figure 34. House (3740 NC 903 South)

The house does not retain historic integrity. The porch floor and railings have been replaced by a brick stoop. The gabled porch roof has been extended with flat-roof sections reaching across the facade. The large addition projects beyond the main facade.

26a-e. Stancill Construction Company Office/Mobile Home Park

The inventory lists a concrete-block office as the main entry, with several buildings—including mobile homes and manufactured houses—listed as outbuildings (as indicated by their subnumbers 26a-e). All these buildings do not stand on the same parcel; a second parcel (number 026543), which carries the legal description “Stancill Estates M[obile] H[ome] Park,” accommodates two mobile homes and two manufactured houses. Those four buildings should each be given individual inventory numbers and should not be treated as part of a complex with the construction company office.

*** Additional Stancill Construction Company buildings**

Two buildings in the construction company complex are not listed in the inventory: a metal shed and an additional side-gabled mobile home.



Figure 35. Stancill Construction Company office

26a-e. Stancill Construction Company Office/Mobile Home Park (cont.)



Figure 36. Stancill complex



Figure 37. Stancill complex

26a-e. Stancill Construction Company Office/Mobile Home Park (cont.)



Figure 38. Mobile home at Stancill complex



Figure 39. Mobile home, on parcel at corner of NC 903 and Abbott Farm Road

26a-e. Stancill Construction Company Office/Mobile Home Park (cont.)



Figure 40. Mobile home on parcel at corner of NC 903 and Abbott Farm Road



Figure 41. Mobile home on parcel at corner of NC903 and Abbott Farm Road

26a-e. Stancill Construction Company Office/Mobile Home Park (cont.)



Figure 42. Mobile home on parcel at corner of NC 903 and Abbott Farm Road

* **Garage behind Spire Worthington House**



Figure 43. Spire Worthington house (L), garage (R)

A front-gabled, metal-clad garage stands behind the Spire Worthington House (#28); it is not included in the inventory.

* **Tenant House, 4043 NC 903 South, ca. 1910**



Figure 44. Tenant house (4043 NC 903 South)

This house, which stands on the southeast side of NC 903, just northeast of #30, is not included in the inventory. A late twentieth-century shed stands behind the house.

29a-u. Outbuildings at R. H. McLawhorn Farmstead

Several entries for the outbuildings behind the R. H. McLawhorn House (#29) are inaccurate:

- 29a. Smokehouse. The building is clad in plywood, placed over the weatherboards.
- 29c. Delco Generator House. No such building was located.
- 29e. Garage. The vinyl-clad garage may date from the historic period; Steve McLawhorn, a family member now living at the Dail House, stated that the garage dated from at least the 1950s.
- 29h-n. The inventory lists seven tobacco barns; only one remains intact. Another stands in ruins. All tobacco barns are listed as being of frame construction. The ruinous barn, however, was built of structural clay tile.

*7 granbarns
2 tobacco barns
arguably
contaminated*



Figure 45. Ruinous structural clay tile tobacco barn.

29a-u. Outbuildings at R. H. McLawhorn Farmstead (cont.)

The inventory does not include the following buildings at the farm:

Two well houses

A fourth grain bin

Feed scale shed

Dairy complex, consisting of:

 Cattle feeding trough

 Garage and corral barn (attached with later addition)

 Concrete-block office

 Cattle shed

 Machine shed (ruinous due to fire)

The dairy complex, according to Steve McLawhorn, dates from 1951 or 1952.



Figure 46. R. H. McLawhorn Dairy Complex

29a-u. Outbuildings at R. H. McLawhorn Farmstead (cont.)



Figure 47. Cattle shed



Figure 48. Office

29a-u. Outbuildings at R. H. McLawhorn Farmstead (cont.)



Figure 49. Garage and corral



Figure 50. Ruinous machine shed

NC

29a-u. Outbuildings at R. H. McLawhorn Farmstead (cont.)



Figure 51. Cattle feeding trough

30a. ca. 1920 Packhouse

This building, originally part of the R. H. McLawhorn farm (#29 and 29a-u), has been demolished. It was located in the field across NC 903 from the R. H. McLawhorn house (#29). The Charles L. McLawhorn house (#30), which was built after the packhouse, stands northwest of the site of the packhouse.

* **Poultry Houses**



NC

Figure 52. Poultry houses (Barn at L background is #30b)

Three poultry houses southwest of the Worthington House (#28) and north of the Charles L. McLawhorn House (#30) were not included in the inventory. They do not appear on the USDA's Farm Service Agency aerial photographs from 1989.

* **Outbuildings behind Charles L. McLawhorn House (#30)**

A concrete-block shed and stable and a side-gabled outbuilding stand behind the Charles L. McLawhorn house; none are included in the inventory, and none appear to date from the period of significance.



Figure 53. Concrete-block outbuilding

* **Outbuildings behind Charles L. McLawhorn House (#30) (cont.)**



Figure 54. Side-gabled outbuilding

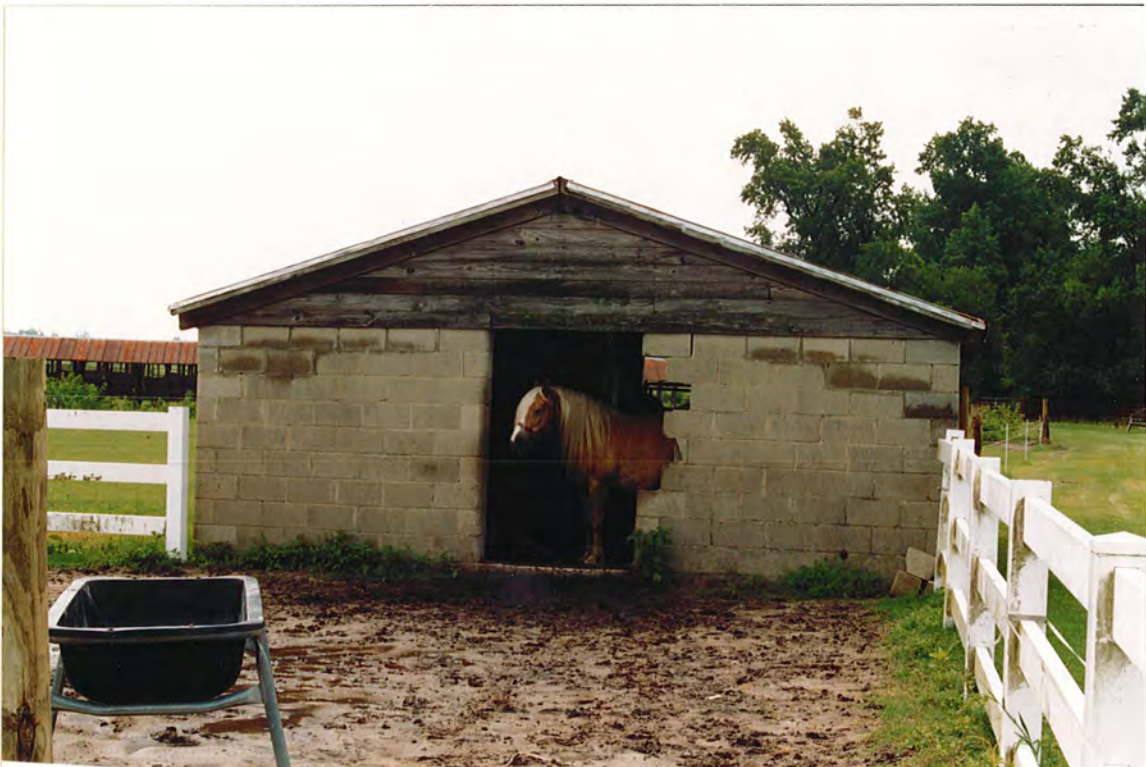


Figure 55. Concrete-block stable

31. Zion Hill Church



Figure 56. Zion Hill Church, showing renovations

Renovations were underway during preparation of the draft nomination as well as during this project survey. The draft nomination lists this property as a contributing building, but includes the following note in the inventory entry: “As of January 2003, the church was undergoing renovation. Will update as per renovation.”

The original wing of the building has been covered in vinyl siding and brick veneer, windows have been replaced, and a portico and ramp access have been added. No exterior historic fabric is visible. The building does not retain historic integrity.

34a. Parsonage



Figure 57. Parsonage, Bethany FWB Church

Chronicles of Pitt County dates the Parsonage from 1955 (pp. 134-135). The discussion of the Parsonage includes other specific information: Reverend Walter Reynolds and his family moved into the house in January 1956 and the cost of the buildings was \$7,303.98. Sources for the entry include histories of the church written in 1958 and 1963.

* **Bulk Barns**



Figure 58. Bulk barns beside #35

Four bulk barns are not included in the inventory; they are located in the yard beside #35, along with the other outbuildings.

* **Mobile home, behind #37**



Figure 59. Mobile home behind #37

A mobile home stands on the lot behind #37. It is inside the boundary, but it is not included in the inventory.

40a. ca. 1920 Privy

This building does not appear to be extant. There is, however, a second pumphouse (concrete block) that could replace the privy entry in the inventory.

* **Buildings on Abbott Farm Road (SR 1117)**

There are several buildings on Abbott Farm Road that are not included in the inventory. Houses located at 1036 and 1100 Abbott Farm Road were built after the period of significance. Buildings on parcels 020398 and 026694, including houses and packhouses, date from the period of significance but do not retain integrity due to alterations or overgrowth and deterioration.



Figure 60. 1036 Abbott Farm Road

* **Buildings on Abbott Farm Road (SR 1117) (cont.)**



Figure 61. 1100 Abbott Farm Road



Figure 62. Building on Parcel 020398

* **Buildings on Abbott Farm Road (SR 1117) (cont.)**



Figure 63. House on Parcel 026694

* **Buildings on MacAllen Road (SR 1123)**

There are five houses and a few outbuildings on the north side of MacAllen Road (SR 1123), west of its junction with NC 903, that are not included in the inventory. None date from the period of significance. They are located at 968, 980, 98?, 1002, and 1004 MacAllen Road.



not
in
HD

Figure 64. 1004 MacAllen Road

* **Buildings on MacAllen Road (SR 1123) (cont.)**



Figure 65. 1002 MacAllen Road

*not
in
HD*



Figure 66. 988 MacAllen Road

* **Buildings on MacAllen Road (SR 1123) (cont.)**



Figure 67. 980 MacAllen Road

*not
in
HD*



Figure 68. 968 MacAllen Road

APPENDIX C: POTENTIAL DISTRICT IN RENSTON AREA

This appendix includes a draft inventory keyed to a survey map and photographs. Construction dates below are generally based on field observation; precise dates were found on survey forms from Scott Power's architectural survey of the county.

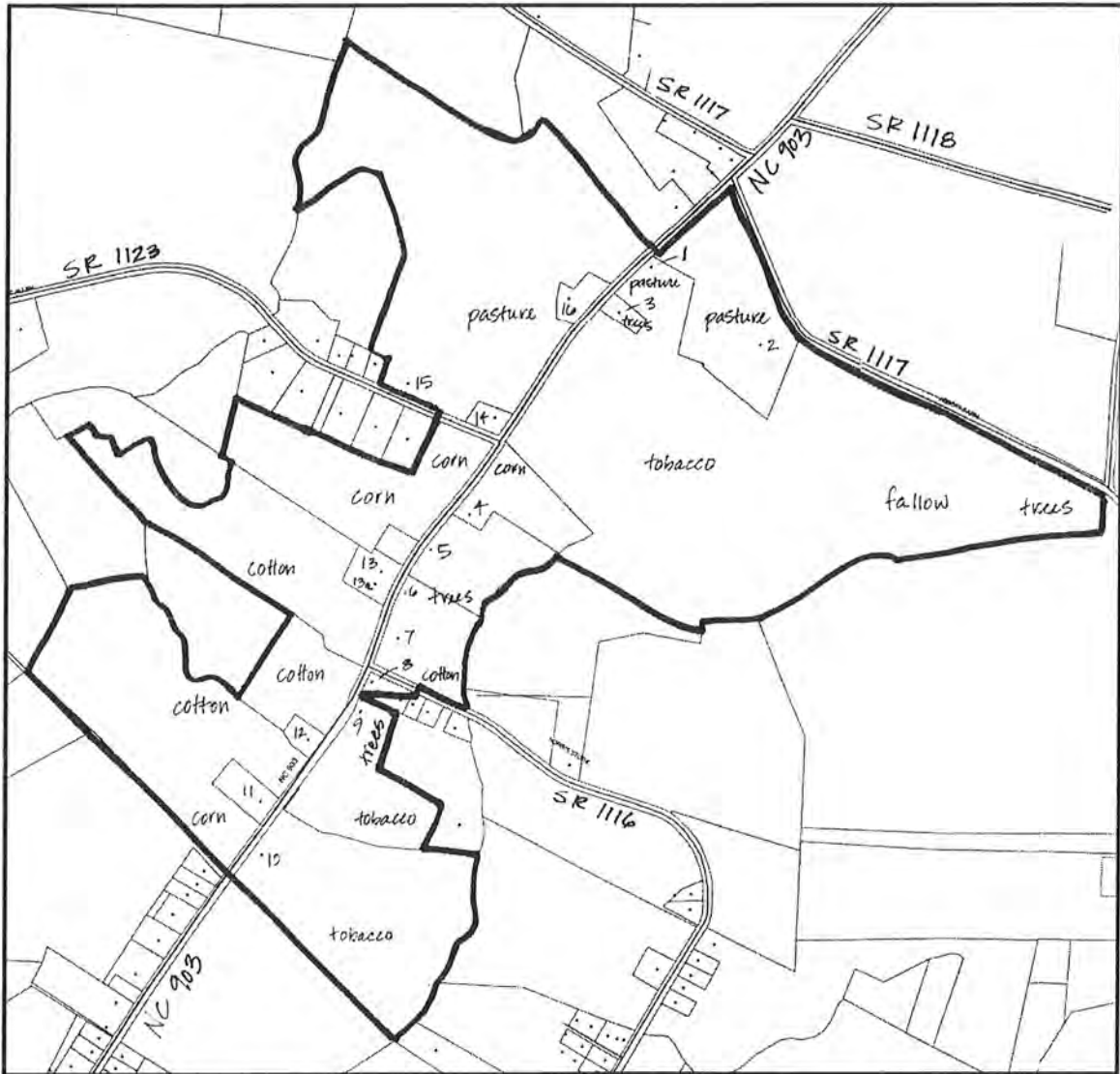


Figure 69. Proposed Boundary for Smaller District in Renston Area

1. Tenant House at R. H. McLawhorn Farm, 4043 NC 903, ca. 1910

Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, single-pile, weatherboarded exterior, side-gabled roof, 1/1 sash, shed-roof screened front porch, concrete-block foundation, single-story rear addition.

1a. Shed, behind house

Noncontributing Building

Low gable roof on poles, metal-siding walls on two sides.

2. Spier Worthington House, S side of SR 1117, .2 mi E of jct NC 903, ca. 1840

Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, single-pile, hall-and-parlor plan, weatherboarded exterior, side-gabled roof, windows removed, stuccoed chimneys at gable ends, enclosed rear shed rooms, late rear kitchen addition.

2a. Garage, behind Spier Worthington House, ca. 1980

Noncontributing Building

Metal gable-front garage.

3. McLawhorn House, 4079 NC 903, 1947

Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, late Period Cottage, vinyl siding, cross-gabled roof with small front-gabled portico, 1/1 sash, additions at south side.

3a. Storage building, ca. 1960, behind McLawhorn House

Noncontributing Building

One-story, concrete block, shallow gable roof, metal-sash hopper windows.

3b. Poultry house, ca. 1990

Noncontributing structure

One-story, gable roof on posts with half-height plywood walls.

3c. Poultry house, ca. 1990

Noncontributing structure

One-story, gable roof on posts with half-height plywood walls.

3d. Poultry house, ca. 1990

Noncontributing structure

One-story, gable roof on posts with half-height plywood walls.

3e. Shed, ca. 1990, pasture behind McLawhorn House

Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled roof, front porch, weatherboard siding.

3f. Stable, ca. 1960, pasture behind McLawhorn House

Noncontributing Building

One-story, front-gabled, concrete block.

3g. Tobacco Barns, ca. 1920, pasture behind McLawhorn House

Contributing Buildings

Frame tobacco barns joined with small shed-roofed corrugated metal section, shaded work area on north side created by shed roof supported by poles.

3h. Mule Barn, ca. 1920, pasture southeast of McLawhorn House

Contributing Building

Weatherboarded exterior, gable roof with shed extensions along sides, hay hoods.

4. House, 4197 NC 903, ca. 1900, altered ca. 1925

Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, double-pile, weatherboarded exterior, steep hip roof, 6/6 sash, sidelights and transom at front door, large hip-roofed dormer with fixed sash, flat-roofed front porch extends to north to form porte-cochere, standing-seam metal roof, interior brick chimney, large addition at rear.

4a. Pumphouse, in front yard, ca. 1920

Contributing Structure

Concrete block, gable roof.

4b. Outbuilding, in rear yard, ca. 1920

Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboarded exterior, front-gable roof, shed-roofed bays on each side.

4c. Barn, ca. 1920

Contributing Building

One-story, weatherboarded exterior, gambrel roof.

4d. Workshop, in north side yard, ca. 1960

Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gabled, concrete-block with shed-roofed work at front.

4e. Pole shed, in north side yard, ca. 1960

Noncontributing Structure

Metal roof on poles.

4f. Bulk barns, in north side yard ca. 1970

Noncontributing Structure

Four bulk barns joined by shed roof that provides shaded work area at front.

4g. Grain bin, north side yard, ca. 1980

Noncontributing Structure

Circular metal grain bin with hopper at base.

4h. Grain bin, north side yard, ca. 1980

Noncontributing Structure

Circular metal grain bin with hopper at base.

4i. Grain bin, north side yard, ca. 1980

Noncontributing Structure

Circular metal grain bin with hopper at base.

4j. Grain bin, north side yard, ca. 1980

Noncontributing Structure

Circular metal grain bin.

4k. Grain bin, north side yard, ca. 1980

Noncontributing Structure

Circular metal grain bin.

5. **(Former) Bethany Free Will Church, SE side of NC 904, .15 mi from SR 1116, 1881, moved 1922**
Contributing Building
 One-story, two-bay facade, three-bay side elevations, weatherboarded exterior, front-gabled roof, windows and doors removed; bead-board interior walls and board-and-batten ceiling.

6. **Tobacco Barn, SE side of NC 904, .1 from jct with SR 1116, ca. 1900**
Contributing Building
 Weatherboarded exterior, gable roof.

7. **Packhouse, SE side of NC 904, .05 from jct with SR 1116, ca. 1900**
Contributing Building
 Metal-clad, gable roof.

8. **House, 3114 NC 903, ca. 1955**
Noncontributing Building
 One-story brick ranch.

9. **House, 4325 NC 903, ca. 2002**
Noncontributing Building
 One-story brick ranch with intersecting front gables, recessed porch, bay window.

10. **House, 4413 NC 903, ca. 1900**
Contributing Building
 One-story, three-bay, vinyl siding, side-gabled roof, shed-roofed rear addition, 1/1 replacement sash.
 - 10a. **Outbuilding, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
 Shed roof, board-and-batten exterior.

11. **House, 4392 NC 903, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
 One-and-one-half-story bungalow, vinyl siding, side-gabled roof with front-gable dormer; 4/1 sash, battered porch posts on brick piers.
 - 11a. **Garage, ca. 1990**
Noncontributing Building
 Gable-front, vinyl exterior, concrete-block foundation.
 - 11b. **Pumphouse, ca. 1900**
Contributing Structure
 Concrete block, metal-clad front-gabled roof.
 - 11c. **Barn, ca. 1900**
Contributing Building
 Gambrel-roof, weatherboarded exterior, open center aisle, shed-roofed addition.

11d. Pumphouse, ca. 1900

Contributing Structure

Concrete block, gable roof.

11e. Washhouse, ca. 1900

Contributing Building

Front-gabled, vinyl exterior, brick pier foundation, shed-roofed bay on south side.

12. House, 4348 NC 903, ca. 1900

Contributing Building

One-story, three-bay, vinyl siding, pyramidal roof, 1/1 replacement sash, interior corbelled chimneys, hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns.

12a. Outbuilding, ca. 1900

Contributing Building

Side-gabled with pole shed at south side, metal siding.

12b. Packhouse, ca. 1900

Contributing Building

Front-gabled with shed addition at north side, metal siding.

13. Bethany Free Will Baptist Church, 1922-1925

Contributing Building

Front-gabled brick church with crenellated central front tower, sloped parapet walls, and buttressed front corners; round-arched door flanked by round-arched stained-glass windows on front elevation; sides have pointed-arch stained-glass windows; low, side-gabled additions at rear extend to the north.

13a. Parsonage, 1955

Noncontributing Building

One-story, vinyl-sided, side-gabled ranch with carport at north gable end.

13b. Cemetery, ca. 1883

Contributing Site

Predominantly small marble markers dating from 1880s.

14. Mt. Zion Church, NW corner NC 903 and SR 1123, ca. 1910, altered 1960, 2003

Noncontributing Building

Front-gabled brick veneer and vinyl-sided church with side-gabled concrete-block addition at rear.

14a. Cemetery

Contributing Site

Predominantly small marble markers, some with small sculptures.

- 15. Tenant House at R. H. McLawhorn Farm, 956 Abbott Farm Road, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
One-story, double-pile, front-gabled roof, weatherboarded exterior, 6/6 sash, shed-roofed front porch, interior stuccoed chimney.
- 16. Richard Herman McLawhorn House, 4084 NC 903, ca. 1922**
Contributing Building
One-and-one-half-story bungalow, aluminum siding, side-gabled roof, 8/1 sash, engaged front porch, battered posts on brick piers, front-gabled dormer with balcony.
- 16a. Smokehouse, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
One-story, front-gabled roof, plywood siding over weatherboards.
- 16b. Washhouse, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
Side-gabled building, vinyl exterior, 4/4 sash, plywood doors, metal roof.
- 16c. Well house, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
Side-gabled roof, metal-clad, concrete foundation, single-leaf metal-clad door.
- 16d. Well house, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
Shed roof, metal-clad, double-leaf metal door, concrete foundation, metal tank.
- 16e. Bell, ca. 1940**
Contributing Object
Large bell with clapper mounted on wood tower.
- 16f. Garage, ca. 1950**
Contributing Building
Front-gabled, single-bay, vinyl siding, added shed-roofed bay for boat at northeast side.
- 16g. Dairy, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
Front-gabled roof, alcove with shelves, stands on tall earthset posts.
- 16h. Corn Barn, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
Front-gabled, metal- and plank-clad exterior.
- 16i. Tobacco barn, ca. 1930**
Contributing Building
Gable-roof, metal-clad, added shed-roofed porches.
- 16j. Tobacco barn ruin, ca. 1920**
Noncontributing Building
Hollow-tile construction.

- 16k. Packhouse, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
 Two-and-a-half-story, weatherboarded exterior, 6/6 sash, concrete floor, shed-roofed frame addition at south side, concrete-block and structural clay tile addition joined to east side of packhouse with a breezeway.
- 16l. Grain bin, ca. 1965**
Noncontributing Structure
 Circular metal grain bin.
- 16m. Grain bin, ca. 1965**
Noncontributing Structure
 Circular metal grain bin.
- 16n. Grain bin, ca. 1965**
Noncontributing Structure
 Circular metal grain bin.
- 16o. Grain bin, ca. 1990**
Noncontributing Structure
 Circular metal grain bin.
- 16p. Outbuilding, ca. 1985**
Noncontributing Building
 Pre-fabricated metal building with gable roof.
- 16q. Mule stable, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
 Gable roof with wide shed-roofed bays on either side, metal-clad..
- 16r. Servant quarters/Commissary, ca. 1920**
Contributing Building
 Two gable-front, weatherboarded buildings standing side-by-side a few yards apart and joined by a shed-roofed equipment shed.
- 16s. Feed scale shed, ca. 1990**
Noncontributing structure
 Metal shed with four narrow circular grain bins attached at corners.
- 16t. Cattle feeding trough, ca. 1952**
Contributing Structure
 Shed-roofed pavilion.
- 16u. Garage/Corral barn, ca 1952**
Contributing Structure
 Metal-sided, side-gabled garage and front-gabled corral barn joined by shed-roofed corral.
- 16v. Dairy farm office, ca. 1952**
Contributing Building
 One-story, side-gabled roof, concrete block construction.
- 16w. Cattle shed, ca. 1952**
Contributing Structure
 Shed roofed pavilion on posts.



Figure 70. Tenant House, 4043 NC 903 (Inventory #1)



Figure 71. Shed (#1a) behind Tenant House (#1)



Figure 72. Spier Worthington House with garage behind (#2, #2a.)



Figure 73. Charles L. McLawhorn House (#3)



Figure 74. Concrete-block storage building (#3a)



Figure 75. Poultry houses (#3c-e) and mule barn (#3h)



Figure 76. Shed (#3e)



Figure 77. Stable (#3f)



Figure 78. Tobacco barns (#3g) and mule barn (#3h)



Figure 79. House, 4197 NC 903 (#4)



Figure 80. Pumphouse (#4a)



Figure 81. Outbuilding (4b)



Figure 82. Barn (#4c)



Figure 83. Workshop (#4d)



Figure 84. Pole shed (#4e)



Figure 85. Bulk barns (#4f)



Figure 86. Grain bins (#4g-k)



Figure 87. Former Bethany Free Will Baptist Church (#5)



Figure 88. Tobacco barn (#6)



Figure 89. Packhouse (#7)



Figure 90. House, 43114 NC 904 (#8)



Figure 91. House, 4325 NC 903 (#9)



Figure 92. House, 4413 NC 903 (#10)



Figure 93. House, 4392 NC 903 (#11) and garage (#11a)



Figure 94. Barn (#11c) and pumphouse (#11b) at 4392 NC 903



Figure 95. Washhouse (#11e)



Figure 96. House, 4348 NC 903 (#12)



Figure 97. Outbuilding (#12a)



Figure 98. Packhouse (#12b)



Figure 99. Bethany Free Will Baptist Church (#13)



Figure 100. Parsonage, Bethany FWB (#13a)



Figure 101. Cemetery at Bethany FWB, (#13b)



Figure 102. Mt. Zion Church, (#14)



Figure 103. Mt. Zion Cemetery, (#14a)



Figure 104. Tenant House, 956 Abbott Farm Road (#15)



Figure 105. R. H. McLawhorn Farmhouse (#16)



Figure 106. Smokehouse (#16a)



Figure 107. Washhouse (#16b)



Figure 108. Wellhouse (#16c)



Figure 109. Wellhouse (#16d)



Figure 110. Bell (#16e)



Figure 111. Garage (#16f)



Figure 112. Dairy (#16g)



Figure 113. Corn barn (#16h)



Figure 114. Tobacco barn (#16i)



Figure 115. Tobacco barn ruin (#16j)



Figure 116. Packhouse (#16k)



Figure 117. Grain bins and feed-scale shed (#16l-o and 16s)



Figure 118. Outbuilding (#16p)



Figure 119. Mule stable (#16q)



Figure 120. Servant quarter/Commissary (#16r)



Figure 121. Cattle feeding trough (#16t)



Figure 122. Garage/Corral barn (#16u)



Figure 123. Dairy farm office (#16v)



Figure 124. Cattle shed (#16w)

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List

Bethany Free Will Baptist Church (PT 3), W side NC 903 at jct. with SR 1116
Charles McLawhorn House (PT 361), NW side NC 903 .35 mi. W of jct. with SR 1127
Richard Herman McLawhorn Farm (PT 388), W side NC 903, .25 mi. SW of SR 1119
Renston Rural Historic District (PT1792), NC 903 between SR1127 and SR1119

(The three individual properties were placed on the Study List in 1989, at the conclusion of Scott Power's architectural survey of Pitt County. The Renston Rural Historic District was added to the Study List in 2002; no boundaries were established at that time.)

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Charles and Maggie McLawhorn House (PT 361), NW side NC 903, .35 mi. W of SR 1127
Charles McLawhorn House (PT 360), NW side NC 903, .4 mi. W of SR 1127

(After the Charles and Maggie McLawhorn House was placed on the Study List, it was intensively surveyed, along with the earlier house. Both were determined eligible under Criterion C by NCDOT. HPO concurred, adding that both houses and their outbuildings and some cultivated fields were also eligible under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. See Figure 123 on the following page for the boundaries determined at that time.)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Houses and farmstead at NW corner of NC 903 and SR 1127
Dennis McLawhorn House
Dail House
Dail Tenant House
House, 3738 NC 903
Edwards Homeplace

(Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Federal Aid # STP-11(1), TIP #R-2250, Pitt County, April 17, 1997; Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor, NCDOT Historic Architecture Section, to David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Raleigh, N.C., August 27, 2002.)

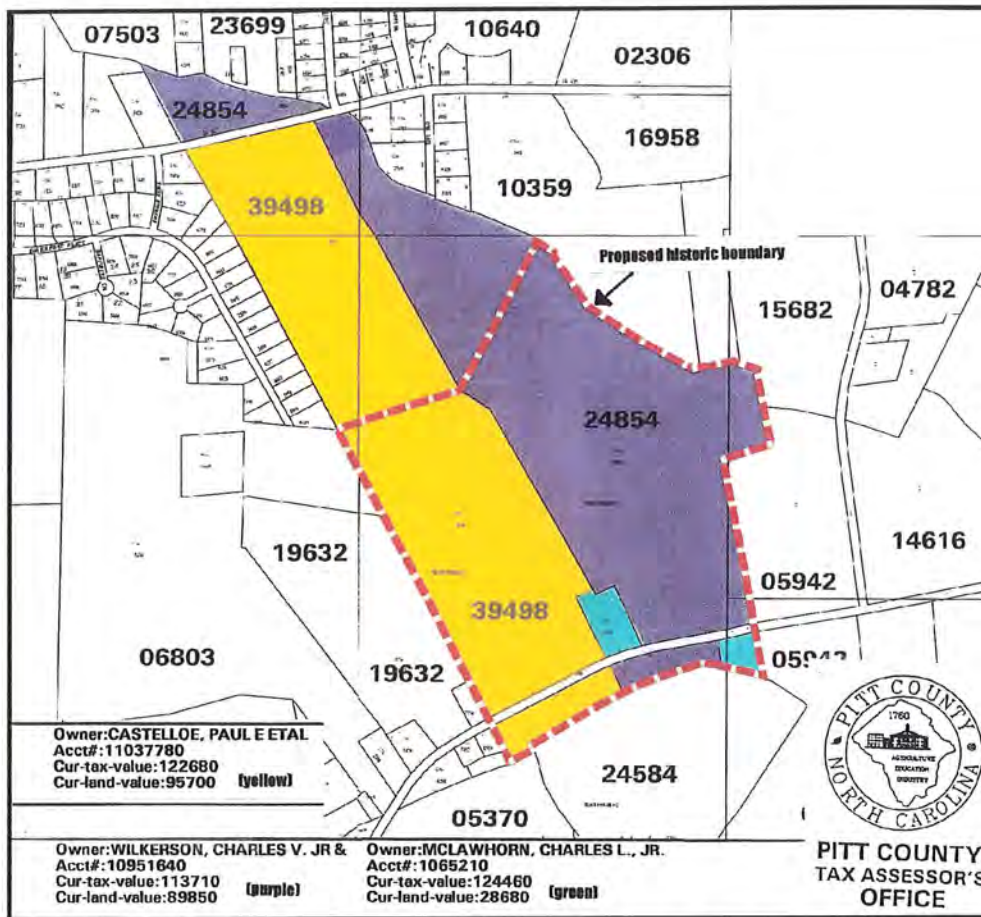


Figure 125. National Register Boundaries for the Charles McLawhorn Houses, established in 1995 by HPO.

As stated above, the Charles and Maggie McLawhorn House (#5 in the nomination inventory) was placed on the Study List in 1989. It was intensively surveyed, along with the earlier house (#6), by NCDOT in 1995. Both were determined eligible under Criterion C. HPO concurred, adding that both houses and their outbuildings and some cultivated fields were also eligible under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. HPO proposed a National Register boundary that included “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.” There was no explanation as to why the boundary did not include the entire tax parcels on the north side of NC 903. A 1997 NCDOT memo clarified this point with another field survey and interviews with the HPO staff person who drew the original boundary. The boundary was limited “due to infiltration by residential and commercial developments.” Figure 123 (above) shows the map that was attached to show a comparison of the property lines and the proposed historic boundary.