
VANCE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

PHASE ONE



1978 Image of tobacco barns at Locust Hill (VN0112) courtesy of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, a division of the NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources



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May 2024

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This material was produced with assistance from the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of the Interior.

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PROJECT HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

Hurricane Michael

Hurricane Michael reached North Carolina on Thursday, October 11, 2018, crossing the state from the southwest to the northeast. It brought heavy rains: four to nine inches of rain fell within a twenty-four-hour period, and isolated areas reported nearly ten inches of rain.¹ The heavy rainfall caused the Dan and Yadkin Rivers to crest out of their banks and resulted in significant flooding, during which forty-six flash floods were reported in North Carolina.² Additionally, wind gusts in excess of sixty miles-per-hour downed trees and power lines.³

On October 10, 2018, Governor Roy Cooper issued a State of Emergency for sixty-six counties likely to be impacted by the storm, and on February 1, 2019, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) granted a Disaster Declaration for the twenty-one counties most impacted by the storm, including Vance County.⁴ In the immediate aftermath of the storm, news reports from the Henderson-based WIZS radio station were focused on local curfews and power outages. Throughout November and December of 2018, follow-up news reports were focused on financial assistance available for county farmers, specifically North Carolina's Agricultural Disaster Relief Program.⁵ While no evidence of wind or water damage remained on the landscape by 2021, these programs and news reports indicate that damage to crops and livestock, presumably from flooding, was the largest impact of the storm in Vance County.

Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund

Because of the FEMA Disaster Declaration following Hurricane Michael, Vance County was made eligible for funds provided through the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF). The ESHPPF program, which is authorized by Congress and funded from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, is designed to address disaster-related historic property needs unmet through other funding sources.

¹ North Carolina Department of Public Safety, "Governor Cooper Requests Federal Disaster Assistance for 21 Counties Hit Hard by Hurricane Michael," <https://www.ncdps.gov/news/press-releases/2018/12/12/governor-cooper-requests-federal-disaster-assistance-21-counties-hit> (accessed December 27, 2021).

² North Carolina Department of Public Safety, "Michael Leaves Path of Downed Trees, Power Outages and Road Closures," <https://www.ncdps.gov/news/press-releases/2018/10/12/michael-leaves-path-downed-trees-power-outages-and-road-closures> (accessed December 27, 2021); The Weather Channel, "Hurricane Michael Recap: Historic Category 5 Florida Panhandle Landfall and Inland Wind Damage Swath," <https://weather.com/storms/hurricane/news/2018-10-11-hurricane-michael-recap-gulf-coast-southeast> (accessed December 27, 2021).

³ The Weather Channel, "Hurricane Michael Recap: Historic Category 5 Florida Panhandle Landfall and Inland Wind Damage Swath," <https://weather.com/storms/hurricane/news/2018-10-11-hurricane-michael-recap-gulf-coast-southeast> (accessed December 27, 2021).

⁴ North Carolina Department of Public Safety, "Gov. Cooper Issues Emergency Orders to Prepare for Hurricane Michael," <https://www.ncdps.gov/news/press-releases/2018/10/10/gov-cooper-issues-emergency-ordersprepare-hurricane-michael> (accessed December 27, 2021); North Carolina Department of Public Safety, "North Carolina Receives Federal Disaster Declaration for Tropical Storm Michael," <https://www.ncdps.gov/news/press-releases/2019/02/01/north-carolina-receives-federaldisaster-declaration-tropical-storm> (accessed December 27, 2021).

⁵ North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, "First Round of State's Agriculture Disaster Checks Headed to Farmers," <https://wizs.com/first-round-states-agriculture-disaster-checks-headed-farmers/> (accessed December 27, 2021).

In 2018, six states and one territory, including North Carolina, received grants from the ESHPF program after experiencing significant damage from Hurricanes Florence and Michael, as well as Typhoon Yutu. The grant received by North Carolina will support repair and recovery of properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. The State of North Carolina allocated some of this funding to support the countywide documentation of historic resources in six counties, including Vance County. These surveys will help ensure North Carolina's treasured cultural resources are included in future resiliency and disaster planning efforts.

Rural historic properties and farmland in low-lying areas, especially adjacent to Kerr Lake and along the Roanoke and Tar Rivers and their many tributaries, are especially susceptible to flooding from future severe weather events. Additionally, vacant and/or abandoned properties are particularly vulnerable to wind and water damage from even mild storms. Information gleaned from this comprehensive architectural survey will aid local, state, and federal governments in planning for, and responding to, natural disasters and may lead to activities that help protect Vance County's historic resources from future extreme weather events.

Survey Overview

Between 1974 and 1975, Mary Ann Lee and Michael Southern of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO) conducted a reconnaissance survey of Vance County that included the documentation of approximately 140 properties in the county's rural areas and Henderson. Lee and Southern's fieldwork was later published as part of "Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin," a regional survey report produced in 1977 in partnership with the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.⁶ Henderson was the focus of an architectural survey between 1978 and 1979, much of which influenced the 1987 listing of the Henderson Central Business District in the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequent survey work has largely been the result of Section 106-related documentation, though a number of properties have been documented at the request of the public, typically as part of individual National Register listings. As of 2021, the NC-HPO had documented 358 individual properties in Vance County. Twenty-two of those properties have been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (see Appendix A).

The primary objective for Phase One of the Vance County Comprehensive Architectural Survey was to update the existing survey data for 358 properties, including approximately 220 properties within the city of Henderson and 140 rural properties. Surveyors attempted to identify damage to historic properties that could be attributed to Hurricane Michael; however, the storm brought primarily

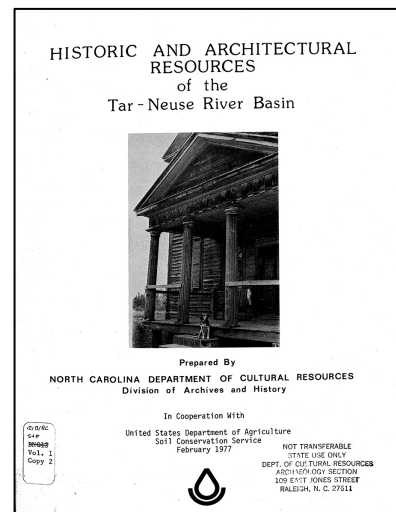


Figure 1: "Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin" Courtesy of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, a division of the NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

⁶ Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin. Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources, [Raleigh, N.C.], 1977.

flooding and downed trees to the area, and fortunately little substantial damage to the county's buildings was noted. Another critical component of the Phase One survey involved the collection of geospatial data for each property, utilizing the CRSurveyor Collector App, a cultural resources survey tool that uses the Esri ArcGIS platform. Finally, surveyors identified approximately 400 additional properties that warrant recordation in Phases Two and Three.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Vance County Comprehensive Architectural Survey included a comprehensive survey of historic resources throughout Vance County, including within the three municipalities of Henderson, Kittrell, and Middleburg, and those resources within the Henderson Central Business Historic District (NR 1987). Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski served as principal investigators, researchers, and field surveyors.

The survey was divided into three phases: (1) updating existing survey data, planning for comprehensive survey in Phases Two and Three, and collecting geospatial data and assessing the extent of storm damage in CRSurveyor; (2) surveying properties in rural Vance County (including the small municipalities of Kittrell and Middleburg); and (3) surveying properties within the county seat of Henderson.

Phase One

Phase One included the full resurvey of previously surveyed resources throughout Vance County. Fieldwork took place from August to October 2021, during which time surveyors verified the existence of approximately 358 previously surveyed resources. Surveyors utilized USGS maps; GIS maps prepared by NC-HPO; aerial photos dating from 1993, 1998, 2010, and 2017; and contemporary Google aerial imagery to locate previously surveyed resources and to verify the existence of resources that were inaccessible due to gated driveways or to their remote locations. Extant buildings were comprehensively resurveyed with updated field survey forms, written descriptions, and digital photographs. The exact locations of extant buildings were mapped using CRSurveyor.



Figure 2: Annotated USGS map of the Townsville Quad of Vance County created by GIS Analyst Andrew Edmonds (NC-HPO) in 2021 for use during the Vance County Comprehensive Architectural Survey

Phase One also included a windshield survey of properties along all roads in Vance County to identify approximately 400 additional resources, including subdivisions and neighborhoods, that warrant intensive survey in Phases Two and Three. Surveyors prioritized buildings with high material integrity and interesting or unique design elements; farmsteads with complexes of intact outbuildings; community buildings, including churches and schools; and properties associated with populations that have been underrepresented in previous surveys and published histories. Surveyors also identified potential historic districts and planned neighborhoods that warrant documentation.

Finally, a working bibliography was prepared during Phase One. Printed sources were collected and basic archival research, including the examination of historic plats, historic newspapers, Sanborn maps, city directories, and additional property records, was carried out as

appropriate to provide additional data for previously surveyed properties and to identify additional properties for intensive survey. Contact was made with local historians, residents, and interested parties to identify resources that are locally significant and warrant documentation.

Materials gathered during the fieldwork and research portions of Phase One were used to update and fully populate database records. Written summaries were prepared for all surveyed properties, and changes since the previous surveys were noted as appropriate.

Database

Existing paper survey files and National Register nominations were used as the basis for the survey update. During Phase One fieldwork, surveyors coded all previously surveyed properties using the following categories: No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Substantial Change by Improvement, Removed from Site, or Not Found. Properties may have additionally been coded to indicate No Access or Outbuilding Loss. For all previously surveyed properties, the NC-HPO staff scanned paper survey files and entered data from the files into the database records. Following Phase One fieldwork, the consultants fully populated the remainder of each database record, updated narrative summaries of previously recorded properties and generated report forms from the database for inclusion in the paper survey files. A digital copy of the updated database was presented to the NC-HPO.

Photographs

Digital survey photos that meet or exceed the NC-HPO's requested minimum size were taken using a digital SLR camera. Photos of both primary and secondary resources were labeled according to the NC-HPO guidelines, and contact sheets were printed for inclusion in the paper survey files. Labeled digital survey photos were submitted to the NC-HPO.

Paper Files

For each previously surveyed property, the field survey notes, site plans, printed contact sheets, and printed database records, as well as any related notes and documentation gathered during the project, were added to the existing paper files stored in the NC-HPO archives.

Maps

Annotated USGS maps and online GIS maps were prepared by the NC-HPO. These maps, together with an NC-HPO layer specifically created for CRSurveyor, were used during Phase One to identify the locations of previously surveyed properties. A map layer in CRSurveyor prepared by NC-HPO, coded by building date, was used to identify twentieth-century residential developments in the county that may be worthy of recordation during Phases Two and Three of the project.

Survey Report

The findings of the Phase One survey are included in this report, which includes this methodology, basic historic and architectural context, and a preliminary bibliography. The report also provides statistics classifying all previously surveyed properties and highlights trends by region of the county.

OVERVIEW OF VANCE COUNTY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

During the Phase One survey, a windshield survey was conducted to identify properties for documentation during Phases Two and Three. The reports prepared for those phases will include historic context narratives for both extant resources surveyed during those phases, as well as resources that have been lost over time. Phase Two will focus on the history and development of the rural areas of the county, while Phase Three will focus on the City of Henderson. The following narrative provides an overview of the primary historical themes relevant to Vance County and the associated resource types that will be evaluated in subsequent reports.

Phase Two Historic Context

Settlement and Early Development

Vance County encompasses approximately 253 square miles in north-central North Carolina and is bordered by Granville County to the west, Franklin County to the south, and Warren County to the east, having been formed from these three counties in 1881. To the north, Vance County is bordered by Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The county is located in North Carolina's Piedmont region, which is of a relatively flat or gently rolling topography extending across the central region of the state from the Appalachian Mountains in the west to the coastal plain in the east.⁷

Vance County was originally inhabited by the Occaneechi peoples. The Occaneechi previously settled along the Eno River to the southwest, near present-day Hillsborough in Orange County, but in the early 1700s they moved northeast and merged with the Saponi. A camp is believed to have been located near present-day Williamsboro, which offered a mineral spring, known as the Nutbush Mineral Spring, and abundant game. A Saponi camp was also located north of present-day Henderson. All of these camps appear to have been abandoned by the 1760s. The Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation is recognized by the North Carolina government and remains active in Orange and Alamance Counties.⁸ The Phase Two report will include discussion of the early agricultural, educational, religious, and social history of the Indigenous peoples.

The county's rolling hills have been carved by a number of waterways. The Roanoke River winds along the border of North Carolina and Virginia, filling the present-day Kerr Lake Reservoir in northern Vance County, North Carolina, and southern Mecklenburg County, Virginia, before flowing southeast to the Albemarle Sound. Vance County is also part of the Tar-Pamlico River Basin. This watershed originates with the freshwater Tar River near Roxboro, then passes through Vance County in the upper basin before becoming the brackish Pamlico River in the lower basin, ultimately flowing eastward to its termination at the Pamlico Sound. The watershed provides important habitat for rare and endangered freshwater species, as well as dependent bird, reptile, and mammal species. The river basin provides opportunities for hiking, biking, paddling, wildlife viewing, and other outdoor recreational activities, including the

⁷ Jay Mazzocchi, "Vance County," *NCpedia*, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/vance>.

⁸ Mazzocchi, "Vance County"; Pearl Lee Woodlief, *History of Vance County*, 1949, Local History Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, North Carolina, 1-2.

105-acre Fox Pond Park in Henderson.⁹ Larger creeks in the county include Anderson Creek, Buffalo Creek, Crooked Run, Flat Creek, Little Island Creek, Mill Creek, Nutbush Creek, Ruin Creek, and Sandy Creek. These waterways facilitated European settlement of the county in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As newcomers from Virginia and eastern North Carolina moved to the region, they constructed dams and ponds for grist and sawmills, a number of which remain on the landscape.¹⁰ The Phase Two report will discuss the establishment of early industries, the construction of early mill, bridge, and dam infrastructure, and the impact of these resources on the development of the county.

In addition to the navigable waterways, early European settlers also utilized rough, early roads that intersected near the Nutbush Mineral Spring, extending southwest to Oxford and Roxboro, south to Raleigh, east to Warrenton, and north to Clarksville, Virginia. By 1740, a small settlement known as Nutbush had been established, formed around a store, tavern, and St. John's Church. In 1787, the settlement became the first chartered town in Granville County (now Vance County) and was renamed Williamsborough (now Williamsboro), by which time the town included several stores, taverns, churches, and homes, as well as a post office. The town was the center of education in Vance County, with the Williamsborough Male and Female Academies, the Bingham Military School, and Judge John Williams' law school.¹¹ The Phase Two report will include the development of early roads and the importance of Williamsboro as the center of commerce, social life, and education in eighteenth-century Vance County.



Figure 3: St. John's Episcopal Church at Williamsboro (1975) courtesy of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, a division of the NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

The soils of Vance County are ideal for agriculture, primarily consisting of a variety of well-drained sandy loam types that support cultivation of tobacco and grains, as well as livestock pasture.¹² In the mid-eighteenth century, most landowners practiced subsistence farming, cultivating corn, wheat, produce, cotton, and flax for home use, as well as some tobacco for sale. The enslavement of African American laborers increased accordingly, as these cash crops were more labor-intensive to cultivate. Though Vance County had not yet been formed, the 1790 census reported that 50 percent of Warren County residents, 38 percent of Granville County residents, and 36 percent of Franklin County residents were enslaved laborers. By 1860, these figures had increased to 66 percent in Warren County, 47 percent in Granville

⁹ North Carolina Environmental Education, "Tar-Pamlico River Basin," <https://files.nc.gov/deqee/documents/files/tar-pamlico.pdf>.

¹⁰ Woodlief, *History of Vance County*, 1-5, 7, 15-16.

¹¹ George T. Blackburn, *The Heritage of Vance County, North Carolina, Volume I*, Winston-Salem, NC: Vance County Historical Society/Hunter Publishing, 1984, 23-26; Vance County Heritage Book Committee, *Vance County Heritage, North Carolina* (Walsworth Publishing Company, 2011), 35; J. H. Colton, "North Carolina with Part of Virginia and South Carolina," 1863, David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, Stanford University, <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/RUMSEY~8~1>.

¹² United States Bureau of Chemistry & Soils and North Carolina Department of Agriculture, "Soil Map, North Carolina, Vance County Sheet," 1918, *North Carolina Maps*, University of North Carolina, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/328/rec/8>.

County, and 50 percent in Franklin County.¹³ It appears that few, if any, tobacco-related buildings remain extant from the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries. Though cotton was grown in the county during this period as well,¹⁴ it was on a small scale and no cotton-related buildings are known to be extant. Resources related to early agricultural production and the labor system of enslaved people in Vance County appear to be rare. The Phase Two report will explore early agricultural trends, as well as the history of enslaved African American laborers in the county.

The geology of the county has created opportunities for mining and quarrying due to a vein of granite that bisects the county from east to west. In 1835, the Greystone Quarry was established about two miles northeast of present-day Henderson. The quarry produced dimension stone, which is natural stone cut to specific shapes and sizes for specific needs, that was used throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the construction of bridges, railroads, roads, and culverts, including the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, as well as buildings, including the North Carolina Capitol building.¹⁵ The Phase Two report will discuss the establishment and operation of the quarry, its role in the construction of infrastructure throughout the county, and its impact on the rural economy.

Numerous crossroads communities formed throughout the county in the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, typically including a cluster of stores, churches, homes, and, in some cases, a school. Many of these early communities were named for prominent landowners, or by prominent landowners in honor of friends or family members. Some of these communities formed around a large or stylish family home and/or family-operated country stores, including Dabney, Watkins, Kittrell, Bobbitt, Hicks, and Townsville.



Figure 4: Store in Townsville

Geography provided the inspiration for the names of some crossroads communities, such as Flat Rock, so named for a distinctive exposed rock near the intersection of Satterwhite Point and Mabry Mill roads; Middleburg, named for its location about halfway between Raleigh and Weldon; and Midway (later Dexter), located about halfway between Oxford and Williamsboro. Others formed around and were named for churches, including Cokesbury near the Cokesbury Methodist Church, St. Andrews near the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, and Carey Chapel near Carey Chapel Baptist Church.¹⁶ Though a small number of crossroads communities retain a cluster of historic buildings, such as Townsville with a post office, stores, lodge, fire station, service station, and houses, the commercial component of most crossroads communities has been lost, though some retain country stores, such as Vicksboro. Many of the buildings that inspired the names of crossroads communities also remain intact, including the Bobbitt House and Store, Carey Chapel Baptist Church, Cokesbury Methodist Church, Hicks House, and St.

¹³ Lincoln Mullen, "The Spread of U.S. Slavery, 1790-1860," George Mason University, <https://lincolnmullen.com/projects/slavery>.

¹⁴ *Vance County Heritage*, 1-2.

¹⁵ Woodlief, *History of Vance County*, 48; *Vance County Heritage*, 26.

¹⁶ *Henderson Daily Dispatch*, Bicentennial Edition, 1976, Local History Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, North Carolina; *Vance County Heritage*; Woodlief, *History of Vance County*; Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*; John Bullock Watkins, Jr., *Historic Vance County and "Happy, Healthy, Hustling, Henderson"* (Henderson, NC: self-published, 1941), 32-34.

Andrews Presbyterian Church. The Phase Two report will discuss the development of crossroads communities in the sparsely populated county, the importance of country stores in providing basic goods to nearby residents, and the role of country stores, churches, schools, and other institutions as the social and economic centers of crossroads communities.

Civil War and Reconstruction

Vance County had not yet been established at the time of the Civil War, and, as a result, little about the antebellum and Civil War eras has been documented in histories of the county. However, men from Franklin, Warren, and Granville Counties, from which Vance County was later formed, enlisted in the Confederate Army, including a company from present-day Henderson. Some of Vance County's Confederate soldiers are buried in the Kittrell Confederate Cemetery and Elmwood Cemetery's "Confederate Square" in Henderson. No major military action took place in the region during the war years; however, the homefront likely suffered many of the same challenges as other areas of the state, including labor shortages, supply shortages, and soaring prices of staple goods. The diversity of agriculture, presence of grist mills, construction of the railroad, and establishment of Henderson prior to the Civil War aided the county's economic recovery following the war.¹⁷ The Phase Two report will discuss the importance of generalized agriculture, early industry, and the railroad to the recovery of the economy and growth of rural communities in the second half of the nineteenth century.



Figure 5: Confederate Cemetery (VN0026)

The agricultural economy, especially as it related to tobacco and cotton, struggled to recover following the emancipation of the county's enslaved labor force. Many large farms were subdivided, and it appears there was little growth on farms immediately following the war; the absence of farmhouses and agricultural buildings from this period is notable. The rural economy recovered by the end of the nineteenth century with the introduction of bright leaf tobacco, which dominated the Vance County tobacco industry well into the twentieth century.¹⁸ Tobacco-curing barns, pack houses, and ordering houses/pits related to bright leaf tobacco cultivation during this period remain extant primarily in the southern half of the county. The Phase Two report will discuss the agricultural depression immediately following the Civil War, the introduction of bright leaf tobacco to Vance County, and the impact of the establishment of the Henderson tobacco market on the county's rural economy and landscape.



Figure 6: Henderson Institute (VN0019; NR 1995)

¹⁷ National Park Service, "Soldiers and Sailors Database," *The Civil War*, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>; *Vance County Heritage*, 85-87; Michael Southern, "Vance County," in *Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin: Appendix 24, Vance County Inventory*, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1977; Woodlief, *History of Vance County*, 18-22; *Henderson Daily Dispatch*, Bicentennial Edition.

¹⁸ Woodlief, *History of Vance County*, 30-31; *Vance County Heritage*, 1-2; Blackburn, *The Heritage of Vance County*, 62-63.

African American residents, for the most part, appear to have remained in Vance County immediately following emancipation. Some of these residents became tenant farmers or sharecroppers, but there was a substantial number of African American landowners as well. In response to racial segregation following the Civil War, African American communities formed their own churches that provided mutual support and served as the center of community life. African American schools, including the Henderson Institute, Kittrell College, and about thirty rural graded schools, were often built near the churches, as were stores, lodges, and other community institutions. Many of these congregations remain active throughout the county, and some schools and lodges also remain extant.¹⁹ The Phase Two report will discuss the development of African American communities following emancipation, including the increasing codification of racial segregation through the enactment of Jim Crow laws at the turn of the twentieth century, as well as African American agricultural history.

Twentieth-Century Vance County

During the first decades of the twentieth century, growth in Vance County was concentrated in Henderson, while the rural areas of the county appear to have had little, if any, growth until the 1940s. Some rural residents enlisted in World War I and World War II, while others took wartime manufacturing jobs in Henderson or continued with agriculture. The Great Depression likely had the greatest impact on rural residents in the early twentieth century, causing the prices of tobacco and cotton to plummet until the federal government began to regulate crop production and sales prices, policies that continued on a voluntary basis after the New Deal.²⁰ The Phase Two report will explore the impact of World War I, the Great Depression, New Deal programs, and World War II on rural communities in Vance County.

Geology continued to be important to the county's economy in the twentieth century and offered job options outside of agriculture for rural residents. Greystone Quarry built a new rock crushing facility in 1940, much of which remains extant. The quarry continued to supply raw materials for construction industries, including Greystone Concrete Products, which opened in 1945 in Henderson and produced ready-mix concrete and concrete block used in the construction of Interstate 85 in the late 1950s and the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel in 1960. Near Townsville in the northern section of the county, a large deposit of tungsten was discovered in 1942. Initially a small-scale operation, the mine was greatly expanded during World War II, and a small village including a post office, store, and housing developed adjacent to the mine. The mine remained one of the county's largest employers, largely replacing agriculture in the northwestern section of the county, until it closed in 1971. The mine has been abandoned and most of the buildings are deteriorated or demolished.²¹ The Phase Two report will discuss the ongoing importance of the Greystone Quarry to the county's economy, as well as the contributions of the



Figure 7: Tungsten Mine (VN0142)

¹⁹ Ruth Anita Hawkins Hughes, *Contributions of Vance County People of Color* (Raleigh, NC: Sparks Press, 1988); *Vance County Heritage*, 1, 11, 35; Blackburn, *The Heritage of Vance County*, 33-41.

²⁰ Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 19-20.

²¹ Blackburn, *The Heritage of Vance County*, 20, 58; Woodlief, *History of Vance County*, 48-50; *Vance County Heritage*, 26, 33-34, 56; Virginia Department of Energy, "Tungsten," *Geology and Mineral Resources: Critical Minerals*, <https://energy.virginia.gov/geology/Tungsten.shtml>.

tungsten mine and its role in the rise of industry and decline of agriculture in northwestern Vance County.

Repeated early-twentieth-century flooding in the Roanoke River Basin resulted in substantial changes to the Vance County landscape and a shift from an agricultural to a recreational economy in that area. Construction of a dam for flood control and hydroelectric power began in 1946 and was completed in 1953, ultimately flooding most of the farmland in northeastern Vance County for the Bugg Island Reservoir, later renamed John H. Kerr Lake. In 1951, the State of North Carolina formed the Kerr Reservoir Development Commission to oversee development of public lands around the lake. The efforts of the commission resulted in the construction of seven parks by 1975, now collectively the Kerr Lake State Recreation Area. Many of the original entry booths, restroom buildings, and visitor centers, which are of distinctive stone construction, remain extant. Private recreation also became available through the Kerr Lake Country Club, offering golf, swimming, and tennis to its members.²² The Phase Two report will explore the impact of flooding former farmland in northern Vance County for the Kerr Lake reservoir, the availability of hydroelectric power to the rural areas of the county, and the development of public and private recreation areas on the lakeshore.



Figure 8: Kerr Lake State Recreation Area – Hibernia Access

Through the mid-to-late twentieth century, the rural economy appears to have substantially declined. The tungsten mine peaked in production during World War II, when about five hundred people were engaged in mining to support war-related manufacturing nationwide. However, the local post office closed in 1959, employment dropped to 180 workers in the 1960s, and the mine closed in 1971. Largely abandoned after the mine closed, little of the mining community remains extant.²³ Agricultural buildings are also notably absent from the Vance County landscape, especially in the northern areas of the county. While adjacent counties typically shifted from cotton and tobacco to beef and dairy operations in the early-to-mid-twentieth century, this change does not appear to have taken place in Vance County. The Phase Two report will explore the impact of the closure of the tungsten mine, changes in agriculture in the mid-twentieth century, and other factors impacting the economy and employment opportunities in rural Vance County during that time.

Phase Three Historic Context

In the earliest decades of Vance County's history, before the county had been formed independently, Williamsboro was the largest town, while present-day Henderson was a sparsely populated rural area. In 1835, construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad began at its north end in Gaston, and a depot was built in present-day Henderson in 1837. The town grew rapidly once the railroad was completed, with the Henderson post office established in 1838 and the town chartered in 1841. Henderson's economy grew rapidly in the late nineteenth

²² *Henderson Daily Dispatch*, Bicentennial Edition; *Vance County Heritage*, 146; Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 55, 94-95.

²³ Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 31-32, 57; *Vance County Heritage*, 31.

and early twentieth centuries, while the growth of Williamsboro, which was not located on the railroad, stagnated.²⁴ The Phase Three report will discuss the establishment of Henderson and the impact of the railroad in the settlement's early growth.

As Henderson's economy outpaced Williamsboro, the town was named the county seat when Vance County was formed in 1881. This brought further growth to the town, and by the turn of the twentieth century, Henderson had emerged as the industrial and commercial center of the county. Tobacco and cotton were important to the rural economy throughout the nineteenth century, but farmers took their crops to Oxford, Halifax, or Petersburg, Virginia, until 1872, when the Henderson tobacco market was opened, followed by the cotton market in 1878. The establishment of the Henderson Cotton Mill in 1895, the Harriet Cotton Mill in 1901, the Carolina Bagging Company in 1905, and the Corbitt Buggy Company in 1907 brought industrial jobs to Henderson. Roses 5¢ 10¢ 25¢ Stores was established in Henderson in 1915, forming the retail base of Henderson's economy.²⁵ The Phase Three report will explore the establishment of industry and growth of commerce in Henderson in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.



Figure 9: Harriet-Henderson Yarns, Inc. (VN0149) – Harriet Cotton Mill

The Great Depression resulted in tobacco and cotton prices dropping, businesses closing as farmers spent less at local stores, and banks struggling to remain operational, though New Deal programs brought some relief to the city. The Works Progress Administration funded improvements to King's Daughter's Park, the streets were repaved using state and federal funding, a new high school was built with bond funding and WPA labor, and the Seaboard Airline Railroad underpass in downtown Henderson was funded jointly by the railroad and a bond issue. World War II brought some economic recovery as industries including the Harriet-Henderson Mills, Corbitt Motor Truck Company, and Henderson Bagging Company shifted to war-related manufacturing.²⁶ The Phase Three report will explore the impact of the Great Depression, New Deal programs, and World War II on the city's economy.



Figure 10: Corbitt Truck Company – Interior (VN0294)

Water-related infrastructure in Henderson was improved and expanded during the mid-twentieth century. When Kerr Lake reservoir was completed in 1952, it became the primary source of drinking water for Henderson, and the Kerr Lake Regional Water Plant now provides drinking water to the City of Henderson, the City of Oxford, and Warren County. A large water reclamation facility was built on the north side of the city in the 1950s, and a number of pump

²⁴ *Vance County Heritage*, 5; Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 15-16; Woodlief, *History of Vance County*; Watkins, *Historic Vance County*, 36, 38.

²⁵ *Vance County Heritage*, 5, 11; Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 16-21, 46-47, 49-51, 53; Woodlief, *History of Vance County*; Dick Callaway, et al., *Star of the South: The Corbitt Truck Company Story* (Henderson, NC: Corbitt Preservation Association, 2012), 1-18; Watkins, *Historic Vance County*, 36; "Rose's Stores Inc.: A Historical Sketch," 1986, Local History Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, North Carolina.

²⁶ Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 19-20, 44-45; *Henderson Daily Dispatch*, Bicentennial Edition.

stations were constructed throughout rural Vance County to pump wastewater to the Henderson Water Reclamation Plant. Most of these resources remain extant, and the Phase Three report will discuss the expansion and improvement of city-owned water and wastewater treatment facilities.²⁷

The industrial economy in Henderson declined in the latter half of the twentieth century. In 1952, R. J. Corbitt sold the Corbitt Motor Truck Company to United Industrial Syndicate of New York, and by 1955 the plant ceased operations. The Carolina Bagging Company was acquired by Textron, Inc., in 1956 and closed shortly afterward, leaving seven hundred people unemployed.²⁸ In 1958, workers at the Harriet-Henderson Mills began a strike that continued until 1961 and required the presence of the National Guard to prevent violence. The company continued to operate until 2003, when, unable to compete with overseas competitors, it was declared bankrupt.²⁹ The Phase Three report will discuss the decline of industry in the mid-to-late twentieth century and its impact on the economy of Henderson and Vance County.

Residential and institutional development paralleled the industrial and commercial growth of Henderson. Several distinct neighborhoods developed throughout the city, including early-twentieth-century neighborhoods adjacent to downtown; mill villages associated with the textile mills; post-World War II and mid-twentieth-century developments; and segregated African American neighborhoods. Religious, educational, community, and fraternal organizations located in each neighborhood provided services and social opportunities for the residents. Though typically founded as segregated organizations, these groups later paved the way for the end of Jim Crow segregation in the city. The Phase Three report will discuss the formation of distinct communities within the city limits and the role of churches, schools, and other organizations serving those communities.



Figure 11: 100-block East Young Avenue

In Henderson, as across North Carolina and the South, race-related disturbances took place in the 1960s. The first of these events included lunch counter sit-ins in Henderson during the early 1960s, inspired by similar events in other North Carolina cities. Additional difficulties arose following the merger of the city and county school systems and the integration of schools in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Hospitals were also desegregated in the 1960s following the construction of the current Maria Parham Hospital.³⁰ Many of these Civil Rights-related resource types remain extant throughout Henderson. The Phase Three report will also address mid-to-late-twentieth-century race relations, including sit-ins and protests, the integration of hospitals, schools, and other institutions, and the impact of the national Civil Rights Movement.

²⁷ Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 13, 94; David H. Howells, "Historical Account of Public Water Supplies in North Carolina," 1989, Water Resources Research Institute, University of North Carolina; Woodlief, *History of Vance County*, 36-37.

²⁸ Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 49-50; Callaway et al., *Star of the South*, 61-62; *Henderson Daily Dispatch*, Bicentennial Edition.

²⁹ "The Henderson Story," *America's Textile Reporter*, 1959-1960, Local History Room, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, North Carolina; *Vance County Heritage*, 5, 11.

³⁰ *Vance County Heritage*, 14-15; Blackburn, *Heritage of Vance County*, 36-37, 85, 88-89.

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

During the Phase One survey, updated documentation was prepared for resources surveyed in the 1970s and later. These earlier surveys focused on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century resources in rural Vance County and resources in and around Henderson, Kittrell, and Middleburg largely constructed after 1881 and corresponding to the formation of Vance County and the establishment of Henderson as the county seat. As a result, the architectural styles and building types from these early eras have been well documented, though not contextualized as part of the county's distinct architectural history. Later building types and eras have, thus far, had minimal documentation.

A full architectural context for all building types and styles will be included in the corresponding Phase Two and Phase Three Vance County Comprehensive Architectural Survey reports. The narrative that follows outlines the specific themes, resource types, and architectural contexts that will be included in the subsequent reports.

Phase Two Architectural Context

The 1974-1975 architectural survey focused heavily on the earliest extant structures in Vance County, many of them dating from the late eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries. The windshield survey of the county, conducted as part of the Phase One survey, identified few additional buildings constructed before 1880. While eighteenth- and nineteenth-century building forms and styles have been well documented in the county, they have not yet been analyzed in their historic and architectural context. Utilizing the existing survey files and Phase One documentation, detailed contexts for the early architecture of Vance County, through 1880, will be developed for the Phase Two report.

The report will include a summary and description of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century architectural styles found in rural Vance County. These include antebellum buildings constructed in the Georgian, Georgian-Federal, Federal, Federal-Greek Revival, and Greek Revival styles. Of particular note are rural residential buildings with woodwork executed by Warren County resident Jacob Holt and craftsmen he trained. Late-nineteenth-century styles include Gothic Revival-, Italianate-, and Queen Anne-style buildings. Twentieth-century styles, including Art Deco, Beaux Arts, Classical Revival, Collegiate Gothic, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Spanish Colonial, Rustic Revival, Ranch, and Modernist styles will also be contextualized in the Phase Two report, utilizing examples documented during the Phase Two survey.



Figure 12: St. John's Episcopal Church (VN0011; NR 1971)



Figure 13: Pool Rock (VN0009; NR 1978)

In addition to buildings that show the influence of specific architectural styles, the report will address vernacular residential, agricultural, and commercial buildings constructed throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in rural Vance County. Many vernacular buildings, which typically demonstrate traditional forms and construction methods and show varying degrees of stylistic influences, were documented during Phase One. Additional examples are slated for documentation in Phase Two. These include numerous log and frame residences, for which the report will summarize and analyze recurring building types, forms, and floor plans, as well as large numbers of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The report will also identify changing construction methods for residential, agricultural, and commercial buildings and, when possible, will address the artistic and cultural influences behind the styles, forms, materials, and modes of construction. Additionally, it will place construction styles and methods within the broader regional context that includes adjacent counties in northern North Carolina and southern Virginia.



Figures 14 and 15: Bobbitt Store (VN0046)

Farmsteads are integral to Vance County history, with buildings and landscape features illustrating changes in agricultural products and practices from the late eighteenth through the early twenty-first centuries. A summary and analysis of antebellum farms, including architecture associated with enslaved people, will be included in the Phase Two report. The report will also include an analysis of architecture associated with post-Civil War sharecropping and tenant farming; the architecture of late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century farm complexes; and mid- to late-twentieth-century multi-generational farms. Active farms illustrate the decline of small and mid-sized family tobacco farms and the resulting consolidation into larger commercial operations in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, as well as modern trends in agriculture. Extant outbuildings illustrate the evolution of tobacco drying processes in the county from log and frame barns with flues to modern bulk barns with forced-air heating systems. A summary of these changes will also be included in the Phase Two report.



Figure 16: Burnside (VN0003; NR 1971)



Figure 17: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (VN0084)

Additional rural properties identified for recordation in the Phase Two survey include examples of recreational facilities, churches, schools, lodges, and commercial buildings. These resources acted as centers for community gathering in the rural parts of the county and, in many cases, marked the physical center of rural communities.

The social and educational history of the county is illustrated through the institutional buildings in particular. A number of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century churches have been previously documented, and some twentieth-century schools surveyed in 1974-1975 have already been lost. Utilizing the existing survey files and Phase Two documentation of additional resources, a detailed context for the religious, educational, recreational, commercial, and social resources of rural Vance County will be developed for the Phase Two report. Similarly, a context for rural communities and infrastructure will be developed for the Phase Two report. Because there are fewer of these resources present than houses and farmsteads, these buildings will be evaluated within the broader context of the northern Piedmont region.

Phase Three Architectural Context

Chartered in 1841, Henderson did not experience significant growth until after the establishment of the city as the county seat following the formation of Vance County in 1881. As a result, the earliest extant buildings in Henderson date to the 1880s and include the 1884 Vance County Courthouse, which stands one-half block north of the main commercial corridor that extends along Garnett Street. Henderson was the focus of an architectural survey between 1978 and 1979, which included residential, commercial, governmental, and institutional resources and led to the 1987 listing of the Henderson Central Business District in the National Register of Historic Places. While subsequent survey work has been conducted, largely the result of Section 106-related documentation, the existing documentation represents only a fraction of the architectural forms and styles found in the city.

Throughout the twentieth century, Henderson residents built stylish homes in architectural styles more varied than those in the surrounding rural areas. Among the most common early-twentieth-century residential styles in the city are the Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, most constructed before 1940. Following World War II, Henderson, like most urban areas in the state, experienced significant growth. New residential subdivisions were laid out, largely north and west of downtown, and Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split-Level houses were constructed on the lots. In rare instances, Modernist-style houses were built, but more common were simple, rectilinear forms with modest Modernist or Colonial Revival detailing. Working-class neighborhoods of modest houses were built adjacent to the city's industrial areas and were typically vernacular in form and detailing.

The Phase Three survey will document additional residential buildings in Henderson, and the represented styles will be contextualized in the Phase Three report. In addition to buildings showing the influences of popular architectural styles, the report will address vernacular residential construction in Roxboro from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries. It will summarize and analyze recurring building types, forms, and floor plans when accessible. When possible, the report will address



Figure 18: Mistletoe Villa (VN0007; NR 1978)



Figure 19: Dangerfield-Yount House (VN0023)

the artistic and cultural influences behind the styles, forms, and modes of construction. Residential outbuildings—typically garages, sheds, and carports—will also be documented and summarized in the report.

The 1987 National Register nomination for the Henderson Central Business District summarized the commercial and architectural development of downtown Henderson. Many of the extant commercial buildings in downtown Henderson were initially constructed in the 1880s, following the establishment of the city as a county seat, and likely replacing earlier frame structures. The majority of these can be classified as vernacular commercial buildings, in that they are highly reflective of their function, and many were subsequently remodeled or replaced in the first decades of the twentieth century. However, a number of twentieth-century business owners constructed decorative buildings in the Classical Revival or Art Deco styles or incorporated Colonial Revival- or Spanish Colonial Revival-style details into their buildings.

While the commercial buildings illustrate simplified styles, the religious and governmental buildings tended to be more stylized and ornate in their detailing, as illustrated by the 1884 Classical Revival-style Vance County Courthouse. Henderson’s churches, largely constructed in the first decades of the twentieth century, were initially constructed in the Gothic Revival or Colonial Revival styles, and as congregations expanded their churches in the mid- and late-twentieth century, they constructed additions with architectural details that referenced the earlier styles, albeit using more modern materials.

Additional commercial and religious buildings will be documented in the Phase Three survey, along with additional municipal buildings located throughout Henderson. The Phase Three report will include a summary and description of twentieth-century commercial, religious, and governmental architecture throughout Henderson, expanding on the narrative established in the Henderson Central Business District National Register nomination.

Industry, including textile production and truck manufacturing, was integral to Henderson’s physical and economic growth in the twentieth century, with Henderson experiencing significant industrial growth during and following World War II. To date, manufacturing facilities have had only cursory survey, largely as the result of Section 106 survey work, and concentrations of adjacent company housing have not been documented. Several manufacturing facilities, as well as concentrations of company housing, have been identified for recordation in the Phase Three survey. The Phase Three report will provide context for



Figure 20: Davis Building (VN0250)



Figure 21: Henderson Fire Station and Municipal Building (VN0006; NR 1978)



Figure 22: First Congregational Church (VN0305)

prominent industrial buildings, as well as for associated housing when present. The latter will include a discussion of residential building forms and materials, as well as neighborhood development.

Schools, community centers, lodges, and recreational spaces stand as locational landmarks and as centers for community gathering, providing a physical location for community and family celebrations and remembrances. The social and educational history of the county is rooted in these institutional buildings and public spaces. A number of early-twentieth-century schools have already been documented in Henderson. However, mid-twentieth-century schools, lodges, and recreational facilities, generally located in suburban areas of Henderson, will be surveyed during Phase Three. An architectural context for institutional buildings, to be included in the Phase Three report, will outline common building styles, materials, and architectural detailing and, when possible, will address the artistic and cultural influences behind the styles.



Figure 23: West End School (VN0024; NR 2005)

Henderson maintains a number of historic resources related to infrastructure, which may or may not have associated buildings. Bridges, public utilities, and even street patterns, when viewed collectively, can illustrate the growth and development of a community. To better understand infrastructure-related resources in Henderson, a context will be prepared that includes information about transportation improvements and city services. Context for municipal resources will be included in the Phase Three report.



Figure 24: Seaboard Railroad Overpass (VN0201)

Finally, Henderson, like cities throughout the country, experienced significant population growth in the post-World War II era. As a result, residential development from this period increased Henderson’s housing stock and expanded the municipal boundaries. Twentieth-century residential developments surveyed during Phase Three will be described and analyzed to provide an architectural and development context. The Phase Three report will include a discussion of street plans and neighborhood features, as well as information regarding architectural styles, materials, and decorative features that characterize each identified neighborhood. These developments will also be placed within a broader context of twentieth-century residential development in the Piedmont region.

FINDINGS

The 1974-1975 reconnaissance survey of Vance County, the 1978-1979 architectural survey of Henderson, and smaller subsequent survey projects produced documentation for 358 individual properties/sites within Vance County. Phase One of the Vance County Comprehensive Architectural Survey included the resurvey of these 358 individual resources to verify building existence and location and to produce updated documentation for extant resources, and to identify potential storm damage from Hurricane Michael. Of the 358 properties previously surveyed, 101 have been demolished or otherwise removed from their original sites; 141 have had material alterations or have experienced substantial deterioration; and 90 have been rehabilitated or fall into the No Substantial Change category. A more detailed discussion and analysis of the findings is included below.

As part of the updated documentation, properties were coded with one or more of the following classifications: No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Substantial Change by Improvement, Removed from Site, Not Found, No Access, or Outbuilding Loss. (See Appendix B for a description of each classification.) It is important to note that a classification of No Substantial Change does not mean that the building is in good repair or has high material integrity; it only indicates that its form and materials are largely unchanged since the previous survey. Properties were also rated for Material Integrity (high, medium, or low) and Overall Condition (good, fair, deteriorated, or ruinous). A summary and analysis of these codes and classifications follows, along with the limitations of applying the codes.

Challenges to Updating Existing Survey Files

It should be noted that the 1974-1975 reconnaissance survey of rural Vance County did not typically include the documentation of outbuildings; thus, while only seven properties have confirmed outbuilding loss, the loss of historic outbuildings is likely significantly more widespread than the survey data indicates. Additionally, in some cases, very few photographs of the primary building were submitted for the 1974-1975 survey,³¹ making a thorough comparison of the historic and current conditions difficult. Comparison also typically was not possible for the thirty-one properties that were not accessible and, in some cases, were not visible from the road (see Appendix E). Thus, the level of alteration identified by the survey is likely underrepresented.



Figure 25: Claude Bobbitt House (VN0045) is typical of properties that were not accessible, for which photos were taken from the public right-of-way.

Between 2010 and 2012, the NC-HPO's GIS specialists translated paper maps and written location descriptions from prior surveys, including those in Vance County, to digital GIS points;

³¹ The limited budget of many of the NC-HPO's early surveys restricted the amount of photographic film that could be purchased and developed over the life of the project, often resulting in scant photo documentation of important historic resources. Many photo proofs depicting the front façade of buildings were removed from the survey files for incorporation into the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources report, "Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin: Appendix for Region K."

however, in some instances the location information provided by completed surveys was inaccurate, too general, or otherwise could not be accurately translated. Despite these limitations, only one of Vance County's previously surveyed properties (VN0027 House) could not be located during Phase One; the file for the house was marked as Not Found, though the house has likely been demolished and was included in the list of demolished properties in Appendix C. For the remaining extant properties, misidentified locations were corrected as part of the survey update. The locations of properties that have been demolished since the 1974-1975 survey were confirmed or corrected where possible; however, the locations of some of these sites remain approximate due to total loss of select historic resources.

The update of properties recorded as part of the 1978-1979 architectural survey of Henderson was not subject to the same limitations. Outbuildings, while not necessarily documented during that survey, were less common within the city limits and were sometimes visible in the backgrounds of photographs due to their proximity to the primary resource. All buildings were visible from public right-of-way, and the availability of accurate street addresses and historic maps allowed for the verification of building locations, even when the buildings were no longer extant.

Finally, more recent documentation, specifically for those properties documented as part of Section 106 reviews, most often included a building summary within the report but did not necessarily include either full building descriptions or photographs. Thus, it was sometimes difficult to discern whether changes to the primary buildings or outbuildings occurred over time in these cases.

Demolition

The passage of time invariably leads to building loss, whether by fire or natural disaster, gradual deterioration and collapse, or intentional human demolition. Once a building has been lost, it cannot be recovered and its ability to contribute to our broader understanding of the cultural and architectural development of the county is limited to the archival record. Of the 358 properties previously surveyed, 101 have been lost since the 1970s, accounting for 28 percent of the total surveyed. Demolition included fifty-two buildings in Henderson and forty-nine buildings in rural Vance County. Outbuilding loss, which could not be accurately calculated, stands in addition to these figures.

In rural areas, building loss can most often be attributed to fire or to natural deterioration and eventual removal. The 1974-1975 survey focused heavily on the earliest extant structures in Vance County, many of them dating from the mid-eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries. Additionally, many of them were already in deteriorated condition by 1974. Thus, it should perhaps be expected that of the eighty-three antebellum structures documented, twenty-eight have been lost and



Figure 26: Hargrove House (VN0075)
Outbuildings were all that remained at the site in 2021.



Figure 27: This store building is the only extant building in the Woodworth community (VN0146).

another fourteen are now classified as deteriorated or ruinous. In total, forty-nine properties have been demolished or otherwise removed from their sites in rural Vance County, eight of which had been verified as lost prior to the current survey update (see Appendix C).

Demolition within the city of Henderson followed a different pattern, one in which buildings generally were removed to accommodate new construction or development. A number of large late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses historically stood near the commercial core. However, as the city grew and the commercial core expanded, several of these houses were demolished, and their large lots were used for new commercial development. In other cases, houses were removed for the expansion of existing churches or governmental buildings. Thirteen of the demolished resources within the Henderson city limits were located within the Henderson Central Business National Register Historic District. Many of these were removed for the construction of a new governmental complex along Breckenridge Street and for the construction of senior housing in the 100 block of South Garnett Street. Buildings east of the railroad tracks and Williams Street, on land historically occupied by African Americans, were more likely to have been demolished because of significant deterioration, and these lots remain vacant today. In total, fifty-two previously surveyed resources have been demolished within the city of Henderson, two of which were known to be demolished prior to the current survey update (see Appendix D).

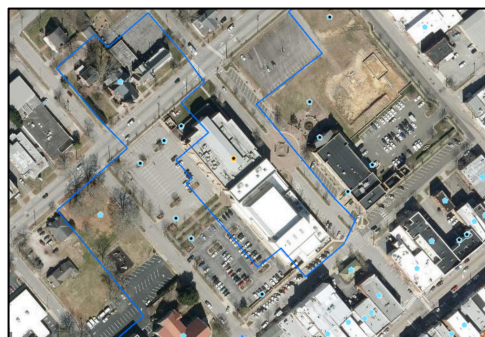


Figure 28: 200-blocks Breckenridge and Montgomery Streets
Historic resources were demolished (indicated by blue dots with black centers) for the construction of a municipal complex. Aerial imagery courtesy of NC OneMap (2019). North Carolina Department of Information Technology, Government Data Analytics Center, Center for Geographic Information and Analysis. Available at www.nconemap.gov with data points provided by HPOWEB 2.0, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. Accessed from hpo.nc.gov/gis on April 1, 2024.

Alterations and Deterioration

Of the previously surveyed properties, 125 properties (35 percent of the total) were classified as Substantial Change by Alteration. However, the classification is based on a comparison to archival photos and thus, the true number of altered properties may be underrepresented. The majority of the alterations are material changes, including the replacement of doors, windows, siding, or porches; however, in many cases the buildings have multiple altered components, resulting in a cumulative loss of historic material. Roughly one-fourth of the altered buildings are located in the rural parts of the county, where material alterations were not as common as demolition or loss. The other three-quarters of the altered buildings are located in Henderson, where commercial buildings and residences alike were routinely updated in the late twentieth century.



Figure 29: Currin House (VN0387) features replacement siding, windows, doors, and porch.

In addition to the 101 surveyed resources that have been demolished or otherwise removed from their sites, another sixteen buildings have experienced significant deterioration since the 1974-1975 and 1978-1979 surveys. Approximately half of these buildings are so deteriorated that, unless immediate stabilization and repair takes place, they are not likely to survive another five to ten years.

No Change and Improvement

Seventy-six of the previously surveyed resources were classified as having No Substantial Change. Again, the classification is based on a comparison to limited archival photos, and the above number may thus include altered properties for which the changes could not be detected from the photos. Roughly two-thirds of these were in rural areas and included churches and National Register-listed houses and farmsteads. In Henderson, churches, governmental buildings, schools, and commercial buildings account for the majority of unchanged resources.

As stated above, it is important to note that a classification of No Substantial Change does not mean that the building is in good repair or has high material integrity; it only indicates that its form and materials are unchanged from the previous survey. However, the exteriors of fourteen properties appear to have been rehabilitated or otherwise improved, generally indicating that the buildings are in better condition than they were in the previous survey and may also include the selective reversal of later alterations. These properties were categorized as Substantial Change by Improvement.

Throughout Vance County, between 1987 and 2013, sixteen properties were rehabilitated utilizing federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits.³² The majority of these are commercial buildings within the Henderson Central Business National Register Historic District. Another four residences, all rural properties, were rehabilitated using the state tax credit between 1999 and 2015. When the improvements were visible during field survey, as they were for fourteen properties in total, the properties were coded as Substantial Change by Improvement.

In summary, the majority (more than 60 percent) of previously surveyed resources in Vance County have been demolished, altered, or have deteriorated in the forty to forty-five years since they were originally documented. This cumulative loss of historic buildings and materials,



Figure 30: Bradsher House (VN0303)
Abandoned and overgrown, the house suffers from deferred maintenance.



Figure 31: Middleburg United Methodist Church (VN0117) represents those properties that are unchanged since the previous survey.



Figure 32: Professional Building (VN0332) was rehabilitated utilizing Rehabilitation Tax Credits.

³² Rehabilitation Tax Credit statistics provided by the NC-HPO in March of 2021.

especially those dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, represents a general loss of Vance County building traditions and practices.

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**APPENDIX A:
NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED PROPERTIES**

Property Name	Date Listed
Ashburn Hall (VN0001)	1977
Ashland (VN0002)	1973
Barker House (VN0381)	2014
Belvidere (VN0015)	1992
Burnside Plantation House (VN0003)	1971
Thomas Capehart House (VN0004)	1977
Josiah Crudup House (VN0005)	1979
Henderson Fire Station (VN0006)	1978
Henderson Central Business Historic District (VN0017)	1987
LaGrange (VN0014)	1982
Library and Laboratory Building (Henderson Institute) (VN0019)	1995
Machpelah (VN0025)	2007
Mistletoe Villa (VN0007)	1978
Thomas A. Morgan Farm (VN0386)	2019
Maria Parham Hospital (VN0018)	1994
Pleasant Hill (VN0008)	1979
Pool Rock Plantation (VN0009)	1978
Saint James Episcopal Church and Rectory (VN0010)	1978
Saint John's Episcopal Church (VN0011)	1971
Daniel Stone Plank House (Gone) (VN0016)	1984
Vance County Courthouse (VN0012)	1979
West End School (VN0024)	2005
Zollicoffer's Law Office (VN0013)	1978

APPENDIX B:

CLASSIFICATIONS OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

No Substantial Change: Buildings classified in this way are unchanged from the last time the building was surveyed and retain, at a minimum, the same windows and siding. Insubstantial changes—including changes to paint color, the in-kind replacement of roofing or other exterior materials, and changes to landscaping or building use—are also classified as No Substantial Change.

Substantial Change by Alteration: Substantial changes include changes to the exterior building materials or form, such as the replacement of windows or siding, the installation of roofing material that varies from the previous material, and the replacement of other exterior materials and details that are not “in kind.” Changes to building fenestration include the removal, relocation, resizing, or installation of new door or window openings. Changes to building form include the enclosure of front or side porches, the construction of additions on the façade or side elevations, the alteration of the roofline (including the addition, removal, or alteration of dormers), or the raising of the building foundation.

Substantial Change by Deterioration: This classification is specific to buildings that have noticeable deferred maintenance and, in most cases, are classified as being in “deteriorated” condition and are likely to be lost in the coming years if action is not taken to stabilize them.

Substantial Change by Improvement: Sometimes difficult to discern, this classification applies to buildings with visibly rehabilitated exteriors. It includes properties that have experienced changes in keeping with their historic character, including the removal or reversal of earlier incompatible alterations, the in-kind repair of deteriorated surfaces and features, or the reinstallation of missing historic details based on documentary evidence.

Removed from Site: This classification indicates that the primary building on the site has removed by demolition, disaster, or relocation. In some cases outbuildings may remain and/or new primary buildings have been constructed on the site.

Not Found: This classification is specific to buildings whose locations, and therefore their existence, could not be verified in the field or with aerial imagery. Further, since their location could not be verified, their demolition could not be confirmed.

No Access: Properties with fenced boundaries, gated driveways, or without vehicular or pedestrian access are classified in this way. In some instances, properties were still visible from the right-of-way or on aerial photographs, and thus, may also have been assigned another classification from this list.

Outbuilding Loss: Outbuildings were rarely documented in the 1974-1975 and 1978-1979 surveys. However, when documentation existed and field survey noted outbuilding loss, this classification was applied.

APPENDIX C:

DEMOLISHED PROPERTIES IN RURAL VANCE COUNTY

Survey Site No.	Name	Address	Vicinity	Date
VN0016	Daniel Stone Plank House (NR) (Gone)	US 158 Business	Henderson	1801-1825
VN0027	House (Gone)	Allison Cooper Road	Middleburg	c.1880
VN0033	(former) Townsville High School (SL) (Main Building Gone)	12981 N. NC 39	Townsville	1918
VN0037	Dr. Young House (SL) (Gone)	Kelly Road	Henderson	c.1830
VN0038	Union Chapel United Methodist Church (Gone)	6479 Raleigh Road	Kittrell	c.1850, 1902
VN0041	Aspen Lawn (Gone)	Keeton Road	Townsville	c.1850
VN0048	Burton House (Gone)	2945 Kelly Road	Williamsboro	c.1810
VN0051	Cedar Walk (Gone)	Stagecoach Road	Williamsboro	1757
VN0056	Commercial Building (Gone)	W. Main Street	Kittrell	c.1890
VN0058	Duke-Thompson-Dickie House (Gone)	2800 Faulkner Town Road	Weldon's Mill	c.1850
VN0061	Faulkner Place (Gone)	900 Faulkner Town Road	Gillburg	c.1860
VN0062	John H. Faulkner Place (Gone)	Club Pond Lane	Henderson	c.1825
VN0065	Floyd House (Gone)	425 Edwards Road	Bear Pond	c.1825
VN0068	Green House (Gone)	Stagecoach Road	Hicks Crossroads	c.1850
VN0069	Greystone Depot (Gone)	Greystone Road	Greystone	c.1925
VN0072	Grove Hill (Gone)	1950 Morgan Road	Townsville	c.1825, 1890
VN0075	Hargrove House (Gone)	Twisdale Road	Townsville	c.1810
VN0080	Henderson Outbuilding (Kitchen or Slave House) (Gone)	N. Piney Grove Road	Drewry	c.1820
VN0085	Old Hicks Farm (Gone)	Stagecoach Road	Hicks Crossroads	c.1810
VN0086	House (Gone)	Morgan Road	Townsville	c.1810, 1850
VN0088	House (Gone)	364 Bullocksville Park Road	Drewry	c.1830
VN0090	House (Gone)	519 Gillburg Road	Gillburg	c.1890
VN0091	House (Gone)	Vicksboro Road	Henderson	c.1850
VN0093	House (Gone)	175 Kelly Road	Henderson	c.1800, 1900

VN0095	House (Gone)	2187 Spring Valley Road	Henderson	c.1850
VN0096	Thomas and Caroline Boswell House (Gone)	Beechtree Street	Kittrell	1852
VN0098	House (Gone)	6575 Raleigh Road	Kittrell	c.1830
VN0099	House (Gone)	2682 Beechtree Trail	Kittrell	c.1820
VN0101	House (Gone)	N. NC 39	Williamsboro	c.1790, 1900
VN0102	House (Gone)	50 S. US 1	Kittrell	c.1890
VN0105	David Hoyle House (Gone)	Rock Mill Road	Henderson	c.1850
VN0113	Mabry's Mill (Gone)	Mabry Mill Road	Middleburg	19th C.
VN0115	Marrow House (Gone)	Marrow Lane	Townsville	c.1810
VN0121	Nine Oaks (Gone)	30 Jordan Lane	Williamsboro	c.1770
VN0123	Nutbush Elementary School (Partially Gone)	1470 Bullocksville Park Road	Drewry	c.1920
VN0126	Oronoco (Gone)	2370 Thomas Road	Williamsboro	c.1860
VN0127	Pebble Hill (Gone)	Pine Street	Williamsboro	c.1860
VN0132	Reavis House (Gone)	72 Franklin Lane	Harris Store	1860-70
VN0134	John Royster House (Gone)	355 Fred Royster Road	Dabney	c.1850
VN0135	Railroad Service Shed (Gone)	118 Peter Gill Road	Gill	c.1940
VN0136	Railroad Service Shed (Gone)	N. Main Street	Kittrell	c.1940
VN0137	Smith House (Gone)	306 Walking Horse Lane	Bobbitt	c.1840
VN0141	Tillison Place (Gone)	401 Stovall Road	Hicks Crossroads	c.1820, 1880
VN0144	Williamsboro Tavern (Gone)	151 Stagecoach Road	Williamsboro	c.1750
VN0145	S. E. Wilson's Grocery (Gone)	7239 N. NC 39	Williamsboro	c.1920
VN0146	Woodworth Community (Gone)	2363 Rock Spring Church Road	Townsville	c.1880
VN0148	Jane Yancey House (Gone)	1646 Jacksontown Road	Middleburg	c.1820
VN0342	Holloway Farm (Gone)	5216 US 1-158	Middleburg	c.1900
VN0344	Hedgепeth and Finch Store (Gone)	42 W. Main Street	Kittrell	c.1890

APPENDIX D:

DEMOLISHED PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF HENDERSON

Survey Site No.	Name	Address	Date
VN0031	Stainback House (SL) (Gone)	222 Charles Street	c.1885
VN0032	Thrice Welcome (SL) (Gone)	1101 S. Garnett Street	1870
VN0034	Vance Hotel (Gone)	102 N. Williams Street	c.1910
VN0152	Pritchard-West House (Gone)	245 E. Andrews Avenue	1888
VN0153	Rowland-Moody House (Gone)	255 E. Andrews Avenue	1888
VN0156	Mill Houses (Gone)	321-325 W. Andrews Avenue	c.1905
VN0157	Goodrich-Whitmore House (Gone)	403 Andrews Avenue	c.1912
VN0160	Upchurch-Harris House (Gone)	119 E. Belle Street	c.1900
VN0164	Valet Cleaning Co. (Gone)	233 Breckinridge Street	1947
VN0173	Starke-Gholson House (Gone)	164 Burwell Avenue	c.1885
VN0183	Pegram-Pirie House (Gone)	209 Carolina Avenue	c.1915
VN0186	Cooper House (Gone)	240 Charles Street	1886
VN0195	Gill-Upchurch House (Gone)	252 Chavasse Avenue	1888
VN0199	Clarence Finch Livery & Harness Shop (NRHD) (Gone)	222 Breckinridge Street	c.1915, 1948
VN0200	Planters Warehouse (NRHD) (Gone)	224 Breckinridge Street	c.1880, 1915, 1950
VN0202	G. A. Rose Cotton Gin Warehouse (Gone)	215 W. Montgomery Street	c.1900
VN0206	Woodleaf House (NRHD) (Gone)	217 S. Chestnut Street	c.1910
VN0207	House (NRHD) (Gone)	227 S. Chestnut Street	c.1870
VN0208	House (NRHD) (Gone)	229 S. Chestnut Street	c.1925
VN0209	Baptist Children's Home (NRHD) (Gone)	305 S. Chestnut Street	1915
VN0216	Bollar Lewis House (Gone)	322 N. Clark Street	c.1900
VN0229	Southerland-Harris House (Gone)	420 N. Garnett Street	1900
VN0230	Perry House (Gone)	611 N. Garnett Street	1885
VN0231	Hight House (Gone)	719 N. Garnett Street	1885
VN0233	Carter Store (Gone)	837 N. Garnett Street	1880s

VN0237	Standard Tailors (Gone)	104-106 S. Garnett Street	1886
VN0238	Henderson Music Company (Gone)	108 S. Garnett Street	c.1886
VN0239	Commercial Building (NRHD) (Gone)	107-111 S. Garnett Street	c.1890, 1930
VN0242	Roth-Stewart Co. (Gone)	116-118 S. Garnett Street	c.1885
VN0244	Daniel's Hardware (Gone)	122 S. Garnett Street	c.1885
VN0245	Burwell Block Building-Opera House (NRHD) (Gone)	126-128 S. Garnett	c.1883, 1944
VN0277	Horner-Connell House (Gone)	811 S. Garnett Street	c.1886
VN0279	Fox House (Gone)	207 Hamilton Street	c.1900
VN0280	D. L. Parker House (Gone)	335 E. Montgomery Street	c.1900
VN0290	House (Gone)	225 W. Orange Street	c.1900
VN0291	James Y. Eaton House (Gone)	327 S. Chestnut Street	1920-30s
VN0292	Eaton House (Gone)	511 N. Orange Street	c.1918
VN0296	Gill-Shepard Funeral Home (Gone)	403 Pettigrew Street	1875
VN0297	Richardson House (Gone)	407 Pettigrew Street	c.1890
VN0298	Barnes-Fuller House (Gone)	321 Rowland Street	1890
VN0299	R. Matthews House (Gone)	331 Rowland Street	c.1890
VN0308	Southern Railroad Freight Depot (Gone)	E. Spring Street	1887
VN0316	Railway Express Office (Gone)	Williams Street	1915
VN0317	Watkins House (Gone)	564 N. Williams Street	1879
VN0321	Pinkston-Johnson House (Gone)	531 S. Williams Street	c.1885
VN0322	La Boyteaux-Ford House (Gone)	607 S. Williams Street	1878
VN0325	Duplex (NRHD) (Gone)	230 E. Winder Street	c.1885
VN0326	Kelly-McNair House (NRHD) (Gone)	234 W. Winder Street	c.1885, 1930
VN0328	Cooper-Parham Building (NRHD) (Gone)	Wyche Street	c.1915
VN0330	The Embassy Theatre (NRHD) (Gone)	128 Wyche Street	c.1900; 1940
VN0331	Roses Stores Annex (NRHD) (Gone)	Wyche Street	c.1900
VN0336	Zollicoffer House (Gone)	210 Young Street	c.1910

APPENDIX E:

INACCESSIBLE PROPERTIES IN RURAL VANCE COUNTY

Survey Site No.	Name	Address	Vicinity	Condition**
VN0001	Ashburn Hall	3385 Charlie Grissom Road	Kittrell	Not specified
VN0004	Thomas Capehart House	1454 Kittrell College Road	Kittrell	Good
VN0036	Wright-Sutherland House	2458 Southerland Mill Road	Epsom	Fair
VN0037	Dr. Young House (Gone)	Kelly Road	Henderson	GONE
VN0040	House	1830 Southerland Mill Road	Vicksboro	
VN0041	Aspen Lawn (Gone)	Keeton Road	Townsville	GONE
VN0043	Buena Vista	8405 N. NC 39	Williamsboro	Fair
VN0045	Claude Bobbitt House	Julian Smith and Gillburg Roads	Epsom	Fair
VN0049	Capehart House	3630 Charlie Grissom Road	Kittrell	Good
VN0057	Crowder House (likely Gone)	S. Lynnbank Road	Henderson	Deteriorated
VN0070	Greystone Quarry	Greystone Lane	Greystone	Good
VN0071	Grissom House	Charlie Grissom Road	Kittrell	Ruinous
VN0079	Haskins House	1280 Mt. Pleasant Road	Drewry	Good
VN0082	Hibernia (Gone)		Henderson	GONE
VN0086	House (Gone)	Morgan Road	Townsville	GONE
VN0092	House	Pine Ridge Road	Henderson	Deteriorated
VN0100	House	US 1 Bypass	Kittrell	Fair
VN0104	House	Old Watkins Road	Watkins	Deteriorated
VN0107	Kelly-Greenway House	3160 Glebe Road	Williamsboro	Fair
VN0110	Kittrell College Campus	US 1	Kittrell	
VN0111	David W. Knott House	2175 Burnside Lane	Williamsboro	Fair
VN0112	Locust Hill (Gone)	1869 County Home Road	Henderson	GONE
VN0113	Mabry's Mill (Gone)	Mabry Mill Road	Middleburg	GONE
VN0116	Meekins House	Flemingtown Lane	Middleburg	Deteriorated
VN0118	Montpelier Cemetery	550 Kate Bullock Road	Williamsboro	Fair

VN0119	Mosely House	Robincrest Road	Hicks Crossroads	Fair
VN0125	Taylor House	Townsville Landing Road	Townsville	Deteriorated
VN0134	John Royster House (Gone)	355 Fred Royster Road	Dabney	GONE
VN0137	Smith House (Gone)	306 Walking Horse Lane	Bobbitt	GONE
VN0293	Bellewood	2200 Oxford Road	Henderson	Good
VN0381	Barker House	1785 Barker Road	Henderson	Good

**Condition as assessed from aerial photos and the public right-of-way

APPENDIX F:

RESURVEYED PROPERTIES IN RURAL VANCE COUNTY

Survey Site No.	Name by which alphabetized	Street/Road	Town/City	Date(s)
VN0002	Ashland	5335 Satterwhite Point Road	Henderson	ca. 1780s; ca. 1830
VN0003	Burnside Plantation House	960 Burnside Road	Henderson	ca. 1800, ca.1822
VN0005	Josiah Crudup House	3700 S. US 1	Kittrell	ca. 1825
VN0008	Pleasant Hill	670 Flemingtown Road	Middleburg	Pre-1780; c.1850
VN0009	Pool Rock Plantation	1305 Pool Rock Road	Williamsboro	ca. 1827; ca. 1853
VN0010	Saint James Episcopal Church	252 Main Street	Kittrell	ca. 1872
VN0011	Saint John's Episcopal Church	Stagecoach Road	Williamsboro	1773
VN0014	LaGrange	771 Nutbush Road	Harris Crossroads	1830
VN0015	Belvidere	4980 Thomas Road	Williamsboro	ca. 1850
VN0025	Machpelah	12079 NC 39	Townsville	ca. 1880
VN0026	Confederate Cemetery	W. Chavis Road	Kittrell	1864-1865
VN0028	Health Seat	6185 US 158 Business	Henderson	ca. 1800,1900,1995
VN0029	Glover House	65 Opie Lane	Dabney	ca. 1890
VN0030	Linbank House and Post Office	2971 N. Lynnbank Road	Henderson	ca. 1800
VN0035	Weldon's Mill	2344 Weldon's Mill Road	Henderson	ca. 1900
VN0039	Sneed's Mansion	Stagecoach Road	Williamsboro	1825
VN0042	Barnes House	95 Old Poplar Creek Road	Henderson	ca. 1866, 1900
VN0044	Bloomsbury	3455 Thomas Road	Williamsboro	ca. 1853
VN0046	Bobbitt Store and House	3270 Bobbitt Road	Bobbitt	ca. 1890
VN0047	Brookston Presbyterian Church	720 Brookston Road	Brookston	ca. 1920
VN0050	Cedar Knoll	1586 Rice Road	Williamsboro	ca. 1858
VN0051	Cedar Walk (Gone)	Stagecoach Road	Williamsboro	1757
VN0052	Philadelphia Baptist Church	5600 Tungsten Mine Road	Townsville	ca. 1910
VN0053	Hargrove Chapel United Methodist Church	90 Twisdale Road	Townsville	ca. 1910
VN0054	Coghill-Reavis House	1393 Satterwhite Point Lane	Henderson	ca. 1825
VN0055	Cokesbury Methodist Church	44 Milton Stainback Road	Cokesbury	ca. 1920
VN0059	Fain-Ivey House	816 Stagecoach Lane	Williamsboro	ca. 1800; ca. 1860
VN0060	Faulkner House	2132 Vicksboro Road	Henderson	ca. 1820
VN0063	Flat Creek Baptist Church	1135 Stagecoach Road	Williamsboro	1956
VN0064	Old Field Log School	527 Currin Road	Brookston	ca. 1860

VN0066	Floyd Farm Complex	87 Lillie Harris Road	Watkins	1911
VN0067	David King Glover House	10505 N. NC 39	Townsville	ca. 1800; 1850; 1940
VN0073	C. H. Hale House	1109 Peter Gill Road	Gill	ca. 1890
VN0074	Hannah House	593 S. Lake Lodge Road	Bear Pond	ca. 1850
VN0076	Joe Hargrove House	4445 Charlie Grissom Road	Kittrell	ca. 1850
VN0077	Harris Chapel Methodist Church	3870 Dabney Road	Dabney	ca. 1920
VN0081	Herman United Methodist Church	6070 US 158 Business	Watkins	ca. 1890
VN0083	Hicks House	6109 Hicksboro Road	Hicks Crossroads	1870
VN0084	Holy Trinity Episcopal Church	NC 39	Townsville	ca. 1900
VN0087	House	1716 Gun Club Road	Dabney	ca. 1850
VN0089	House	1399 Mt. Pleasant Church Road	Drewry	ca. 1880
VN0091	House (Gone)	Vicksboro Road	Henderson	ca. 1850
VN0097	House	31 E. Main Street	Kittrell	ca. 1900
VN0103	House	521 Simon Harris Road	Watkins	ca. 1860
VN0106	Kearney House	1765 Boney Lankford Road	Middleburg	ca. 1825
VN0108	Kimbrell House	140 Kimball Road	Townsville	ca. 1880
VN0109	Kingsbury	3636 Satterwhite Point Road	Harris Store	1837
VN0114	Marrow's Chapel United Methodist Church	2828 Morgan Road	Townsville	ca. 1875
VN0117	Middleburg United Methodist Church	156 Walnut Street	Middleburg	ca. 1900
VN0120	Mount Carmel United Methodist Church	101 Carmel Ridge Road	Henderson	ca. 1856
VN0122	Norwood House	790 Rock Spring Church Road	Townsville	1913
VN0124	Nutbush Presbyterian Church	Nutbush Church Road	Townsville	1941
VN0128	Plank Chapel United Methodist Church	3047 Bobbitt Road	Bobbitt	ca. 1900; 1965
VN0129	Poplar Creek Baptist Church	1371 Poplar Creek Road	Henderson	ca. 1915
VN0131	Ravenscroft House	252 Stagecoach Road	Williamsboro	ca. 1790, 1930
VN0133	Rock Spring Baptist Church	171 Rock Spring Lane	Townsville	ca. 1940
VN0138	Sutherland House	711 Southerland Mill Road	Henderson	ca. 1860
VN0139	Tabernacle Methodist Church	1725 Rock Spring Church Road	Townsville	ca. 1888; 1957
VN0140	Taylor House	NC 39	Townsville	ca. 1830
VN0143	Turner Farm	1680 Flemington Road	Middleburg	ca. 1830, 1940
VN0147	Benjamin Wyche House	4421 Glebe Road	Harris Crossroads	ca. 1885
VN0340	Middleburg Community House	7139 Broad Street	Middleburg	ca. 1930
VN0341	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bridge Piers	Chavis Road	Franklinton	ca. 1840

VN0343	William Haywood Harris Farm	5045 US 1-158	Middleburg	ca. 1860, 1973
VN0378	Forrest Ellington Farm	950 Brookston Road	Middleburg	1948
VN0383	Kittrell Residential Historic District		Kittrell	Not specified
VN0384	Thomas Crudup House	154 S. Williams Street	Kittrell	ca. 1911
VN0385	Edwards House	6452 Raleigh Road	Kittrell	ca. 1921
VN0386	Thomas A. Morgan Farm	1471-1475 Morgan Road	Townsville	ca. 1938
VN0387	Currin House	527 Currin Road	Middleburg	ca. 1880
VN0388	Dabney School	2785 Poplar Creek Road	Henderson	1923; 1926; 1934; 1956

APPENDIX G:

RESURVEYED PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF HENDERSON

Survey Site No.	Name by which alphabetized	Street/Road	Date(s)
VN0006	Henderson Fire Station and Municipal Bldg	205 N. Garnett Street	1908; 1928
VN0007	Mistletoe Villa	144 Young Avenue	1883
VN0012	Vance County Courthouse	122 Young Street	1884; 1908; 1974
VN0013	Zollicoffer's Law Office	215 N. Garnett Street	1887
VN0017	Henderson Central Business Hist. District		
VN0018	Maria Parham Hospital	406 S. Chestnut Street	1925, 1941, 1953
VN0019	Library and Laboratory Building (Henderson Institute)	629 W. Rockspring Street	1928
VN0021	S. S. Whitten-Simmons House	260 Charles Street	1896
VN0022	Kesler Temple AME Zion Church	426 E. Winder Street	1891, 1926
VN0023	Daingerfield-Yount House	216 Chavasse Avenue	1884
VN0024	West End School	1000 S. Chestnut Street	1922; c.1960
VN0149	Harriett-Henderson Yarns, Inc.	501 Alexander Avenue	ca. 1900
VN0150	Peace-Boyd House	236 E. Andrews Avenue	ca. 1912, 1938
VN0151	S. T. Peace House	238 E. Andrews Avenue	1938
VN0154	C. L. Finch House	307 E. Andrews Avenue	1923
VN0155	M. S. Hedgepeth House	320 E. Andrews Avenue	ca. 1865, 1900, 1950
VN0158	Jubilee Hospital	514-518 Beckford Drive	ca. 1915
VN0159	Union-Blackwell Cemetery	N. Beckford Drive	ca. 1887
VN0161	Smith-Watkins House	125 E. Belle Street	ca. 1900
VN0162	A. J. Cheek House	139 W. Belle Street	ca. 1900, 1999
VN0163	Elmwood Cemetery	918 Breckinridge Street	ca. 1865
VN0165	Kinsey-Stegall House	316 Breckinridge Street	ca. 1881
VN0166	Bullock-Mitchell House	326 Breckinridge Street	ca. 1883
VN0167	Debnam-Loughlin House	130 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1888
VN0168	Harris House	138 Burwell Avenue	1910
VN0169	Davis-Loughlin House	146 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1889
VN0170	Hoyle House	150 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1900
VN0171	Smerdon-Hughes House	151 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1886
VN0172	Hicks-Michaels House	157 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1889
VN0174	E. W. Harris House	174 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1883

VN0175	Teiser-Smith House	203 Burwell Avenue	1892, c.1935
VN0176	Clements-Smith House	206 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1917
VN0177	Burgwyn-Lamb House	221 Burwell Avenue	1886
VN0178	G. A. Harris House	236-240 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1900
VN0179	Dickie House	304 Burwell Avenue	1904
VN0180	Thomas Thrower Marrow House	305 Burwell Avenue	1890
VN0181	Waddill House	411 Burwell Avenue	ca. 1910
VN0182	White-Garlick House	420 Burwell Avenue	1892
VN0184	Cobb House	418 Carolina Avenue	ca. 1920
VN0185	Stainback-Kerner House	224 Charles Street	1913
VN0187	Jones-Cooper House	253 Charles Street	1890
VN0188	Whitten House	254 Charles Street	1896; 1907
VN0189	Goodrich Apartments	402 Charles Street	ca. 1900
VN0190	Baity Apartments	411 Charles Street	ca. 1910
VN0191	Harris-Falkner House	419 Charles Street	1891
VN0192	Austin-Perry House	428 Charles Street	1888
VN0193	Henry-Edwards House	240 Chavasse Avenue	ca. 1883
VN0194	Green-Clark House	230 Chavasse Avenue	ca. 1880
VN0196	Jordan House	270 Chavasse Avenue	1892
VN0197	Henderson High School	219 Charles Street	1935-1936
VN0198	Grissom House	280 Chavasse Avenue	ca. 1892
VN0201	Seaboard Railroad Overpass	Charles Street	1936
VN0203	William's Auto Supply	107 N. Chestnut Street	ca. 1910
VN0204	William's Funeral Home	104 S. Chestnut Street	1881
VN0205	Holy Innocents Episcopal Church	210 S. Chestnut Street	1885; 1915/16; 1957
VN0210	Landis-Peck House	720 S. Chestnut Street	1882
VN0211	Methodist Parsonage	117 Church Street	ca. 1910
VN0212	Stainback-Powell House	125 N. Clark Street	1890
VN0213	J. R. Thrower House	144 N. Clark Street	1886
VN0214	Pittman-Badger House	164 N. Clark Street	1886
VN0215	Ella Lewis House	314 N. Clark Street	ca. 1900
VN0217	Harris-Boyd House	323 N. Clark Street	ca. 1890
VN0218	Farmers and Mechanics Bank	135 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1910
VN0219	Satterwhite's	101 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1886, 1952

VN0220	Office Building	105-109 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1886, 1950
VN0221	Post Office	111 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1885, 1980
VN0222	Commercial Building	113 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1885
VN0223	Commercial Building	115 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1900
VN0224	Stainback Cleaners	117 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1920, 1980
VN0225	Gholson & Gholson Law Offices	125 N. Garnett Street	1896
VN0226	Pogue's Tobacco Warehouse	210 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1880
VN0227	Henderson Railroad Depot	208 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1870
VN0228	First United Methodist Church	114 Church Street	1930; 1956
VN0232	Norris House	755 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1895
VN0234	Carter Duplex	843 N. Garnett Street	ca. 1880s
VN0235	Commercial Building	100 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1886
VN0236	Kerner's Drugstore & Central Café	101 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1900, 1960
VN0237	Standard Tailors (Gone)	104-106 S. Garnett Street	1886
VN0240	Commercial Building	110 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1886
VN0241	Commercial Building	112-114 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1885
VN0243	Young Street Block	119-131 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1890
VN0246	Commercial Building	134 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1885, 1960
VN0247	Commercial Building/Offices	133 S. Garnett Street	1915
VN0248	Commercial Building	137 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1915, 1962
VN0249	Reavis Building	200 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1885, 1920
VN0250	E. G. Davis Store	201-203 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1886, 1911
VN0251	Commercial Building	115-117 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1890
VN0252	Watkins Building	204-208 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1885, 1935
VN0253	Commercial Building	207 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1912, 1965
VN0254	Commercial Building	210 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1885, 1910
VN0255	First National Bank	213 S. Garnett Street	1921
VN0256	Stevenson Building	214-216 S. Garnett Street	1926
VN0257	Commercial Building	215-217 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1910
VN0258	P. H. Rose Building	218-220 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1929, 1949, 1980
VN0259	Commercial Building	221 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1910
VN0260	Commercial Building	224-226 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1917, c.2000
VN0261	Croatan Club	229-233 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1905
VN0262	O'Neil Building	230-234 S. Garnett Street	1885, 1929, c.2000

VN0263	US Post Office	300 S. Garnett Street	1911, c.1930
VN0264	Anchor Store Dry Goods	303 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1915
VN0265	Horner Building	309-315 S. Garnett Street	1928
VN0266	A. T. Barnes Funeral Home	317 S. Garnett Street	1900
VN0267	Stevenson Auto Dealers	319 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1910
VN0268	Hughes-Smaw Furniture Co.	325 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1918
VN0269	Commercial Building	401 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1890; c.1965
VN0271	Commercial Building	404 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1885, 1920
VN0272	Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	425-427 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1915; 1922
VN0273	Commercial Building	418 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1888
VN0274	Commercial Building	424-426 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1885
VN0275	Horner & Kelly Building	428-430 S. Garnett Street	ca. 1888
VN0276	J. S. Poythress Building	515 S. Garnett Street	1905; 1915
VN0278	Perry House	204 Hamilton Street	1900
VN0281	Massenburg House	504 E. Montgomery Street	ca. 1905
VN0282	Commercial Buildings	109-117 W. Montgomery Street	ca. 1885
VN0283	Commercial Building	110 W. Montgomery Street	ca. 1885, 1920, 1950
VN0284	Commercial Building	114-116 W. Montgomery Street	ca. 1885
VN0285	Commercial Building	120-122 W. Montgomery Street	ca. 1880, 1890
VN0286	J. B. Owens Tobacco Warehouse	214-222 W. Montgomery Street	ca. 1890, 1960
VN0287	Lane-Chero Soft Drink Bottling Works	236-240 W. Montgomery Street	ca. 1920
VN0288	Sanford Milling Company	1310 Nicholas Street	ca. 1920
VN0289	Stephens-White House	903 Nicholas Street	1888
VN0294	Corbitt Truck Company	1700 Parham Street	ca. 1900
VN0295	Linthicum House	710 Parham Street	1883
VN0300	R. Bunn House	332 Rowland Street	ca. 1900
VN0301	Powell House	403 Rowland Street	ca. 1890
VN0302	Britt-Powell House	406 Rowland Street	1888
VN0303	J. Bradsher House	414 Rowland Street	ca. 1885
VN0304	Burnette House	426 Rowland Street	ca. 1900
VN0305	First Congregational Christian Church	429 Rowland Street	1908, c.1950
VN0306	Rowland-Davis House	558 Rowland Street	ca. 1891
VN0307	J. R. Rankin House	566 Rowland Street	ca. 1890

VN0309	Southern RR Passenger Depot	110 E. Spring Street	ca. 1890, 1960
VN0310	Henderson Power Co.	109 E. Spring Street	ca. 1905
VN0311	T. A. Butler Apartments	213-215 Turner Avenue	1915
VN0312	J. B. Watkins House	220 Turner Avenue	1885
VN0313	T. M. Harris House	231 Turner Avenue	ca. 1900
VN0314	Tobacco Warehouse (one Gone)	147 Walnut Street	ca. 1900
VN0315	Falkner House	220 Walnut Street	ca. 1900
VN0318	Short's Print Shop	139-143 S. Williams Street	ca. 1915
VN0319	Peace Building	215-221 S. Williams Street	ca. 1925
VN0320	Coward's Service Station	315 S. Williams Street	ca. 1927
VN0323	Chavasse-Walker House	845 S. Williams Street	ca. 1875
VN0324	First Baptist Church	205 W. Winder Street	1912-1926
VN0327	Commercial Building (Barber Shop)	113 Wyche Street	ca. 1900
VN0329	Raleigh Road Outdoor Drive-In Theater	3336 Raleigh Road	1949
VN0332	Professional Building	309 Wyche Street	ca. 1920
VN0333	H. L. Perry Memorial Library	121-123 Young Street	ca. 1924, 1950
VN0334	McCain Building	115 Young Street	ca. 1928, 1940
VN0335	Law Building	116 Young Street	ca. 1913, 1920
VN0337	J. Bailey Owen Townhouse	215 Young Street	ca. 1890, 1959
VN0338	Service Station	115 Breckenridge Street	ca. 1930
VN0339	R. B. Carter House	717 N. Williams Street	1892
VN0354	South Henderson Industrial Hist. District		ca. 1900
VN0355	Worker's House	1418 Nicholas Street	ca. 1900
VN0356	Worker's House	1416 Nicholas Street	ca. 1900
VN0357	Worker's House	1414 Nicholas Street	ca. 1910
VN0358	Worker's House	1412 Nicholas Street	ca. 1910
VN0359	Worker's House	1410 Nicholas Street	ca. 1910
VN0360	Worker's House	1330 Nicholas Street	ca. 1910
VN0361	Worker's House	1328 Nicholas Street	ca. 1910
VN0362	Worker's House	1326 Nicholas Street	ca. 1910
VN0379	Esso Gasoline Station	3964 Raleigh Road	ca. 1935
VN0380	Henderson Hist. District Boundary Increase		Not specified
VN0382	Eaton-Johnson School	500 W. Rock Spring Street	ca. 1949; 1957
VN0389	Carrie Hawkins Sewell Marable House	912 E. Andrews Avenue	1954