

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

MID-CURRITUCK BRIDGE PROJECT

TIP No. R-2576

CURRITUCK AND DARE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

WBS No. 34470.1.TA1

PREPARED FOR

THE NORTH CAROLINA TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

By

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

Courtney Foley
Architectural Historian

APRIL 2008

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

MID-CURRITUCK BRIDGE PROJECT

TIP No. R-2576

CURRITUCK AND DARE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

WBS No. 34470.1.TA1



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

APRIL 2008

Courtney Foley, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

4 APRIL 2008

Date

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

April 4, 2008

Date

Table of Contents

Project Description	1
Project Purpose and Need	1
Project Setting and Land Use	2
Project History	2
Alternatives Under Consideration	4
Methodology	4
Summary of Findings	6
Historic and Architectural Overview of Currituck County	8
Properties Listed In or Previously Determined Eligible (DOE) for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places	9
Property 1: Currituck Beach Lighthouse (CK 1)	9
Property 2: Whalehead Club (CK 5)	11
Property 3: Corolla Historic District (CK 97)	13
Property 4: Christian Advocate Baptist Church (CK 98)	15
Property 5: Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop (CK 99)	17
Property 6: Dr. W. T. Griggs House (CK 103)	19
Property 7: Currituck Sound Rural Historic District	21
Property 8: Daniel Saunders House	23
Properties Re-Evaluated in this report and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	25
Property 9: Baum House (CK 100)	25
Property 10: Currituck Shooting Club (CK 9)	25
Properties Evaluated in the report and Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	26
Property 11: Samuel McHorney House	26
Property 12: Coinjock Colored School	33

Properties Evaluated in the report and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	42
Property 13: House, 4451 Caratoke Highway	42
Property 14: Boswood-Morris House	46
Property 15: Center Chapel AME Zion Church	50
 Bibliography	 54
 Appendix I: HPO Correspondence	 56
 Appendix II: Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through HPO Concurrence on 7 January 2008	 59
 Appendix III: Representative Photographs of Shed-roof Dormer Bungalows In Currituck County	 63

Figures

Figure 1: Project Location Map	3
Figure 2: Map of the Alternatives	5
Figure 3: Map of the APE	7
Figure 4: Currituck Beach Lighthouse National Register Boundary	10
Figure 5: Whalehead Club National Register Boundary	12
Figure 6: Corolla Historic District National Register Boundary	14
Figure 7: Christian Advocate Baptist Church National Register Boundary	16
Figure 8: Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop National Register Boundary	18
Figure 9: Dr. W. T. Griggs House National Register Boundary	20
Figure 10: Currituck Sound Rural Historic District National Register Boundary	22
Figure 11: Daniel Saunders House National Register Boundary	24
Figure 12: Samuel McHorney House Site Plan	31
Figure 13: Samuel McHorney House Proposed National Register Boundary	32
Figure 14: Plans for Historic Schools	35
Figure 15: Historic School Form Comparison	36
Figure 16: Coinjock Colored School Site Plan	40
Figure 17: Coinjock Colored School Proposed National Register Boundary	41

Project Description

This historic architectural resources survey and evaluation of eligibility was undertaken by North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) architectural historians in conjunction with planning studies by the North Carolina Turnpike Authority (NCTA) for the proposed Mid-Currituck Bridge.

NCDOT's 2007-2013 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) calls for the construction of a bridge crossing Currituck Sound in Currituck County (TIP No. R-2576). It would link mainland Currituck County with its Outer Banks. The TIP lists the project as 9.9 miles long. The project area is in northeastern North Carolina and includes the Currituck County peninsula on the mainland and its Outer Banks, as well as the Dare County Outer Banks north of Kitty Hawk (see *Figure 1: Project Area Map* on page 3). The project area is south of the Virginia Beach-Norfolk, Virginia (Hampton Roads) metropolitan area. The project area encompasses US 158 from NC 168 to NC 12 and NC 12 north of its intersection with US 158.

In 1998, NCDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approved a draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that assessed bridge location alternatives. Following public and agency review of the DEIS, the assessment process was paused so that the issues raised during this review could be considered. NCDOT and FHWA reactivated the assessment process in 2000. In 2006, the project was adopted by the NCTA as a toll candidate project.

Project Purpose and Need

The proposed Mid-Currituck Bridge is needed for several reasons. The need to improve traffic flow on the project area's thoroughfares (US 158 and NC 12) exists, based on a projected Level of Service (LOS) E/F in 2035. There is a need to reduce travel time for persons traveling between the Currituck County mainland and the Currituck County Outer Banks. Under existing (2006) conditions, the trip takes approximately 1 hour on a summer weekday, but takes approximately 1 hour and 19 minutes on a summer weekend. In 2035, travel time for this trip is expected to be as much as 2 hours on the summer weekday and as much as 3 hours and 53 minutes on the summer weekend. There is also a need to facilitate coastal evacuation for residents and visitors who use US 158 and NC 168 as an evacuation route. The State of North Carolina's statewide hurricane evacuation clearance time standard is 18 hours. The state goal is already exceeded at 25.8 hours in 2004 for evacuees that choose to leave the Outer Banks via NC 168 and US 158. By 2030, the clearance time along this route will rise to 39 hours, 117 percent over the 18-hour criteria. Finally, the absence of a connecting link between the Currituck County mainland and the Currituck County Outer Banks results in inefficient, out-of-direction travel, and is inconsistent with the State's officially adopted transportation system plans.

Given these described needs, the purposes of the proposed action are:

- To improve traffic flow on the project area's thoroughfares (NC 12 and US 158).
- To reduce travel time for persons traveling between the Currituck County mainland and the Currituck County Outer Banks.
- To reduce hurricane clearance time for residents and visitors who use NC 168 and US 158 during a coastal evacuation.
- To improve system efficiency by providing an additional link between the Currituck County mainland and its Outer Banks.

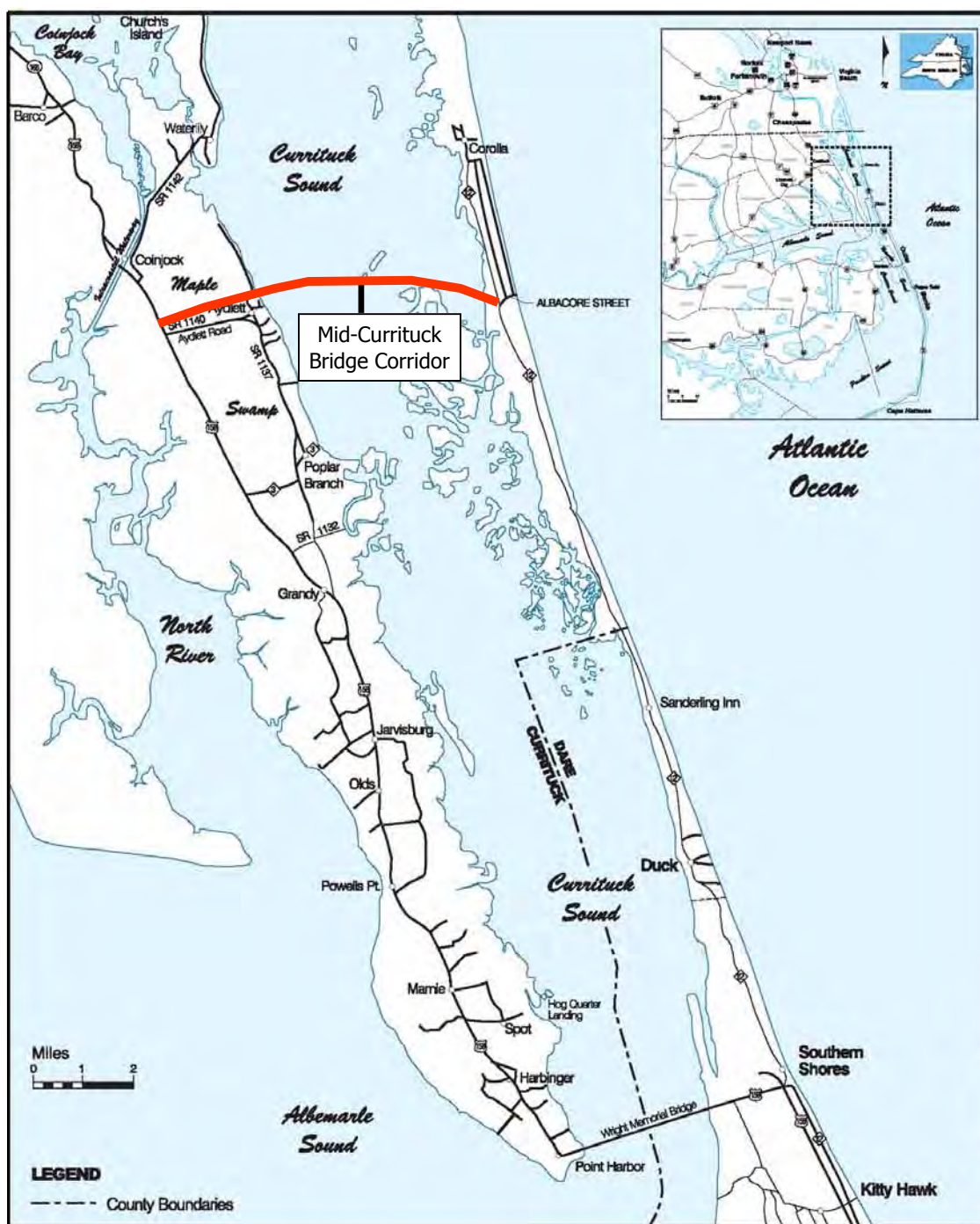
Project Setting and Land Use

Currituck County is the most northeastern county in North Carolina. The mainland in the project area consists of a peninsula bounded on the west by the North River, on the south by the Albemarle Sound, and on the east by the Currituck Sound. Currituck County's northern beach strand, or Outer Banks, separates Currituck Sound from the Atlantic Ocean. US 158 is the only means of north-south travel on the Currituck peninsula. From its intersection with NC 168 at Barco, US 158 traverses the peninsula south to the Wright-Memorial Bridge, which connects the mainland to the Outer Banks at Kitty Hawk in Dare County. The land use on the peninsula is predominately rural agrarian with scattered residences and service-oriented businesses. NC 12 serves as the primary route on the Outer Banks side of the county, and is characterized by high-end residential resort developments consisting of single-family homes, townhomes, condominiums, and nodes of commercial development comprised of small stand-alone shops and medium-sized shopping centers.

Project History

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Mid-Currituck Sound Bridge project was circulated to federal and state agencies for informal comment in March 1996 and was approved and released for formal public and agency review in January 1998. The project area for this document focused on the area near Aydlett on the mainland and near the Whalehead Beach subdivision on the Currituck Outer Banks. The project was reactivated in October 2000. A revised purpose and need statement was approved by the NCDOT, FHWA, and environmental resource and regulatory agencies in August 2003. A new alternatives study was initiated that included the consideration of both Mid-Currituck Bridge corridors, as well as widening options for parts of NC 12 and US 158 on the Outer Banks. In 2006, NCTA adopted the project as a toll candidate project.

The historic architectural resources study conducted as part of the planning process for this project in 1995 determined that ten (10) properties located within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE), as it existed at that time, were either listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) concurred with these findings in a letter dated January 18, 1996. In October 2007, NCTA requested that NCDOT architectural historians conduct a survey in order to cover the expanded APE (US 158 from SR 1140 (Aydlett Road) to the US 158/NC 168 split in Barco) as well as to reevaluate the findings of the 1995 report. See *Figure 2: Map of the APE* on page 5. The 2007 field survey resulted in the identification of thirty-six (36) resources that appeared to be fifty years of age or older.



TIP No. **R-2576**

Project **Mid-Currituck Bridge Study**

County **Currituck**

Sheet Title

**Figure 1:
Project Area Map**



Historic Architecture

Alternatives Under Consideration

NCTA has recommended two alternatives for detailed study in the DEIS. Visual representations of the bridge corridor alternatives are shown on *Figure 2: Map of the Alternatives* on page 5.

MCB3— Alternative MCB3 will consist of:

Constructing a bridge across the Currituck Sound in Currituck County.

Adding a third northbound lane on US 158 from NC 168 to Aydlett Road (SR 1140) as a hurricane evacuation improvement.

Widening NC 12 to four lanes for two to four miles from south of the intersection with a Mid-Currituck Bridge to Currituck Club Road.

MCB4— Alternative MCB4 will consist of:

All components of MCB3.

Adding a third northbound (westbound) lane on US 158 between the Wright Memorial Bridge and NC 12 as an additional hurricane evacuation improvement.

Two bridge corridor alternatives are being studied:

C1—On the mainland, Corridor C1 will be between Aydlett Road and a line approximately 500 feet north of the powerline that parallels Aydlett Road. On the Outer Banks, Corridor C1 will end at the southern end of the Corolla Bay subdivision.

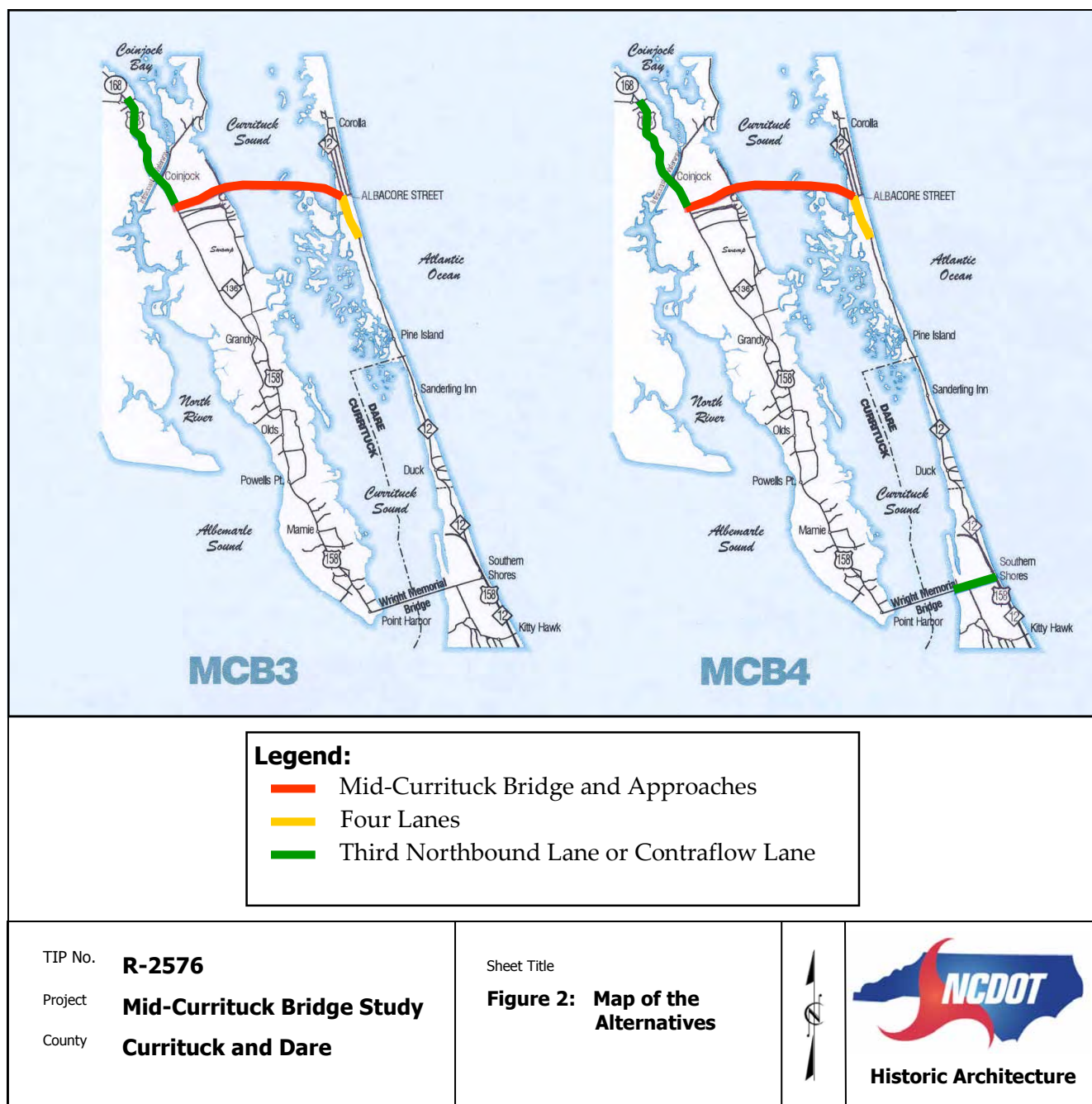
C2—On the mainland, Corridor C2 will include the same area as Corridor C1 and on the Outer Banks will end at Albacore Road.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey of historic architectural resources and prepared this report in accordance with provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (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 FR44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

This historic architectural resources survey was conducted as part of the planning process for the Mid-Currituck Bridge in Currituck County, North Carolina. NCDOT architectural historians carried out this survey in order to accomplish the following objectives:

- to determine the APE of this undertaking, 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;
- to identify all significant architectural resources within the APE; and
- to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places and to re-evaluate resources identified in prior studies as eligible for National Register listing.



NCDOT architectural historians established the APE for this survey based on observations in the field. The APE limits are delineated on *Figure 3: Map of the APE* located on page 7.

Survey methodology consisted of reviewing the historic architectural resources report completed as part of the planning studies for NCDOT TIP No. R-2576 in November 1995 as well as a Reconnaissance Level Architectural Study performed in August 2004. NCDOT architectural historians conducted a driving survey of the land portion of the APE over two days in December 2007. All structures over fifty years of age were visually inspected from the existing right-of-way. Properties previously determined eligible for National Register listing received more intensive site inspection in order to reevaluate eligibility calls made in 1996. Additional field survey and background research was carried out in February 2008.

Summary of Findings

The December 2007 survey identified thirty-six (36) properties within the APE. NCDOT and HPO conducted a photo review of all thirty-six properties on 7 January 2008. At that meeting, NCDOT and HPO agreed that eight (8) properties previously determined eligible for National Register listing continued to be eligible; two (2) properties were recommended no longer eligible for National Register listing; thirty-one (31) properties were not eligible for National Register listing due to lack of architectural integrity; and five (5) properties warranted further investigation.

Historic Architectural Resources Discussed in the Report:

Properties Listed In or Previously Determined Eligible (DOE) for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Currituck Beach Light Station (NR)
- Whalehead Club (NR)
- Corolla Historic District (DOE)
- Currituck Sound Rural Historic District (DOE)
- Daniel Saunders House (DOE)
- Christian Advocate Baptist Church (DOE)
- Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop (DOE)
- Dr. W. T. Griggs House (DOE)

*Properties Previously Determined Eligible (DOE) for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places and Recommended **Not Eligible** in 2008:*

- Baum House (DOE in 1996)
- Currituck Shooting Club (NR)

*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Eligible** for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

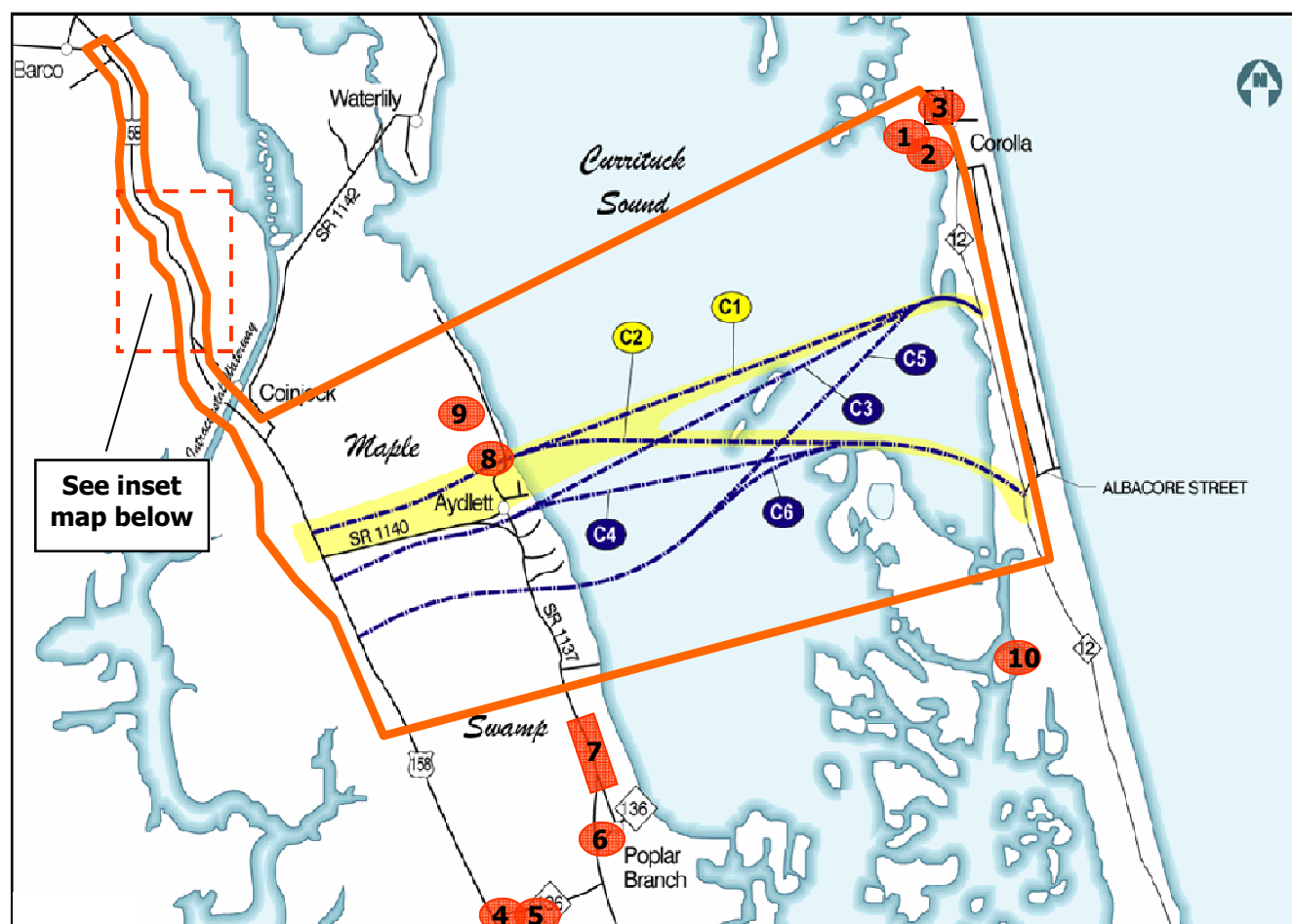
- Samuel McHorney House
- Coinjock Colored School

*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Not Eligible** for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

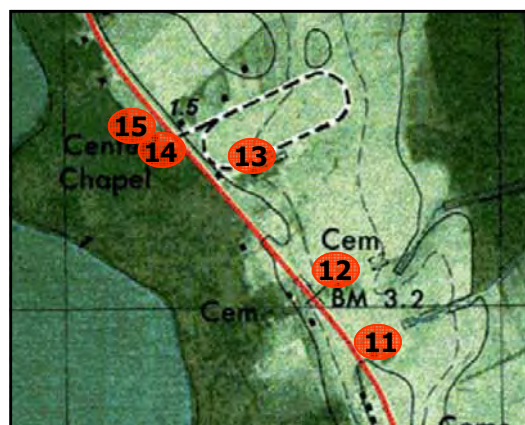
- House, 4451 Caratoke Highway
- Boswood-Morris House
- Center Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church

Properties Determined Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register through HPO Concurrence

- Properties listed in Appendix II

**Legend:**

- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Historic Resource Location



TIP No. **R-2576**
 Project **Mid-Currituck Bridge Study**
 County **Currituck**

Sheet Title
**Figure 3:
 Map of the APE**



Historic and Architectural Overview of Currituck County

This summary is taken from the Background Information and Historic Contexts found in the November 1995 Mid-Currituck Sound Bridge Phase II Survey Report prepared by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. for NCDOT. For more in-depth historic contexts, refer to the 1995 report.

White settlement in Currituck County dates to the earliest period of European migration into North America. During the middle decades of the seventeenth century settlers from the Virginia Colony began occupying lands along the waterways that flow into the Albemarle Sound. In 1663, Lord Berkeley of Virginia granted the first recorded land grant in present-day Currituck County.

The Currituck region progressed slowly its economic fortunes closely tied to the water. Although a few sizable estates appeared throughout the county, particularly near the Northwest River, generally small-scale family farms dotted the landscape. The opening of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal in 1859 linked the Chesapeake Bay with the Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds. This deep, easy-to-navigate canal had an immediate effect on the movement of commodities and people between Currituck County and areas further north.

The county continued to remain rural into the twentieth century. Currituck native Travis Morris recalled that even well into the twentieth century, people “farmed, fished, drove a produce truck, cut logs ... or left.” Small, diversified farms and farming communities grew up along the north-south roads (US 158/ NC 168 and SR 1137) that cut between swampland. Tracts of land often stretched from the road to a waterway and contained a combination of woodlands, cleared land for cultivation and pasture, and access to waterways and roads. Farmers in the early twentieth century raised primarily corn and potatoes along with some livestock and vegetables. Commercial fishing and trapping in the summer and fowl hunting in the winter were also popular.

Surveyed properties within the APE primarily relate to the growth of this coastal, agrarian county during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The resources tend to illustrate traditional, regional building patterns that prevailed throughout the coastal plain. Conservative, symmetrical, single-pile dwellings typified farmhouse architecture. Other traditional types, such as the side-hall and double-pile, center-hall plans, appeared on the landscape as well, but much less frequently. These vernacular forms persisted into the 1910s.

After World War I, nationally popular house designs appeared across the county and beyond. Variations of the Colonial Revival and particularly the bungalow became quite popular. Modest front- and side-gable bungalows, often with dormer windows, typified domestic construction from the 1920s into the 1930s. While some more closely mimic high-style Craftsman with exposed brackets under deep eaves and roof lines extending to cover the front porch, most are local interpretations and lack such high-style details. Like houses, historic schools and churches in Currituck County conform to vernacular themes. Typically clad with weatherboard, decorative detailing on these buildings was limited.

Properties Listed in or Previously Determined Eligible (DOE) for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places

Properties 1—10 were evaluated for National Register eligibility as part of Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.'s November 2005 report, "Mid-Currituck Bridge Study: Phase II (Intensive Level) Architectural Survey and Evaluation of Eligibility." A copy of this report is located in the files of the Department of Transportation Historic Architecture Section in Raleigh. Pages 9 through 25 summarize that report's findings.

Property 1:

Currituck Beach Lighthouse (CK 1)

1011 Corolla Village Road

Currituck County PIN: 0114000055A0000

Currituck County PIN: 0114000055B0000

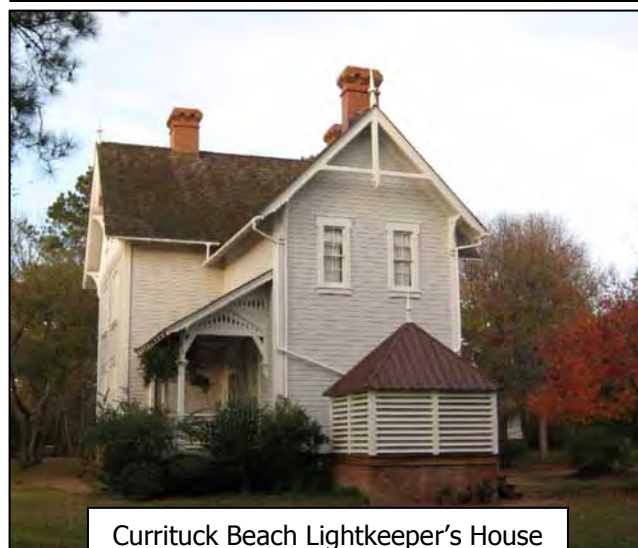
Identification: Currituck Beach Lighthouse is shown as Property 1 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Listed in the National Register in 1973, the Currituck Beach Lighthouse was the last of the three major lighthouses to be built on the North Carolina coast. The property includes the 158-foot high red brick lighthouse with a small, one-story brick building at the base, the two-story frame lightkeeper's (restored in the 1980s) and a smaller one-and-one half story frame dwelling (restored in the 1990s). The property was listed in the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce, Transportation, and Architecture. The property continues to qualify for the National Register under the nominated criteria.

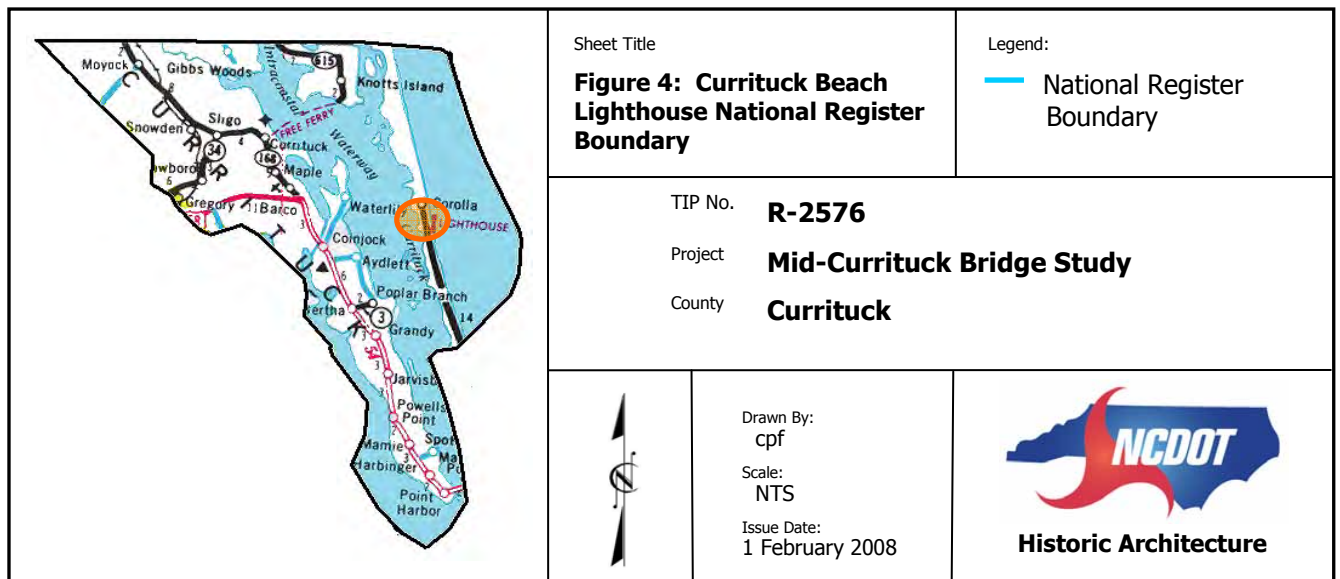
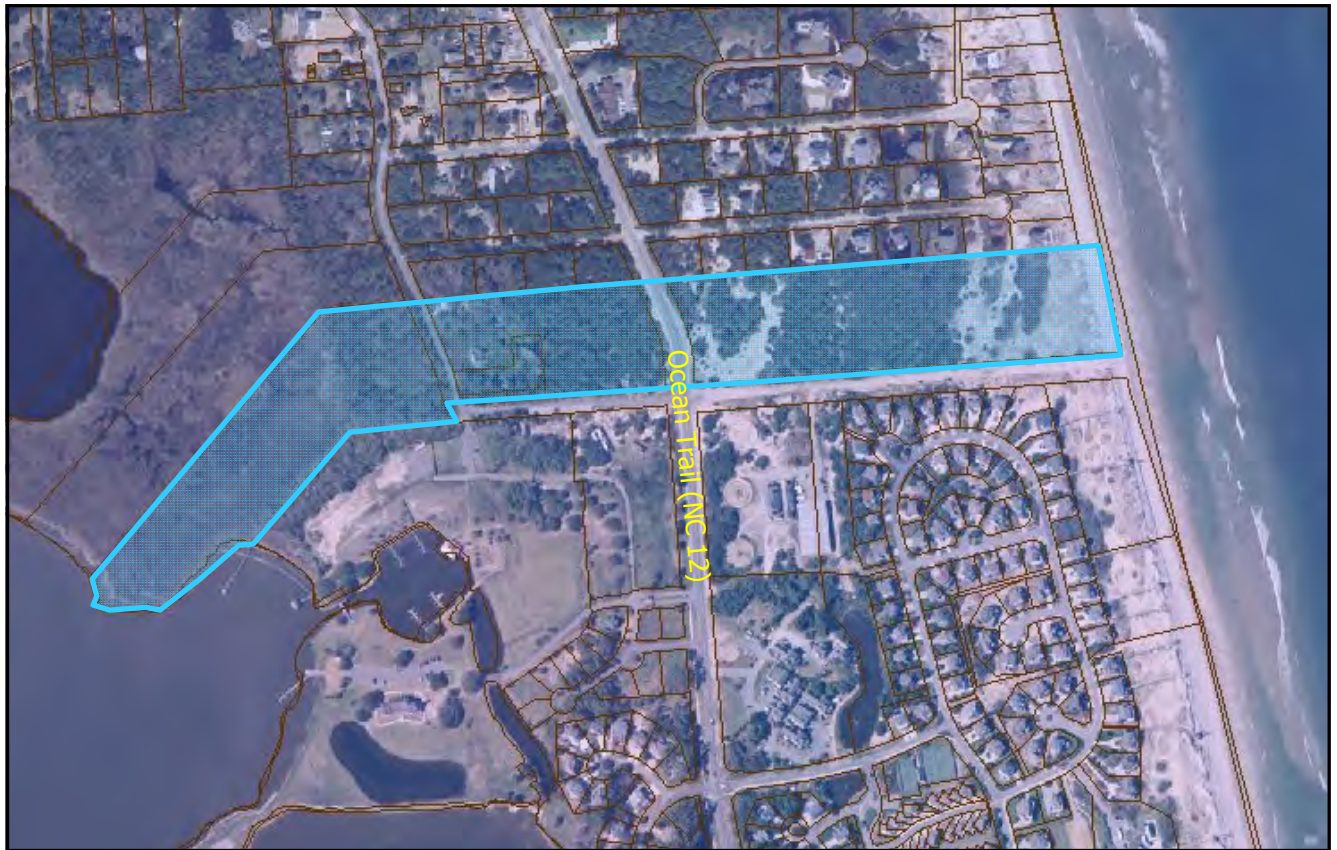
The National Register Boundary for this property reflects the 2000 Currituck Beach Lighthouse National Register Boundary Increase. This boundary consists of Currituck County PINs 0114000055A0000 and 0114000055B0000 and contains 6.05 acres. The boundary is illustrated on *Figure 4: Currituck Beach Lighthouse Boundary* on page 10.



Currituck Beach Lighthouse



Currituck Beach Lightkeeper's House



Property 2: Whalehead Club (CK 5)

1113 Village Lane

Currituck County PIN: 0114000056C0000

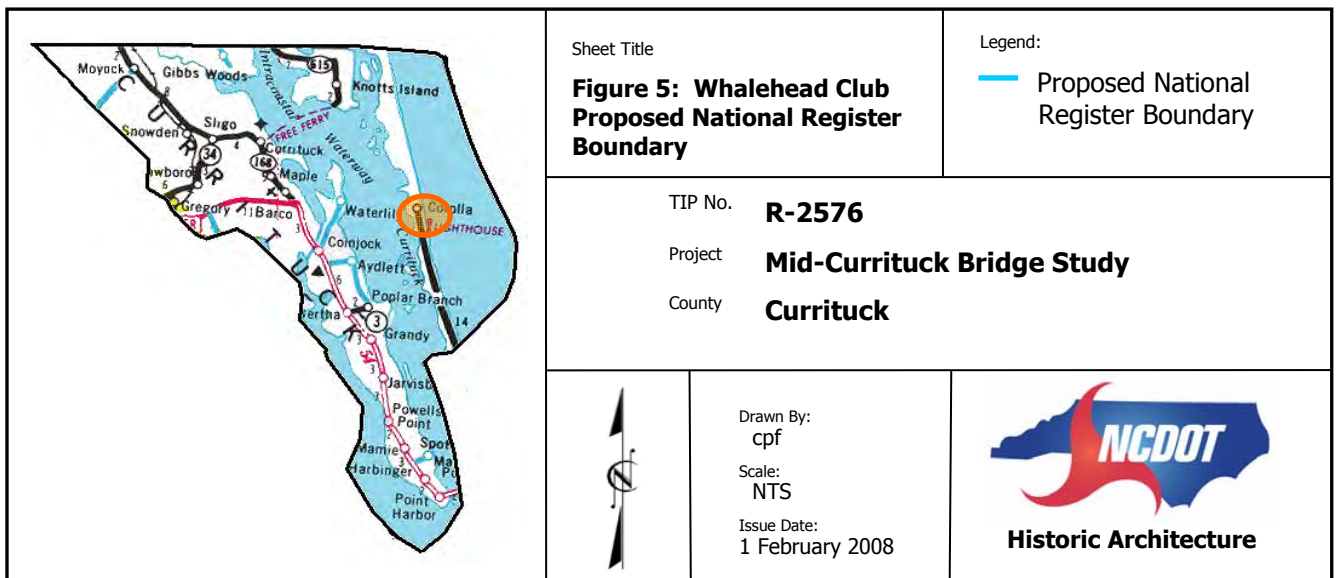
Currituck County PIN: 0144000056D0000



Identification: The Whalehead Club is shown as Property 2 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Listed in the National Register in 1979, the Whalehead Club is considered to be “the grandest and most exotic of the shooting clubs and lodges that once dominated the Currituck Banks.” According to the nomination, the main building is of a generous scale with a dramatic, steep-roofed form and sophisticated Arts and Crafts and Art Nouveau detailing. The property is significant under Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of Recreation, Social History, and Architecture. It is associated with the rise of private hunting clubs in the northern Outer Banks during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as well as the life of prominent businessman Edward C. Knight, Jr.

The Whalehead Club continues to qualify for National Register listing under the nominated criteria. The proposed National Register boundary is smaller than the 1979 nominated boundary. This proposed boundary consists of 34.30 acres contained within Currituck County PINs 0114000056C0000 and 0144000056D0000 and does not include part of the southeast portion of original boundary that has been developed with modern housing, identifiable by different parcel ID numbers. The proposed boundary includes the Whalehead Club and its landscaped surroundings as shown in *Figure 5: Whalehead Club National Register Boundary* on page 12.



Property 3: Corolla Historic District (CK 97)

Corolla Village Road

Identification: Corolla Historic District is shown as Property 3 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

The Corolla Historic District is located on the sound side of the Currituck Banks, adjacent to the Currituck Beach Lighthouse. The district is an early-twentieth-century Outer Banks community with a collection of vernacular residential, civic, and religious architecture. The Corolla Historic District is considered eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Architecture. The district includes resources illustrating key community functions, as well as a number of surrounding dwellings and is the only rural community on the Currituck Banks surviving from the early twentieth century.

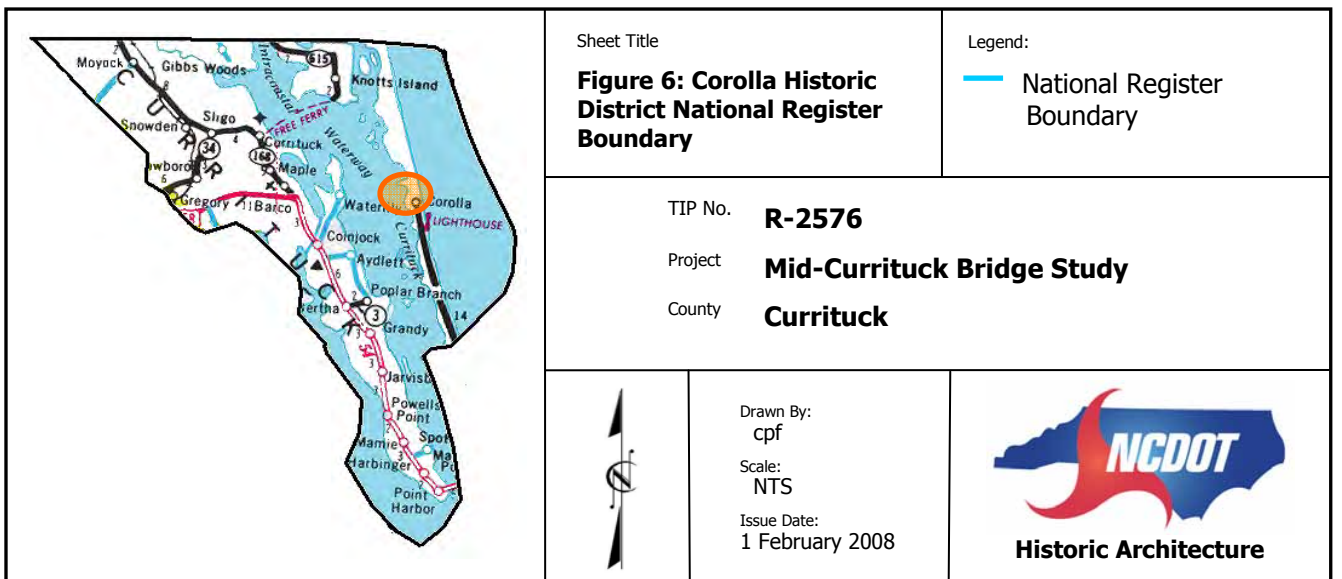
The proposed National Register boundary encompasses approximately twenty-two (22) acres and is roughly bounded by NC 12 on the east, the northern border of the Currituck Beach Lighthouse property on the south, the rear property lines of the houses facing Corolla Village Road to the west, and the two Otley Austin properties on the north. The proposed district boundary is depicted in *Figure 6: Corolla Historic District National Register Boundary* on page 14.



Former Life Saving Station



Former Corolla School



Property 4: Christian Advocate Baptist Church (CK 98)

5855 Caratoke Highway

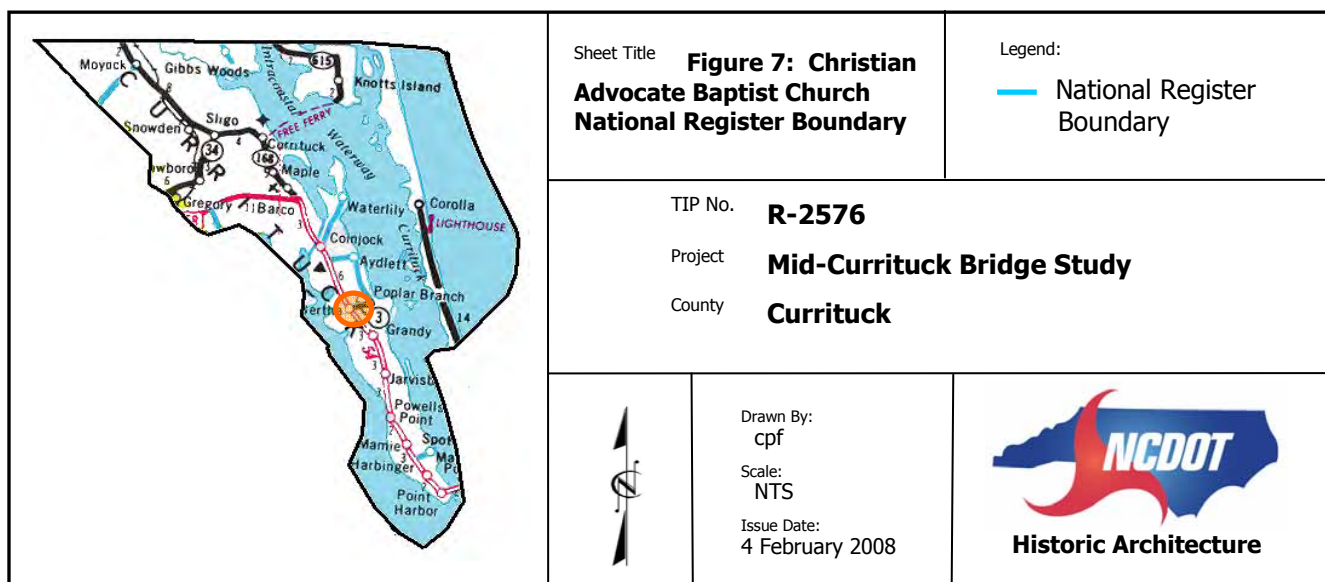
Currituck County PIN: 009300001550000

Identification: Christian Advocate Baptist Church is shown as Property 4 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Constructed circa 1910 to serve the African-American population of the rural Bertha community, this frame church consists of a front-gable main block and has a corner tower with a pyramidal roof. Flat-arched, stained-glass windows pierce the walls. Since the determination of eligibility was made in 1995, the original weatherboard siding has been covered with vinyl siding obscuring the original door and window casing details. The church is considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Although it has experienced some changes over time, the building is among the few early-twentieth-century, rural churches serving the African-American community to survive in Currituck County. The church combines the simple gable-front orientation common to nineteenth-century, rural Protestant design with more sophisticated elements, such as the nave and transept plan and the corner tower.



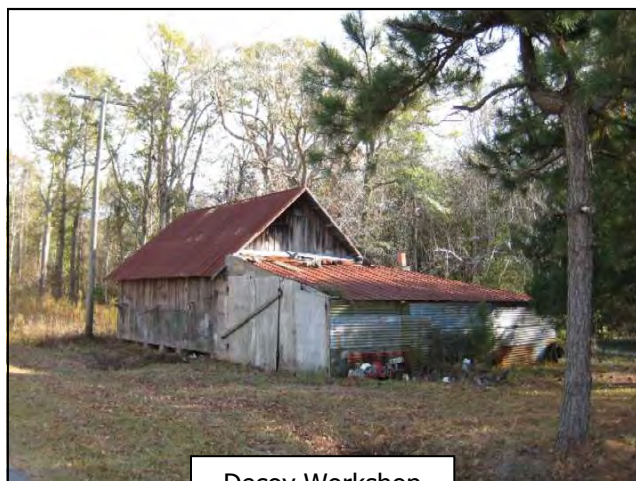
The National Register boundary is Currituck County PIN 009300001550000. This 0.67-acre parcel contains the church and the large trees behind it. The western boundary is the existing right-of-way along US 158/ NC 168. The boundary is illustrated in *Figure 7: Christian Advocate Baptist Church National Register Boundary* on page 16.



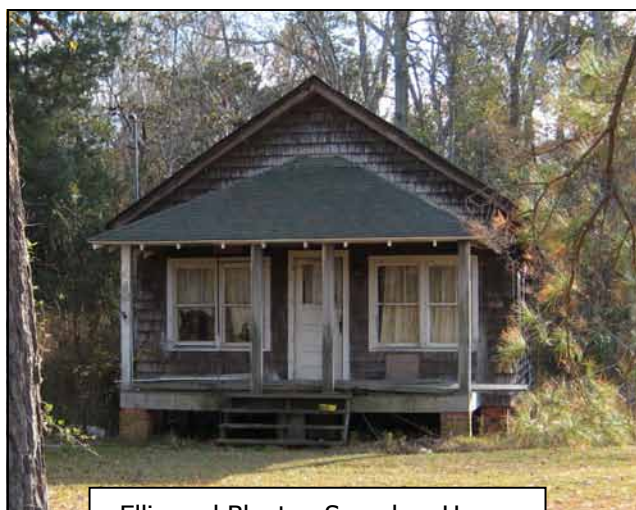
Property 5: Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop (CK 99)

245 Macedonia Church Road
Currituck County PIN: 00930000158000

Identification: This property is shown as Property 5 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.



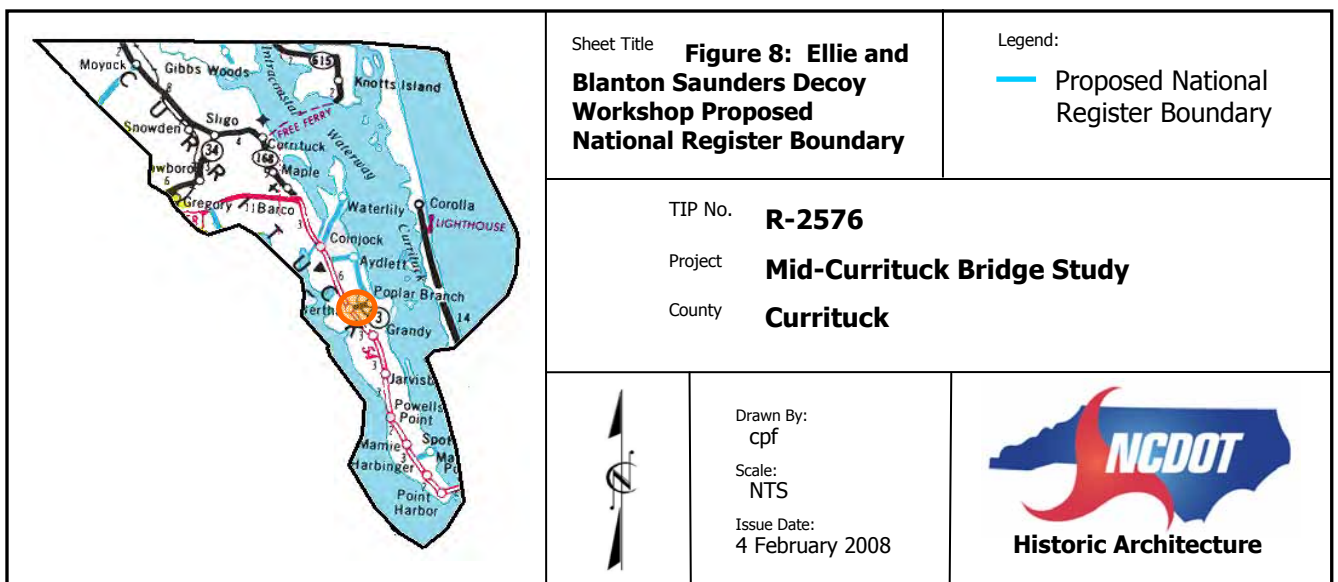
Decoy Workshop



Ellie and Blanton Saunders House

Built circa 1920, this decoy workshop sits at the eastern end of the tract near the road. The frame workshop has a gabled, standing-seam metal roof, vertical board siding, and a brick pier foundation. The associated dwelling is a wood-shingled sheathed front-gable bungalow that has exposed rafter ends, a hip-roofed front porch, and three-over-one, double-hung windows. The property is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A for industry (decoy making). The property served as home and workshop to an important family of regional decoy makers, boat builders, hunters, and hunting guides. The Saunders decoy workshop represents the distinctive occupations of the Currituck Sound area. The undeveloped surrounding swamp forests contribute to the significance of the property.

Currituck County PIN 00930000158000 is the proposed National Register boundary. This proposed boundary is slightly altered from the 2005 boundary because the tax parcel limits have changed. Containing approximately 1.93 acres, the boundary includes the workshop, house, shed, and surrounding swamp forests that define the setting. The northern boundary is the right-of-way along NC 136. The boundary is illustrated in *Figure 8: Ellie and Blanton Saunders National Register Boundary* on page 18.



Property 6: Dr. W. T. Griggs House (CK 103)

204 Poplar Branch Road

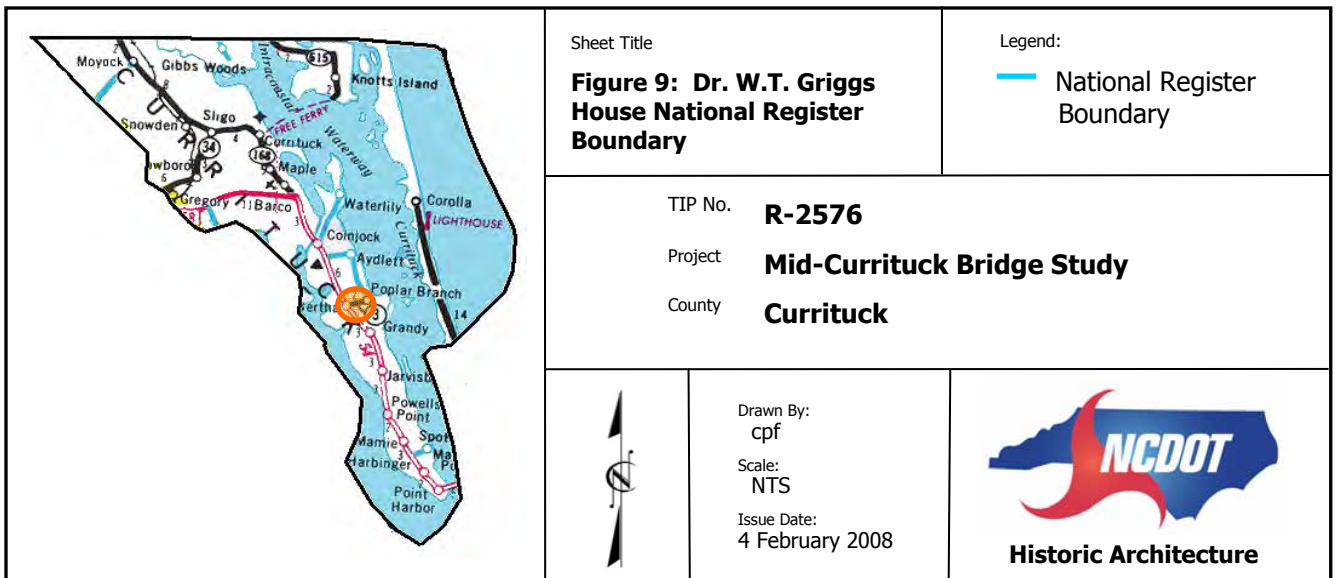
Currituck County PIN: 009300000710000

Identification: Dr. W.T. Griggs House is shown as Property 9 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Located in the community of Poplar Branch, this circa 1910, two-story dwelling contains a combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detailing. This detailing along with asymmetrical Queen Anne massing, a high hipped roof with pedimented cross gables and dormers, and diamond-shaped upper lights in the windows make it one of the finest houses of the period found in Currituck County. An office/garage building and a workshop, both built circa 1925, are also located on the property. The house is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B for its association with Dr. W.T. Griggs, a prominent local physician and school superintendent and school reformer. The property is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a well-preserved example of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival residential architecture.



The National Register boundary is Currituck County PIN 009300000710000, the tax parcel on which the buildings are located. Containing approximately 0.90 acres, the boundary includes the main house, office/garage, and workshop. The NC 136 right-of-way forms the southern boundary. The boundary is illustrated in *Figure 9: Dr. W.T. Griggs House National Register Boundary* on page 20.



Property 7: Currituck Sound Rural Historic District

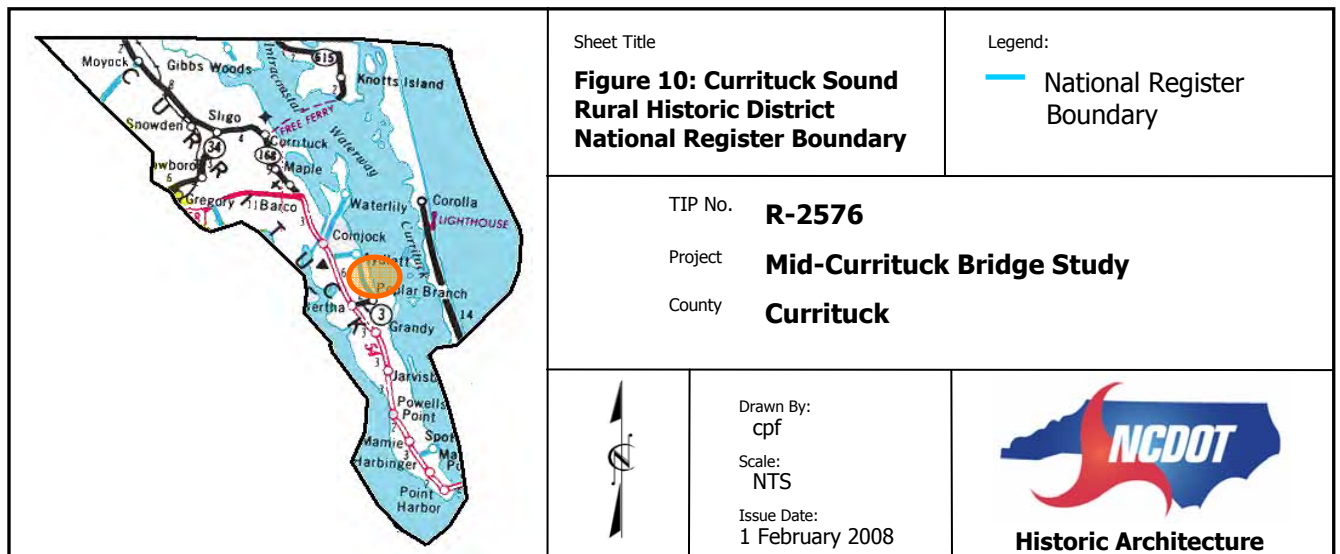
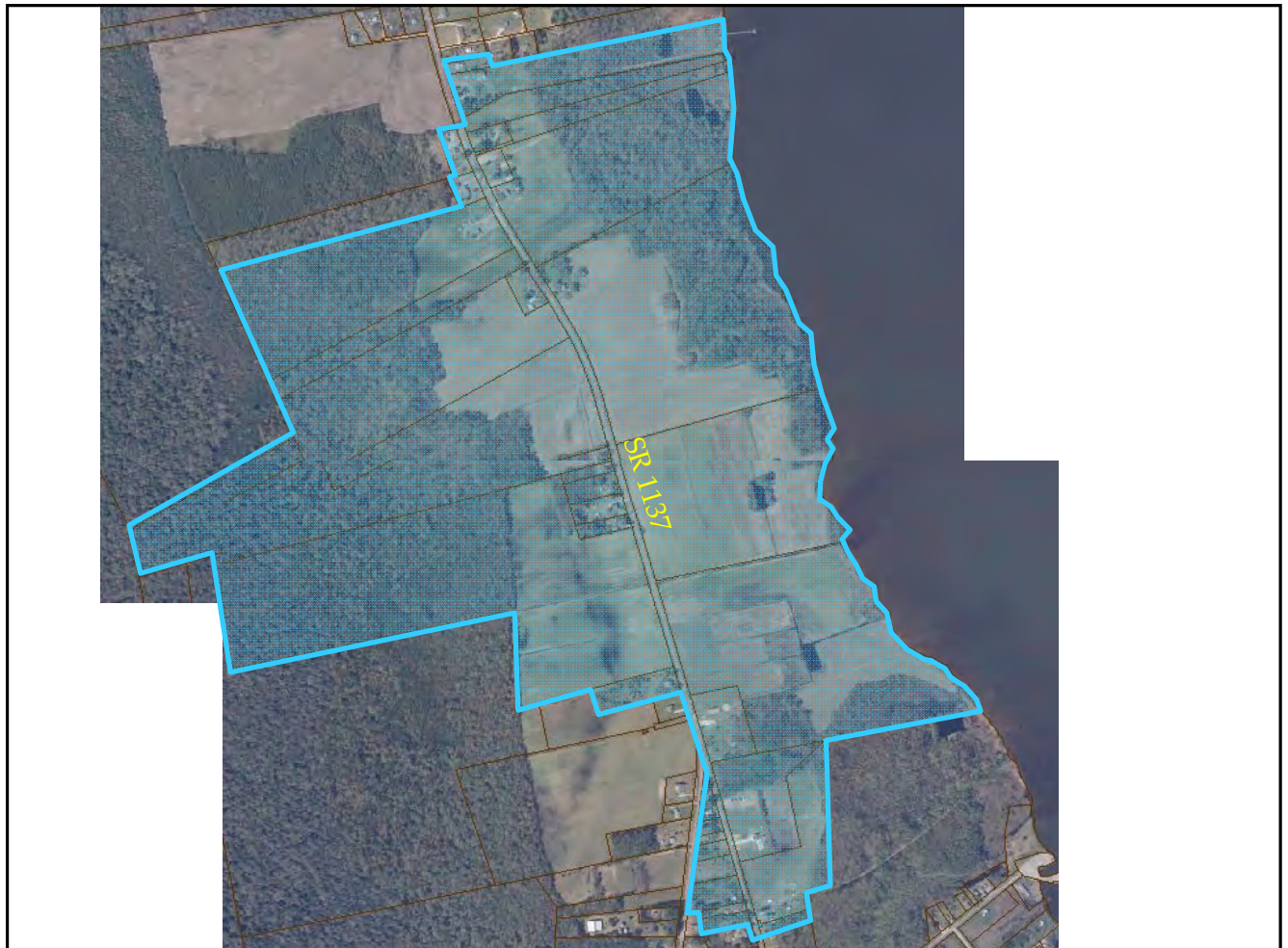
SR 1137 between Aydlett and Poplar Branch

Identification: This district is shown as Property 7 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

The Currituck Sound Rural Historic District spans both sides of the SR 1137 for 1.3 miles between the rural communities of Aydlett and Poplar Branch. The district includes fifteen (15) contributing farms or houses which exemplify vernacular as well as nationally popular styles of the period. Generally situated on deep, narrow parcels, cultivated fields and outbuildings are found primarily to the rear of dwellings. Vernacular one- and two-story frame dwellings, outbuildings, and agricultural fields characterize this early-twentieth-century agrarian landscape. The rural historic district is considered eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. Although some new development has occurred along SR 1137 since 1995, the district retains sufficient integrity overall to continue to be eligible for National Register listing under the stated criteria.



The proposed National Register boundary encompasses approximately 405 acres between the crossroads communities of Aydlett and Poplar Branch. The district boundaries are formed by the Currituck Sound on the east side, properties identified by Currituck County PINs: 009300000830000 and 0093000003B0000 on the south, Maple Swamp on the west side, and Currituck Count PINs 009200000740000 and 009200000810000 to the north. This proposed boundary is illustrated on *Figure 10: Currituck Sound Rural Historic District Boundary* on page 22.



Property 8: Daniel Saunders House (CK 101)

358 Narrow Shore Road

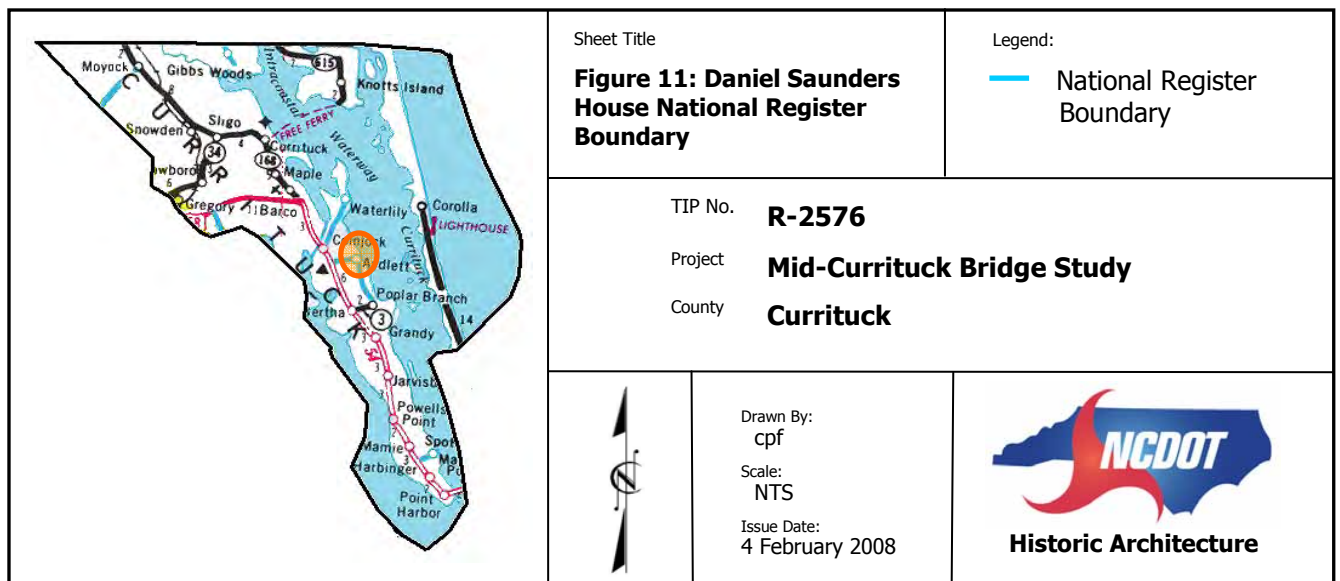
Currituck County PIN: 0082000043A0000



Identification: The Daniel Saunders House is shown as Property 8 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Built circa 1900 and remodeled around 1920, this shingled dwelling has distinctive sawn-work, Craftsman style elements dating to the 1920s, and a detached kitchen connected to the house by a breezeway. The property is a notable example of the simple, early twentieth century vernacular houses once found throughout the county. The house is considered eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for Architecture. The tree-shaded site facing the sound contributes to the significance of the property.

The proposed National Register boundary is located within the 48.73-acre Currituck County PIN 0082000043A0000 and contains approximately 2.26 acres. The existing dirt drive serves as the boundary on the north and west sides and the SR 1137 right-of-way serves as the boundary on the south and east sides. This portion of the parcel includes all contributing elements — the main house, kitchen wing, and tree-shaded yard. The boundary is illustrated on page 24 in *Figure 11: Daniel Saunders House National Register Boundary*.



**Properties Re-Evaluated in this report and
Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Property 9: Baum House (CK 100)

236 Narrow Shore Road

Currituck County PIN: 0082000019B0000

Identification: This Baum House is shown as Property 9 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

The Baum House was determined eligible for the National Register in 1995 under Criterion C for architecture. The two-story, single-pile dwelling exhibited a shake shingle exterior, turned porch posts, two-over-two vertically-divided windows, and two ridgeline chimneys. By December 2007, major changes to the property including vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosure of the front porch, and removal of the chimney shafts caused a significant loss of integrity. Because of these changes, the Baum House is recommended *not eligible* for National Register listing.



Baum House in 1995



Baum House in 2007

Property 10: Currituck Shooting Club (CK 9)

Hunt Club Drive

Identification: This property is shown as Property 10 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Listed in the National Register in 1980, the Currituck Shooting Club is significant for its association with the development of the Currituck Banks as a sport shooting center as well as for its traditional coastal architecture. Fire razed the property in March 2003. The site is currently subdivided for residential development. As the club is no longer extant, it is recommended *not eligible* for the National Register.



Site of the former Currituck Shooting Club in January 2008.

**Properties Evaluated in this Report and
Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Property 12: Samuel McHorney House

4429 Caratoke Highway

Currituck County PIN: 0070000034A0000

Identification: The Samuel McHorney House is identified as Property 12 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Location and Setting: The 0.92-acre property is located on the east side of Caratoke Highway (US 158/NC 168). The house sits approximately 145 feet back from the highway. This section of Caratoke Highway is characterized by a mix of modern commercial development and older residential properties.

Description: The Samuel McHorney House is a two-story, five-bay, single-pile house with a two-story, single-pile rear ell projecting from the northeast corner. The asymmetrical facade features two entrances beneath the hip-roofed, partial-width front porch. The house rests on the original brick pier foundation. The side-gable roof features close eaves and gable-end returns. A wide cornice line on the facade hints of the Greek Revival style. Beaded weatherboard covers the frame building with the exception of the east end of the ell which has asbestos siding. Windows consist of narrow four-over-four double-hung sash. Historic photographs show evidence of porches on both the north and south sides of the rear ell, but neither porch exists today.

The main block of the house features two brick, single-shoulder, gable-end, exterior chimneys, while the ell contains a gable-end interior chimney. Although full access to the interior was not obtained, visual inspection from the outside noted that the interior remains mostly intact with tongue-and-groove ceilings and walls, pine floors, and an enclosed stairway in the rear ell. Simple mantles and chair rails are reportedly intact as well.

There are no historic outbuildings associated with the property. Although the property once contained agricultural outbuildings, no evidence of such buildings remains.



View looking north (above) and south (below) along US 158/NC 168 from the Samuel McHorney House





West facade



Beaded weatherboards



West front and north side elevations



Looking northwest towards rear ell



North side elevation



Interior view of rear ell

Developmental History: According to family history, Samuel McHorney purchased 150 acres of land near Coinjock in 1851.¹ Born in 1809, Samuel appears in the 1840 Federal census as head of a household that also included his wife Bridget, a son, and a female slave under 24 years of age.² By 1850, the family had expanded to three children, the youngest being five-year-old Edmund. Samuel's real estate holdings of \$380 are modest. Of the eighty-six farmers in the Poplar Branch District of Currituck County in 1850, Samuel fell within the fortieth percentile of farmers with valued real estate (twenty-one farmers had no real estate value listed). Ten years later, Samuel had bettered himself considerably. Now the father of seven children, his real estate is valued at \$2500 and his personal property at \$1500, making him the third wealthiest farmer in Poplar Branch District.³ Given this dramatic increase in wealth and the purchase of a sizable amount of land in 1851, it seems likely that the McHorney House was constructed in the early-to mid-1850s. Family history suggests that the rear ell used to be a freestanding slave quarter.⁴ Although clearly an addition (windows exist on the interior of what used to be the rear of the main block), the exact date of incorporation with the original block is unknown. The wide cornice line stretches along the sides of the ell as well as the facade. The ten-room house, including the ell, is constructed of heart pine and originally had hand-blown glass windows and hand-forged door hinges.⁵

The Civil War appears to have affected Samuel McHorney's prosperity. Like others in the county, both his real estate and personal property values dropped significantly by 1870. Edmund, the eldest of three children still living at home is listed as a waterman.⁶ Samuel died in 1872 at the age of 63. By 1880 Samuel's son Edmund (Ed) McHorney had established his own household, married Sarah Louise Baum, and fathered two children. Family history states that they were living in the McHorney House as both Carrie and Ed were born and raised in the house. Samuel's widow Bridget remained close by as she is listed as head of her own household that included her son Ellis, a farm laborer, and her daughter Susan, returned home as a divorcee or widower, and two granddaughters under the age of five.⁷

¹ Written correspondence between J. Rives Manning, Jr and Claudia Deviney. 7 June 2002. Located in the Samuel McHorney House File at Preservation North Carolina Office in Edenton, NC.

² United States Bureau of the Census, 1840, Currituck County, North Carolina, Currituck District p. 117.

³ United States Bureau of the Census, 1860, Currituck County, North Carolina, Narrow Shore District, pp. 77-78.

⁴ Personal interview with Travis Morris, 5 February 2008.

⁵ *Journal of the Currituck County Historical Society* Vol. 1, No. 3, 1976, p. 80.

⁶ United States Bureau of the Census, 1870, Currituck County, North Carolina, Crawford Township, p. 103.

⁷ United States Bureau of the Census, 1880, Currituck County, North Carolina, Crawford Township, p. 2.

Edmund McHorney died in 1901 at age 57. His will divided his farm and property between his two children Carrie McHorney Boswood and Ed McHorney.⁸ Carrie had married Willoughby S. Boswood by the time of her father's death and quite likely was already living in a house built for them on the north half of the McHorney farm (the Boswood-Morris House, evaluated in this report), as the will stipulates that she get the north end of his land. At that time E. B. sold his half of the land, 37½ acres of cleared land and 62½ acres of forest, to his sister with a life estate.⁹

Ed McHorney continued to reside in the McHorney house until his death in 1964. According to his great-nephew Travis Morris, "Uncle Ed was peculiar. We'll say that." He never updated the house with plumbing or electricity, using the fireplace in the front for heat and a small stove in the ell to cook his meals on. He farmed the land around the house, making a living raising watermelons, sweet potatoes, and enough corn to feed his mules.¹⁰

Although it remained in the family, the house stayed vacant after Ed McHorney's death. As noted in a *Virginia Pilot* article on 20 April 2003, the house was identified by the Currituck County commissioners as one of thirty-two dilapidated structures along the US 158/ NC 168 corridor that either needed to be fixed up or torn down. In an effort to save the house from demolition, Preservation North Carolina placed protective covenants on the property and marketed the house for sale. Ron Benedict purchased the property in 2003 and began renovations. The property is currently vacant and available for sale.

Integrity: The Samuel McHorney House possesses integrity of location as it remains at the original site on which it was constructed. The setting has been compromised by modern residential and commercial development directly across the highway. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is very much intact with the only major alteration the loss of porches on the side elevations. Because so few changes have been made to the house, integrity of feeling and association is retained.

National Register Evaluation: The Samuel McHorney House was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Samuel McHorney House is recommended *eligible* for National Register listing.

National Register Criteria Assessment: **National Register Criteria Assessment:** The Samuel McHorney House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible*

⁸ Will of E. McHorney, accessed 19 February 2008 at <http://www.ncgenweb.us/currituck/wills/mchorneye1901.html>.

⁹ Currituck County Deed Book 45, pp. 25-26.

¹⁰ Travis Morris, *Currituck Memories and Adventures* (Charleston, SC: 2007) pp. 97-99.

under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well. There are no known associations of this property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. No evidence of potential past agricultural associations is visible today. Thus, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

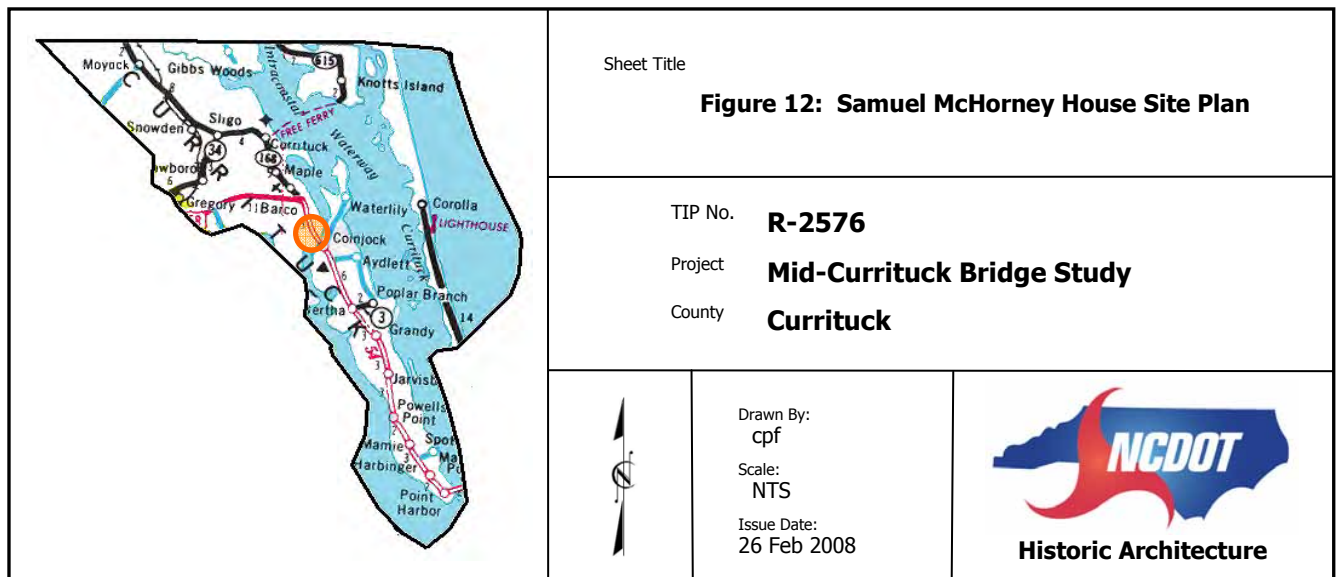
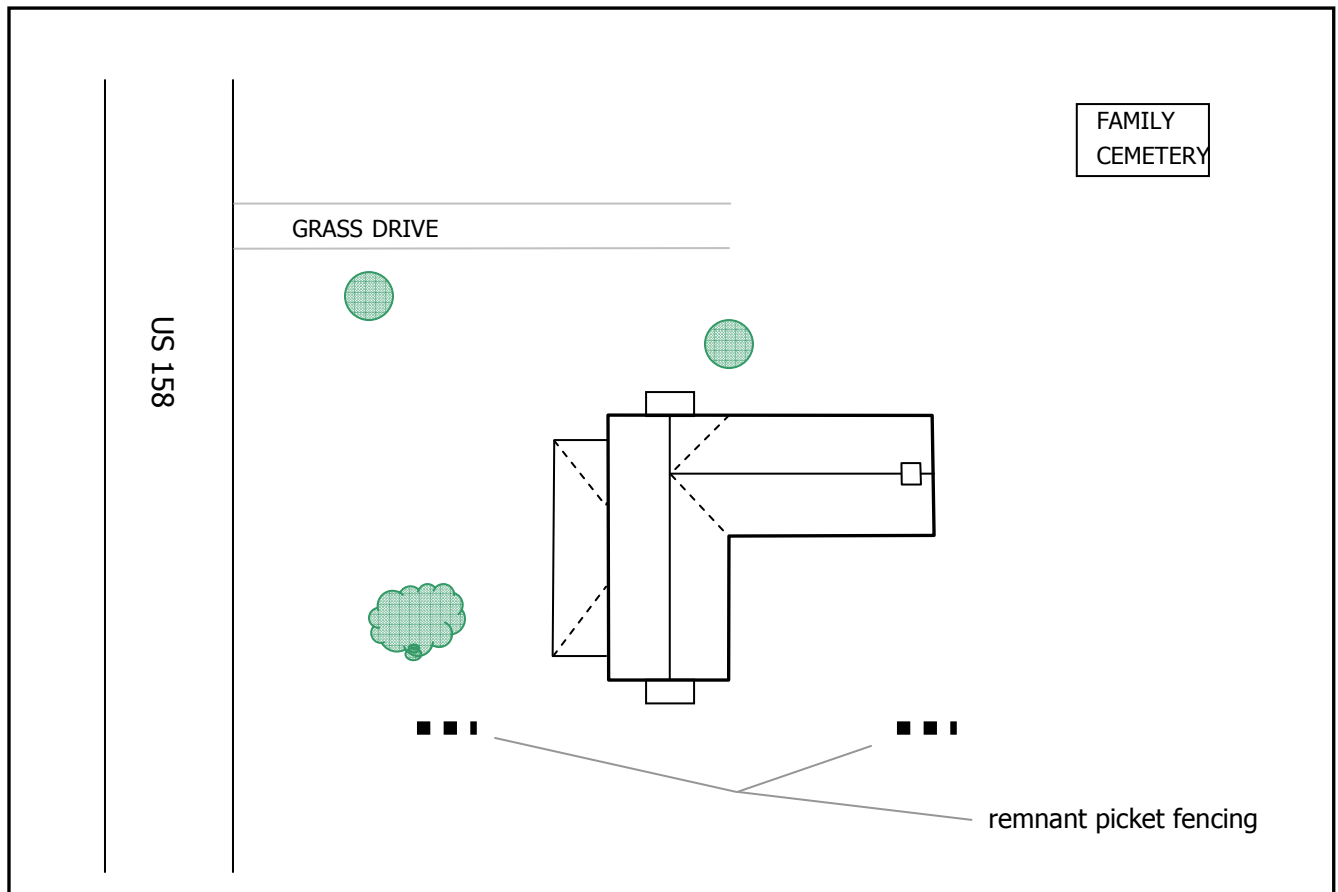
The Samuel McHorney House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group. There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts. Thus the property is not eligible under Criterion B.*

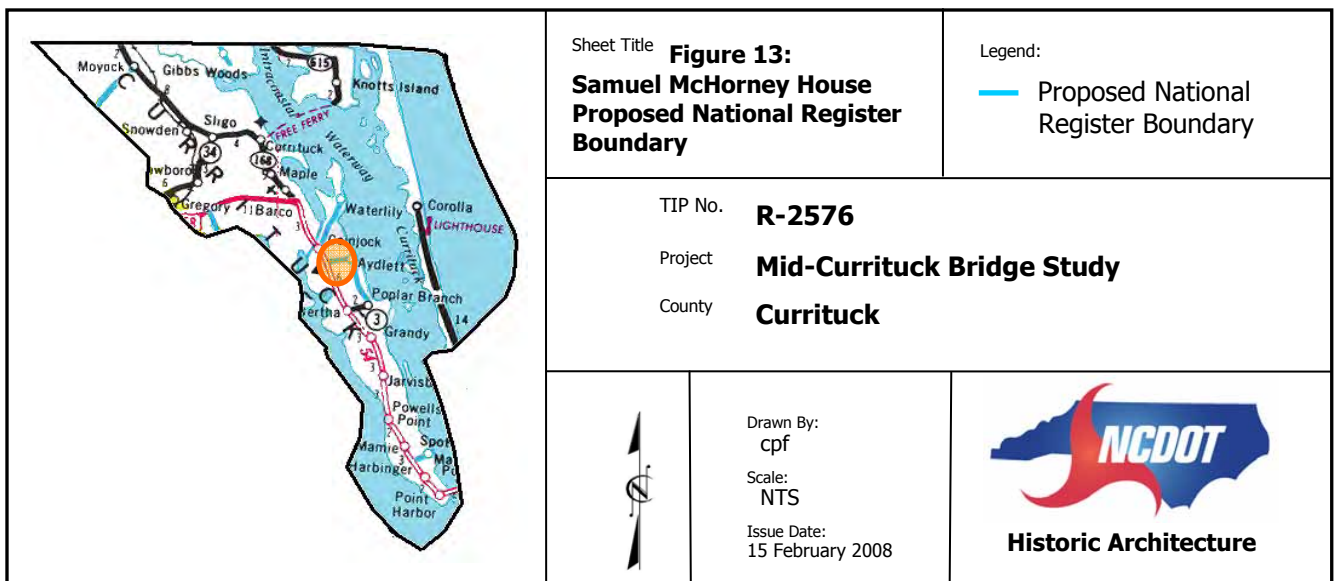
The Samuel McHorney House is recommended **eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The Samuel McHorney House is a rare intact, unaltered example of the two-story, single-pile dwelling. This house is a well-preserved example of a traditional regional form. Therefore the property is recommended eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.*

The Samuel McHorney House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information and is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.*

National Register Boundary: The proposed National Register boundary is Currituck County PIN 00700000032B0000. This 0.92-acre parcel contains the house and the large trees that surround it. The boundary is illustrated in *Figure 13: Samuel McHorney House National Register Boundary* on page 32.

National Register Boundary Justification and Description: The proposed boundary contains the house and its setting. The western boundary extends to the right-of-way along US 158/NC 168.





Property 12: Coinjock Colored School

4364 Caratoke Highway

Currituck County PIN: 007000000870000

Identification: Coinjock Colored School is shown as Property 12 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Location and Setting: The 0.23-acre property is located on the west side of Caratoke Highway (US 158/NC 168). The school sits approximately

ten feet back from the right-of-way and twenty feet from the edge of pavement. The property is located directly north of Center Chapel AME Zion Church and along a stretch of Caratoke Highway that is characterized by sparse residential development, most of which dates to the 1920s or before.



Description: The 1919 Coinjock Colored School is a frame structure that rests on brick piers. Clad in weatherboards, the two-room school contains an assembly room/stage that projects from the north end of the building and is thought to be contemporary with the classrooms. A central front-gabled pavilion that originally contained cloak rooms¹¹ projects from the east facade, the eaves of which extend to cover recessed entrances on either side. Asphalt shingles clad the side-gable roof. A myriad of window types are found on the building, including two sets of large six-over-six classroom windows on the west elevation. Two brick chimney stacks project from within the roof. The exterior exhibits decorative elements not typical to African-American schools from this period, including curved rafter ends, beaded cornerboards on some corners, and hood molding over the windows, door openings, and gable-end vents.

Despite being converted into a residence in the early 1980s, many original interior features remain. The walls and ceiling are tongue-and-groove beadboard. A six-cross-panel, folding partition wall between the north classroom and the elevated auditorium is still in place. The folding partition wall between the two classrooms has been replaced with drywall. The south classroom retains less integrity as it is divided into three rooms, including a bathroom. The pavilion room, originally two cloak rooms¹, was most recently used as a kitchen.

Developmental History: According to local historians, an African-American school was established in Coinjock in 1884. Currituck County deeds show a land transfer in December 1882 from H.S. Simmons and Hetty Ann Simmons to the School Committee of Coinjock No. 12 (for the colored race), the

¹¹ Bates, Jo Anna Heath, ed, *The Heritage of Currituck County* (Winston-Salem: 1985) p. 67.



East facade



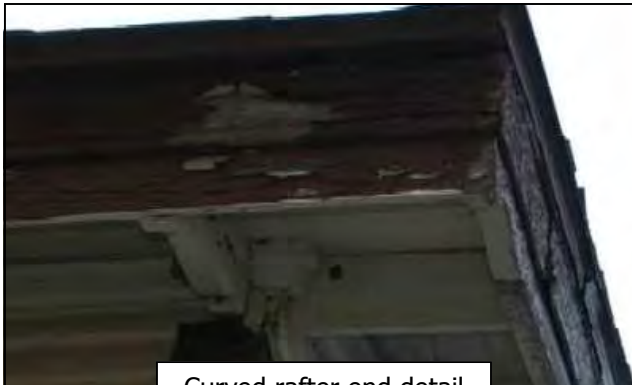
Looking northwest from the highway



East side and west rear elevations



Six-over-six classroom windows



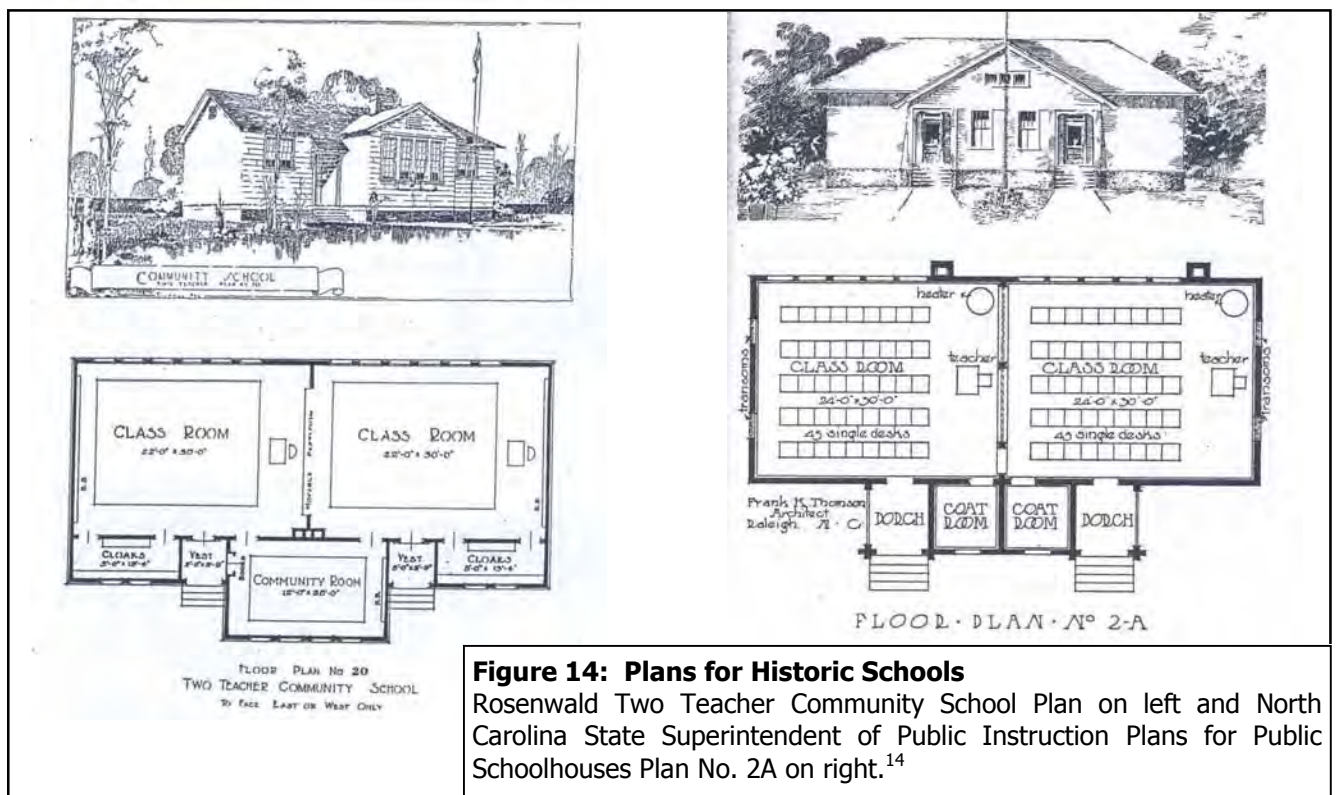
Curved rafter end detail



View of north classroom looking towards
the assembly room/stage

dimensions of which closely resemble the existing modern tax parcel.¹² The present school building dates to 1919. In August of that year the Currituck County Board of Education combined Crawford schools 6 (Barco) and 7 (Coinjock) into one district. According to the school board minutes, children of both districts would “be allowed to attend the Rosenwald Schoolhouse now being built.”¹³

It appears that the Rosenwald Fund provided some construction money for the Coinjock Colored School, however a standard Rosenwald Community School Plan was not built. The school building, as it exists today, more closely resembles Plan No. 2-A from the North Carolina State Superintendent of Public Instruction Plans for Public Schoolhouses than the Rosenwald Two Teacher Community School (see *Figure 14* below), although neither plan allows for a separate raised assembly room. The most probable explanations for non-adherence to a standard plan is interpretation by the community as to what was needed in the new school building and, more likely, construction of the building by a member of the local community who was not a carpenter by trade.



¹² Currituck County Deed Book 36, p. 521.

¹³ Alice Hunt Lindsey, ed, “(Colored) African-American School History Currituck County, NC 1867-1950,” p. 5.

¹⁴ Julius Rosenwald Fund, *Community School Plans*, revised 1928, p. 23; North Carolina State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *Plans for Public Schoolhouses*, Third Edition (Raleigh, NC: 1914) p. 37.

Foreman Simmons, a fifty-year-old African-American farm laborer built the Coinjock Colored School. He also helped construct the Center Chapel AME Zion Church located adjacent to the school in 1904.¹⁵ Building materials came from Kramer Brothers in Elizabeth City. School board minutes show Simmons receiving payments for his work throughout 1919 and 1920 with his final payment in October 1920.¹⁶

A closer examination of two additional extant school buildings further bolsters the idea that the Coinjock Colored School is more closely based on Plan No. 2-A rather than a Rosenwald Community School Plan. The 1924 Avent School (NS 1099) in Nash County is a good example of an extant Rosenwald School two-teacher type Plan No. 20 and is shown below. Warren Grove School (CO 63), a circa 1915 schoolhouse located approximately sixty miles away in Chowan County, bears a closer resemblance to the school in Coinjock. All schools have a front-gable pavilion and a side-gable roof, however only Warren Grove and Coinjock have eaves that extend to cover recessed entrances.

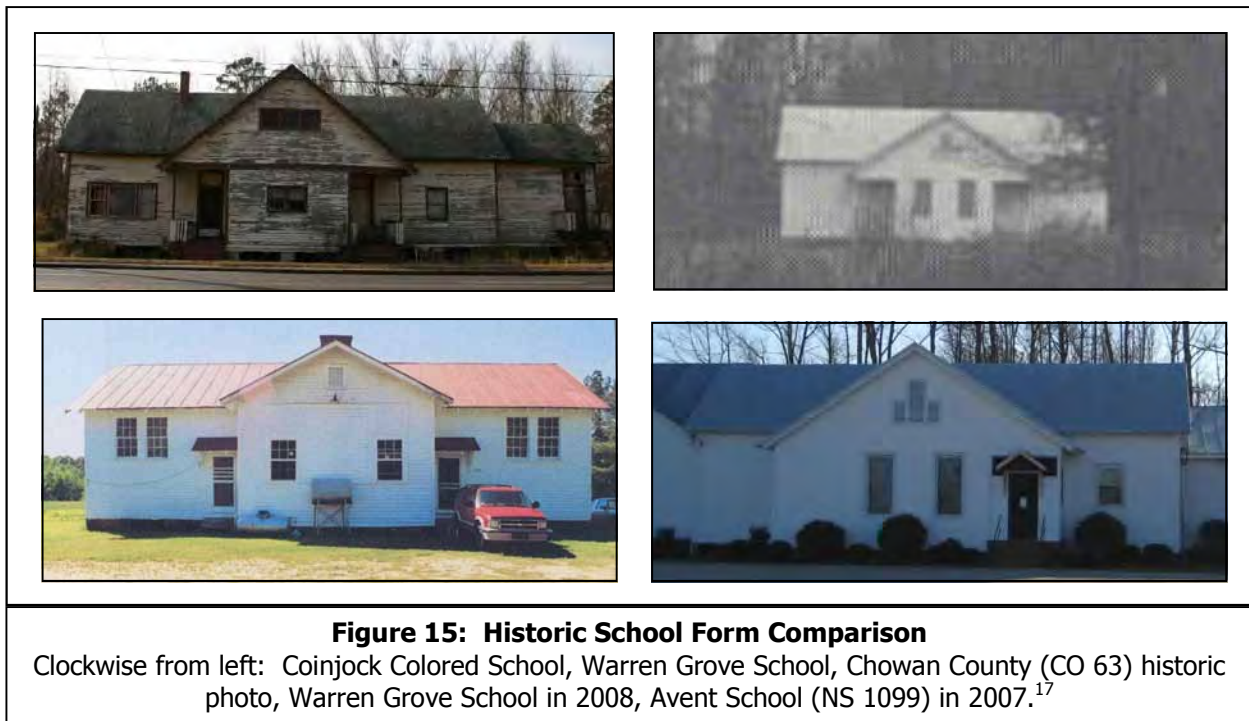


Figure 15: Historic School Form Comparison

Clockwise from left: Coinjock Colored School, Warren Grove School, Chowan County (CO 63) historic photo, Warren Grove School in 2008, Avent School (NS 1099) in 2007.¹⁷

¹⁵ United States Bureau of the Census, 1920, Currituck County, North Carolina. Enumeration District 27, Sheet 10-A; Center Chapel AME Zion Church, "Annual Homecoming Service Bulletin," 27 August 2006.

¹⁶ Lindsey, pp. 6-7.

¹⁷ Warren Grove historic photo source: Catherine W. Bisher and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: 1996) p. 146; Avent School photo source: Marvin A. Brown, "Research Report: Tools for Assessing the Significance and Integrity of North Carolina's Rosenwald Schools and Comprehensive Investigation of Rosenwald Schools in Edgecombe, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Wayne, and Wilson Counties," 2007, p. 136.

Post-war education plans for Currituck County included consolidation of African-American schools. While the school board placed a value of \$3000 on the Coinjock Colored School, they determined that it would be more cost effective to educate all African-American children in one new school than it would be to upgrade the five existing schools to a proper sanitary condition.¹⁸ The new Currituck Union School opened in September 1950.

Judge Chester Morris purchased the school for \$600 in 1951.¹⁹ By 1981, the Barrington family owned the property, although it is not known when the school was sold by Judge Morris. Language in the deed specifically states that the premises “be used for residential purposes only and that at no time shall they be used for any commercial purpose or for a place of public gathering other than they may be used for religious purposes.”²⁰ As mentioned in the physical description, the school has been modified for use as a house. The property is currently vacant and appears to have been so for some time.

Integrity: Coinjock Colored School possesses integrity of location and setting as it remains at the original site on which it was constructed and maintains its rural coastal setting with few modern intrusions. Integrity of design is intact. The footprint of the building remains unchanged since construction. Physical inspection on site led to the determination that the assembly room is contemporary with the classrooms rather than a later addition. Window bays do not appear to have been modified, with the exception of an entrance created from a historic window opening on the west elevation. Despite some alterations on the inside, enough original detailing remains to convey integrity of materials and workmanship. Given this, integrity of feeling and association are evident as the property continues to express the historic character of a rural, early-twentieth-century African-American school.

National Register Evaluation: Coinjock Colored School was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Coinjock Colored School is recommended *eligible* for National Register listing.

National Register Criteria Assessment: Coinjock Colored School is *eligible* for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be*

¹⁸ Lindsey, pp. 10-11.

¹⁹ Currituck County Deed Book 80, p. 343.

²⁰ Currituck County Deed book 174, pp. 109-111.

associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well. The property is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage/Black as an intact example of an early-twentieth-century African-American school that received Rosenwald funding and was built through the physical efforts of the local African-American community.

Coinjock Colored School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general nor on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts. Thus Coinjock Colored School is not eligible under Criterion B.

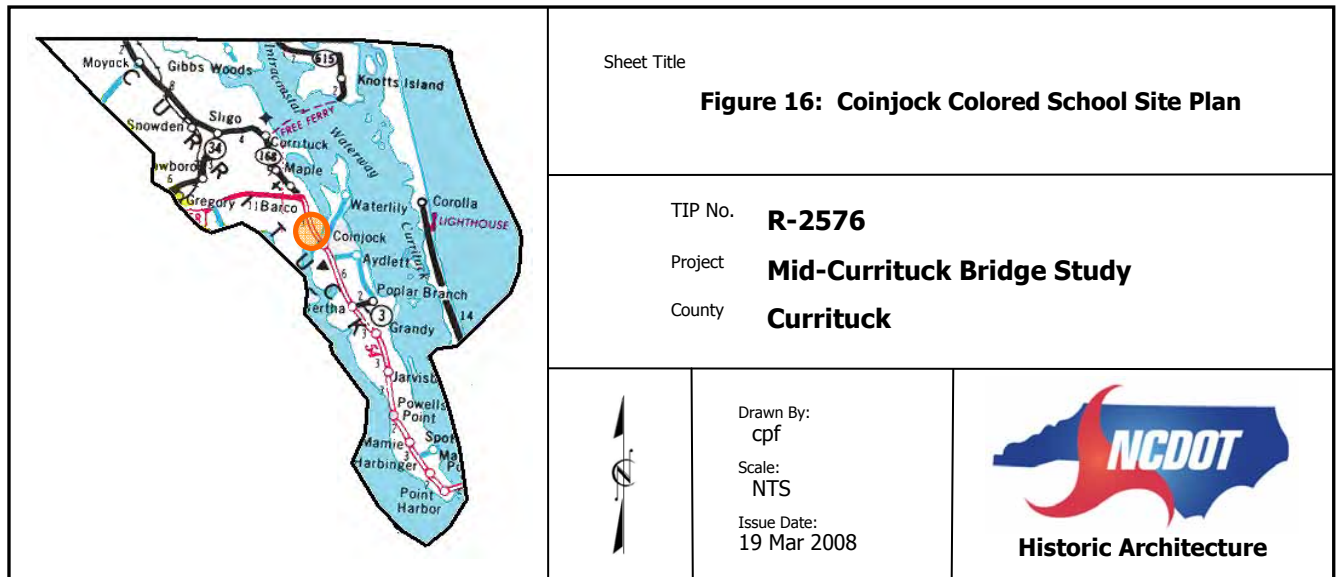
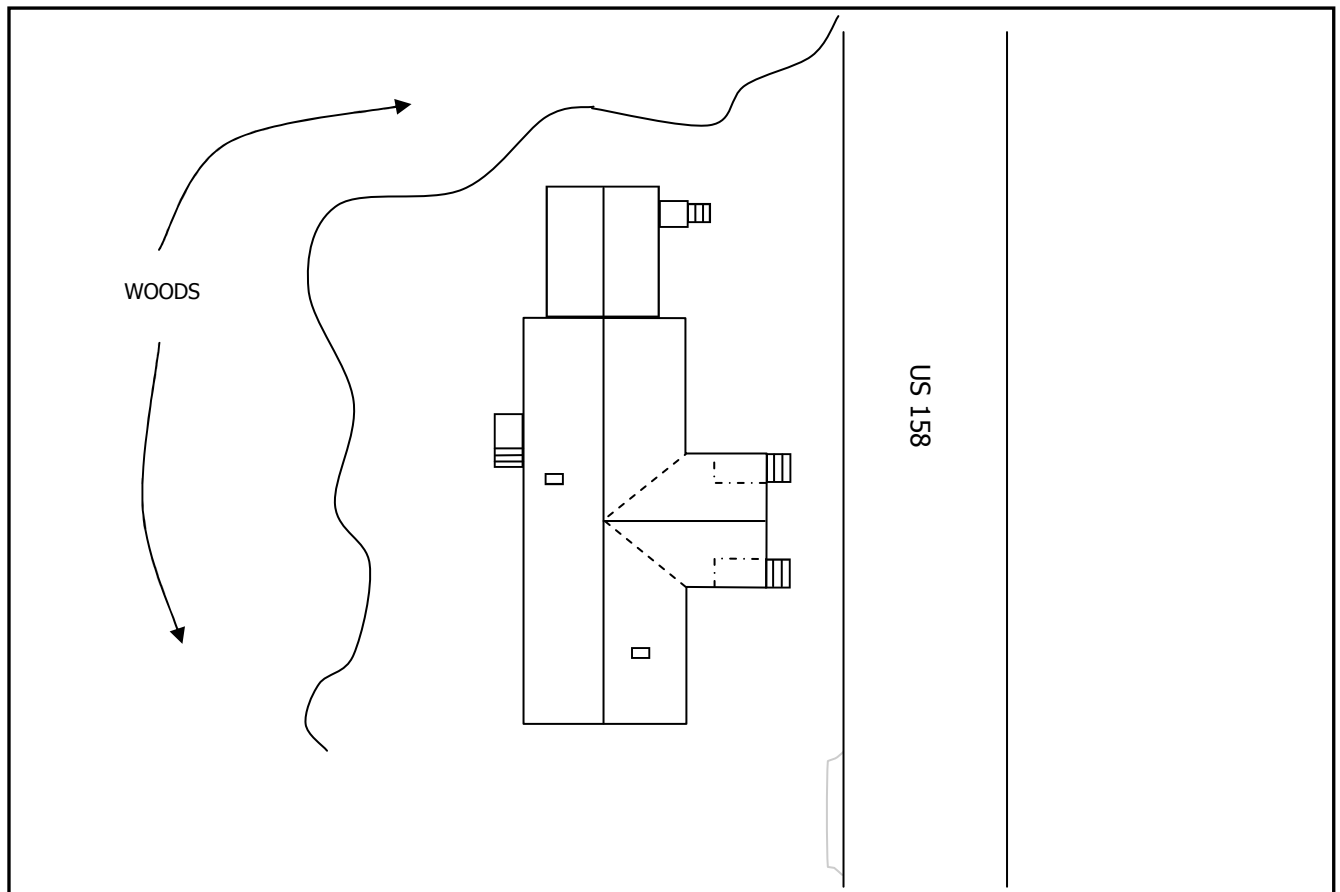
Coinjock Colored School is recommended **eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* This school is one of only two surviving early-twentieth-century African-American schools built with Rosenwald funds in Currituck County, and the only school that retains architectural integrity.¹⁹ Therefore, Coinjock Colored School is recommended eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

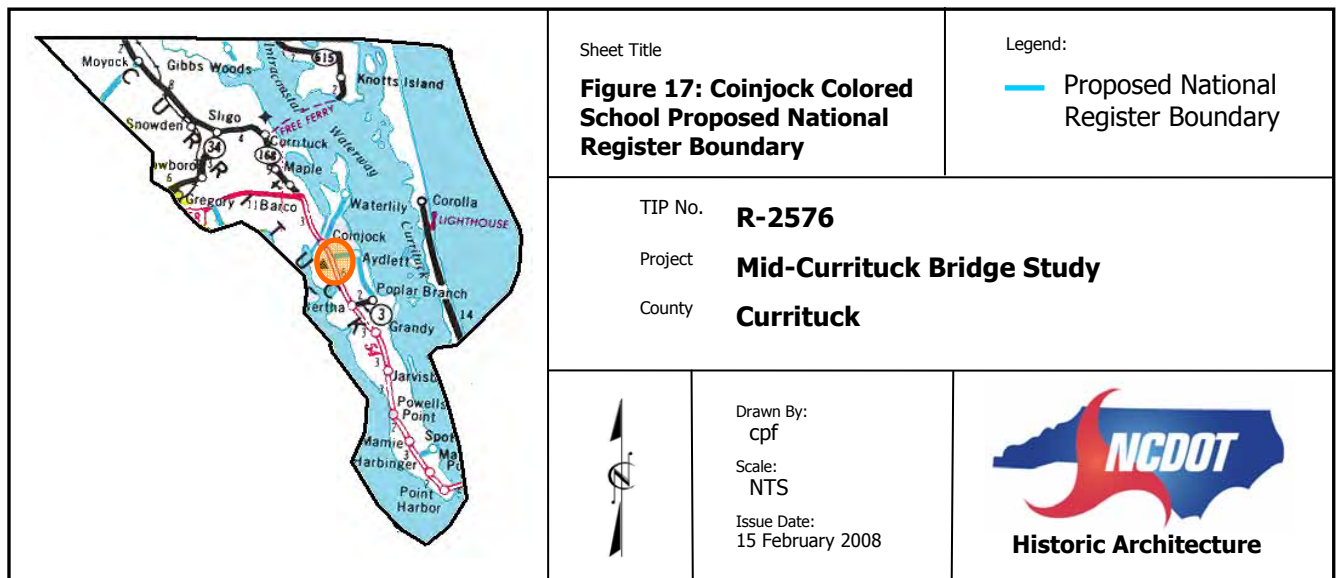
Coinjock Colored School is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

¹⁹ Currituck County originally had three schools constructed using Rosenwald funds. The schools were located in Coinjock, Gregory, and Moyock. The Gregory School is believed to be no longer extant. The Moyock School was determined eligible for National Register listing as part of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey for NCDOT Project TIP No. R-4429C under Criterion A only.

National Register Boundary: The proposed National Register boundary is the current property boundary, Currituck County PIN 007000000880000. The 0.38-acre parcel contains the church and its grassed lawn. The boundary is illustrated in *Figure 17: Coinjock Colored School National Register Boundary* on page 41.

National Register Boundary Justification and Description: The proposed boundary contains the school and all National Register contributing features. It is approximately the same size as the parcel purchased by the School Committee of Coinjock No 12 (for the colored race) in 1884. The eastern boundary extends to the right-of-way along US 158/ NC 168.





**Properties Evaluated in this Report and
Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Property 13: House

4451 Caratoke Highway

Currituck County PIN: 007000000310000

Identification: The house at 4451 Caratoke Highway is shown as Property 13 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.



Location and Setting: The 0.93-acre property is located on the east side of Caratoke Highway (US 158/NC 168). The house sits approximately fifty feet back on the parcel and below the current grade of the highway. Large evergreens surround the house on three sides. The property is located along a stretch of Caratoke Highway that is characterized by a mix of modern commercial and residential development to the south and historic residential development to the north.

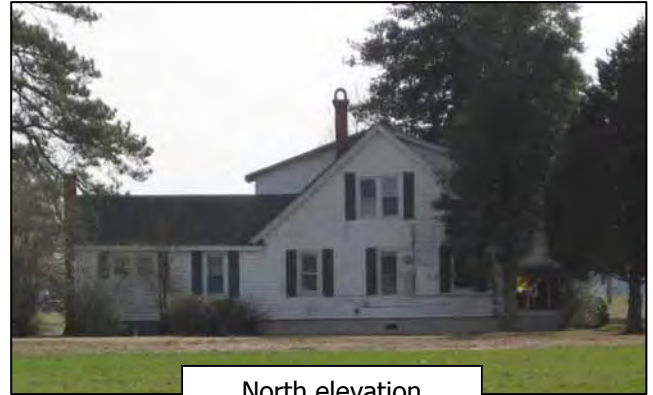
Description: 4451 Caratoke Highway is a circa 1920s or 1930s, one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow with a large shed-roof dormer extending almost the entire width of the facade. A one-story rear ell projects off the northeast corner of the house. The vinyl-sided house rests on a continuous concrete foundation. Modern vinyl, double-hung windows are found throughout the house and original casings have either been covered with vinyl siding or removed. Paired windows flank either side of the nonhistoric wood front door. A mix of simple columns and square posts support the sloping roof to create the full-width front porch. The porch is currently screened in and sheltered beneath wide metal awnings. Two brick chimneys are present – one small stack located within the rear slope of the roof and the other on the gable-end exterior of the rear ell. Green asphalt shingles clad the roof.

Two additions are present. The single-story rear ell contains two rooms. A full-width porch spans the south side, part of which has been enclosed. A two-story addition projects from the middle of the south elevation. The first story is sheathed with painted plywood and the second story is encased in vinyl. Triple awning windows and paired double-hung sash windows pierce the south elevation of this addition.

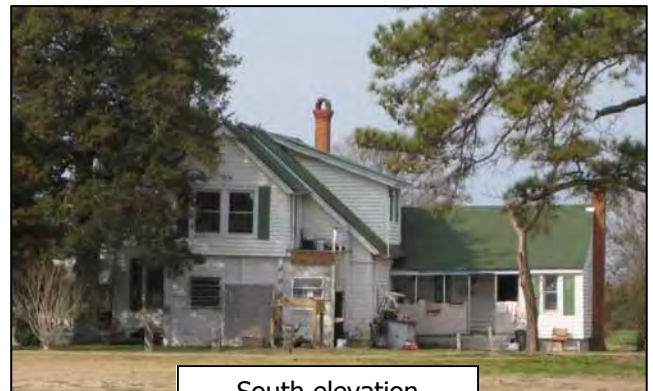
The most distinctive architectural feature of this dwelling is a centered shed dormer on both the front and rear elevations. The six-bay front dormer extends almost the entire width of the facade while a smaller two-bay dormer is located on the rear. Generally, this house type gained popularity in the 1920s as a result of widely-circulated catalogs advertising “house kits” by national distributors such as Sears Modern Homes and the Aladdin Company. Although based out of Bay City, Michigan, the Aladdin Company located a southeastern distribution center in Wilmington, NC. Styles



West facade



North elevation



South elevation

found in these catalogs could be easily copied by local builders. D.S. Kramer and Sons, a lumber mill located in Elizabeth City, is known to have supplied lumber for houses and schools in Currituck County. It is possible that the Kramers, two of whom were prolific and accomplished contractors in Elizabeth City, were responsible for the popularity of this practical building type throughout Currituck County.

Integrity: 4451 Caratoke Highway possesses integrity of location as it remains at the original site on which it was constructed. Integrity of setting has been lost. Modern commercial development directly south of the property has destroyed the original rural, agrarian setting. Replacement siding and windows, a new foundation, and the nonsympathetic addition on the south side compromise integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Given the numerous changes to the dwelling, the house no longer expresses integrity of feeling or association.

National Register Evaluation: 4451 Caratoke Highway was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 4451 Caratoke Highway is recommended *Not Eligible* for National Register listing.

National Register Criteria Assessment: 4451 Caratoke Highway is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There

are no known associations of this property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. No evidence of potential past agricultural associations is visible today; no historic agricultural outbuildings remain on the property; and no land associated with the dwelling is currently in agricultural production. Therefore, 4451 Caratoke Highway is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

4451 Caratoke Highway is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general nor on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts. Thus 4451 Caratoke Highway is not eligible under Criterion B.

4451 Caratoke Highway is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The property is a typical example of a common building type found throughout Currituck County. Loss of historic building material and the addition on the south side result in compromised integrity.

The shed-roof dormer bungalow is a common sight in Currituck County. The width of the dormer and number of small, square windows located within it are the major variants, otherwise the form stays the same. Three bungalows with such dormers are located along US 158/NC 168 within the APE for this project. An informal windshield survey in the county close to the project area identified four other bungalows with at least four windows in the front dormer. Most of these held a higher level of integrity than 4451 Caratoke Highway. (Photographs of these examples are located in Appendix III.)

Because of the lack of integrity and because many other examples of this building type survive in the county, 4451 Caratoke Highway is recommended not eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

4451 Caratoke Highway is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary:

Not Applicable.

National Register Boundary Justification and Description:

Not Applicable.

Property 14: Boswood-Morris House

4379 Caratoke Highway

Currituck County PIN: 0070000034A0000

Identification: The Boswood-Morris House, located at 4379 Caratoke Highway, is shown as Property 14 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Location and Setting: The 2.27-acre property is located on the east side of Caratoke Highway (US 158/NC 168). The house sits approximately two hundred and twenty feet back from the highway. Two rows of mature oak trees stretch from the highway to the house. Foundation plantings are located on all sides of the house. The property is located along a stretch of Caratoke Highway that is characterized by sparse residential development with some modern commercial properties to the south.



Description: The Boswood-Morris House is a two-story, five-bay, single-pile house. According to family history, the house was constructed in 1901.²⁰ A two-story rear ell projects from the northeast corner. The vinyl-sided house rests on a brick pier foundation, portions of which have been infilled. Composite shingles top the roof. Two-over-two, vertically-divided, double-hung windows are found throughout the house and appear to be original although they are currently covered by modern storm windows. The rear ell features a porch on the south elevation that has been encased in vinyl and nonhistoric single-pane, double-hung windows. The full-width, hip-roofed front porch has been completely rebuilt with modern materials including 4"x4" porch posts, metal screening, and large canvas awnings. The house contains three gable-end interior chimneys. The two on the original block feature modest corbelling.

Five outbuildings are associated with the property. A historic privy (now a storage shed) and a modern garden shed are located directly behind the house. The wood and metal, open-air farm buildings are located on an adjacent tax parcel.

Developmental History: Willoughby S. Boswood constructed this house in 1901 by for his new bride, Carrie McHorney Boswood. The timber for the house came from the adjacent woods and labor costs totaled \$100. The house is located on the northern portion of the McHorney land. The

²⁰ Personal interview with Travis Morris, 5 February 2008.

Boswoods and later the Morris family farmed the land surrounding the house. Typical crops included sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, and later watermelons. The families used mules to plow the fields and also raised hogs.²¹

The Boswood's daughter, Edna Earl Boswood, married Chester Morris, a lawyer originally from Gates County in 1926. They raised their only child, Travis, in the house. Travis farmed the land from 1955 to 1970, after which he began to work in real estate. Travis's daughter, Rhonda Morris, currently resides in the house.



West facade



South side elevation



East rear elevation



Privy and shed

²¹ Personal interview with Travis Morris, 5 February 2008.

Integrity: The Boswood-Morris House possesses integrity of location and setting as it remains at the original site on which it was constructed and the setting remains predominantly rural. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by the addition of vinyl siding and the wholesale replacement of the front porch. As a result of these changes, the house is no longer able to accurately convey the decade in which it was constructed and has lost integrity of feeling and association.

National Register Evaluation: The Boswood-Morris House was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 4379 Caratoke Highway is recommended *Not Eligible* for National Register listing.

National Register Criteria Assessment: **National Register Criteria Assessment:** The Boswood-Morris House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no known associations of this property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although the land surrounding the house was farmed historically, agricultural production ceased in 1970. Therefore, the property is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The Boswood-Morris House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general nor on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts. Thus the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

The Boswood-Morris House is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3)*

possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The property is a typical example of a common residential building type found throughout Currituck County. The Samuel McHorney House, another two-story, single-pile house, is located within the viewshed of this property and retains a greater level of integrity. Although the form of the Boswood-Morris House is still evident, the property lacks distinctive characteristics that make it eligible for National Register listing. Therefore the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The Boswood-Morris House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary:

Not Applicable.

National Register Boundary Justification and Description:

Not Applicable.

Property 15: Center Chapel AME Zion Church

4364 Caratoke Highway

Currituck County PIN: 007000000880000

Identification: Center Chapel AME Zion Church is shown as Property 15 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*.

Location and Setting: The 0.38-acre property is located on the west side of Caratoke Highway (US 158/NC 168). The church sits approximately fifty feet back from the right-of-way. The property is located directly south of the Coinjock Colored School and along a stretch of Caratoke Highway containing sparse residential development.

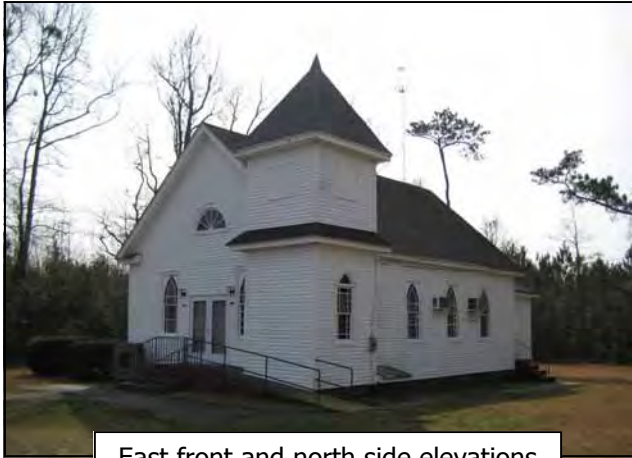


Description: The circa 1904 Center Chapel AME Zion Church is a rectangular-shaped chapel encased in vinyl siding with a corner tower and a hip-roofed rear addition. A pyramidal roof with a small metal spire tops the corner tower. Vinyl siding covers the original vent openings in the tower. The asphalt-shingled front-gable roof has molded eaves with partial returns. The asymmetrical facade contains a double-leaf door flanked by fixed windows that have a Gothic pointed-arch design made from colored glass. Modern storm doors cover the nonhistoric six-panel front doors. A half-round window pierces the gable end above the entrance. Colored glass windows featuring the same Gothic pointed-arch motif are located on the north and south elevations. A small brick chimney flue extends through the slope of the roof on the south side. Brick steps and a brick ramp, both with iron railings, lead up to the front entrance.

Developmental History: According to the church history, church trustees organized this AME Zion Church in 1886, although services were held in the area as far back as 1868. They purchased the land for the church on November 9, 1885. Bridget McHorney sold one-quarter of an acre to the Colored Church Trustees (CCT) in fee simple, with explicit wording in the deed that the premises be used and maintained by the church for worship.²³ The present building is the second church constructed at this site. Little is known about the first church or why a new church was built. The current church was constructed between 1904 and 1906. Henry Welstand, a Coinjock merchant from England, constructed the building with help from church members Alex Thomas and Foreman Simmons. Foreman Simmons also built the Coinjock Colored School directly north of the church. The half-round window in the front gable is said to be a replica of an window in the original church "that was shaped like a moon."²⁴

²³ Currituck County Deed Book 38, p. 324.

²⁴ Center Chapel AME Zion Church, "Annual Homecoming Service Bulletin," 27 August 2006.



East front and north side elevations



South elevation



Window detail



West rear and north side elevations

Over the years, church members modified the building. A small shed-roofed addition has been added to the rear. Nonhistoric double-leaf doors and storm doors serve as the main entrance. Vinyl siding encases both the church and the bell tower, obscuring some original detailing. The building still serves as a church although it is not known how regularly services are held. An annual homecoming service is held in August each year.

Integrity: Center Chapel AME Zion Church possesses integrity of location and setting as it remains at the original site on which it was constructed and maintains its rural coastal setting with few modern intrusions. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by vinyl siding but the original form of the church is still evident. Center Chapel AME Zion Church has lost integrity of feeling and association as an example of an early-twentieth-century, rural, African-American church in Currituck County.

National Register Evaluation: Center Chapel AME Zion Church was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Center Chapel AME Zion Church is recommended *not eligible* for National Register listing.

National Register Criteria Assessment: Center Chapel AME Zion Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no known associations of this property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Therefore, Center Chapel AME Zion Church is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

Center Chapel AME Zion Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this

property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general nor on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts. Thus Center Chapel AME Zion Church is not eligible under Criterion B.

Center Chapel AME Zion Church is recommended **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The addition of vinyl siding, new entrance doors, and nonhistoric lighting flanking the entrance has resulted in a loss of integrity. As a result, this property no longer clearly illustrates the features common to rural, early-twentieth century African-American churches. This property is a modest vernacular church building of which there are others found throughout the county. The building does not embody distinctive characteristics and thus is not eligible under Criterion C.

Center Chapel AME Zion Church is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The property does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary: Not applicable.

National Register Boundary Justification and Description: Not applicable.

Bibliography:

Anonymous. Will of Edmund McHorney. Accessed 19 February 2008 at [http:// www. ncgenweb.us/ currituck/wills/mchorneye1901.html](http://www.ncgenweb.us/currituck/wills/mchorneye1901.html).

Bates, Jo Anna Heath, ed. *The Heritage of Currituck County*. Winston-Salem: Albemarle Genealogical Society, Inc., 1985.

Bisher, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996.

Brown, Marvin. "Research Report: Tools for Assessing the Significance and Integrity of North Carolina's Rosenwald Schools and Comprehensive Investigation of Rosenwald Schools in Edgecombe, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Wayne, and Wilson Counties." Unpublished report prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, 2007.

Center Chapel AME Zion Church. "Annual Homecoming Service 138th Church Anniversary 1886-2006" Bulletin. Copy located in NCDOT TIP No. R-2576 Project File, Raleigh, NC.

Currituck County Board of Education. Minute Book, Office of the County Superintendent of Schools, Volume Number 1, 1887-1915. Copy located at the North Carolina State Library, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

_____. Annual Report of the Public Schools of Currituck County, 1914-1915. Currituck Courthouse, NC: Currituck County Board of Education, 1915. Copy located at the North Carolina State Library, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

Currituck, NC. Currituck County Assessor's Office. Real Property Tax Records.

Currituck, NC. Currituck County Register of Deeds. Currituck County Land Records.

Currituck County Vertical Files. Currituck County Library, Barco NC.

Interview with Travis Morris, Coinjock, North Carolina, 5 February 2008.

Journal of the Currituck County Historical Society 1, no 3 (1976): 74, 79-81.

Lindsey, Alice Hunt, ed. "(Colored) African-American School History Currituck County, NC 1867-1950." Unpublished report located in the Currituck County Library Vertical Files, Barco, NC.

Mattson, Alexander, & Associates. "Mid-Currituck Bridge Study: Phase II (Intensive Level) Architectural Survey and Evaluations of Eligibility." Unpublished report prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, November 1995.

_____. "Phase I (Reconnaissance Level) Architectural Survey for Currituck Sound Area Transportation Study, Currituck and Dare Counties." Unpublished report prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, August 2004.

Morris, Travis. *Currituck Memories and Adventures: More Tales from a Native Gunner*. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007.

North Carolina Division of Archives and History. *Grandy School*. Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. 1997.

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. "Plans for Public Schoolhouses." Third Edition, 1914.

Preservation North Carolina, Edenton office. Samuel McHorney House File.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Federal Census Schedules. 1840, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1920.

Appendix I: HPO Correspondence



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

January 18, 1996

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 Mid-Currituck Sound Bridge, Currituck County, R-2576, Federal Aid Project BRS-000S(35), State Project 6.049002T, ER 96-7986

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of December 5, 1995, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., concerning the above project.

The following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Currituck Beach Light Station

Currituck Shooting Club. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding the proposed boundary reduction for this property.

Whalehead Club

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

Corolla Historic District. This district is the only rural community on the Currituck Banks surviving from the early twentieth-century, and is eligible under Criterion A for community planning and Criterion C for architecture. We believe the boundaries for the district should be extended to include the National Register-listed Currituck Beach Light Station.

Christian Advocate Baptist Church. This church is an intact example of early-twentieth century rural church design with an unusual nave and transept plan, and is eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

Ellie and Blanton Saunders Decoy Workshop. This property exemplifies the small scale decoy making operations once found throughout the county, and

109 East Jones Street • Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807



Nicholas L. Graf
January 18, 1996, Page 2

is eligible under Criterion A for industry. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries for this property.

Dr. W. T. Griggs House. This property is eligible under Criterion B for its association with locally prominent physician and public school advocate Dr. W. T. Griggs and under Criterion C for architecture as one of the finest early twentieth century houses in the county. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries for this property.

Currituck Sound Rural Historic District. This district is eligible under Criterion A for community planning and development because it illustrates the development of the region and under Criterion C for its collection of traditional house forms and vernacular versions of nationally popular styles.

Daniel Saunders House. This property is eligible under Criterion C as a notable example of early twentieth century vernacular dwellings in the county. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding boundaries for this property.

Baum House. This property is eligible under Criterion C for architecture because of its traditional regional form and waterfront proximity.

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

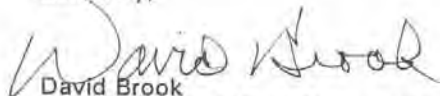
Gallop School. This property had undergone extensive remodeling and lacks integrity.

Poplar Branch Arts and Crafts Center. This property is less than fifty years old and lacks the outstanding significance necessary to meet criteria consideration G.

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

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

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

Federal Aid #

TIP# D-2576 County: Currituck
Turnpike Authority

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: **Mid-Currituck Bridge**

On **7 January 2008** representatives of the

- ☒ North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
☐ Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
☒ North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
☐ Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- ☐ Scoping meeting
☒ Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
☐ Other

All parties present agreed

- ☐ There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- ☐ There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- ☐ There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 16, 17, 18 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. 22-35
- ☐ There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- ☐ All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- ☐ There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Courtney Zoca 7 January 2008
Representative, NCDOT Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Representative, HPO Date

Renee Medhill-Early 1-7-08
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

REPORT ON 15, 19, 20, & 21

**Appendix II:
Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic
Places Through HPO Concurrence
On 7 January 2008**



204 Narrow Shore Road
PIN: 0082 0000 013 0000



5067 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0080 0000 066 0000



5005 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0082 0000 062 0000



4881 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0071 0000 075 0000



4494 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 107 0000



4488 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 106 0000

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through HPO Concurrence



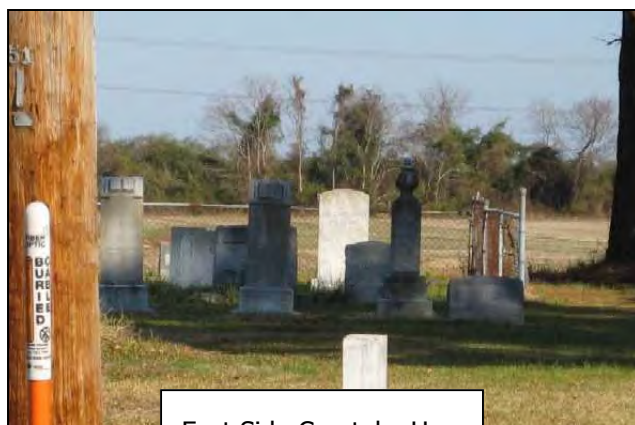
4484 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 105 0000



4317 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 40A 0000



4311 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0082 0000 42A 0000



East Side Caratoke Hwy



4285 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 044 0000



4171 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 49C 0000

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Through HPO Concurrence



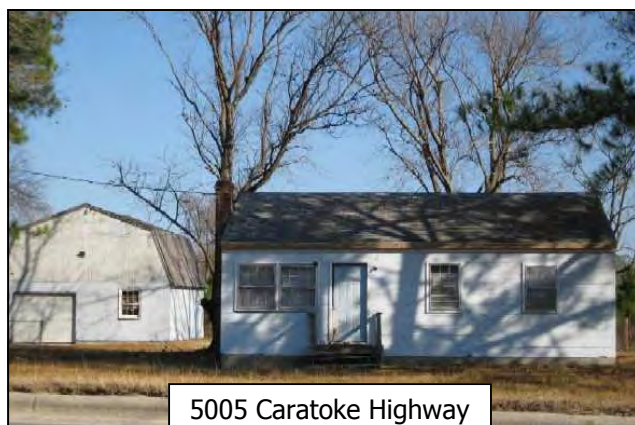
4150 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 69A 0000



4141 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 056 0000



4131 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0069 0000 51A 0000



5005 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0069 0000 048 0000



4109 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0069 0000 049 0000



4108 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 067 0000



4096 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0070 0000 065 0000



4068 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0069 0000 043 0000



4042 Caratoke Highway
PIN: 0062 0000 139 0000

**Appendix III: Representative Photographs of Shed-roof Dormer Bungalows
In Currituck County**



4317 Caratoke Highway



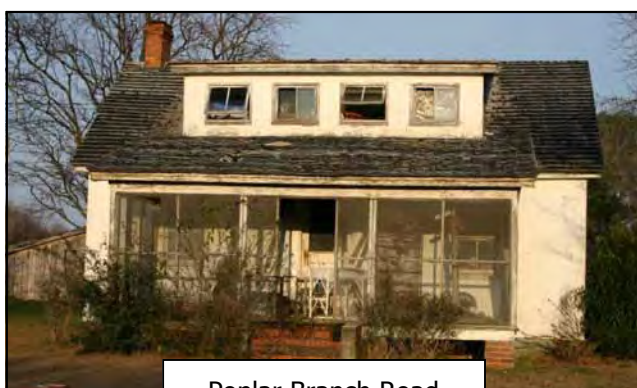
4285 Caratoke Highway



Caratoke Highway
Grandy vicinity



Maple Road
Maple vicinity



Poplar Branch Road
Grandy vicinity