

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Roberts-Carter House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number S side of SR 1100, 2.5 mi. NW of jct. with NC 37 ___ not for publication

city, town vicinity of Gatesville

state North Carolina code 037 county Gates code 073

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Horace Carter

street & number P.O. Box 186

city, town Gatesville ___ vicinity of state North Carolina 27938

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Gates County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Gatesville state North Carolina 27938

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Surrounded by large agricultural fields of rotation crops such as corn, soybeans, peanuts and winter wheat, the Roberts-Carter House continues to reflect the strong rural heritage of Gates County and to maintain its important historical ties with nearby Roberts Landing on Bennett's Creek. The former seat of one of the largest plantations in Gates County, the Roberts-Carter House and its smokehouse are the sole standing survivors of a once extensive antebellum complex. The properties' architectural significance is rooted in a regional characteristic common during the antebellum period of enlarging a once popular side-hall plan dwelling into an updated and fashionable center-hall plan one. In this case, the original transitional Federal-Greek Revival section illustrates an unrefined but more sophisticated craftsmanship than the common local vernacular interpretation of the period. On the other hand, the later Greek Revival style enlargement exemplifies the ensuing popularization of standard architectural features as prompted by industrial advances made during the mid-nineteenth century.

Although combining today distinct features from both building periods, the Roberts-Carter House was initially built probably during the 1830s as a two-story three-bay gable-roof dwelling following a side-hall plan. The house was built with heavy timber mortise and tenon construction and sheathed with beaded weatherboards, portions of which survive on the east side elevation. A brick pier foundation supports the house. A pair of stepped double-shoulder exterior end chimneys laid in 1:5 common bond rise at the east end. A stepped base supports each chimney which is further defined by a tall off-set stack with slightly corbelled cap. Only a single second-floor 9/6 light rear window survives on both the front and rear facades which would have contained 9/9 sash windows on the first floor and 9/6 ones on the second. All the original east side elevation 6/6 and 6/4 windows remain, several of which maintain fixed-louvered shutters. Each of these relatively small windows is framed by a typical Federal-style three-part mitered surround. In addition, the gable-roof features a simply molded boxed cornice.

Enhanced by front and rear double-tier porticos, the house's ca. 1860 remodeling reflects the popular Greek Revival style, and the one-room double-pile addition mirrors in form the earlier section. Also an additional pair of exterior end chimneys of brick laid in 1:5 common bond, follows a tall stepped single-shoulder configuration. Here the brick pier foundation is intermittently enclosed by lattice brickwork. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam tin. Along both the front and rear facades each window except the remaining Federal period one copies the Greek Revival-style preference for a more expansive introduction of light. All these 6/6 sash windows and the entrances are framed by plain board architraves. Formerly louvered shutters protected each window. Front and rear entrances are further defined by sidelights and a transom, while the second floor ones are simply flanked by sidelights.

Although similar in form and detail, the front and rear porticos vary significantly in size. The front one extends across the facade's three central bays, while the rear portico protects only the entrance. Each double-tier portico is highlighted by a pedimented gable supported by square-in-section posts and corresponding pilasters influenced by the Doric order. In addition, the pediments feature flush sheathed tympanums. Simple balustrades composed of a rounded handrail and rectangular-in-section balusters further define the porch areas.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page 1

Marked by an interesting combination of woodwork details from each building phase, the interior follows a double-pile center-hall plan. Walls and ceilings are plastered throughout. Just inside the front entrance an enclosed quarter-turn stair with winders rises from the hall's earlier partition wall. The expansive hall is bisected by a transverse segmental arch which is complemented by an arched doorway leading into the original northeast front parlor. Given the stair placement on one side and a large walk-in closet on the other, this arch opens into a small hall before entering the parlor. Both of these arches are highlighted by surrounds with distinctive sawnwork backbands emulating dentil rows. Ghost marks on the floor of the smaller rear parlor indicate that closets may have flanked an original small vestibule here as well. The doorway into this parlor, however, illustrates a traditional Federal form with a three-part surround and mitered corners, as do all the extant 1830s surrounds. Each first floor room in the original section contains an uninterrupted plain board wainscoting featuring a nicely molded handrail and double-step baseboard. The transitional Federal/Greek Revival mantels illustrate the Federal predilection for a three-part frieze, flanking pilasters, and molded shelf in combination here with current fashionable Greek Revival moldings. Handsome doors of six raised panels characterize this earlier section of the house. The second floor woodwork features a molded chair rail, plain baseboard, a handsome stair rail with square-in-section newel and balusters. The original mantels upstairs, although smaller in scale, reflect the same features as those on the first floor.

On the other hand, the Greek Revival interior millwork exhibits not only a change in fashion but a growing accessibility to machine produced woodwork features. Stylized flat-arched lintels cap the doors and windows, old and new alike. This flat arched motif mirrors the pedimented shelf of each simple post and lintel mantel. The expansiveness of the windows is heightened by the placement of elongated panels beneath each. The rooms are finished with simple molded or plain deep baseboards. Although six-panel in configuration, the Greek Revival period doors in contrast feature flat panels of a different proportional makeup.

To the east of the house are two outbuildings, the only remaining ones associated with the property. One, a kitchen built ca. 1900, actually abuts the southeast corner of the house. This basic one-room frame structure features a gable-front engaged porch that adjoins the main house. Doors open not only into the kitchen and a small pantry, but also into the house's rear southeast room by way of a short four-step stair. A simple shed-roof porch extends across the kitchen's rear elevation. The only antebellum outbuilding is the large frame smokehouse of heavy timber mortise-and-tenon construction. Although in deteriorating condition, this smokehouse sheathed with beaded weatherboard stands as an excellent example of a deeply-pitched gable-front type with central entrance, a form typical during the early nineteenth century.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCERS use only	
received	
date entered	

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 1

The Roberts-Carter House, located on Bennetts Creek in Gates County, is situated on a prehistoric archaeological site once occupied by Chowanoke Indians. Based on the results of recent preliminary investigation of the area their settlement is believed to have began around 500 A.D., thus indicating continuous human occupation of the same area for almost 1,500 years. The area around the house is one of the few sites in the entire state with such a distinction.¹ The house itself sits about four-tenths of a mile north of Bennetts Creek facing SR 1100, the route to the county seat of Gatesville four miles to the northeast. Bennetts Creek, a tributary of the Chowan River, was for many years used to float lumber and pulpwood. Today the creek remains navigable though it bears little commercial traffic. Instead most of those using the waterway are fishermen and hunters. Many of those use the landing known as Robert's Wharf, site of recent archaeological searches.²

Gatesville is also located on Bennetts Creek and was in fact once known as Bennetts Creek Landing. It was one of several such stopping places on the creek used regularly as early as 1755.³ Gates County was formed in 1779 from parts of Chowan, Hertford, and Perquimans counties. The area around Robert's Wharf, known as Mintonville Township, had been part of Perquimans. Isolated as it was by the creek, swamps, poor roads, and faraway markets, Mintonville Township developed at an even slower pace in a generally slow-developing county. The greatest proportion of settlers came to the area from Nansemond and other counties in southeastern Virginia. George Fox, the Quaker preacher, was among the first visitors to the Bennetts Creek area, spending the night there in 1672. Among the notable travelers in the eighteenth century through what became Gates County were George Washington and William Byrd. The years of greatest progress for the area were from 1740 to 1780, with the patenting of more land, the establishment of churches, and the building of more substantial houses.⁴

Jonathan Roberts (? -1802) probably came to Bennetts Creek from Virginia, perhaps as early as 1760. The earliest mention of his name in the colonial records is in the year 1773, when he signed a petition asking that the boundary between Chowan and Perquimans counties be redrawn. Records also exist to show that he served in the Revolution while in North Carolina.⁵ Roberts's arrival in the colony probably coincided with the building of the one-and-one-half story frame house (it has recently collapsed) which once stood behind the large Federal-style plantation house. The small house, though it consisted of only a single room with a loft, had fine paneled doors, a paneled fireplace end, and a well-detailed stair. Cooking was probably done in a kitchen separate from the house so as not to harm the interior. Indications are that the structure was moved sometime in the twentieth century to the location behind the main house from a site nearer the creek.⁶ Examination of the physical evidence some years ago proved inconclusive in determining the construction date of the house. Though there was some evidence that the building materials dated to the early eighteenth century, there was also the fact that the house was most commonly associated with Jonathan Roberts's son John. The original Roberts House did bear certain similarities to other houses in the country, such as the Freeman House and the Riddick House, which date to the early and middle eighteenth century. However, given this combination of factors, it seems most reasonable to conclude that Jonathan Roberts built this first house on the property in the 1760s.

Part of the problem in dating the house arises from the fact that the year of Jonathan Roberts's birth could not be determined. He and his wife Christian had several children (some of them in their teens) by 1786, the year of the first state

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8

Page 2

census covering the region. In addition, they had fifteen slaves in 1786, a number that would rise to eighteen by 1790 (and remain at eighteen in 1800).⁷ Roberts paid his first Gates County tax on 220 acres in 1784 (his total acreage increased to 340 by 1795 and 1,080 by 1801). From 1784 to 1795 he served as militia captain for his tax district (just as his son John and his grandson Mills would later).⁸ In 1785, describing himself as "sick and weak," Jonathan Roberts made out his will, outlining a division of his property between his wife, daughter Mary, and sons Elisha and John. He also requested that his executors use part of the proceeds of his estate to erect a mill on Bennetts Creek. His widow was to receive all of his land until his son John reached the age of twenty-one. Yet Jonathan Roberts lived for seventeen years after making out the will and circumvented part of its terms by selling his home tract in Gates County to his son John. In April 1802, a few months before his death, the elder Roberts sold the younger 340 acres on Bennetts Creek for 1,000 pounds. Jonathan Roberts was identified in the deed as living in Nansemond County, Virginia, indicating that he had vacated the property between 1800 and 1802. The deed made mention of a mill on the creek, apparently built sometime after 1785.⁹

John Roberts (December 1774 - July 1846) was living separate from his father's household as early as 1790 when he paid his own poll tax and appeared in the census listings. He then apparently lived outside the area for about ten years, since his name appears in no local records again until after 1800.¹⁰ In March 1801, at the age of twenty-six, John Roberts married Penelope Riddick.¹¹ Her family had been in the Gates County area even longer than his own and had in fact entertained George Washington during one of his sojourns in the 1750s. At the time of his marriage John Roberts owned 155 acres and two slaves. In the next year he bought the 340 acres from his father and probably moved into the house on Bennetts Creek. By 1810 John and Penelope Roberts had one son, two daughters, and twenty-two slaves. Thus he was already one of the largest slaveowners in Gates County, an area where small farms predominated throughout the antebellum years and where it was exceptional to own over a dozen slaves. Roberts's total slaveholdings fluctuated through the years but generally stood at between thirty and fifty in the 1820s and 1830s.¹² The 1831 slave uprising in a neighboring county of Virginia, now known as the Nat Turner rebellion, caused considerable alarm in Gates County. A group of citizens met at the courthouse in August. The result was this plea by John D. Pipkin, then Gates County militia commander, to Governor Montford Stokes:

Our defenseless situation impells me at this important crisis to call on you for some of the public arms to defend our families and our citizens. Not one-half the Regiment under my command is armed. We have just received news from our sister county (Hertford) the important intelligence of an insurrection in the county of South Hampton, Va. . . .¹³

Though no evidence exists to definitely place Roberts at the courthouse meeting, it seems likely that the sentiments expressed in the letter would have matched his own. In addition to his slaves John Roberts owned an average of 600 acres during the 1820s and 1830. In the last six years of his life he owned 1,361 acres valued at \$3,770. Penelope Roberts apparently died in the 1820s. As of 1830 John Roberts lived with only his two sons; in 1840 he lived alone.¹⁴ In his will, made out three years before his death at the age of seventy-one in 1846, John Roberts left all of his property, including a fishery "at the mouth of Bennetts Creek" and a share in a fishery on Croatan Sound to his son Mills, with the provision that he hold some of his slaves for other heirs.¹⁵

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only	
received	
date entered	

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8

Page 3

Mills Roberts (6 February 1806 - 28 December 1869) operated what had been his father's plantation through the Civil War years and beyond. Under his supervision it doubled in size, as measured by the acreage, valuation, and number of slaves. Jonathan Roberts's grandson first paid a poll tax in Gates County in 1828 when he was twenty-two years old. Four years later he listed himself and two slaves but no land. It was only in 1838 that he listed a tract of 300 acres in addition to his slaves, now increased to almost forty in number. During the 1830s Mills Roberts gradually assumed the operation of the farm from his father who was then in his sixties. He and his wife Margaret, whom he married around 1832, had three children by 1840. Thus, it is most likely that Mills Roberts was responsible for beginning the construction of the plantation house known today as the Roberts-Carter House during the mid-1830s. Tax records indicate, in addition to Mills Roberts's initial listing in 1838, the upward reevaluation of his father's property in 1837.¹⁶ The two-story frame house with its double-decked porches on both sides, which architecturally belongs to the Federal-Greek Revival transitional period, is typical of major plantation houses of that era and region.

A smokehouse is the only remaining building on the property contemporary with the major plantation house (with its connecting kitchen on the rear side). Slave quarters, which would have been several in number, have been lost. By 1850 Mills Roberts, according to census records, had 67 slaves and by 1860 he had 111, making him the largest slaveholder ever in Gates County.¹⁷ Tax lists reflect similar numbers, with the greatest increases coming immediately after his father's death in 1846 and between the years 1853 and 1854. Roberts valued his 113 slaves at \$19,600 in 1862 in the final tax list which included them as property. In the 1850s he paid taxes on an average of 2,100 acres with a value of \$7,000 - \$10,000. About half of this was kept in cultivation in most years, primarily in corn and other grains. For example, in 1860 his fields yielded 14,000 bushels of corn. Wheat, rye, oats, and a small amount of rice were also grown. Roberts kept herds of over 100 cattle and 200 hogs. The entire farm was valued at \$20,000 in 1850 and 1860. Though his losses were considerable Roberts was not as financially strapped in the postwar period as were many of his neighbors. For example in 1866 his 1660-acre farm was valued at \$4,282.¹⁸ Mills Roberts died intestate at age seventy-one in 1869 leaving his widow Margaret and son James as his principal heirs.¹⁹

Margaret Roberts (1816 - February 1901) continued to manage the farm as well as the house for several years. In 1870 the widow Roberts, her daughters Emeline and Penelope, and a domestic servant constituted one household at the place; her son James, his wife of three years Fannie, their daughter Janette, and a servant made up another. James A. Roberts, born in 1845, was not the oldest child of Mills and Margaret Roberts; yet, though a combination of circumstances including the death of some siblings, he became the primary heir. In 1870 he and his mother filed separate agricultural reports, with his reflecting the fact that he had just begun farming. Ten years later James Roberts headed the household which included his wife, mother, four children, a niece, a school-teacher, and seven black servants and laborers plus their families. In 1880 he kept 700 acres in cultivation on a farm valued at \$5,000.²⁰ In addition to farming he operated a general store in Gatesville in 1884 and served as a magistrate for his township in the 1890s.²¹ In 1900 James and Fannie Roberts, then in their fifties, lived in the house with his mother, a daughter and grandson, and a servant. In addition three other black families each with several children, were residing on the place.²² The blacks, some of them former

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 4

slaves, worked as cooks, servants, and laborers. They probably lived in then still-standing slave quarters. James Roberts and his mother Margaret each paid an equal share of the tax on the property, which constituted her dower, from 1870 to 1900. The house and 2,000 acre farm was valued at \$3,000 in the 1890s.²³ When Margaret Roberts died in 1901 at the age of eighty-five James Roberts acquired full ownership of the house and property by the terms of her will.²⁴ In 1917 Roberts, then seventy-two, sold the house and 500 acres to Hattie Carter for \$5,500, with the provision that rights granted to a lumber company in a 1913 contract be reserved.²⁵ Most other family members had left the area by this time; no Roberts resided in Mintonville Township in the 1920s.²⁶

The Carter family had been in the Mintonville area of Gates County about as long as the Roberts. A community known as "Carter" or "Carters Crossroads" is located just a few miles from the Roberts-Carter House. Hattie Carter and her husband James, who were in their fifties at the time of the purchase and had already raised a family, continued James Roberts's practice of leasing to various lumber companies in the 1920s and 1930s right-of-way through the property, the right to remove trees, and landing rights and use of the wharf.²⁷ The house has remained in the Carter family to the present day passing first to C. E. Carter and then by terms of his 1944 will (sworn in 1949) to his widow Lillie and son Horace.²⁸ The latter Carter operated a sawmill on Bennetts Creek, an operation which he insured for \$45,000 in 1950.²⁹ Horace Carter died in the 1970s; his widow Lavelle is the present owner. The tract of 500 acres which Horace Carter inherited from his father has been reduced through the sale of adjoining farmland. The plantation house built by Mills Roberts, now situated on a small tract of land, is in a state of moderate disrepair. The eighteenth century house built by Jonathan Roberts was well documented through a series of photographs before its collapse in the mid-1970s.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 4

NOTES

¹David Sutton Phelps, "Preliminary Report on Archeological and Historical Resources Along Bennetts Creek, Gates County, North Carolina" (prepared for the Archaeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1978), 24-25; also, Mark A. Mathis, "A Preliminary Resource Management Plan for Bennetts Creek, Gates County, North Carolina (Archaeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, 1978), 10.

²William P. Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Co., 1965), Vol. 4, 1879.

³Walter Clark, ed., The State Records of North Carolina (Goldsboro: Nash Brothers, 1905 and 1906), Vol. XXIV, 581-582; and Vol. XXV, 313 and 379. The landing at Roberts Wharf was not specifically mentioned in the records for the 1750s. The first indication for "Roberts" on Bennetts Creek is on the 1833 MacRae-Brazier map.

⁴Isaac S. Harrell, "Gates County to 1860," Papers of the Trinity College Historical Society, Series III (1916), 60-63, 90.

⁵William L. Saunders, ed., The Colonial Records of North Carolina (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1890), Vol. IX, 633-634; Revolutionary Army Accounts, North Carolina State Archives.

⁶Frances B. Johnston and Thomas T. Waterman, The Early Architecture of North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1947), 26-27; Carl Lounsbury, "The Development of Domestic Architecture in the Albemarle Region," North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. 54, No. 1 (January 1977), 24-25, 31; and Phelps, "Preliminary Report," 26.

⁷State Census of North Carolina, 1784-1787 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973), 41; Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973), 23, hereinafter cited as 1790 Census; Second Census, 1800.

⁸Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives. Jethro Sumner, the Revolutionary War officer, was the militia captain of another Gates County district during the 1790s.

⁹Gates County Wills, Book 1, p. 202; Gates County Deeds, Book 5, p. 323; Gates County Estates Records, Jonathan Roberts folder, North Carolina State Archives.

¹⁰Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives; First and Second Censuses, 1790, 1800.

¹¹Marriage Register, North Carolina State Archives.

¹²Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives; Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Censuses, 1810-1840.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 5

- 13 Letter from John D. Pipkin to Governor Montford Stokes, 23 August 1931, Governors Papers, North Carolina State Archives.
- 14 Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives; Fifth and Sixth Censuses, 1830, 1840.
- 15 Gates County Wills, Book 3, p. 75.
- 16 Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.
- 17 Sixth and Seventh Censuses, 1840, 1850, Population and Slave Schedules; Harrell, "Gates County to 1860," 68, 99. Sharpe erroneously reported in his A New Geography of North Carolina that the largest slaveholder was a William Roberts who owned 100 slaves in 1850 (p. 1880).
- 18 Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives; Seventh and Eighth Censuses, 1850 and 1860, Agricultural Schedules.
- 19 Gates County Estates Records, Mills Roberts folders, North Carolina State Archives.
- 20 Ninth and Tenth Censuses, 1870, 1880, Population and Agricultural Schedules.
- 21 Levi Branson, comp., Branson's North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: Branson and Farrar, 1884-1897), 1884, p. 325; 1896, p. 289; and 1897, p. 289.
- 22 Eleventh Census, 1900, Population Schedule.
- 23 Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.
- 24 Gates County Wills, Book 4, p. 530; Gates County Estates Records, Margaret Roberts folder, North Carolina State Archives. Margaret Roberts also made provisions for a gate for the Old Roberts Cemetery where both her husband Mill and father-in-law John Roberts were buried. That cemetery, covered over by vegetation in recent years, has recently been rediscovered. Birth and death dates of several family members contained herein were taken from the grave markers.
- 25 Gates County Deeds, Book 69, p. 390.
- 26 Gates County Tax Records, North Carolina State Archives.
- 27 Gates County Deeds, Book 82, p. 422; Book 83, p. 282; Book 83, p. 305; and Book 85, p. 107. The last of these agreements, on April 30, 1940, reserved timber rights to a Virginia company for a period of thirty years.
- 28 Gates County Wills, Book 7, p. 308; Gates County Deeds, Book 91, p. 135.
- 29 Gates County Deeds, Book 91, p. 137.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.35 acres

Quadrangle name Mintonville, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	8	3	4	5	9	6	5	4	0	2	5	1	8	5
Zone		Easting			Northing									

B

Zone		Easting			Northing									

C

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D

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See plat map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Drucilla G. Haley, Architectural Historian
Michael Hill, Researcher

organization North Carolina Division of Archives & History
Archaeology & Historic Preservation Section date October 20, 1983

street & number 109 E. Jones Street telephone 919-733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date November 16, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

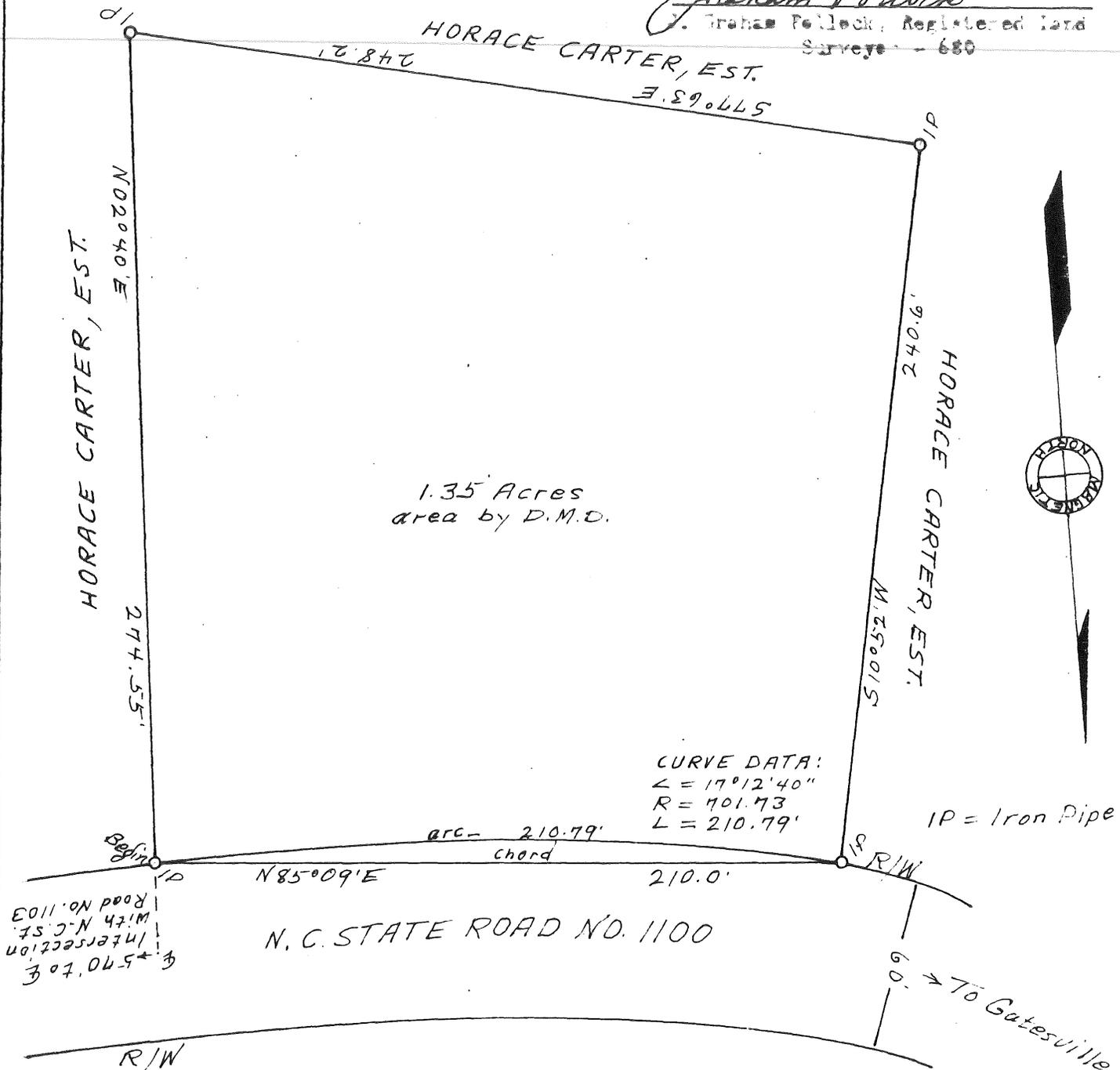
United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet	BIBLIOGRAPHY	Item number	Page
		9	1
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	<u>Gates County Index</u> .		
	Harrell, Isaac S. "Gates County to 1860." <u>Papers of the Trinity College Historical Society</u> . Series XII (1916), 56-106.		
	<u>Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina</u> . Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973.		
	Johnston, Frances Benjamin, and Waterman, Thomas Tileston. <u>The Early Architecture of North Carolina</u> . Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1947.		
	Lounsbury, Carl. "The Development of Domestic Architecture in the Albemarle Region." <u>North Carolina Historical Review</u> , vol. 54, No. 1 (January 1977), 17-48.		
	Mathis, Mark A. "A Preliminary Cultural Resource Management Plan for Bennetts Creek, Gates County, North Carolina." Archaeology Branch, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1978.		
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	Saunders, William Laurence, ed. <u>The Colonial Records of North Carolina</u> . 10 volumes. Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1886-1890.		
	Sharpe, William P. <u>A New Geography of North Carolina</u> . 4 volumes. Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Co., 1954-1965.		
	<u>State Census of North Carolina, 1784-1787</u> . Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973.		
	United States. Second through Eleventh Censuses, 1800-1900: Population, Slave, and Agricultural Schedules.		

I, J. Graham Pollock certify that this map was drawn from an actual survey made by me. That the error of closure as calculated by latitudes and departures is: (no error). That this map was prepared in accordance with G. S. 47-30 as amended. Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of March, A. D., 1979.

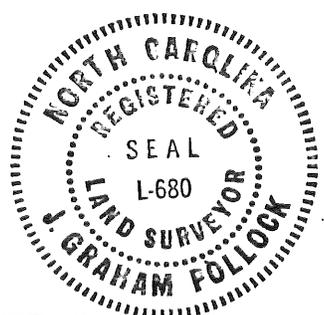
J. Graham Pollock
 J. Graham Pollock, Registered Land
 Surveyor - 680



1.35 Acres
 area by D.M.O.

CURVE DATA:
 $\angle = 17^{\circ}12'40''$
 $R = 401.73$
 $L = 210.79'$

IP = Iron Pipe



PLAT OF HORACE CARTER, EST.
 "Old Mills Roberts Home Lot"
 MINTONSVILLE TWSR. - GATES COUNTY
 NORTH CAROLINA
 SURVEYED BY: *J. Graham Pollock*
 Registered Land Surveyor - L680
 MARCH 15, 1979
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

