

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

Culong

AND/OR COMMON

Thomas Cooper Ferebee House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

East side SR1147, .2 miles north of jct. w/SR1148

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Shawboro

VICINITY OF

First

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

North Carolina

037

Currituck

053

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 type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Forbes

STREET & NUMBER

Star Route, Box 64

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Shawboro,

VICINITY OF

North Carolina

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Currituck County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Currituck

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Building Survey

DATE

1940 (T. T. Waterman)

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington,

District of Columbia

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 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

Culong is situated on a slight rise approximately fifty yards from S. R. 1147 in southern Currituck County, three miles south of Shawboro. Around the house on the same side of the road are the 130 acres that have constituted the farm of Culong since it was erected in 1812. There are a few large trees around the periphery of the immediate yard. The simple Federal house, characterized by symmetry and a reserved application of decoration, has a simple configuration--it is a two-story with attic, three bay by three bay, thirty foot square frame structure. The most distinctive feature is the gable roof with the ends oriented over the main and rear facades--suggesting the connection of the pedimented front houses of the period. On the rear gable end there are two exterior, double-shouldered chimneys. The main entrance is covered by a one-story, gable-roofed portico on the western gable end of the house that faces the road. Two other projections from the house are a gable-roofed wing that covers most of the two western bays on the south side of the house, and a one-story shed-roofed wing on the eastern gable end. Each of these projections relates to the three major structural changes that Culong has undergone since it was erected in 1812.

Until a violent storm in 1946, the shed-roofed wing had extended across the entire east gable end of the house, covering both exterior end chimneys. The storm destroyed the northern end of the wing and part of the northern chimney. The Forbes, whose family has owned Culong for almost seventy years, rebuilt the chimney, but not the northern end of the wing. At this time they also removed the later addition of a one-story shed porch that wrapped around the north, west, and south facades and discovered the outlines of the original porch on the south facade. They reproduced the lines of the original porch on a larger scale and used architectural members typical of the period of construction of the house for a new entrance porch on the main gable end. At the indicated site of the original porch on the south facade, the Forbes built the gable-roofed wing for the kitchen.

The shed wing has its own basement that is separate from and shallower than the basement under the block of the house. Both basements are constructed in common bond of bricks that are the same type and weathered to the same degree. The English basement that rises approximately three feet above the ground, with its brick floor embedded in sand, is extremely rare for this damp coastal county with its high ground water level and consequently is one of the more distinctive features of the house.² The main basement is divided into two rooms by a brick partition; in the east wall of the northern room there is an arched niche that probably was used for storing food or wine.³ All around the foundation there are evenly-spaced rectangular vents of vertical wooden slats. Next to the entrance to the main basement there is a brick inscribed TCF x 1812; the initials stand for the name of the original owner of Culong, Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Sr., and the year of construction is interpreted as 1812 rather than 1819.

Originally the entire house was covered in cypress weatherboarding. In 1971 the weatherboarding was replaced by aluminum siding, the application of which did not destroy any of the trim except for the cornerboards.⁴ Along the north and south rooflines there are modillioned cornices; gutters are recessed in the crown molding, and there are pattern boards at the ends of the cornices. The roof is covered in molded asbestos.

The fenestration of the main block of the house is symmetrically arranged except for the east gable end in which second-story windows surrounded by flat architraves flank the northern chimney. Molded architraves surround the other openings of the main block. The windows are shorter in each successive story, with nine-over-nine double-hung

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sashes in the first floor, nine-over-six in the second, and four-over-four in the single window in each gable. All windows, except on the east facade, are flanked by louvered shutters. The main entrance, which consists of double three-panelled doors and a four-panel glass transom, is slightly lower than the two flanking windows. Apparently there originally were three major entrances; the other two were in the western bay of the late al facades. One is now covered by the kitchen wing, but the other entrance, on the north facade, is still present although the porch has been removed and it is no longer used. As indicated by this third entrance, both side entrances also had double three-panel doors but did not have transoms.

Each of these three original pairs of doors opened onto the cross-hall, behind which are two rooms. Behind the hall, the unaltered living room is to the south while the larger room to the north, currently a master bedroom, has a closet and a passageway to the modern bathroom in the shed wing, all of which were installed by the present owners; the house had no toilets before 1951.⁵ These two larger rooms are connected by a door in their common wall and each may be entered from the hall, so that the plan of the house is typical of the gable-end form, a traditional side-hall plan reoriented so that the main entrance is in the long wall of the hall. At the south end of the hall is the stairway, under which is the only original closet.

The detailed trim throughout the original first floor has been carefully preserved by the Forbes. All of the doors have six panels and are surrounded by molded architrave. Each room has painted wainscoting of juniper that rises about two and one-half feet from the floor. The wainscoting in the two rear rooms is panelled. Federal style mantels have a rectangular opening flanked by fluted pilasters that carry a frieze divided into three panels by fluted blocks. Above the shelf is an overmantel with a single large panel. The larger size of the master bedroom and its beaded wainscoting and overmantel indicate that originally it was a formal room. On the exterior wall of the hall and the living room there are horizontal strips of wood three to four inches wide, covered with wallpaper, approximately three and four feet above the wainscoting, respectively; they probably were installed to facilitate picture-hanging. In the hall, which retains the original plaster, the wainscoting is plain, of almost twelve-inch wide vertical boards (unusually wide for juniper). The wainscoting along the wall of the stairway consists of wide boards placed on the angle of the stairs so that they extend unbroken the length of the staircase. The newel is a simple post that is held by a peg to the railing. The balusters are plain, three to a step, and the most ornate interior decoration are the simple wave pattern brackets on the steps.

The stairway is the two-run, open well type. The steps rise gradually to the landing which is the width of the hall. A second, plainer stairway of the same type but steeper and without wainscoting rises from the second floor to the attic so that the second landing intersects a second-story window. There are two, low ceilinged plastered rooms in the attic.

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The second-story stair hall is smaller than the one below as the northwest corner of the floor is partitioned to form a small bedroom. Originally the rest of the second story was divided into two bedrooms the same size as the living room and master bedroom below. The room over the living room is unaltered. The other, larger bedroom, has been partitioned to form a bedroom and a narrow hall leading to a small bathroom.⁶ Closets have been inserted as well. The trim upstairs is similar to but simpler than that downstairs. Except for along the exterior wall of the stair hall, there is no wainscoting, and the baseboards are flat. The fireplaces in the two larger bedrooms are very plain, with simple flat mantelpieces bordered only by a thin strip of molding.

In the immediate yard of Culong only one outbuilding still stands, in a ruinous state. It is a small, one-story gable-roofed structure, with a door and window above in the north gable-end and a window in each of the lateral facades. Covered in beaded weatherboarding and roofed in cedar shakes, this building is distinctive for its dentilled cornices and returns and its dentilled raking cornices. It has mortised and pegged sill and remnants of plastered interior walls. According to the Forbes, there was another outbuilding in addition to the detached kitchen (which they know only second-hand) that contained one room, approximately twelve feet by twenty feet, with a six to seven-foot-wide fireplace in one wall that had an iron bracket attached on either side. This building was traditionally known as the wash house, but the Forbes believe it served another, unknown purpose.⁷ Near the house, but outside the immediate yard, there are two round, metal grain bins and an implement shed covered in vertical boards.

Culong has been carefully preserved and adapted to modern living by the Forbes. In executing all of the renovations themselves, they have taken great pains not to mar the fabric of the house. A minimum of aluminum siding was applied to offset difficulties they experienced in maintaining the paint finish. Except for the second-floor stair hall in which wainscoting has to be removed in order to install a closet, all additions have been constructed over the original surfaces so that if the additions were removed the house would be in the same condition and configuration as it was when it was erected in 1812.

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1. Before the storm, the shed wing (the remaining portion of which now is a porch, a storage room, and a bathroom) was completely enclosed and plastered on the interior; the southern portion was a kitchen and the northern portion was a dining room. Each of these rooms had fireplaces served by the two chimneys in the gable end. The dining room fireplace, which still exists on the now exposed portion of the east gable end was added after the chimney was constructed; the kitchen fireplace, now on the porch was original with the construction of its chimney. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Forbes, interview conducted at Culong near Shawboro, North Carolina, March, 1979. This fact suggests that the shed wing originally was the size of the smaller basement beneath it and that it was expanded to cover the east facade perhaps when the kitchen (originally attached) was moved into the house.
2. Except for the raised portion of the west foundation which has been rebricked, the basement is original. Ibid.
3. Basic components of the structure of the house are revealed in the basement. The underside of the first story floorboards are exposed so that it can be seen where they were levelled to lie flat over the beams. The floorboards are one and one-fourth inches thick in random widths of quarter-cut pine and were either hand-hewn or sawn by whip-saw. Hand hewn beams approximately nine by ten inches were used for the perimetral sills, floor supports of interior walls and the wooden support columns delineating the four exterior corners and the interior walls. Smaller floor joints were sawn. Still visible Roman numerals were etched into these beams when they were filled so that after they were cured they could be pegged together easily according to the "directions of the numerals."
4. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Forbes. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

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The land in Currituck County on which stands the Thomas Cooper Ferebee House was, according to tradition, once the domain of a Weapemioꝑ chieftain named Culong.¹ White settlers, arriving in the region in the late seventeenth century, referred to the area as Indian Town; the latter became the name of a geographic territory while the former was attached to a plantation owned by Captain Francis Brown.² On March 25, 1761, Brown sold 160 acres to William Ferebee with the following description (abstracted): ". . . for and in consideration of 42 Bbs. of pork @10 Va. Currency and \$10 Proclamation money. . . a certain plantation estate etc. in Currituck County, being part of the Indian Lands and known by the name of Indian Culong. . . ." ³

At the time of purchase William Ferebee was living at the Poplars, a family home near East Ridge, North Carolina. Shortly afterwards, he moved his wife Elizabeth and their six children to a new home called Culong, which took its name from the estate. There six more children were born.⁴ Ferebee represented Currituck in the colonial assem under both Governor Dobbs and Governor Tryon and in the General Assembly as a member of both the House of Commons and the Senate.⁵ He was active as a local government official and as a commissioner to lay out roads in Currituck County, he was responsible for the Great Swamp Road.⁶ In 1761 he built on the grounds of Culong the Indian Town Academy, a school primarily designed to educate the numerous children in his family. From this academy came six legislators and three Revolutionary War officers, all bearing the Fereb name. The academy building was burned in 1862.⁷

William Ferebee died on July 9, 1783. His widow Elizabeth was bequeathed a life estate in Culong, which after her death was to be the joint property of James and Thomas Cooper Ferebee, the youngest sons.⁸ Elizabeth died December 29, 1794, and six months la James Ferebee sold his one half interest in the estate to his brother. At the age of twenty-four, Thomas C. Ferebee was owner of Culong; he was unmarried and the master of fewer than five slaves.⁹

Thomas Cooper Ferebee was born on August 6, 1771, at Culong and was educated at t Indian Town Academy. He was considered to be the "brainy" member of the family but ther is no indication that he used his intelligence to pursue an advanced education.¹⁰ He served several terms in the House of Commons and one in the Senate;¹¹ however, he seems to have been contented with his life as a gentleman farmer. On January 5, 1796, he marr Lydia Humphries and through marriage acquired a substantial adjoining tract which became a part of Culong. Lydia died two years later. T. C. Ferebee married Margaret Williams in 1801 and three years later she died at the age of twenty. Ferebee continued to live Culong with his two small children, one by each of his deceased wives.¹²

For reasons not clarified in the records, Thomas Cooper Ferebee decided to build a new house a short distance in front of his father's house, the one in which he was the living. The new Culong was completed in 1812, if a brick in the chimney bearing the inscription "T. C. F. 1812" is reliable.¹³ On October 20, 1829, Ferebee, then fifty-eight, married Judith G. Mackie, who was twenty-three years younger. The couple lived at new

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Culong where was born on August 25, 1830, a son named Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Jr.¹⁴

T. C. Ferebee, Sr., expanded the home tract to 280 acres, added other properties, and increased the number of slaves to forty-three, thereby elevating himself into the planter class.¹⁵ The leading crop was corn, but somewhat surprisingly for that section of the state, Ferebee raised a significant amount of cotton.¹⁶ A sale of his personal property on August 20, 1834, revealed that he also had a considerable investment in livestock: 28 oxen, 30 cows, 1 bull, 10 horses, 60 sheep, 125 hogs, and 3 mules named Sam, Elliott, and Jenny.¹⁷ With a small family, it is presumed that Ferebee made few, if any changes to the house. Nothing could be found concerning outbuildings except for the detached kitchen that stood just to the rear of the dwelling house.¹⁸ Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Sr., died on April 10, 1834, at the age of sixty-two. He was buried in the family cemetery at Culong where also interred were his parents, William and Elizabeth Ferebee.¹⁹ The history of the house for the next fifteen years remains a mystery.

Ferebee left no will and his estate was apparently divided by the court. The court records for Currituck County for those years have been lost, but a standard court proceeding for similar cases may be presumed. In most instances, the widow was granted a dower in the property with ownership to go to the children upon her death. Judith Ferebee, being twenty-three years younger than her husband, probably survived him by a number of years. The next mention of Culong came in 1859 when the widow ^{would} have been sixty-two, but the owner at that time was Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Jr. It would appear that Judith Ferebee died in the late 1850s leaving her son as the sole heir to the property. Thomas's half brother, Samuel, who died in 1856, never married and may have lived at Culong with his stepmother. Thomas, Jr., described the property as that which ". . . I inherited from my father's estate."²⁰

Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Jr., born at Culong, was apparently educated at the Indian Town Academy. After marriage he moved to Virginia where he was living when he sold the property to James G. Gregory in 1859.²¹ An overseer, Robert Williamson, took charge of Culong Plantation and its slaves during the time between Judith Ferebee's death and the sale to Gregory.²²

Little data survives about Gregory. He was born in December, 1819, and was apparently married about 1853 to a fifteen year old girl named Sophia. Two sons and a daughter, Wiley, James, and Laura were born in the union.²³ No one in the family could read or write and there is some indication that his son, James, may have been retarded or in some way incompetent to operate a working farm.²⁴ Nevertheless, James G. Gregory was successful in the antebellum years. In 1860 he owned twenty-one slaves and the 280-acre Culong estate was valued at \$14,000. Personal property, including the slaves, amounted to \$20,000.²⁵ Exactly how he achieved and maintained his modest wealth is unknown since the Agricultural Schedule of the 1860 Census indicates that it did not come from farm production. He may have operated a mercantile store in Indian Town as a fragmentary record suggests, but documentation is insufficient.

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Gregory lived at Culong for nearly forty-five years. During his ownership the old Indian Town Academy was destroyed and never rebuilt.²⁷ Following the Civil War Culong was operated as a truck farm producing a variety of products, and most of the labor was provided by Gregory and his two sons.²⁸ James G. Gregory, died in 1904 in his eighty-fourth year. His wife died earlier and the property passed to his sons Wiley and James, bachelors who lived at Culong with their father.²⁹

Wiley was born in 1854 and James in 1865.³⁰ James G. Gregory's will gave one-half interest to each son, but Wiley was instructed to administer to his brother's half interest surrendering all rents and profits due to James from his (James's) share.³¹ Wiley married late in life (after age forty-five) and on January 14, 1913, he and his wife Mary Elizabeth sold "a tract of land (280 acres) known as the James C. Gregory homeplace on the main road near Indian Town" to J. J. Forbes for \$10,000.³²

Culong has remained in the Forbes family. John J. Forbes died in 1934 and bequeathed the estate to his wife Annie.³³ In 1945 Annie, for love and affection and \$10.00 cash, transferred the house to her son, L. O. Forbes, the current owner.³⁴ Lyle Forbes has made a conscientious effort to retain the original style of the house but with the addition of modern conveniences. In addition to much interior renovation, Forbes removed the wrap-around porch that had been added to the exterior. He discovered the ghost lines of the original Federal style porch and enlarged it slightly to create the present covering. A violent storm in 1946 ripped off part of an addition to the rear of the house that had enclosed both chimneys. Forbes repaired the damaged chimney but did not replace the wing. A porch was enclosed and made into a kitchen and indoor plumbing was installed in 1951. Difficulty in preserving a paint finish on the woodwork led to a decision to cover the exterior with a minimum of aluminum siding in 1971.³⁵ One precaution the Forbes have taken in their renovation efforts has been to cover the original surfaces rather than remove them. The house could easily be returned to its original appearance by removal of the Forbes additions.

Culong has belonged to three families since its construction. Each time it has changed hands, the deeds have called for exception of the family graveyard. Buried on the grounds to the rear of the house are the Ferebees, Gregories, and Forbes in three separate small cemeteries.

The house is architecturally significant as one of the earliest structures surviving in Currituck County. One of the few "stylish" houses in the county, it is an example of the gable end house form important in northeastern North Carolina. Thomas T. Waterman recorded the house for H. A. B. S. in 1940, and in his architectural analysis in The Early Architecture of North Carolina (1941, 1947) referred to the "Forbes House, near Shawboro," as "the simplest of this type, and one of the most pleasant. It is small in scale, and has

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no architectural detail, but is particularly appealing." The pedimented house, typical with the front cross hall plan with rear rooms, is seen by Waterman as a reorientation of the side-hall plan and as related to the tripartite "Morris" plan. The pedimented front cross-hall plan house is one of the most notable deviations in early North Carolina architecture from the more common forms with gable roof parallel to the road.³⁶

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FOOTNOTES

1. Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company, 4 volumes, 1954-1965), III, 1295-1296; Annie A. and Sarah C. Ferebee, Ferebee Family 1360-1937 (Norfolk: Privately printed, 1955), 40, hereinafter cited as Ferebee, Ferebee Family; and research conducted in local records and personal interviews by Barbara Snowden with notes submitted to Survey and Planning Branch, Archeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, on March 2, 1979, hereinafter cited as Snowden notes.
2. William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 245; and Currituck County Deed Books, Office of the Register of Deeds, Currituck County Courthouse, Currituck, Deed Book 1, p. 55, hereinafter cited as Currituck County Deed Book.
3. Currituck County Deed Book, 1. p. 55.
4. Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 41-51.
5. John L. Cheney, Jr., North Carolina Government 1585-1974 (Raleigh: Department of the Secretary of State, 1975), 46, 49, 52, 203, 209-210, hereinafter cited as Cheney, N. C. Government.
6. Snowden notes; and Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 41.
7. Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 41-42. This academy has a strong local tradition but no mention of it occurs in the documentary records nor in Charles L. Coon, North Carolina Schools and Academies 1790-1840 (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1915).
8. Currituck County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Currituck County Courthouse, Currituck, Will Book 1, p. 164, hereinafter cited as Currituck County Will Books.
9. Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 40, 51; and Currituck County Deed Book 7. p. 238.
10. Catherine Ferebee Greenbalgh, The Ferebee Family (Privately printed, no date), 7.
11. Cheney, N. C. Government, 241, 243, 245, 281.
12. Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 70.
13. Snowden notes; and Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 70.
14. Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 70-71.

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15. Currituck County Deed Book 28, p. 294, Thomas C. Ferebee to James G. Gregory; and Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: North Carolina--Currituck County, Population Schedule, 252. Census records hereinafter cited by number, year, and schedule.
16. See the schedule of property belonging to estate of Thomas Cooper Ferebee in Currituck County Records, State Archives, Accounts of Sales of Personal Property, 1833-1843, pp. 43, 46, hereinafter cited as Accounts of Sales.
17. Accounts of Sales, 1833-1843, pp. 43-46.
18. See Snowden notes.
19. Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 70; and Snowden notes. See also exemption of the family graveyard in deed from T. C. Ferebee to Gregory, November 11, 1859, Currituck County Deed Book 28, p. 294.
20. Currituck County Deed Book 28, p. 294. For death of Samuel, see Ferebee, Ferebee Family, 71.
21. Snowden notes; and Currituck County Deed Book 28, p. 294.
22. Williamson was living on the property in 1859 but not in 1860. Currituck County Deed Book 28, p. 294; and Eighth Census 1860, Population Schedule, Indian Ridge District 10. Williamson does not appear as a head of household but is listed in the Slave Schedule indicating that he may also have served as an overseer for Gregory as well.
23. Birth dates listed in Twelfth Census, 1900, Enumeration District (ED) 33, Sheet 9 Line 81. Children listed in Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedule, Indian Ridge District, 10; and Tenth Census, 1880, Population Schedule, Crawford Township, 39.
24. See literacy column for censuses in fn. 23. The concern for James's mental competency is implied in the will of James G. Gregory, Currituck County Will Book 5, p. 334.
25. Eighth Census, Population Schedule, Indian Ridge District, 10, and Slave Schedule Indian Ridge District, J. G. Gregory.
26. Snowden notes. Apparently a fragment from an old account book indicating a merchant operation was found in some old papers in the home.
27. See fn. 7.
28. Twelfth Census, 1900, E. D. 33, Sheet 9, Line 81; and Ninth Census, 1870, Agricultural Schedule.

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29. Sophia Gregory died before the 1900 Census was compiled. See twelfth Census, 1900, E. D. 33, Sheet 9, Line 81; and Currituck County Will Book 5, p. 334. Laura, the only daughter, did not appear in the 1880 Census (see fn. 23) and since there is no mention of her in Gregory's will, she may have died before reaching maturity.
30. Twelfth Census, 1900, E. D. 33, Sheet 9, Line 81.
31. Currituck County Will Book 4, p. 334.
32. Currituck County Deed Book 52, p. 362.
33. Currituck County Will Book 6, p. 404
34. See copy of deed in file folder for Culong, Currituck County, Survey and Planning Branch, Archeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.
35. Information on Forbes family additions and renovation from Snowden notes.
36. Thomas T. Waterman and Frances Benjamin Johnston, The Early Architecture of North Carolina (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941, 1947) p. 38.

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Currituck County Records

Account of Sales of Personal Property 1833-1843

Deeds

Estates Papers

Wills

Ferebee, Annie A. and Sarah C. Ferebee. Ferebee Family 1360-1937. Norfolk: Privately Printed, no date.

Greenbalgh, Catherine Ferebee. The Ferebee Family. Privately Printed, no date.

Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.

Sharpe, Bill. A New Geography of North Carolina. 4 volumes. Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1954-1965.

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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 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 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 1812

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

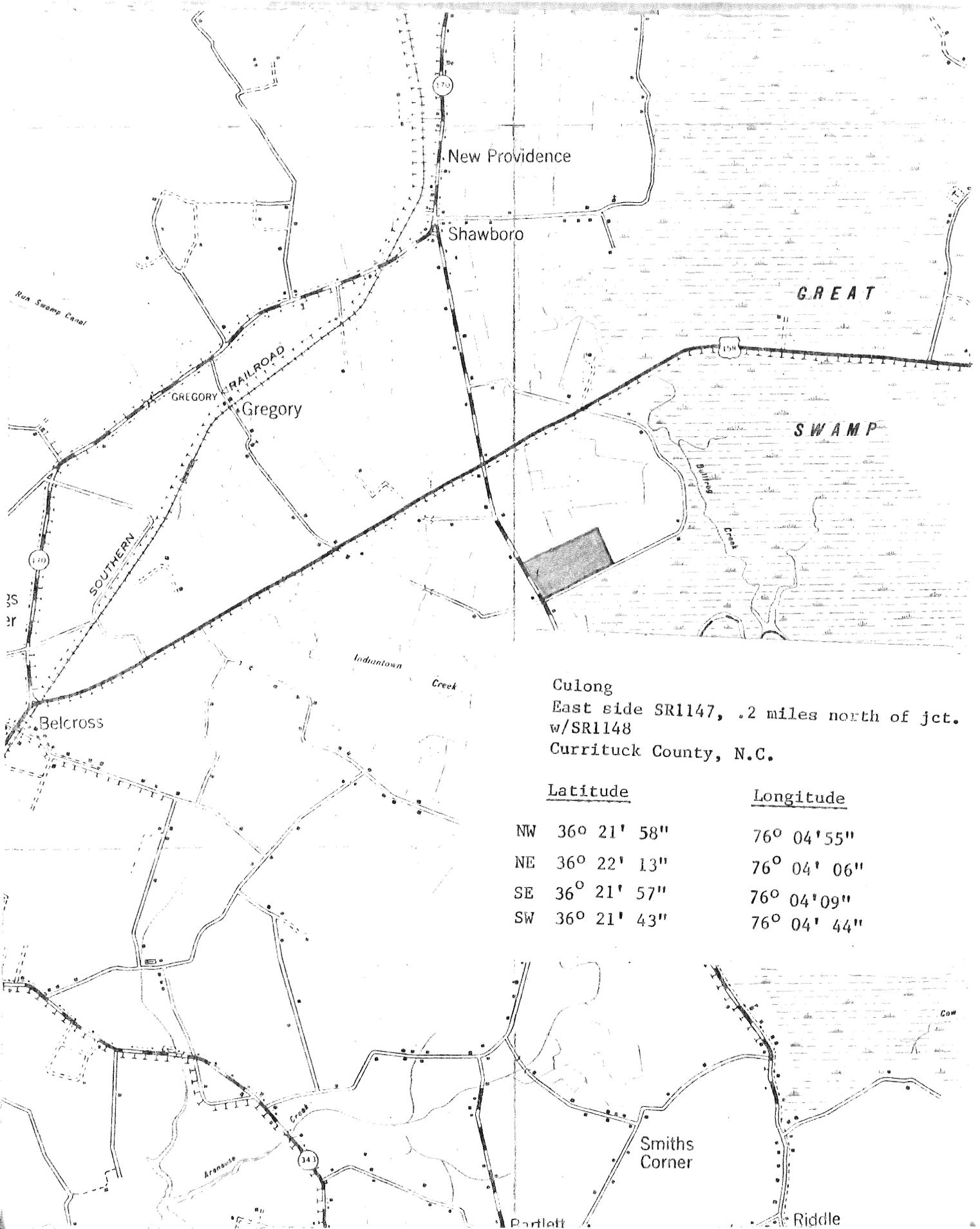
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Culong is historically significant to Currituck County because of its relationship to the Ferebee family, politically and socially one of the most prominent Currituck families of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Built for Thomas Cooper Ferebee, Sr., in 1812, Culong has been representative of the evolution of various lifestyles in Currituck County: the wealthy farmer; antebellum planter; moderate post Civil War farmer and the modern twentieth century culture. Architecturally Culong stands as one of four houses remaining of six originals with almost identical plans, all built by members of the Ferebee family. It is the only one not severely altered from its original design. The gable end form and front cross hall plan of these houses are important in the architectural development of the state. Culong, with its simple yet distinct Federal architecture, is one of the very few early houses in the county.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the development and changing nature of the farming industry in eastern North Carolina, from the antebellum period to the present
- B. Associated with Thomas Cooper Ferebee, a man active in state and local politics
- C. One of the few remaining early structures in Currituck County, Culong is representative of the vernacular, Federal style architecture of the area, characterized by its symmetry and simplicity; its form is especially significant with reference to other cross-hall gable end houses of the period.

 Date: _____
 Signature: _____



Culong
 East side SR1147, .2 miles north of jct.
 w/SR1148
 Currituck County, N.C.

	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
NW	36° 21' 58"	76° 04' 55"
NE	36° 22' 13"	76° 04' 06"
SE	36° 21' 57"	76° 04' 09"
SW	36° 21' 43"	76° 04' 44"



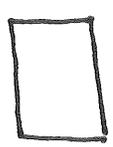
No scale

30 acres

100 acres

 cemetery

 outbuilding

 House

SR 1147

100000

200000

300000

100000

200000

300000

400000

