
PERSON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

PHASE ONE



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PROJECT HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

Hurricane Florence

Hurricane Florence made landfall in North Carolina on September 14, 2018, moving westward toward the East Coast from the Atlantic Ocean. While only a Category 1 storm, within the course of a few days, it dumped significant amounts of rain—as much as thirty inches in some locations—throughout the state. The storm also caused substantial wind damage in some areas, with wind gusts reaching over 100 miles per hour in some areas.¹

On September 7, 2018, in anticipation of the storm, Governor Roy Cooper issued a State of Emergency for all one hundred counties within the state. Following the disaster, fifty-one of the state's counties were granted federal emergency assistance for public recovery projects, while residents of thirty-four counties were granted eligibility for individual assistance provided to citizens.² Person County received an Agricultural Designation by the US Department of Agriculture on October 5, 2018, making properties within the county eligible for emergency loans from the Farm Service Agency (FSA). The county was granted a federal Disaster Declaration on October 12, 2018, making federal assistance available to state, tribal, and local governments for emergency work and the repair of disaster-damaged facilities.³ However, on December 18, 2018, the County Manager withdrew the Request for Public Assistance, citing “No Eligible Damage.”⁴

Hurricane Michael

Hurricane Michael reached North Carolina on Thursday, October 11, 2018, crossing the state from 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.⁵ The heavy rainfall caused the Dan and Yadkin Rivers to crest out of their banks and resulted in significant

¹ National Weather Service, “Hurricane Florence, September 14, 2018,” <https://www.weather.gov/ilm/HurricaneFlorence> (accessed January 2022).

² North Carolina Department of Public Safety, “Emergency Declarations,” <https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/emergency-management/past-disasters/hurricane-florence-2018/emergency-declarations> (accessed December 27, 2021).

³ North Carolina Department of Public Safety, “Emergency Declarations,” <https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/emergency-management/past-disasters/hurricane-florence-2018/emergency-declarations> (accessed August 28, 2022).

⁴ Email correspondence between Heather Slane and Greg White (EMS Division Chief, Person County Emergency Services). October 12, 2021.

⁵ 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).

flooding during which forty-six flash floods were reported in North Carolina.⁶ Additionally, wind gusts in excess of sixty miles-per-hour downed trees and power lines.⁷

On October 10, 2018, in advance of landfall, Governor Roy Cooper issued a State of Emergency for sixty-six counties likely to be impacted by the storm.⁸ 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 Person County. The declaration noted rainfall in the declared counties totaling between four and nine inches within a twenty-four hour period.⁹ A summary of costs incurred by the county, related to damage from Hurricane Michael, reveals that damage to county-owned properties was primarily due to flooding, roof leaks, and downed trees.¹⁰ Additionally, local farmer William Allen Newton noted that the damage from both storms was largely flood damage, wiping out crops in parts of the county.¹¹

Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund

Because of the FEMA Disaster Declaration following Hurricane Michael, Person County was made eligible for funds provided through the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPF). The ESHPF 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 that have typically been unmet through other funding sources.

In 2018, six states, including North Carolina, received grants from the ESHPF program after experiencing significant damage from Hurricanes Florence and Michael. The United States territory of the Northern Mariana Islands, impacted by Typhoon Yutu, also received funding from the program. 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 Person County. These surveys will help ensure North Carolina's treasured cultural resources are included in future resiliency and disaster planning efforts.

⁶ 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).

⁷ 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).

⁸ 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-orders-prepare-hurricane-michael> (accessed December 27, 2021).

⁹ 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-federal-disaster-declaration-tropical-storm> (accessed December 27, 2021).

¹⁰ Email correspondence between Heather Slane and Greg White (EMS Division Chief, Person County Emergency Services). October 12, 2021.

¹¹ Personal interview with William Allen Newton (5186 Mount Harmony Church Road) by Heather Slane and Sarah Woodard. April 2022.

Rural historic properties and farmland in low-lying areas, especially adjacent to Mayo and Hyco Lakes and along the Mayo, Flat, 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 Person 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 Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) conducted a reconnaissance survey of Person County that included the documentation of 119 properties in the county's rural areas and Roxboro. Lee and Southern's fieldwork was later published as part of "The Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse Basin," a regional survey report produced in 1977 in partnership with the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.¹² Roxboro was the focus of an architectural survey in 1983, much of which influenced the 1984 listing of the Roxboro Commercial Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequent survey work has largely been the result of federal review and compliance documentation and includes the 2020 documentation of thirty-two properties—including three potential historic districts—as part of an evaluation of the US 158/501 corridor through Roxboro.¹³ Finally, a number of properties have been documented at the request of the public, typically as part of individual National Register listings. To date, the NC HPO has documented 263 individual properties in Person County. Eleven 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 Person County Comprehensive Architectural Survey was to update the existing survey data for the 263 properties previously documented, roughly half of which are located within the City of Roxboro. Surveyors attempted to identify damage to historic properties that could be attributed to Hurricanes Florence or Michael; however, both storms brought primarily 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 500 additional properties—including neighborhoods and potential historic districts—that warrant recordation in Phases Two and Three of the survey.

¹² The goals of the survey, as defined in the preface to the survey report, were to consolidate existing information about historic and architectural resources, to field verify when appropriate, and to provide "an inventory and assessment of known and recorded historic properties within the study area," in the form of a survey publication.

¹³ Caitlin Sylvester, et al., "Historic Structures Survey Report: Madison Boulevard (US 158-501) from South of US 158 to SR 1601 (North Main Street), Person County, North Carolina," North Carolina Department of Transportation Environmental Analysis Unit, April 2020.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Person County Comprehensive Architectural Survey included a comprehensive survey of historic resources throughout Person County, including within the municipality of Roxboro and those resources within the Roxboro Commercial Historic District (NR 1984). Heather Slane and Cheri Szcodronski served as principal investigators, researchers, and field surveyors. The survey was divided into three phases: updating existing survey data; surveying properties in rural Person County; and surveying properties within the city limits of Roxboro, the county seat.

Phase One

Phase One included the full resurvey of previously surveyed resources throughout Person County. Fieldwork took place from October to November 2021, during which time surveyors field verified 263 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 their remote locations. Extant buildings were comprehensively resurveyed with updated field survey forms, written descriptions, and digital photographs. The exact locations of extant primary resources were mapped using CRSurveyor.



Figure 1: Annotated USGS map of the Hurdle Mills Quad of Person County

Phase One also included a windshield survey of all public roads in Person County to identify approximately 500 additional resources, including subdivisions and neighborhoods, that warrant intensive survey in Phases Two and Three. Additionally, surveyors made contact with local historians, residents, and interested parties to identify resources that are locally significant and warrant documentation. The surveyors observed a high number of properties over fifty years of age in the county, including some in rural areas that have been abandoned or are otherwise no longer in use. In making decisions about which properties to document, the surveyors prioritized buildings with high material integrity and distinctive or unique design elements; farmsteads with complexes of intact and well-maintained outbuildings; community buildings, including churches, schools, and lodges; properties associated with populations that have been underrepresented in previous surveys and published histories; and properties within, or contiguous to, existing or proposed National Register Historic Districts. Finally, surveyors identified potential historic districts, as

well as planned neighborhoods, that warrant documentation.

Finally, a preliminary bibliography was prepared during Phase One. Printed sources were collected and basic archival research was carried out as appropriate to provide additional data for previously surveyed properties, to aid in the identification of additional properties for intensive survey, and to serve as the basis for developing historic contexts in the remaining two phases of the project.

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

Survey Products

Database

Existing paper survey files and National Register documentation were used as the basis for the survey update. During Phase One fieldwork, the surveyors coded all previously surveyed buildings 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 also may have been coded to indicate No Access or Outbuilding Loss. For all previously surveyed properties, 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 HPO layer specifically created for CRSurveyor, were used during Phase One to identify the locations of previously surveyed properties. PDF maps prepared by the Person County GIS department and a map layer in CRSurveyor prepared by NC HPO, both coded by building date, were used to identify twentieth-century residential developments in and around Roxboro 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.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PERSON COUNTY HISTORY & 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 of the rural areas of the county, while Phase Three will focus on the city of Roxboro. The following narrative provides an overview of the primary historical themes relevant to Person County, and the representative resource types relating to each theme, that will be included in subsequent reports.

Phase Two Historic Context

Settlement and Early Development

Person County encompasses approximately 400 square miles in north-central North Carolina and is bordered by Orange and Durham Counties to the south, Granville County to the east, and Caswell County, from which Person County was formed in 1791, to the west. To the north, Person County is bordered by Halifax 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.¹⁴

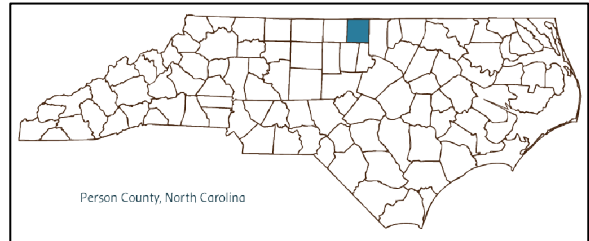


Figure 2: Location map of Person County

Person County was originally inhabited by the people of the Sappony and Occaneechi tribes. In the early 1600s, the Sappony lived along the James River in Virginia but were forced west by encroaching European settlers. By the mid-1600s they had settled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and in the early 1700s they had been forced farther west to present-day Person County, North Carolina, and Halifax County, Virginia. The Occaneechi settled first along the Eno River valley to the southwest, but in the early 1700s they moved northeast and merged with the Sappony. The Sappony tribe includes seven families, or clans, who remain in the High Plains area of Person County today. The tribe is recognized by both the North Carolina and Virginia governments.¹⁵ Sappony houses, farmsteads, churches, and schools remain extant in the northeast area of the county; therefore, the Phase Two report will include discussion of the agricultural, educational, religious, and social history of the Sappony people.

The county's rolling hills have been carved by a number of waterways. The Hyco and Mayo Rivers are tributaries of the Dan River, which winds along the border of North Carolina and Virginia, flowing to the Roanoke River and eventually to the Albemarle Sound. Smaller creeks, including North Hyco, South Hyco, Mayo, Story's, and Marlowe's Creeks, wind their way

¹⁴ Jay Mazzocchi, "Person County," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/person>; Stuart Thurman Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County* (Danville, VA: Womack Press, 1974), xvii.

¹⁵ Jay Mazzocchi, "Person County," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/person>; Sappony, "Sappony History Timeline," <https://www.sappony.org/sappony-timeline>; Person County Museum of History, "Sappony Heritage," <https://pcmuseumnc.com/exhibit/native-american>.

eastward across the county. The headwaters of the Neuse and Tar Rivers are also located in Person County.¹⁶ These resources facilitated European settlement of the region in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as newcomers from Virginia and Pennsylvania moved southward. They constructed dams and ponds for grist and sawmills, a number of which remain on the landscape. Early settlers also utilized rough, early roads that transected the county connecting Hillsborough to Virginia and Halifax County to Caswell County, forming a crossroads near present-day Roxboro. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, secondary roads began to expand this transportation network substantially.¹⁷ The Phase Two report will discuss the establishment of early industries, the construction of early mill, road, bridge, and dam infrastructure, and the impact of these resources on the development of the county.



Figure 3: Head of the Neuse River

The soils of Person County are ideal for agriculture, primarily consisting of a variety of well-drained sandy loam and silt loam types that support cultivation of tobacco and grains, as well as livestock pasture.¹⁸ In the late eighteenth century, most landowners practiced subsistence farming, including corn, grains, and produce, expanding to include tobacco or cotton after the turn of the nineteenth century.¹⁹ The enslavement of African American laborers increased accordingly, as these cash crops are more labor-intensive to cultivate. The 1790 census reported that just over thirty percent of the total population in Person County was comprised of enslaved laborers. By the 1860 census, this number had grown to over forty-six percent.²⁰ Roxboro at that time was a small crossroads community; therefore, Person County farmers sought markets in Caswell County to the west or Halifax County, Virginia, to the north, reached via roads to these areas that existed from the county's earliest days. Tobacco cultivation went into decline by the 1830s, and production of the crop did not rebound until the advent of bright leaf tobacco cultivation in the late nineteenth century. It appears that few, if any, tobacco-related buildings remain extant from the early nineteenth century. Some cotton was grown in the county during this period as well²¹; however, it was on a small scale and no



Figure 4: Tobacco Harvesting in Person County

¹⁶ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, xvii

¹⁷ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 18-19, 51.

¹⁸ United States Department of Agriculture and North Carolina Department of Agriculture, "Soil Map, North Carolina, Person County Sheet," 1928, <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/nccmaps/id/365>.

¹⁹ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 58-60.

²⁰ Lincoln Mullen, "The Spread of U.S. Slavery, 1790-1860," George Mason University, <https://lincolnmullen.com/projects/slavery>.

²¹ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 58-59.

cotton-related buildings are known to be extant. Resources related to early agricultural production and the labor system of enslaved people in Person County appear to be rare and limited to a few farm buildings and a handful of houses and cemeteries of the enslaved workers. 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 some difficulty for farmers, in spite of the exceptional soils, while at the same time providing substantial building material. Person County lies within the Carolina Slate Belt, an area of shales, slates, and granites located near or on the surface and varying in size from a few inches wide to 250 feet wide. As a result, there are many large boulders and exposed rock veins visible on the landscape, especially in the southwestern area of the county.²² Large rock deposits were commonly unearthed when plowing agricultural fields²³; farmers often left loosened rocks in piles on the edges of crop fields, many of which are within a copse of trees or brush. Stone is also remarkably common in building construction in the county, especially for chimneys and foundations. The Phase Two report will therefore discuss the geology of the county and its impact on agriculture and architecture.



Figure 5: Large Rocks on the Landscape

Country stores began to open throughout the county's rural areas in the first half of the nineteenth century. Due to the scarcity of large markets and the prevalence of poor roads during this time, these small local stores provided immediate neighbors with grocery staples and dry goods, and in some cases also sold agricultural goods produced in the surrounding community.²⁴ Many of these stores continued to operate well into the twentieth century, with owners updating, expanding, or replacing store buildings over time. It was common for a store to form the center of a crossroads community, which in turn was



Figure 6: Longs Store (PR0094)

named after the store. Country stores remain extant in the communities of Olive Hill, Cunningham, Hurdle Mills, Woodsdale, Hesters Store, and at other crossroads in the county. The Phase Two report will discuss the importance of country stores in providing basic goods to nearby residents and their role as the center of crossroads communities.

²² Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, xviii.

²³ Personal Interview with Darryl Duncan by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, in person at Hester's Store, North Carolina, November 2022; Personal Interview with Kent Williams by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, in person at Hester's Store, North Carolina, November 2022; Personal Interview with Raymond Winstead by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, in person at Olive Hill, North Carolina, November 2022.

²⁴ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 75-76.

Civil War and Reconstruction

Person County contributed two regiments to the Confederate Army and though no major military action took place in the county during the war years, the homefront suffered many of the same challenges as other areas of the state, including labor shortages, supply shortages, and soaring prices of staple goods.²⁵ Industry in Person County recovered relatively quickly after the war ended, sustained by grist mills and sawmills established prior to the Civil War. Mills operating in Hurdle Mills, Cunningham, Woodsdale, Mt. Tirzah, and other crossroads communities remained central to the county's economy and to community life throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.²⁶ The Phase Two report will discuss the importance of rural mills in the county economy and growth of rural communities following the Civil War and in the second half of the nineteenth century.



Figure 7: Hurdle Mill (PR0089)

Agriculture, on the other hand, was much slower to recover following the emancipation of the county's enslaved labor force. The acreage of cultivated land decreased dramatically, as did tobacco prices, leaving most farmers in the county unable to recoup the costs of growing crops in the immediate post-war years. As a result, there was little growth on farms immediately following the war, and the absence of farmhouses and agricultural outbuildings from this period is notable. Agriculture recovered by the end of the nineteenth century with the production of bright leaf tobacco, which dominated Person County for the next century.²⁷ A substantial number of log tobacco-curing barns and pack houses related to bright leaf tobacco cultivation constructed during this period remain extant throughout the county. The Phase Two report will discuss the agricultural depression immediately following the Civil War, the introduction of bright leaf tobacco to Person County, and the impact of tobacco cultivation on the county's economy and landscape.



Figure 8: Flue-cured Tobacco Barn (PR0036)

African American residents, for the most part, appear to have remained in Person County immediately following emancipation. Some of these residents became tenant farmers or sharecroppers, but there were a substantial number of African American landowners as well. In

²⁵ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 93-134.

²⁶ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 139.

²⁷ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 137-138, 158.

response to de facto racial segregation following the Civil War, African American communities established their own churches, often adjacent to White congregations. Many of these congregations remain active throughout the county.²⁸ Other community institutions, such as schools, lodges, and stores, were likely built near the churches, although it appears that few survive. 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.

Early Twentieth-Century Growth

Person County’s network of railroad and roads expanded substantially during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Durham & Lynchburg Railroad was completed to Roxboro in 1890, and within twenty years, rural depots were constructed at Rougemont, Mt. Tirzah, Helena, Timberlake, Jalong (later known as Longhurst), and Woodsdale.²⁹ Improvements to the county’s road network came after the railroads; although the North Carolina State Highway Commission was first established in 1901, it was 1921 before the commission obtained the funding necessary to begin construction of roads across the state with the goal of connecting all county seats in the state with paved roads. State highways were built north-south and east-west across Person County that year, with extensions of these roads and new highways built through the 1930s and 1940s. Today a network of state and US highways crisscrosses the county, intersecting at Roxboro.³⁰ The Phase Two report will discuss the construction and expansion of railroads in rural Person County, the formation of, and alterations to, the state highway system and other rural roads in the early and mid-twentieth century, and the impact of the growing transportation network on the rural economy of the county during that time.

State funding for public schools floundered in the post-Civil War years. Out of concern for the limited educational opportunities available to children in the county, Dr. John Terrell, upon his death in 1897, bequeathed his considerable estate to Person County for the construction of schools for White children in each school district. Terrell’s gift eventually amounted to over



Figure 9: Woodsdale Depot – current location (PR0825)



Figure 10: Sol O'Briant School (PR0399)

²⁸ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 138.

²⁹ J.D. Lewis, “North Carolina Railroads – Lynchburg & Durham Railroad,” <https://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/roads/home.html>.

³⁰ J.D. Lewis, “North Carolina – Roads & Highways,” <https://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/roads/home.html>.

\$50,000 for the construction of twenty-eight school buildings.³¹ Education for African Americans lagged far behind that of White children, stymied by Jim Crow segregation policies. Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald established a fund to construct school buildings across the South for African American students, including five schools that were built in Person County in the 1920s. Though only one of the Terrell schools and none of the Rosenwald schools remain extant in the county, the Phase Two report will include discussion of this important era of public education.

Though industry was expanding in Roxboro by the early twentieth century, most of the county's economy remained rooted in agriculture, with tobacco remaining the primary cash crop. The prosperity of these farms was made possible through the use of inexpensive tenant labor and proximity to markets in Roxboro and other nearby cities. Leading up to the Great Depression, tobacco prices peaked, and over nine million pounds of tobacco were produced in the county in the 1920s. In the 1930s, tobacco prices plummeted, and many farmers went into deep debt or lost their farms. New Deal programs established nationwide aided in the recovery of agriculture in the county, and many farms diversified to include beef or dairy production.³² The Phase Two report will discuss the types of agriculture in twentieth-century Person County, the impact of the Great Depression on farm production, ownership, and tenancy, and the recovery of farming through New Deal programs.

The mills in Roxboro largely supported the city's economy through the Great Depression in spite of cuts to employment and production, but rural Person County appears to have been impacted much more dramatically. Few buildings, especially houses, appear to have been constructed during this period, and their absence from the present-day landscape is noticeable. Similarly, buildings funded by New Deal programs, in particular gymnasiums and other school-related buildings, are notable additions to the rural landscape during this period. In addition, the reuse of building materials, especially logs, appears to have been remarkably common throughout the county. This reuse of materials, along with a continuation of the tradition of building houses and farm buildings out of logs well into the twentieth century, may be related to periods of economic depression. The Phase Two report will discuss the impact of the Great Depression and New Deal on rural communities.

Modern Person County

Infrastructure related to power and water resources in the county was improved and expanded during the mid-twentieth century. In the early twentieth century, an earthen dam and a pumphouse were built on Story's Creek to create Water Works Lake and provide water for Roxboro. In 1955, a new concrete dam and pumping system were constructed there, doubling the size of the lake, which was renamed Roxboro Lake and remains the primary water source for the city. At Chub Lake, a modern concrete bridge was constructed



Figure 11: Earthen Dam at City Lake

³¹ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 153-154.

³² Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 183-188.

adjacent to the existing dam and bridge across Story's Creek. Hyco River was dammed in 1962, and Hyco Lake reservoir was filled by 1965, providing cooling water for the operation of the Carolina Power & Light Company Roxboro Steam Plant. Mayo Lake followed in 1983 when Mayo Creek was dammed to create a reservoir for the Mayo Electric Generating Plant.³³ The Phase Two report will include discussion of new and updated infrastructure, including the construction of bridges, dams, reservoirs, and public works facilities during the mid-twentieth century.

The mid-twentieth century proved to be turbulent years for Person County schools. Calls to integrate the schools began in the 1950s, increasing after the 1954 *Brown vs Board of Education* decision, and at the time, the county Board of Education began efforts to streamline the school system by consolidating smaller schools into larger ones. Integration began in 1963 with the first school of choice approval, allowing an African American student to integrate an all-White elementary school, which was followed by ten more applications approved in 1965. Full integration was achieved by the 1969-1970 school year. Similarly, efforts to consolidate the rural high schools into one county-wide high school began in the 1950s but were unsuccessful. However, by 1970, rural schools in Hurdle Mills, Bushy Fork, Olive Hill, and Mt. Tirzah were closed; the high school at Helena was consolidated with Roxboro High School and Helena instead became an elementary school, though it too was later closed; and the formerly all-Black Person County High School was consolidated with the formerly all-White Roxboro High School. Integration of schools appears to have been relatively uneventful in Person County, though there was at least one racial conflict the summer before the first fully integrated school year began.³⁴ The Phase Two report will discuss changes to the county education system during the mid-twentieth century, including the integration of schools and events related to civil rights.



Figure 12: Helena High School (PR0300)

Recreation in the county had begun in 1910 with the establishment of a lodge on Loch Lilly, now Chub Lake, but expanded dramatically in the mid-twentieth century with the construction of the above-mentioned lakes. Hyco Lake is now the primary recreational lake in the county, attracting boaters and fishers from northern North Carolina and southern Virginia. The shoreline of Mayo Lake remains undeveloped, and the lake is largely accessed at Mayo Lake Park, part of the Person County Parks and



Figure 13: Hyco Lake

³³ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 188; North Carolina Division of Water Quality, *Lake and Reservoir Assessments, Roanoke River Basin*, 2010, <https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/document-library/Roanoke%20RIVER%20BASIN%202009.pdf>, 14-17.

³⁴ [Roxboro] *Courier-Times*, Centennial (1881-1981) Issue, December 1982, Section G – 1950-1981, Person County Museum of History, Roxboro.

Recreation system. Person County established the first county parks system in the state when it introduced park programs as early as the 1940s; the county's parks and recreation program was fully funded as a county government department starting in 1961. As schools in the county were consolidated and updated, several rural schools were closed and their campuses converted to public parks, including Olive Hill, Bushy Fork, Mt. Tirzah, and Helena. In addition to public parks and nature recreation, the Whispering Pines community swimming pool was built in 1966; the Roxboro Country Club built a new clubhouse on Country Club Road in 1969; and the Roxboro Optimist Club built a baseball stadium just west of downtown Roxboro in 1972.³⁵ The Phase Two report will discuss the history of the county parks system, recreational uses of the county's reservoirs, and the history of recreational organizations throughout the county.

Agriculture went through another period of transition in the mid-to-late twentieth century. As tobacco went into decline, many family farms stopped growing the crop or leased their acreage and allotments to commercial farming firms. Tenant farming also declined significantly during this period, as laborers sought the stability and regular paychecks of employment with industries in Roxboro. As the farm labor force decreased, beef and dairy production also went into decline.³⁶ The Phase Two report will discuss the changes in agricultural production and tenant farming during the mid-to-late twentieth century.



Figure 14: Beef Cattle Herd

Phase Three Historic Context

Person County was established in 1791, and Roxboro was designated the county seat in 1793 after the first permanent courthouse was constructed there. This log courthouse was replaced with a frame building in 1810. Roxboro was incorporated in 1855, by which time the town included general stores, restaurants, and a hotel.³⁷ The town grew slowly, and its importance was derived primarily from its role as the county seat until the coming of the railroad in 1890. The railroad facilitated substantial



Figure 15: Person County Courthouse (PR0235)

³⁵ Person County Government, "Recreation, Art & Parks," <https://www.personcountync.gov/government/departments-i-z/recreation-arts-parks>; The Old Country Club Steakhouse, "Our History," <http://www.oldcountryclubsteakhouse.com/about-us/>.

³⁶ Personal Interviews with Lindsay "Tommy" Wagstaff, Darryl Duncan, Kent Williams, and Randy Hester by Cheri Szcodronski and Heather Slane, in person, September-November 2022.

³⁷ Mary Ann Lee and Joe Mobley, "Courthouses in North Carolina (thematic nomination)," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1978; Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 68-72; J.D. Lewis, "North Carolina Railroads – Lynchburg & Durham Railroad," https://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_lynchburg_durham.html.

growth in the town, which soon had a new brick courthouse, several restaurants and shops, pharmacies, professional offices, and banks.³⁸ The Phase Three report will discuss the importance of the courthouse as the center of Person County government and the development of the downtown business district.

The completion of the Durham & Lynchburg Railroad (later the Norfolk, Lynchburg, & Durham Railroad and now part of Norfolk Southern Railway) in 1890 expanded opportunities to develop agricultural markets in Roxboro, and a tobacco market with three warehouses and several factories opened that year.³⁹ Person County farmers could sell their tobacco in the Roxboro, Oxford, and Durham, North Carolina, markets, or the Danville, Virginia, markets. New warehouses were constructed over the coming decades and remained in use well into the twentieth century. Several warehouses remain extant, and the Phase Three report will discuss the importance of Roxboro's tobacco market to the economy of the city and county.

The railroad also facilitated the establishment of the textile industry in Roxboro in the early 1900s. Roxboro Cotton Mills opened in downtown Roxboro in 1899, producing carded cotton yarn, and expanded to a second plant, known as Longhurst Mills, north of downtown in 1907. In 1923, the A.T. Baker Company established a textile mill, also north of downtown Roxboro. The Baker Company merged with Collins and Aikman Manufacturing in 1927; the new entity produced automotive textiles. The John Watts Company established a towel factory, which became known as the Somerset Mill, south of downtown Roxboro in 1926.⁴⁰ With these four mills, textile production became one of Roxboro's primary industries and largest employer in the early and mid-twentieth century. All four mills are now located within the Roxboro city limits; therefore, the Phase Three report will discuss the development and operation of the mills, the establishment of mill villages, and the role of the mills in Roxboro's twentieth-century economy.



Figure 16: Roxboro Cotton Mills (PR0219)

Industry expanded further in mid-twentieth-century Roxboro with the establishment of broom factories, fertilizer plants, lumber mills, and a tobacco redrying plant.⁴¹ Though few of these industries remain extant, the Phase Three report will discuss the diversification and expansion of industry in the city in the mid-twentieth century and the role of industry in the city's economy at that time.



Figure 17: Roxboro Broom Works (PR0114)

³⁸ Lee and Mobley, "Courthouses in North Carolina"; Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 141-144.

³⁹ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 143.

⁴⁰ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 157-158, 184.

⁴¹ Wright, *Historical Sketch of Person County*, 188.

Community organizations provided a variety of services and social opportunities for the residents of Roxboro. Several distinct neighborhoods have developed throughout the city, including Reamstown, North Roxboro, and South Roxboro. An African American neighborhood developed southwest of the downtown core. Churches representing a wide variety of denominations are located in these neighborhoods. Fraternal organizations are also present, with Masonic, Elks, and Moose lodges located within the city limits. The first city- and county-operated schools were segregated, with separate high schools in Roxboro for White children and African American children. The schools were integrated by 1970, and several elementary, middle, and high schools remain in operation in the city. The Phase Three report will discuss the formation of distinct communities within the city limits and the establishment and role of churches, schools, and other organizations serving those communities. The report will also address race relations of the mid-to-late twentieth century, including the process and impacts of integration, as well as the influence of the national Civil Rights Movement.

ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

During the Phase One survey, updated documentation was prepared for resources surveyed in 1974-1975, 1983, and later. These earlier surveys focused on pre-1880 resources in rural Person County and pre-1935 resources in and around downtown Roxboro. 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 Person 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 Person 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 Person 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 Person County. These include antebellum buildings constructed in the Georgian, Georgian-Federal, Federal, and Federal-Greek Revival styles; mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style buildings; and late-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival-, Italianate-, and Queen Anne-style buildings. Twentieth-century styles, including Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Rustic Revival, and Ranch styles, will also be contextualized in the Phase Two report, utilizing examples documented during the Phase Two survey.



Figure 18: John Rogers House (PR0112)



Figure 19: Cozart House (PR0018)

In addition to buildings that show the influence of specific architectural styles, the report will address vernacular buildings constructed throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in rural Person 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 both residences and agricultural 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.

Farmsteads are integral to Person County history and include 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 20: Dwelling of Enslaved Persons (PR0126)

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 nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century churches have been previously documented, and some early 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, and social resources



Figure 21: Oak Grove United Methodist Church (PR0104)

of rural Person County will be developed for the Phase Two report. Similarly, a context for commercial and industrial resources, as well as 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

The oldest extant buildings within the city of Roxboro largely date from the 1880s, corresponding to the construction of the Durham & Lynchburg Railroad and the establishment of a depot in Roxboro in 1890. The earliest residential structures were documented as part of the 1974-1975 survey of Person County. Additional residential buildings were documented in 2020 as part of federal review and compliance-related documentation along the US 158/501 corridor through Roxboro. However, the existing documentation represents only a fraction of the architectural forms and styles found in the city. The Phase Three survey will document additional residential buildings, and the Phase Three report will include a summary and description of residential architectural styles found in Roxboro. These include late-nineteenth-century Italianate- and Queen Anne-style houses; early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style houses; and mid-twentieth-century Minimal Traditional- and Ranch-style houses. All of the styles will be contextualized in the Phase Three report, utilizing existing survey files and Phase One documentation as well as examples documented during the Phase Three survey. Residential outbuildings—typically garages, sheds, and carports—will also be documented and summarized in the 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. The report will summarize and analyze recurring building types, forms, and floor plans when accessible. When possible, the report will address the artistic and cultural influences behind the styles, forms, and modes of construction.



Figure 22: James Sidney Bradsher House (PR0278)



Figure 23: Merritt House (PR0299)



Figure 24: First National Bank (PR0234)

In 1983, an architectural survey of downtown Roxboro was conducted, resulting in the listing of the Roxboro Commercial Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. That documentation summarized the commercial and architectural development of downtown Roxboro. The 2020 documentation along the US 158/501 corridor highlighted mid-twentieth-century commercial and governmental buildings adjacent to the downtown core. Additional commercial buildings will be documented in the Phase Three survey, along with additional municipal and public buildings located throughout Roxboro. The Phase Three report will include a summary and description of twentieth-century commercial and governmental architecture throughout Roxboro.

The Roxboro Cotton Mill was surveyed and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. However, additional textile mills and manufacturing facilities in Roxboro 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 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.

Churches, schools, and lodges stand both as locational landmarks and as centers for community gathering. The social and educational history of the county is rooted in these institutional buildings. A number of early-twentieth-century churches, generally concentrated near the commercial core, have already been documented in Roxboro. However, mid-twentieth-century churches, schools, and lodges, generally located in suburban areas of Roxboro, 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.

In addition to buildings, Roxboro maintains a number of recreational and memorial spaces, as well as resources related to infrastructure, both of which may or may not have associated buildings. Cemeteries, parks, and other public spaces provide a physical location for community and family celebrations and remembrances. The ways in which a community gathers and the setting of its gatherings can inform a discussion of the background of its residents, their recreational priorities, and their cultural and religious beliefs. Bridges, public utilities, and even street patterns, when viewed collectively, can illustrate the growth and



Figure 25: Long Memorial Methodist Church (PR0256)



Figure 26: Norfolk and Western Railway Bridge (PR0323)

development of a community. To better understand infrastructure-related resources in Roxboro, a context will be prepared that includes information about transportation improvements and city services. Contexts for both municipal and private parks and cemeteries, as well as infrastructure-related resources, will be included in the Phase Three report.

Finally, Roxboro, 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 Roxboro'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 Person County, the 1983 architectural survey of Roxboro, and smaller subsequent survey projects produced documentation for 263 individual properties within Person County. Phase One of the Person County Comprehensive Architectural Survey included the resurvey of these 263 individual resources to verify building existence and location, to produce updated documentation for extant resources, and to identify potential storm damage from Hurricanes Florence and Michael. Of the 263 properties previously surveyed, seventy have been demolished or otherwise removed from their original sites, 112 have had material alterations or have experienced substantial deterioration, and seventy-four 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 NC HPO classifications used for survey updates: 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.) Properties were also rated for Material Integrity (high, medium, or low) and Overall Condition (good, fair, deteriorated, ruinous). 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. Summary and analysis of these codes and classifications follow, along with the limitations of applying the codes.

Challenges to Updating Existing Survey Files

The survey update presented numerous challenges, including minimal photographic documentation from the earlier surveys, inaccessibility of some resources, and mapping issues. It should be noted that the 1974-1975 reconnaissance survey of rural Person County did not typically include the documentation of outbuildings; thus, while only eleven properties have confirmed outbuilding loss, the loss of historic outbuildings, especially in rural parts of the county, is likely significantly more widespread than the survey data indicate. Additionally, in some cases, very few photographs of the primary building were submitted for the 1974-1975 survey and in other instances, photos were removed from the survey files for inclusion in early reports, making a thorough comparison of the historic and current conditions difficult.⁴²

Seventeen properties were not accessible to surveyors, generally because of fences and/or locked gates, and in some cases, were not visible from the road. (See Appendix C for a list of inaccessible properties.) However, aerial photographs indicate that five of these properties are no longer extant. While a thorough evaluation of the remaining twelve inaccessible properties was not possible, an additional eight can be classified as deteriorated or ruinous based on aerial photos or portions of the property visible from the right of way.

⁴² 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."

Between 2010 and 2012, the NC HPO's GIS specialists translated paper maps and written location descriptions from prior surveys, including those in Person County, to digital GIS points. However, in some instances the location information provided by original surveyors was inaccurate, too general, or otherwise could not be accurately translated to current maps. When possible, misidentified locations were corrected through field verification as part of the survey update. As a result, only five of Person County's previously surveyed properties could not be located during Phase One and were classified as Not Found; it is likely that the buildings have been demolished, though they may have been incorrectly mapped and remain extant at other locations. The locations of properties that are known to 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 the historic resources.

The update of properties recorded as part of the 1983 architectural survey of Roxboro 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 rights of way, and the availability of accurate street addresses and historic maps allowed for the easy verification of building locations, even when the buildings were no longer extant.

Field Survey Challenges

Rural field survey in 2021 posed additional challenges. While surveyors had access to better technology than was available in the 1970s—including digitized maps and files, GPS mapping in the vehicle, and cell phone mapping and data entry apps—cell service was limited in many parts of the county, making it necessary to verify and input data for those areas from the office rather than the field. The scope of the project and the timeframe in which survey was conducted did not allow for prior notification or scheduling of site visits. For this reason, surveyors were unable to access properties with gated driveways or to comprehensively survey properties (particularly properties with large acreage and multiple outbuildings) when occupants were not home. Additionally, with few public records available, especially for rural properties, information about the buildings and their occupants was not available if the owners were not home to provide it. Finally, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, surveyors were able to speak with property owners, when available, out-of-doors. However, interior access to properties was limited.

Additional challenges included shifts in agricultural production, general safety concerns, and climate change. The overall decline in small- to mid-sized farming and depopulation of rural America meant that few owners were home and in other instances, homes were rented to occupants without ties to the properties' histories. Additionally, many properties were vacant or had been abandoned entirely. Rural settings in which surveyors need to enter private property in order to document resources necessitated surveying in teams of two in order to provide safety. Even during urban survey, in which surveyors can remain in the right-of-way, safety risks including loose dogs, extreme heat, and personal safety necessitated team survey. Finally, climate change has resulted in extreme heat that extends throughout the fall months and, in some instances, significant rainfall that both delayed survey work and made some areas periodically inaccessible. Coordinating schedules for two surveyors and scheduling around weather events resulted in scheduling delays throughout the fieldwork phase of the project.

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; therefore, its ability to continue to contribute to our broader understanding of the cultural and architectural development of the county is limited to the archival record. Of the 263 properties previously surveyed, sixty-five have been lost since the 1970s, accounting for 24.3 percent of the total surveyed. Of these, twenty-one buildings, or roughly one-third of the buildings demolished, were located within Roxboro. 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 Person County, many of them dating from the late eighteenth through the turn of the twentieth centuries. Additionally, many were already in deteriorated condition by 1974. Thus, it should perhaps be expected that of the 101 antebellum structures documented, twenty-eight have been lost and another twenty-eight are now classified as deteriorated or ruinous. In total, forty-three of the rural properties surveyed in Phase One have been demolished or otherwise removed from their sites and the majority of sites remain vacant and undeveloped (see Appendix D).

Demolition within the city of Roxboro followed a different pattern, in which buildings generally were removed to accommodate new construction or development. Eight commercial buildings in the Roxboro Commercial Historic District were demolished. Seven of the sites are currently used for municipal parking, and the eighth site it used as surface parking for the adjacent Roxboro Baptist Church. Additionally, the Planters #1 Tobacco Warehouse, just west of the historic district, was demolished for the construction of the Person County Sheriff's Department. The other demolished buildings within Roxboro are typically residential structures located in the neighborhoods immediately adjacent to downtown.

In other cases, late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses adjacent to the commercial core were demolished for parking or new residential or commercial construction. In total, twenty-one properties have been demolished in the city of Roxboro (see Appendix E).

Relocation

In rare instances, buildings are relocated as a means of sparing them from demolition. While this practice preserves some of the building materials and overall form, the building is rarely relocated to a comparable site or setting. In the case of McGehees Mill, a rural water-powered mill was placed on an urban corner lot and is flanked by residential development. The Merritt Doctors Office was similarly constructed in a rural location, but is now one of several buildings located to the rear of the Person County History Museum. In total, eight properties were identified as having been moved from their original locations. Some of the relocation happened prior to the 1974-1975 and 1983 surveys, and three of the moved properties have been subsequently demolished and have been classified as such.

Alterations and Deterioration

Of the previously surveyed properties, eighty-six properties (32 percent of the total) were classified as Substantial Change by Alteration. However, the classification is based on a

comparison to limited archival photos and thus, the true number of altered properties may be higher. 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. Thirty-four of the altered buildings are located in the rural parts of the county, roughly equivalent to the number of buildings lost in rural areas. Conversely, fifty-two of the altered buildings are located in Roxboro, including thirty-eight in the Roxboro Commercial Historic District, where commercial buildings were routinely updated in the late twentieth century.

In addition to the sixty-four surveyed resources that have been demolished or otherwise removed from their sites, another twenty-six buildings have experienced significant deterioration since the 1974-1975 and 1983 surveys, all of them in rural parts of the county. Nine of these buildings are classified as Ruinous because they are so deteriorated that, unless immediate stabilization and repair takes place, they are likely to suffer demolition by neglect. Another sixteen are classified as Deteriorated.

No Change and Improvement

Fifty-six of the previously surveyed resources, including forty-four resources in Roxboro and eleven buildings and one bridge in the rural areas, fall into the No Substantial Change category. There are no discernable patterns in these resources, which include houses, commercial buildings, churches and institutional buildings, cemeteries, and bridges, because the classification is based on a comparison to limited archival photos. Therefore, the above number may include altered properties for which the changes could not be detected from the available photos. Additionally, a classification of No Substantial Change does not mean that the building is in good repair or has high material integrity, only that its form and materials are unchanged from the previous survey.

The exteriors of eighteen properties appear to have been rehabilitated or otherwise improved, generally indicating that the buildings are in better condition than they were at the time of the previous survey and may have featured the selective reversal of later alterations. These properties were categorized as Substantial Change by Improvement. Of these eighteen buildings, two residential properties and three commercial buildings have been rehabilitated using North Carolina and/or federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits to offset rehabilitation costs.⁴³ Twelve of the properties classified as Improved are located within the City of Roxboro and six are in rural parts of the county.

In summary, the majority (67 percent) of previously surveyed resources in Person 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, especially those dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, represents a general loss of Person County building traditions and practices.

⁴³ Figures represent projects completed prior to 2020 and were compiled by the Restoration Branch of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. An additional three residential properties completed rehabilitation projects utilizing the credits, but the projects may not have included exterior work, as they did not appear from the exterior to have been improved.

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APPENDIX A: NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED PROPERTIES

Property Name	Date Listed
Burleigh	1980
Henry-Vernon House	1983
Holloway-Jones-Day House	1988
Holloway-Walker-Dollarhite House	1982
James A. and Laura Thompson Long House	2005
Merritt-Winstead House	2005
Person County Courthouse	1979
Roxboro Commercial Historic District	1984
Roxboro Cotton Mill	2009
Roxboro Male Academy and Methodist Parsonage	1982
House on Wagstaff Farm	2006
Waverly Plantation	1974

APPENDIX B:

CLASSIFICATIONS OF PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES RE-SURVEYED IN 2021

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. 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 been 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 1975 Person County Survey and the 1977 Tar-Neuse Survey. However, when documentation existed and field survey noted that one or more outbuildings had been lost, this classification was applied.

APPENDIX C:

INACCESSIBLE PROPERTIES IN RURAL PERSON COUNTY

SS#	Name	Address	Vicinity	Condition**
PR0022	Davis Mill (Site)		Bethel Hill	Ruinous
PR0028	Fontaine House (Gone)	Old US 501 Highway	Bethel Hill	GONE
PR0033	Harris Mill	1200 Harris Mill Road	Timberlake	Fair
PR0050	House (Gone)	Dunnaway Road	Ceffo	GONE
PR0051	House	4305 Cunningham Road	Cunningham	Deteriorated
PR0053	House	4720 Pixley-Pritchard Road	Dennys Store	Ruinous
PR0055	House	Virgilina Road	Dixons Store	Fair
PR0056	House	Thomas Humphries Road	Dixons Store	Deteriorated
PR0059	House (Gone)		Bethel Hill	GONE
PR0069	House (Gone)	Fontaine Road	Bethel Hill	GONE
PR0077	House	440 John Moore Road	Peeds Store	Ruinous
PR0080	House	Wrenn Crumpton Road	Roseville	Ruinous
PR0097	McGhee House	McGhees Mill Road	McGehees Mill	Deteriorated
PR0099	Mill	Shiloh Church Road	Woodsdale	Deteriorated
PR0101	Colonel Stephen Moore House	4319 Surl Mt. Tirzah Road	Mount Tirzah	Good
PR0105	Outbuilding Complex (Gone)	4700 Edwin Robertson Road	McGehees Mill	GONE
PR0106	J. R. Reade House	507 Charlie Reade Road	Timberlake	Good

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

APPENDIX D:

DEMOLISHED PROPERTIES IN RURAL PERSON COUNTY

SS#	Name	Address	Vicinity	Date
PR0002	Ashley House (Gone)	1673 Dink Ashley Road	Timberlake	ca.1840
PR0008	Annie Brooks House (Gone)	Brooks Dairy Road	Concord	ca.1825
PR0016	Coleman House (Gone)	9784 Hurdle Mills Road	Hurdle Mills	ca.1860; 1890
PR0020	Daniels House (Gone)	1936 Maurice Daniels Road	Longs Store	ca.1855
PR0025	Dixon House (Gone)	1181 Huff Road	Allens Level	ca.1850
PR0026	Duncan House (Gone)	622 John Moore Road	Peeds Store	ca.1860
PR0028	Fontaine House (Gone)	Old US 501 Highway	Bethel Hill	ca.1850
PR0029	Gentry House (Gone)	1786 Gentry Ridge Road	Roxboro	ca.1860
PR0042	Houses (1 Gone)	970 Frank Timberlake Road	Timberlake	ca.1875
PR0043	House (Gone)	2046 McGhees Mill Road	Ceffo	ca.1830
PR0046	House (Gone)	154 Archie Clayton Road	Ceffo	ca.1830
PR0048	House (Gone)	88 Concord Church Road	Concord	ca.1850
PR0050	House (Gone)	Dunnaway Road	Ceffo	ca.1850
PR0052	Hamlett House (Gone)	115 Embra Place	Cunningham	ca.1910
PR0054	House (Gone)	11425 Virgilina Road	Dixons Store	1818
PR0059	House (Gone)		Bethel Hill	ca.1875
PR0062	House (Gone)	Frogsboro Road	Hester's Store	ca.1790, 1840
PR0065	House (Gone)	1300 Flat River Church Lane	Paynes Tavern	ca.1880
PR0066	House (Gone)	1293 Mackfieldson Road	Longs Store	1830
PR0067	House (Gone)	2646 John Brewer Road	Longs Store	1837
PR0068	House (Gone)	Edwin Robertson Road	McGehees Mill	ca.1850
PR0069	House (Gone)	Fontaine Road	Bethel Hill	ca.1845
PR0070	House (Gone)	High Plains Road	Dixons Store	Not specified
PR0076	House (Gone)	1396 Thomas Store Road	Peeds Store	ca.1840
PR0078	House (Gone)	Glenn Fogleman Road	Peeds Store	Not specified
PR0079	House (Gone)	Rogers-Whitfield Road	Push	ca.1840
PR0082	Wheeley House (Gone)	13599 Hurdle Mills Road	Hurdle Mills	Not specified
PR0083	House (Gone)	1886 Tom Oakley Road	Timberlake	Not specified
PR0085	House (Gone)	Shiloh Church Road	Woodsdale	ca.1820,1850, 1890

PR0090	Wylie James House (Gone)	Gordonton Road	Hester's Store	ca.1900
PR0092	Lawson House (Gone)	825 Lawson Adcock Road	Gentrys Store	ca.1875
PR0093	Long House (Gone)	Dee Long Lane	Roseville	Not specified
PR0096	Marcey House (Gone)	Stoney Mountain Road	Mount Tirzah	ca.1860
PR0098	McGlauchon House (Gone)	1639 Ephesus Church Road	McGehees Mill	ca.1840
PR0100	Mitchell House (Gone)	576 Stoney Mountain Road	Mount Tirzah	ca. 1850
PR0102	Moore's Mill (Gone)	4931 Moores Mill Road	Red Mountain	ca.1900
PR0117	School House (Gone)	Terrell School Road	Cunningham	ca.1915
PR0119	Store (Gone)	2751 John Brewer Road	Concord	ca.1900
PR0120	Tapp House (Gone)	Charlie Tapp Road	Hurdle Mills	ca.1870
PR0123	Torain House (Gone)	3675 Gordonton Road	Hester's Store	1822, 1850, 1875
PR0124	Wagstaff Barn (Gone)	360 Daisy Thompson Road	Concord	ca.1830
PR0125	Wagstaff House (Gone)	945 Woodsdale Road	Roxboro	ca.1835
PR0128	Haywood Williams House (Gone)	McGhees Mill Road	McGehees Mill	ca.1836
PR0190	Wilkenson House (Gone)	Charlie Carr Road	Roseville	ca.1820

APPENDIX E:

DEMOLISHED PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF ROXBORO

SS#	Name	Address	Date
PR0203	Planters No. 1 Tobacco Warehouse (Gone)	Court Street	not specified
PR0212	Diner (Gone)	38 Court Street	ca.1950
PR0213	Taxi Stand (Gone)	42 Court Street	ca.1950
PR0214	Commercial Building (Gone)	104 Court Street	ca.1890
PR0215	Commercial Building (Gone)	106-108 Court Street	ca.1900
PR0216	Commercial Building (Gone)	110 Court Street	ca.1920
PR0229	House (Gone)	133 Depot Street	ca.1890
PR0231	(former) Filling Station (Gone)	101 N. Lamar Street	ca.1930
PR0232	Thomas House (Gone)	229 N. Lamar Street	ca.1895
PR0251	Taxi Stand (Gone)	220 N. Main Street	ca.1960
PR0259	Tyrrell House (Gone)	428 N. Main Street	ca.1880
PR0260	Walker House (Gone)	610 N. Main Street	ca.1890
PR0261	Long-Teague House (Gone)	313 S. Main Street	ca.1900, 1910
PR0268	Service Station (Gone)	136 S. Main Street	ca.1960
PR0272	Paulie Pass House (Gone)	304 S. Main Street	ca.1900
PR0273	S. P. Satterfield House (Gone)	305 S. Main Street	ca.1900
PR0276	Thompson House (Gone)	411 S. Main Street	ca.1900
PR0279	Hall House (Gone)	701 S. Main Street	ca.1880
PR0280	Morton House (Gone)	15 Oak Street	ca.1900
PR0286	Commercial Building (Gone)	208 N. Main Street	1922
PR0331	Roxboro Depot (Gone)	Depot Street	ca.1930

APPENDIX F:

RESURVEYED PROPERTIES IN RURAL PERSON COUNTY

SS#	Name	Address	Vicinity	Date(s)
PR0001	Allen House	110 Gentry Ridge Road	Allensville	ca. 1820; 1850; 1880
PR0003	Banner House	Semora Road	Concord	ca. 1800
PR0004	Bass House	9550 McGehees Mill Road	McGehees Mill	ca. 1840
PR0005	Bass House	9550 McGehees Mill Road	McGehees Mill	ca. 1840
PR0006	Bowes House	5491 Virgilina Road	Gentrys Store	ca. 1830
PR0007	Bradsher House & Cemetery	Salem Church Road	Gordonton	ca. 1845
PR0011	Burleigh	9950 Semora Road	Concord	ca. 1826-1865
PR0012	Beaman and Fannie Bowman House	1471 Bowmantown Road	Bethel Hill	ca. 1880
PR0013	Gass House	730 Newton Pleasant Loop	Hester's Store	ca. 1870
PR0014	Cates House	10105 Burlington Road	Gordonton	ca. 1875
PR0015	Tom Chambers House & Cemetery	200 Bunnie Lee Road	Timberlake	ca. 1860
PR0017	Concord United Methodist Church	70 Concord Church Road	Concord	ca. 1910
PR0018	Cozart House	934 Moriah Road	Moriah	ca. 1840
PR0019	Robert W. Crumpton House	2325 Thee Hester Road	Roseville	ca. 1890, 2001
PR0021	Daniels House	Bessie Daniel Road	Paynes Tavern	ca. 1825, ca.1890
PR0023	Day House	2422 Surl Mount Tirzah Road	Surl	ca. 1854
PR0027	Ephesus Baptist Church	1901 Ephesus Church Road	McGehees Mill	ca. 1865
PR0030	Glider House	516 Virginia Line Road	Cunningham	ca. 1820
PR0031	Hall House	Woodys Store Road	Bethel Hill	ca. 1800; 1840
PR0032	Hall House	Woodys Store Road	Bethel Hill	ca. 1820
PR0034	Henry-Vernon House	8650 Burlington Road	Bushy Fork	1854; 1896
PR0035	Robert C. Hester House	96 Charlie Carr Road	Roseville	ca. 1904
PR0036	Robert L. Hester House	2031 Robert Hester Road	Hester's Store	ca. 1870
PR0037	Hester House	5111 Semora Road	Concord	ca. 1870
PR0038	Hester House	4444 Gordonton Road	Hester's Store	ca. 1850
PR0039	Holloway-Jones-Day House	40 Shiloh Church Road	Woodsdale	ca. 1830; ca. 1860
PR0040	Holloway-Walker-Dollarhite House	210 Jones Paylor Road	Bethel Hill	ca. 1781-1800, 1850, 1976
PR0044	House	Huff Road	Allens Level	ca. 1840
PR0045	House	691 Lonnie Gentry Road	Allensville	ca. 1840
PR0047	Barker House	184 Zion Level Church Road	Concord	ca. 1840
PR0049	Lucy Obie House	485 John Obie Road	Bethel Hill	ca. 1840
PR0057	House	1710 Jim Latta Road	Mount Tirzah	ca. 1890
PR0058	House	1977 Bowmantown Road	Bethel Hill	1875
PR0060	House	50 Wheelers Church Road	Gordonton	ca. 1900

PR0061	House	Tom Bowes Road	Hester's Store	1861
PR0063	Holeman House	3095 Dick Holeman Road	Timberlake	ca. 1789; 1916
PR0064	House	61 Wolfe Road	Hurdle Mills	ca. 1835
PR0072	Clay House	Helena-Moriah Road	Mount Tirzah	ca. 1820; 1853; ca.1890
PR0073	House	624 Rassie Crabtree Road	Mount Tirzah	ca. 1850; 2015
PR0074	House	962 Robert Gentry Road	Mount Tirzah	1860
PR0081	House and Store	Weldon Painter Road	Timberlake	ca. 1890
PR0086	Reaves House	790 Shiloh Church Road	Woodsdale	1851
PR0087	House	5421 Woodsdale Road	Woodsdale	ca. 1840
PR0088	Humphrey House	Dan Humphrey Road	McGehees Mill	ca. 1860
PR0089	Hurdle Mill	9092 Hurdle Mills Road	Hurdle Mills	ca. 1890
PR0091	Keyser House	75 Keyser Lane	Concord	ca. 1846
PR0094	Long's Store	Longs Store Road	Longs Store	ca. 1900
PR0095	Lunford House	2120 Frank Timberlake Road	Timberlake	ca. 1870
PR0103	Noell Place	6914 Moores Mill Road	Mount Tirzah	ca. 1835
PR0104	Oak Grove United Methodist Church	854 Oak Grove Mount Zion Road	Oakgrove	ca. 1870
PR0107	Richmond House	9391 Hurdle Mills Road	Hurdle Mills	ca. 1860
PR0108	Earl Richmond House	10 Union Grove Church Road	Hurdle Mills	ca. 1840
PR0109	Roberts House	746 Robert Hester Road	Hester's Store	ca. 1870
PR0110	Robertson House	Woodsdale Road	Woodsdale	ca. 1870
PR0111	Robertson House	4947 Woodsdale Road	Woodsdale	ca. 1830
PR0112	John Rogers House	4201 Woodsdale Road	Woodsdale	ca. 1810
PR0113	Robertson House	1870 Edwin Robertson Road	Woodsdale	ca. 1860
PR0115	Sanford House	10311 Virgilina Road	Dixons Store	ca. 1850
PR0118	Stanfield House	1100 Scott Road	Cunningham	1793
PR0121	Cicero Tapp House	Blackard Road	Hurdle Mills	ca. 1810
PR0122	Thomas House	112 Harold Gill Road	Allensville	ca. 1850
PR0126	Waverly Plantation	4885 Cunningham Road	Cunningham	1825
PR0127	William R. Webb House	416 Charlie Moore Road	Surl	ca. 1827; 1998
PR0189	Whitfield Tobacco Barn	462 Skip Rogers Road	Hester's Store	ca. 1840
PR0191	Charles Edward Winstead House	318 Longs Store Road	Longs Store	ca. 1885
PR0192	Winston House	Gordonton Road	Hester's Store	ca. 1850
PR0193	Joe Younger House	1050 Chub Lake Road	Roxboro	ca. 1870
PR0290	Truss Bridge No. 35	Berry Pearce Road	Hurdle Mills	ca. 1915
PR0292	Dr. John H. Merritt Doctor's Office (Original site)	Boston Road	Bethel Hill	1913
PR0294	Merritt-Winstead House	7891 Boston Road	Woodsdale	ca. 1915; 1934; 1950
PR0295	House on Wagstaff Farm	7200-blk Semora	Concord	ca. 1820
PR0296	George Ira O'Briant House	2199 Whitt Town Road	Allens Level	ca. 1900

PR0297	Roxboro National Guard Armory	605 Burlington Road	Roxboro	ca. 1960
PR0298	Pine Hill Primitive Baptist Church	1521 Charlie Monk Road	Durham	1889
PR0300	Helena High School	295 Helena-Moriah Road	Timberlake	1938
PR0329	Winstead House	928 Ralph Winstead Road	Leasburg	ca. 1850; 2015

APPENDIX G:

RESURVEYED PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF ROXBORO

SS#	Name by which alphabetized	Street/Road	Date(s)
PR0009	Fox and Company Building	333 Old Durham Road	ca. 1901
PR0010	Brooksdale Methodist Church	265 Old Durham Road	ca. 1930
PR0114	Roxboro Broom Works	25 Weeks Drive	1924
PR0194	Roxboro Commercial Historic District		1889-1945
PR0195	Commercial Building	108-110 N. Main Street	ca. 1900
PR0196	Commercial Building	25-29 Abbitt Street	ca. 1940
PR0197	Commercial Building	31-35 Abbitt Street	1937
PR0198	Commercial Building	41-43 Abbitt Street	1950
PR0199	Whitfield's Barber Shop	45 Abbitt Street	ca. 1965
PR0200	Preston Satterfield House	119 Academy Street	ca. 1900
PR0201	Joseph W. Noell House	208 Academy Street	ca. 1910
PR0202	Commercial Building	113-117 N. Main Street	ca. 1891, 1925
PR0204	Commercial Building	16 Court Street	1904
PR0205	Commercial Building	20 Court Street	ca. 1890, 1970
PR0206	Commercial Building	22 Court Street	ca. 1890, 1925
PR0207	Commercial Building	26 Court Street	ca. 1890, 1950, 2000
PR0208	Commercial Building	30 Court Street	ca. 1890, 1920
PR0209	Commercial Building	32 Court Street	ca. 1905
PR0210	Commercial Building	34 Court Street	ca. 1915
PR0211	Commercial Building	36 Court Street	ca. 1926
PR0217	Commercial Building	109-111 N. Main Street	ca. 1900
PR0219	Roxboro Cotton Mill	115 Lake Drive	1899, 1924, 1943
PR0220	Commercial Building	107 Depot Street	1914
PR0221	Courier Office (remnant)	109 Depot Street	1894
PR0222	Commercial Building	110 Depot Street	1910
PR0223	Commercial Building	111-117 Depot Street	ca. 1914
PR0224	Commercial Building	112 Depot Street	ca. 1950
PR0225	Brick Warehouse	121-A Depot Street	ca. 1900
PR0226	Commercial Building	122 Depot Street	ca. 1925
PR0227	Commercial Building	123 Depot Street	ca. 1950
PR0228	Commercial Building	127 Depot Street	ca. 1928
PR0230	Pixley House	110 Gentry Street	ca. 1890
PR0233	Roxboro Post Office	202 N. Main Street	1911
PR0234	First National Bank	118 N. Main Street	1913
PR0235	Person County Courthouse	105 S. Main Street	1930
PR0236	Merritt Building	114 N. Main Street	ca. 1888, 1920
PR0237	Veazly House	324 N. Main Street	ca. 1910
PR0238	Kirby Movie Theatre	207-217 N. Main Street	1949
PR0239	Thomas & Carver Building	100-102 N. Main Street	1928

PR0240	Commercial Building	101 N. Main Street	1900, 1978
PR0241	Commercial Buildings	104-112 N. Main Street	ca. 1910, 1965
PR0242	Commercial Building	105-107 N. Main Street	ca. 1908, 1970
PR0245	Roxboro Building	201-205 N. Main Street	1949
PR0246	Commercial Building	206 N. Main Street	1922
PR0248	Commercial Building	210 N. Main Street	1922
PR0249	Commercial Building	212 N. Main Street	1922
PR0250	Commercial Building	214 N. Main Street	1922
PR0252	W. H. B. Newell Building	221 N. Main Street	1910
PR0253	Commercial Building	221A-221B N. Main Street	ca. 1912; 2014
PR0254	Commercial Building	223 N. Main Street	ca. 1950
PR0255	Commercial Building	225 N. Main Street	ca. 1950
PR0256	Long Memorial Methodist Church	226 N. Main Street	1920; 1954; 2010
PR0257	W. W. Kitchen House	309 N. Main Street	ca. 1880, 1920
PR0258	Roxboro Male Academy and Methodist Parsonage	315 N. Main Street	ca. 1840, 1880, 1915
PR0262	Commercial Building	106 S. Main Street	ca. 1920
PR0263	Rose's Variety Store	13-21 Abbutt Street	1964
PR0264	Commercial Building	112 S. Main Street	ca. 1920
PR0265	Commercial Building	114 S. Main Street	ca. 1930
PR0266	Commercial Building	117-119 S. Main Street	ca. 1920
PR0267	Leggett's Department Store	124 S. Main Street	1971
PR0269	Roxboro Baptist Church	202 S. Main Street	1940; 1951 c.1980
PR0270	US Post Office	208 S. Main Street	1936
PR0271	James A. and Laura Thompson Long House	217 S. Main Street	ca. 1896
PR0274	W. R. Hamrick House	402 S. Main Street	ca. 1890
PR0275	Winstead House	408 S. Main Street	ca. 1890, 1920
PR0277	Critcher House	412 S. Main Street	ca. 1890
PR0278	Wilborn House	421 S. Main Street	ca. 1890
PR0281	Watkins House	200 Peachtree Street	ca. 1910
PR0282	Brick Warehouse	21 Reams Avenue	ca. 1920
PR0283	Commercial Building	23 Reams Avenue	ca. 1920
PR0284	Commercial Building	25 Reams Avenue	ca. 1926
PR0285	Commercial Building	29-31 Reams Avenue	ca. 1912
PR0287	Wilburn & Satterfield Building	100-102 S. Main Street	1925
PR0288	Commercial Building	108 S. Main Street	ca. 1920
PR0289	Commercial Building	118 S. Main Street	ca. 1950
PR0291	Ca-Vel Executive Village Historic District	Executive Lane	ca. 1934
PR0293	Will Walker House	1625 N. Main Street	ca. 1932
PR0299	Dr. William Merritt House	26 Oak Street	1905
PR0301	Central Carolina Farmers Exchange	1112 N. Main Street	ca. 1956
PR0302	Flav-O-Rich Building	1016 N. Main Street	1965
PR0303	Newell House	501 N. Main Street	ca. 1910

PR0304	Masten House	103 Ivey Street	1922
PR0305	Roxboro Presbyterian Church	319 N. Lamar Street	1950
PR0306	Clayton House	29 Oak Street	1907
PR0307	Roxboro Primitive Baptist Church	217 N. Lamar Street	ca. 1930
PR0308	Esso Service Station	203 N. Lamar Street	ca. 1935
PR0309	T. T. Hester and Company Cotton Gin	210 N. Lamar Street	1924
PR0310	Roxboro Municipal Building	105 S. Lamar Street	1964
PR0311	New Mount Zion Baptist Church	135 S. Madison Street	ca. 1920; c.1950; c.1989
PR0312	Home Savings & Loan Association	123 S. Lamar Street	1964
PR0313	Strayhorn-Peters House	213 S. Lamar Street	1911
PR0314	The Bungalow	219 S. Lamar Street	1915
PR0315	Person County Health Center	204 W. Barden Street	ca. 1960
PR0317	Dallas William Long House	425 S. Main Street	ca. 1895
PR0318	Hester House	509 S. Main Street	ca. 1920
PR0319	Rock Inn	517 S. Main Street	ca. 1925
PR0320	M. W. and Preston Satterfield House	526 S. Main Street	ca. 1930
PR0321	First Baptist Church	603 S. Main Street	ca. 1890
PR0322	Quinns Chapel A.M.E. Church	824-826 Durham Road	1932; 1963
PR0323	Norfolk and Western Railway Bridge	Old Durham Road	1936
PR0324	Burchwood Cemetery	622 Old Durham Road	ca. 1885
PR0325	Peace Memorial Gardens Cemetery	Old Durham Road	ca. 1900
PR0326	North Roxboro Residential Historic District		1842-Present
PR0327	South Roxboro Residential Historic District		1875-Present
PR0328	Reamstown Historic District		1890-Present
PR0330	McGehee's Mill (Current site)	333 S. Lamar Street	1776-1815