

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Belgrade and St. David's Church (Pettigrew's Chapel)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

S side of SR 1158, 0.3 mi. East of SR 1159

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Creswell

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE

37

COUNTY

Washington

CODE

187

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" 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"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. Lewis Combs

Trustees of the Diocese of Eastern North Carolina
c/o Ven. Webster Simons
Box 748
Edenton, NC

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Creswell

STATE

North Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Washington County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Plymouth

STATE

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. David's Episcopal Church is a starkly simple country church constructed over a period of years and distinguished by a quaint and unselfconscious provincialism and highly significant historical associations. Adjacent to the site of the church is a simple late eighteenth century Georgian style dwelling, the home of "Parson" Pettigrew, first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina. Both the church and the house are of modest vernacular character, little altered, and are enhanced by their picturesque, unspoiled rural setting.

The main body of St. David's Church is a cruciform, weatherboarded frame structure with a cross gable roof. It includes at core the simple vernacular chapel built by Charles Pettigrew, plus the substantial rebuilding of the 1850s, including finish, wings and other additions. A two-part tower which is a later nineteenth century addition stands at the center of the south (entrance) facade. The lower (and principal) part rises to a truncated, pyramidal, bell-cast roof at about the level of the ridge of the roof of the church proper, above which rises a square-in-section belfry with a four-faced, pyramidal, bell-cast spire. A simple Latin cross crowns the spire.

The church and tower are raised about two feet above grade on heavy brick piers laid in common bond. They support massive sills and joists. Door and window architraves, cornerposts, rakeboards, and box cornices around the eaves (without returns) are plain and unadorned. The roof throughout is covered with pressed tin panels which suggest imbricated shingles in a stylized pattern.

A brick chimney with a single-course molded cap straddles the ridge line of the nave gable at the northern end of the central crossing. Inside it connects with an elongated flue which stretches down the center aisle to a cast iron stove. The stove is situated toward the rear of the church between the third and fourth bays of the nave. Called "Woodland", it was manufactured by the Excelsior Stove Works, I. A. Sheppard, and Company, after a patent of 1880.

From the south an entrance in the bell tower, which serves as a small vestibule, provides access to the nave. A single leaf door leads into the church proper. The door has four raised panels arranged in two tiers each of two vertical panels each set in heavy molded frames. Other doors in the church are ornamented with plain or simple molded panels. The prevailing design for doors on the interior consists of two tiers of double vertical panels, with a horizontal panel forming the upper tier. Small box locks of standard stock design with white, enamel knobs and embossed crests with eagles, are still in use. They date from the mid-nineteenth century. Windows are standard nine-over-nine double hung sash with flat projecting beaded sills. They are protected by simple single leaf, board-and-batten shutters on the exterior.

The nave itself is five bays long. A center aisle is formed by benches and pews with their ends flush with the wall. Straight, backless benches contrast with the less Spartan pews, whose occupants enjoy the luxury of angled backs, curved arms, and kneelers. The benches, presumably for servants and overflow, are placed behind the stove, with pews located in front of the stove and in the transepts. Each transept is two bays deep with each arm projecting one bay from the main body of the church.

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The chancel, raised two steps above the floor of the nave and transepts, extends to the north.

A small sacristy with a pent roof is attached to the northeast corner of the church adjacent to the intersection of the chancel and east transept. A portion of the original, red, floral-patterned ingrain carpet remains.

Structural members are exposed beneath the truncated gable, plaster ceiling. Tie beams in the nave, portions of the rafters at the crossing, and the bressumers marking the intersection of the transept and crossing are visible.

The chancel has vertically sheathed flat paneled wainscoting with a broad, unmolded chairrail above. A simple wooden altar rail with regularly spaced wooden balusters and single leaf gate which screens the chancel. The base of the centrally located altar table is ornamented with three lancet arches of equal dimensions. Above the altar, in the center of the northern chancel wall is a stained glass triple lancet window dating from the late 1850s. The central depiction is Christ blessing the children. The Holy Ghost appears in a quatrefoil above Christ and the IHS insignia in one below Him. The left lancet contains three roundels displaying a priestly vestment, a Greek Cross and a baptismal font; the right lancet is similarly arranged with a Eucharistic chalice, a crown, and the Paschal Lamb triumphant. Intertwining ribbons and lattice of diamonds surround these symbols.

Above the altar are inscriptions. Above the window group is written "THE LORD IS IN HIS TEMPLE;" to the left, "HOLINESS BECOMETH THINE/HOUSE O LORD FOREVER" and "I WILL WASH MY HANDS IN/INNOCENCY O LORD AND SO/WILL I DO TO THINE ALTAR;" to the right, "WHEN THE WICKED MAN TURN/ETH AWAY FROM HIS WICKED/NESS THAT HE HATH COMMIT/ED AND DOETH THAT WHICH/IS LAWFUL AND RIGHT HE/SHALL SAVE HIS SOUL ALIVE." The calligraphy possesses the same naive character of the church though it is perhaps relatively recent.

Other furnishings include a pump organ decorated with quatrefoils, pointed arches, moldings, and other Gothic-type ornament; moveable lecturn and pulpit with molded shelves supported by brackets and molded, bracketed bases; standard pedimented frame for hymn numbers; massive stone baptismal font with simple Gothic-type ornament; rectilinear chair with Gothic moldings for the priest; a wooden dustbin with scalloped sides and bracket feet; altar cross, processional cross, and candelabra, also of wood, which contribute to the quaint charm of the church.

Belgrade is a small one-story frame dwelling with a finished attic, with most of its simple late eighteenth century finish intact. The central bay of the facade is protected by a delicate one-story porch. The house is covered by a steep gable roof,

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finished with a beaded rakeboard on the sides and a box cornice along the front. The exterior is sheathed with beaded weatherboards attached by rosehead nails. On both east and west elevations there are two exterior end chimneys with single stepped shoulders and well proportioned freestanding stacks. Each is of brick laid in Flemish bond and each has a stepped base and a two-course molded cap.

First-floor windows, flanking both the projecting entrance porch of the north (main) elevation and each pair of chimneys, contain nine-over-nine sash. At the attic level each gable end is pierced by a pair of four-over-four sash windows, at the outer side of each chimney pair by a single four-light casement window. Simple two part molded architraves frame all of the windows. Pintles occur on all the windows but only on the north elevation are there louvered blinds.

Sheltering the central entrance is a one-bay porch faced with flush sheathing and covered by a shallow gable roof. Like the main roof, the porch gable has a beaded rakeboard and a box cornice. The porch is carried by slender tapered posts rising from square bases to simple molded caps. The identical form appears as a low relief pilaster flanking either side of the single leaf entrance door. The door itself, typically Georgian, with six raised panels, is set in a molded architrave. The door, fitted with a handsome box lock, is surmounted by a five-light transom.

Only fragments remain of the porch balustrade. The northwest segment of the porch still retains a single rectangular baluster and its footrail, which appears in section with a triangular top, a typical Washington County motif. The balustrade posts are square-in-section with square caps. The handrails are simply molded.

The plan, a variation of the familiar hall-and-parlor plan, is two rooms wide and two deep. A small stair hall is located between the two rear rooms. Leading to the finished attic is a closed string stair with winders. The main flight runs back to front. The stairs have rectangular-in-section balusters and square-in-section posts with molded caps and a molded handrail.

The front east room is the most elaborate, with a broad beaded baseboard, a wainscot composed of horizontally sheathed beaded boards and molded chair rail, a molded cornice, and a molded plaster ceiling roundel. The wooden mantel has reverse crossetting around the fire opening, an unusual vernacular detail, and a single raised panel frieze above. The molded mantel shelf is composed of scotia, ovolo, and stepped-bead moldings. The mantel in the rear west room is identical.

The front west room, along with the two rear rooms, has a small baseboard with beaded moldings and molded chair rails. Doors throughout the interior have six raised panels and flat paneled backs. The west front room mantel and that in the east rear

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room are similar to that described above. A modern shed addition, presumably an enclosed porch, extends to the rear.

Three detached dependencies, a combination kitchen and living quarters, a smoke house, and a water tower dot the surrounding yard to the rear of the house. The kitchen-quarters and the smoke house are weatherboarded frame structures with gable roofs covered with standing seam tin. The kitchen has broad overhanging eaves supported by triangular braces. The kitchen, which is entered through a board and batten door with a large strap hinge, is three bays wide and one deep. It has one story with an attic, presumably for slaves. The kitchen windows contain six-over-six sash with plain surrounds. There is one interior end chimney which services a massive brick fireplace. The fire opening is outlined by wooden posts and a heavy lintel. The stepped brick chimney breast is exposed.

The adjacent smokehouse is a small rectangular structure. The water tower is a simple cylindrical form standing on a network of trusses.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1797, 1804 and 1857

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in an unspoiled, sparsely settled area of rural Washington County are two small, unpretentious vernacular buildings representative of the important contribution of Episcopal priest and planter Charles Pettigrew to the history of the region--Belgrade, his late eighteenth century dwelling, and St. David's Church (Pettigrew's Chapel). Pettigrew, who came to North Carolina as a youth, became an Anglican priest in 1775, served as rector of St. Paul's in Edenton during the American Revolution, and settled in Washington County after the war. Belgrade, his second plantation, was built in 1797, and here Pettigrew succeeded as a progressive planter. In 1795 Pettigrew had been elected as first bishop of the North Carolina diocese of the new Episcopal Church, but he was never consecrated. He established the chapel near his home in 1804; it was substantially rebuilt in the 1850s when it became a parish church, St. David's.

Charles Pettigrew was born in Pennsylvania in 1744, only four years after his French-Scotch-Irish family had immigrated to America. The family moved to North Carolina around 1760. His father moved to South Carolina in 1768, but Charles stayed behind, having found employment as a teacher in present day Granville County. He became a priest in the Anglican Church in 1775, being consecrated in London just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. Pettigrew was rector of St. Paul's Church in Edenton for the duration of the war. Being associated with the Church of England in the colonies during the Revolution was a delicate proposition, but it appears that Pettigrew handled the conflict well. He was judged a firm friend of the Revolution, while at the same time maintaining his effectiveness as a rector in Edenton. The parish included some of the colony's most important Revolutionary leaders.

Following the Revolution, the Episcopal Church in North Carolina was in disarray. The church had broken with the Church of England, and the first general convention was held in New York in 1784. North Carolina, however, did not send delegates. Pettigrew attempted to organize North Carolina's Episcopalians into a separate diocese, but found it a difficult task. The first meeting he called for this purpose attracted only one other Episcopal rector. By 1795 enough strength had been gathered to organize North Carolina. Pettigrew² was elected by the group to become the first bishop of the North Carolina Diocese.

However, Pettigrew was never consecrated as bishop. It was necessary for him to go to Philadelphia, headquarters of the church, to be consecrated, and the meetings of the national convention at Philadelphia were held only every three years. In 1795 Pettigrew made firm his plans to attend that year's convention, but the convention was postponed due to an epidemic of yellow fever. Another yellow fever epidemic forced

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cancellation of the 1798 convention. However, there are no indications that Pettigrew planned on attending this convention. He also failed to attend either the 1801 or 1804 convention. There was some pressure on Pettigrew to resign as bishop-elect, mostly from fellow rector Nathaniel Blount, and give someone else an opportunity. Pettigrew's letters to Blount satisfied him, however, and nothing ever came of the idea. Pettigrew's biographers feel that the most likely explanations for his failure to seek consecration more actively lay in his habitually bad health and his interest in his plantation. He died on April 8, 1807, without having been consecrated.

Pettigrew was married twice. He married his first wife, Mary Blount, in 1778, despite some opposition from her family. Pettigrew was short of money, and the family feared that Mary Blount would spend her life in poverty. Finally, however, the family gave its reluctant approval, and Pettigrew married into a family rich in land, property, and social standing. In August of 1779 their first son, John, was born, and their second son, Ebenezer, was born in 1783. In 1786 the Pettigrews moved from Edenton to a farm in Perquimans County. Mary Pettigrew was pregnant at the time, and the move was believed the cause of a premature birth that killed both the baby and the mother. Early in 1789 Pettigrew moved himself and his two sons to Tyrrell County. He remarried in 1794, uniting with Mary Lockhart.

During the 1790s, the period when his attempts to become bishop failed to materialize, Pettigrew was developing into one of the area's leading planters. Bonarva, his Tyrrell County plantation founded in 1789, was highly successful. In 1797 Pettigrew expanded his operations by moving nine miles deeper into Tyrrell County near the present day town of Creswell, to establish a second plantation, Belgrade. The central part of the plantation was on a sixty-acre plot purchased from James Dillon in 1797 for \$640.00.

The main house for Belgrade was started at Bonarva in the spring of 1797. When the frame was readied, it was moved to Belgrade, and completed in the fall. One modern historian describes it as an "unpretentious story-and-a-half frame house." However, Ebenezer Pettigrew, fourteen years old at the time, "noted that this house was more pretentious and more comfortable than any in which his father had previously lived."

Farming in swampy Tyrrell and Washington counties presented numerous difficulties; the Pettigrews expended much time and energy clearing and draining the land. The work was so difficult that Pettigrew found it necessary to augment his force of about forty slaves with hired laborers from the area. Pettigrew continued to expand Belgrade until it had accumulated over 1200 acres. In 1803 Charles Pettigrew gave control of Bonarva to Ebenezer and took control of Belgrade for himself. At Belgrade he planted rice, corn, wheat, and experimented unsuccessfully with hemp and cotton. He also made money from the sale of forest products from the swamps surrounding the cleared land. Belgrade

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was dwarfed by the massive Washington and Tyrrell county plantations of Josiah Collins, an Edenton business man who was primarily responsible for draining the area's swamplands and who owned over 60,000 acres in Washington County in 1815 including the prosperous Somerset plantation, but many observers felt that Belgrade was the most efficient plantation in the area.¹¹

Despite his success as a planter, Pettigrew did not neglect his religious obligations. His lack of time and his periodic attacks of poor health kept Pettigrew from traveling great distances to conduct regular religious services. In the summer of 1803 Pettigrew discussed this problem in a letter to Nathaniel Blount, a fellow Episcopal rector:

I am building a chapel of my own land close by me and am in expectation of having it so forward in about six weeks that we can convene in it with conveniency to ourselves. We have got one nearly finished about twelve miles above, where I attend two Sundays in the month unless prevented by sickness or bad weather. In the Subscription we declared it open to all Societies who could hold mutual communion with the protestant episcopal Church, precluding those of contrary principles, as two cannot walk together except they are agreed. By this means the anabaptist preachers, it is hoped will be kept out.¹²

The church built on his Belgrade property was originally called "Pettigrew's Chapel." It was built entirely at the expense of Pettigrew. Its exact completion date is unknown. However, in a letter to Rev. Blount in February, 1804, Pettigrew commented, "Since I have gotten our new chapel in such a state as to meet comfortably in it, I feel myself quite happy in the exercise of my ministerial functions from a variety of favorably circumstances, one of which is, the people attend much better."¹³

Pettigrew willed the little church to its congregation, and after his death in 1807 it carried on with intermittent services. With the revival of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina during the 1830s, the church attained some prominence. Services became more regular, and full-time rectors were frequently procured, at least for a time. In 1857 the church was greatly remodeled and enlarged. The name was changed to St. David's Episcopal Church, when a parish by that name was organized in 1858. In 1857 the church was consecrated by Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina. At this time it was the largest church in that part of the state.¹⁴

Belgrade also prospered during the period between the death of Charles Pettigrew and the Civil War. Ebenezer Pettigrew took over management of Belgrade after his father's death, although the widow, Mary Lockhart Pettigrew, held legal title to the land until her death in 1833.¹⁵ Ebenezer served one term as a member of the United States House of Representatives, but otherwise devoted his time to running the Pettigrew

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plantations, including Belgrade. In 1844 he deeded Belgrade to his son William S. Pettigrew.¹⁶

By all accounts Belgrade, under both Ebenezer and William Pettigrew, was a model of efficiency. The Pettigrews kept meticulous records of their plantations' expenses, sales, and profits. No purchase was too insignificant to be reported in the records. A typical ante-bellum year was in 1846 when William Pettigrew reported Belgrade expenses as \$722.26, proceeds as \$2628.77, and profits of \$1906.51. Profits in 1847 were \$2472.09, in 1848, \$1602.79, and in 1850, \$1022.71. During this period Belgrade comprised over 1400 acres and was valued at \$12,000. Belgrade continued to make impressive profits throughout the 1850s.¹⁷ This marked the high water period of Belgrade and plantation life in the South.

The collapse of the economic structure of North Carolina was mirrored in the troubles that befell the Pettigrews following the war. One observer has described Washington County as "one of the best examples we have of a colonial plantation culture destroyed by war."¹⁸ By 1868 William Pettigrew was deeply in debt, and was forced to sell the Pettigrew property. The reasons for his decision were spelled out in a deed:

Whereas the said indebtedness of the said William S. Pettigrew excels the present value of his Estate and his experience in farming since the close of the war has satisfied him of his inability to manage it with profit either to himself or his creditors and the present scarcity of money, distrust of the future political and financial security make it imprudent to force a sale of valuable and large tracts of land.¹⁹

On September 21, 1868, Pettigrew sold Belgrade to Charles Latham and Henry Gilliam. At the time he was \$67,244.90 in debt.²⁰ Shortly thereafter, Pettigrew became an Episcopal minister and took charge of the old "Pettigrew's Chapel" built by his grandfather. Now called St. David's Episcopal Church, it had also been scarred by the Civil War. Plans for expansion had been discarded when the war broke out, and the church was completely inactive in 1863 and 1864. Both Confederate and Union troops used the church and its grounds for shelter and "valuable church property was destroyed and the church much abused these years." By 1867 St. David's had a full-time rector, George Patterson, and was able to maintain a full time rector for the rest of the century. Eventually several of the church's more prominent members decided to move the congregation closer to the growing community of Creswell. Despite opposition this move was accomplished, and a new church was built in 1898. The old Pettigrew's Chapel still stands today, but is seldom used by the congregation of St. David's.²¹

Belgrade, after leaving the Pettigrew family, changed hands numerous times, without ever regaining the prominence it had maintained before the war. The United States

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Government, under the Farm Security Administration, owned the property for a brief period of time, but sold it to S. C. Chaplin in 1945. Shortly thereafter, Chaplin sold the property to the Scuppernong Live Stock Corporation, which sold the property to Ethel Roberson in 1946. In 1957, in two separate transactions, Lewis Combs, acquired the land. He is the present owner.²²

The Pettigrew family moved away from Washington County following the war, many of them moving to be with relatives in South Carolina. However, for a period of six decades Belgrade, and its sister plantation Bonarva, were classic examples of eastern North Carolina plantation life.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Sarah McCulloh Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew of the Old Church (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1970), 1-4, 14-16, hereinafter cited as Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew; Bennet H. Wall, "Charles Pettigrew, First Bishop-Elect of the North Carolina Episcopal Church," North Carolina Historical Review, XXVIII (January, 1951), 15-20, hereinafter cited as Wall, "Charles Pettigrew."

² Guion Griffis Johnson, Ante-Bellum North Carolina: A Social History (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1937), 334, hereinafter cited as Johnson, Ante-Bellum North Carolina; Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 63-72.

³ Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 73-77.

⁴ Sarah McCulloh Lemmon (ed.), The Pettigrew Papers: Volume I, 1685-1818 (Raleigh, State Department of Archives and History, 1971), Nathaniel Blount to Charles Pettigrew, September 15, 1798, p. 226, January 17, 1799, pp. 228-229. Blount was an Episcopal rector, a close friend of Pettigrew's, and a frequent correspondent; Pettigrew Papers hereinafter cited as Lemmon, Pettigrew Papers.

⁵ Wall, "Charles Pettigrew", 34, 38-39; Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 147-148.

⁶ Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 33-36, 38-39, 48. John Pettigrew, the eldest son, died in 1799 of yellow fever, leaving Ebenezer Pettigrew as the only child of Charles Pettigrew to reach maturity. Two others died in infancy. Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 130.

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- ⁷Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 80-81; Bennet Wall, "The Founding of the Pettigrew Plantation," North Carolina Historical Review, XXVII, (October, 1950), hereinafter cited as Wall, "Pettigrew Plantations." In 1799 Washington County was formed from Tyrrell County. Belgrade was in the new county, while Bonarva remained in Tyrrell.
- ⁸Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 55.
- ⁹Wall, "Pettigrew Plantations," 402.
- ¹⁰Wall, "Pettigrew Plantations," 404-409; Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 91-92.
- ¹¹Wall, "Pettigrew Plantations," 418; Lemmon, Pettigrew Papers, 246.
- ¹²Lemmon, Pettigrew Papers, 321, Charles Pettigrew to Nathaniel Blount, August 23, 1803.
- ¹³Lemmon, Pettigrew Papers, 336, Charles Pettigrew to Nathaniel Blount, February 22, 1804.
- ¹⁴Mrs. T. C. Holmes, "History of St. David's Church and Parish," (Unpublished church history), 1-7, hereinafter cited as Holmes, "St. David's Church;" Lemmon, Pettigrew Papers, 310..
- ¹⁵Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 147; Lemmon, Pettigrew Papers, 589.
- ¹⁶Lemmon, Parson Pettigrew, 140, 144; Washington County Deeds, Book J, 112, hereinafter cited as Washington Deeds.
- ¹⁷Pettigrew Papers (Unpublished, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina), Vol. 22, pp. 18-69.
- ¹⁸Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina (Raleigh, Sharpe Publishing Company, 1961), III, 1621.
- ¹⁹Washington Deeds, N, 1.
- ²⁰Washington Deeds, N, 1.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

six

21 Holmes, "St. David's Church," 7-10.

22 Washington County Deeds, 125-424, 142-271, 142-406, 144-32.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Holmes, Mrs. T. C. "History of the St. David's Church and Parish." Unpublished, 1936.
- Johnson, Guion Griffis. Ante-Bellum North Carolina: A Social History. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1937.
- Lemmon, Sarah McCulloh. Parson Pettigrew of the Old Church. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1970.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 20 acres

UTM REFERENCES

E--17/375040/3970360
F--17/375200/3970600

A 1 7 | 3 7 5 | 3 4 0 | 3 9 7 0 | 5 6 0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1 7 | 3 7 4 | 9 4 0 | 3 9 7 0 | 3 0 0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 1 7 | 3 7 5 | 1 4 0 | 3 9 7 0 | 2 0 0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D 1 7 | 3 7 4 | 9 8 0 | 3 9 7 0 | 3 8 0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Description prepared by H. McKelden Smith, Survey Specialist
 Significance prepared by Jim Sumner, Survey Specialist

ORGANIZATION DATE

Division of Archives & History

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

109 East Jones Street

733-4763

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Raleigh

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

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

May 12, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE one

- Lemmon, Sarah McCulloh, ed. The Pettigrew Papers: Volume I, 1685-1818. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History. 1971.
- Pettigrew Papers. Unpublished. Southern Historical Collection. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina.
- Sharpe, Bill. A New Geography of North Carolina. 4 Volumes. Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company. 1954. 1971.
- Wall, Bennet. "Charles Pettigrew, First Bishop-Elect of the North Carolina Episcopal Church." North Carolina Historical Review, XXVIII. January, 1951.
- Wall, Bennet. "The Founding of the Pettigrew Plantations." North Carolina Historical Review. XXVII. October, 1950.
- Washington County Deed Book. Microfilm Copy. Raleigh: Department of Archives and History.

CRESWELL QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA

372

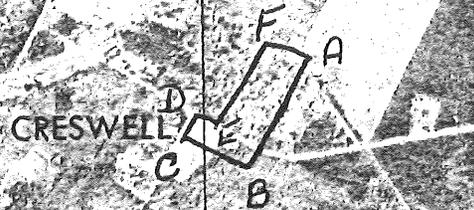
373

374

375

2 700 000 FEET

76°22'30"
35°52'30"



Belgrade and St. David's Church
Washington County, North Carolina
Creswell vicinity

780 000
FEET

UTM References

- A--17/375340/3970560
- B--17/375140/3970200
- C--17/374940/3970300
- D--17/374980/3970380
- E--17/375040/3970360
- F--17/375200/3970600

SCUPPERNON

CHERRY

3968

3967

3966





