

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name Massenburg Plantation (Boundary Expansion and Additional Documentation)
other names/site number Woodleaf Plantation

2. Location

street & number 821 NC 561 not for publication
city or town Louisburg vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Franklin code 106 zip code 27549

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffer Crowe SHPD 1/20/00
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
removed from the National Register	_____	_____
other (explain): _____	_____	_____

**Massenburg Plantation (Boundary Expansion and Additional Documentation)
Franklin County, North Carolina**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property Buildings

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Cat: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling
secondary structure

Current Functions

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

BUNGALOW

Materials

foundation	Stone
roof	Metal
walls	Weatherboard
other	Brick

Narrative Description : See Continuation Form Section 7 page 1

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY/Historic—Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance **Ca. 1832 – Ca. 1910** Significant Dates **N/A**

Significant person(s): **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significant: See Continuation Form Section 8 page 1

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Franklin County, North Carolina**

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography; See Continuation Form Section 9 page 1

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

Primary Location of Additional Data

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Office |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> Local government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> University |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
- Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.04

UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing
	17	745820	4000330

Verbal Boundary Description: **See Continuation Form Section 10 page 1**

Boundary Justification: **See Continuation Form Section 10 page 1**

11. Form Prepared By

William G. Lord date 5-28-99
861 NC 561 telephone (919)496-2341
Louisburg NC 27549

Property Owner

William G. Lord
861 NC 851 telephone (919)496-2341
Louisburg NC 27549

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The purpose of the Massenburg Plantation Boundary Expansion and Additional Documentation is twofold: first, this submission adds four acres containing two buildings and one site to the property that was listed in the National Register in 1975. Secondly, the period of significance is to be updated and extended to ca. 1910.

Situated on a four acre tract south and east of and contiguous with the Massenburg Plantation, the resources to be added include the ca. 1910 Perry House and the ruins of the ca. 1830 Massenburg Plantation overseer's house; a ca. 1930 frame garage stands on the property, but is noncontributing because of age. William Edward Perry, N. M. Perry, and Hugh Perry, grandsons of Nicholas Massenburg, who established the plantation in the 1830s, built the frame bungalow for William Edward Perry and his family on land that was then part of the plantation.¹

The Perry House is a simple vernacular bungalow built by a farm family in the post-Reconstruction agrarian South. Though lacking in ornament common to higher style Craftsman bungalows, the simple lines of the house combine with the pastoral setting and close proximity to the Massenburg Plantation to portray the larger property's evolution from a nineteenth century plantation to a twentieth century self-sufficient farm complex.

Surrounded by mature trees, the Perry House stands on a hill facing southeast overlooking NC 561, an orientation that mimics that of the earlier nineteenth century house standing 200 yards to the northeast. A garage sits twenty yards northeast of the house and the foundation of the plantation overseer's house occupies a rise approximately fifty yards north northwest of the Perry House. A dirt farm road runs along the front of the property to a circular drive on the northeast side of the house and continues in a northeasterly direction to the cotton gin and stables located on the parcel listed in the National Register in 1975. This road terminates at the Massenburg House. A landscape of rolling hills, pasture, crop, and forestland surrounds the nominated tract. Tobacco, soybeans, and hay are being grown on the surrounding cropland. The Massenburg House was restored in 1982 and placed under protective covenants administered by Preservation North Carolina, the statewide nonprofit preservation organization.

Perry House: circa 1910, contributing building

The Perry House is a rectangular one-and-a-half-story vernacular bungalow with an attached one-story rear ell. The foundation is dry-laid, cut stone. The side-gabled house sits on twelve-inch-square heart pine sills, has a combination of balloon and timber framing, and features diagonally-

¹ Wilson, L. Personal Interview. 22 August, 1998.

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sheathed floors and walls. The foundation is surmounted by a wide baseboard capped by a drip edge under the final course of siding. The siding is plain wood clapboard covered in aluminum to mimic the wood siding. Windows in the first story are six over one with plain moldings and sills and a wooden drip edge above. Windows in the half story gables and dormers are double two over one with plain molding and sills. Corner boards are capped with a simple shelf supported by cove molding. Fascia boards are capped with cove molding, and a wide frieze board capped with cove molding supports the soffit. Two interior brick chimneys laid in common bond penetrate the rear roof just past the ridgeline. The gable roof is penetrated by a single dormer on the south façade, and accommodates the attached ell on the rear northeast façade. The roof is covered in pressed tin shingles that are in good condition.

The main (south) façade has three bays at the first level and a one bay dormer in the half story. The front porch nearly spans the width of the house, has a hipped roof with tongue and groove beaded ceiling, and is supported by tapered posts. The porch is floored in pine tongue and groove. The front door is half glass above and two horizontal panels below, framed in simple sidelights and transom. Single six-over-one windows are balanced on either side of the front door. A simple dormer containing a pair of two-over-one windows emerges from the half story of the main façade.

The east gable end of the house contains a single six-over-one window illuminating the front room and a double six-over-one window for the rear room. A double six-over-one window penetrates the half story. The east elevation continues onto the rear ell, which features a single six-over-one window.

The north façade's most prominent feature is the one-story ell with gabled end returns. The center of the north façade contains the small circa 1950 single story rear hall/well house/bathroom addition recessed three feet in from the ell. The rear screen door separates the ell from the well house in the central bay. The corner well house portion of the addition is clad in brick, and two thirds of the west wall of the addition is clad in clapboards, penetrated by a single two over one window. The rear hall and bathroom are covered by a hip roof, terminating in a shed roof over the well house.

The west elevation mirrors the main body of the east façade and consists of the gable end with a double six-over-one window illuminating the rear or northwest room, a single six-over-one window penetrating the front southwest room, and a smaller double two-over-one window centered in the half story above.

The interior of the house exhibits a central passage flanked by two rooms on each side; this passage continues toward the rear of the house where it divides the kitchen ell from the circa 1950 bathroom/well house addition. The central hall is partitioned by a pocket door opposite the entry, and the foyer is penetrated by two five paneled doors on either side leading to the front two rooms. The center section of the hall has a simple unpainted stairway on the northeast side

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leading to the upper floor. A small closet is fitted underneath the stair. Five paneled doors on the east and west walls of the central hall lead to the rear two rooms of the house. Two doors penetrate the north (rear) wall of the central hall: a small door in the northwest corner leads to the bath, and a door in the center of the wall leads to the rear hall. The rear hall is a former porch that was enclosed by the addition of the bathroom/well house. The rear hall is penetrated by the well house door on the west side and the kitchen door on the east side; the rear hall exits the house through a screen door on the north side. The kitchen has a second door in its south wall leading to the rear room on the east side of the house.

Chimneys with simple mantels separate the front and rear two rooms in the main body of the house. Each rear room has a closet set between the chimney and the exterior wall, and five-paneled doors on the interior side of the chimney leading to the front rooms. Window moldings are plain boards outlined with simple moldings, and baseboards are plain, capped with plaster moldings. Walls are plastered, and the kitchen has a beaded wooden ceiling. The most striking interior features of the house are the pressed metal ceilings in each of the four primary downstairs rooms, the foyer, and the central hall. Ceilings in each room, the foyer, and central hall have different patterns, and all are in good condition. Floors are two-inch tongue and groove pine and are in good condition. The stair leads to a wide upstairs hall, flanked on either side by simple rooms clad in tongue and groove pine boards with the bodies of the chimneys penetrating the center of each room. The enclosed rear porch has pine tongue and groove floor and ceiling treatments, and the interior walls are clad in plain clapboards on either side.

Alterations to the original structure of the house include the addition of a small bathroom and well house to the north façade of the house in circa 1950. The house was covered in aluminum siding in the 1960s to emulate the wood siding underneath. The original wood siding is in good condition beneath the aluminum.

Garage: ca. 1930, noncontributing building

A one-story, gable-front rectangular garage stands northeast of the bungalow. The frame building has a single opening on its south facade with double doors.

Overseer's House: ca. 1832, contributing archaeological site

On a rise approximately fifty yards north of the house lies the rock foundation of the original plantation overseer's house in a small grove of walnut trees and long abandoned plantings of iris, daffodils, and forsythia. Family history says the house burned in the 1930s and remains of some

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household items (buckets and iron bed frames) can be found within the foundation. Construction of the overseer's house is specifically mentioned in the Massenburg diaries.²

The visible, above grade remains of this structure, combined with substantial surface artifact deposits, precludes the necessity of subsurface testing to prove the presence of archaeological remains. Substantial family history of the remains, combined with previous results from archaeological excavations of similar structures is sufficient to recommend that this structure is a contributing element to the nomination.³

² L. Wilson, Interview. 22 August 1998; Massenburg Farm Journal: 1834-1840, pp. 36-42.

³ Memo from John Clauser, Archaeologist, NC Division of Archives and History, to Michael T. Southern, Research Historian, NC Division of Archives and History, December 16, 1999.

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Summary Paragraph

The Massenburg Plantation Boundary Expansion and Additional Documentation submission adds a four-acre tract containing the ca. 1910 Perry House, a ca. 1930 garage, and the ruins of the ca. 1832 overseer's house which accompanied the ca. 1830 Massenburg House located on the Massenburg Plantation. This submission completes the boundaries of the Massenburg Plantation (NR 1975) by adding all the remaining resources built by descendents of Nicholas B. Massenburg that occupy contiguous parcels under single ownership at the heart of the former plantation. The boundary increase reinforces the significance of the plantation under Criteria A and C in the areas of agriculture and architecture and extends the period of significance for the Massenburg Plantation to ca. 1910. This nomination adds archaeology as an area of significance because of the visible, above grade remains and substantial surface artifact deposits associated with the overseer's house, a resource that provides a tangible link between the plantation and the expansion area.

The Perry House is an intact early twentieth-century bungalow, a form highly representative of houses built on farms that were first established in the nineteenth century, and that continued to evolve in the early twentieth century because of farm families' ability to adapt to changing technology and markets. Descendents of Nicholas Massenburg built their own adaptation of the fashionable bungalow style on the family land and farmed throughout the first half of the twentieth century changing from slave labor to the tenant/sharecropping system. They continued to produce livestock, feed, and fodder, and gradually grew more tobacco and less cotton, continuing the agricultural legacy established in the 1830s.⁴

Architecture Context

The vernacular adaptation of the bungalow style of the Perry House reflects the local craftsmanship, economic, and material resources used in construction of the house. The tobacco and cotton farm economy of the early twentieth century provided fewer resources for building the Perry House than the ante-bellum slave based plantation economy did for the original plantation house. The juxtaposition of the Federal/Greek Revival plantation house with the Perry House bungalow reflects the change in local tastes in architecture from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century in rural Franklin County, North Carolina.

The bungalow was one of the most popular styles in the United States in the early twentieth century. The Perry House exhibits typical bungalow elements such as the gabled roof with dormer, story and a half form, tapered posts on a wide porch, and multiple paned upper windows over single paned

⁴ Perry Farm Journals. Found in the Perry House in 1998. Dating from 1869 to 1934, listing crops, plantation accounts, and tenant shares. In the Massenburg Collection at the Massenburg Plantation, Louisburg, N.C.

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windows. According to architectural historic Catherine W. Bishir, in North Carolina, the “semi-bungalow” with the second story treated as a half story, became a standard early twentieth century house type for middle and upper middle class farmers and merchants.⁵

According to the original 1975 National Register nomination, “the Massenburg Plantation is a representative and complete nineteenth century plantation complex...”⁶ The original nomination did not include the Perry House or its associated resources including the site of the overseer’s house situated on the grounds of the Perry House. The plantation contains a complete set of outbuildings that are referenced in the farm journal of planter Nicholas B. Massenburg.⁷ Labor for building construction and farm work was provided by slaves on the plantation and inclusion of the overseer’s house site would make significant contributions to the historical understanding of the plantation complex.

Bungalows of the type built by Nicholas Massenburg’s descendants are plentiful in rural Franklin County. However, there are few intact complexes that illustrate the pattern of the evolution of an agricultural property retained by an extended family and that transitioned from an early-nineteenth century plantation to a twentieth century farm.

Among the other properties in Franklin County that represent this transition is the Person-McGhee Farm (NR 1979) near Franklinton. The earliest section of the farm’s main house dates to the Federal period; in the 1890s the house was totally transformed when the owner constructed a substantial two-and-one-half story Queen Anne house on the front of the older two-room dwelling. Nineteenth century outbuildings include a smokehouse, tobacco barns, and a cattle barn. Among the twentieth century buildings on the 500-acre farm is a frame salt-box form house built in the 1920s as a tenant dwelling and barns and chicken houses from the 1940s through 1960s.

Archibald H. Davis established his plantation (Cypress Hill) (NR 1975) in the 1820s and built a grand Greek Revival house in the late 1820s or 1830s. Outbuildings from mid-nineteenth century include a stone kitchen and Greek Revival well house. After Reconstruction, Davis lost the house and A.W. Wilson purchased the farm and built simple tenant houses and tobacco-related outbuildings. In the last half of the 1900s, a modern mobile home was placed on the property. The farm remained in the Wilson family at least until the 1970s.

Cascine (NR 1973; amended 1985) is one of the county’s most complete nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural complexes. In addition to a ca. 1850 Greek Revival dwelling, a Greek Revival office, brick kitchen, and frame stable, granary, and carriage house complete the central core of the

⁵ Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, pp. 426-427.

⁶ Cockshutt, *Massenburg Plantation National Register Nomination*, 1975, p. 5.

⁷ Massenburg, p. 34.

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plantation complex. In the 1985 amendment to the nomination, additional nineteenth century resources were added as were tenant and farm structures from the twentieth century. According to the nomination, although these later resources lacked individual distinction, they are "significant collectively as evidence of the massive change in the nature of established agricultural practice and land use, as well as changes in the social structure, particularly after the Civil War."⁸

The Perry House and its attendant garage were built as a natural progression of the plantation complex and reflects the change in prosperity and architectural tastes as the plantation complex evolved into the twentieth century. Farm records and popular farm publications from 1908 to the 1950s recently discovered in the Perry House provide documentary evidence of the evolution of farm life and the farm economy on the former plantation. The presence of archaeological remains associated with the Perry House and the ruins of the overseer's house are indicated by the presence of surface artifacts and a lack of large scale ground disturbance in the vicinity of the structures.⁹

Agriculture Context

The Perry House was built to accommodate the expanding farm families on the plantation in the early twentieth century and gives physical evidence of the vast structural changes that occurred in the southern agricultural economy in the decades following the Civil War. The Massenburg diaries indicate that the mid-nineteenth century plantation was operated by slave labor, producing food, fodder, and fiber for domestic use and cotton and small amounts of tobacco for sale off the farm. The high style of the primary plantation house and documentation of planter Massenburg's wealth and extensive property holdings indicate the relative prosperity of the slave driven cotton economy.

In contrast, construction of the modest, vernacular bungalow by the second generation of planter Massenburg's family indicates the farm economy of the early twentieth century provided fewer resources than that afforded by the antebellum system of the previous century. However, construction of the dwelling in close proximity to the plantation complex, as well as farm records located in the Perry House indicate the occupants were intimately involved in the day-to-day activities of the evolving plantation.

According to the Thirteenth Census of the United States taken in 1910, the common farm units of large plantations typical in 1850 in North Carolina had largely been subdivided into smaller units operated by tenants by the turn of the nineteenth century.¹⁰ The Perry Farm journals list early twentieth century tenants working on the farm and gives strict accounts of provisions provided to the tenant farmers as well as the cotton and tobacco crops they produced. Of 1,252 farms listed in Franklin County in 1910,

⁸ Hill and Thomas, Cascade National Register Nomination amendment, 1985, p.7/2.

⁹ Memo from John Clauser, Archaeologist, NC Division of Archives and History, to Michael T. Southern, Research Historian, NC Division of Archives and History, December 16, 1999.

¹⁰ Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, p. 623.

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share tenants operated 1,076.¹¹ The very nature of the tenant system predicated division of the farm or plantation wealth between the capital interests of the owners and the labor of the tenants. The Perry House and farm are prime examples of the evolution of the antebellum North Carolina farm in that the plantation had been reduced in size from the 1860 farm of 2,263 acres farmed by one owner and 46 slaves to the 1910 farm of 342 acres farmed by three brothers and 5 tenants.¹² The crops grown in Franklin County in 1910 in decreasing order of acreage include corn, cotton, tobacco, and wheat.¹³ The Perry Farm mirrored this pattern in that corn was grown for grain and fodder for farm animals as well as for meal for human consumption. Small amounts of wheat were grown for human consumption and straw for animal bedding, and though cotton continued to rule as the primary cash crop, tobacco production was increasing. Cotton production was concentrated in the eastern part of the state in 1910, and tobacco production was centered in the northeast piedmont.¹⁴ Franklin County lies on the fall line between the coastal plain and piedmont, and the crop mix of cotton and tobacco indicate the Perry Farm was within the sphere of influence of both regions of the state. Tobacco was becoming an increasingly important crop in early twentieth century North Carolina, and the Perry Farm journals indicate as many as two barns of tobacco per day being housed in the summer of 1918.

Historical Background

“The Massenburg Plantation is a representative and complete nineteenth century plantation complex, including a dwelling expanded from an earlier house in 1838, a cotton gin, smokehouse, office, barns, corncrib, and other outbuildings. Of particular interest is the thorough documentation from planter Nicholas B. Massenburg’s journal of plantation life, especially the 1838 expansion of the house by carpenter William Jones and a number of Massenburg’s and other slave craftsmen.”¹⁵ Massenburg’s journals document crop production, slave life, livestock management, and trade of farm products from the plantation.

The Perry House lies just southwest of the extant Massenburg Plantation cotton gin and just east of the ruins of the overseer’s house. Following the Civil War and the death of Nicholas Massenburg (1867), all of the surviving Massenburg children left the plantation and widow Lucy Davis Massenburg took over management of the farm. Daughter Mary Francis Massenburg married Hugh Hayes Perry, Sr. and moved to Texas to begin a new life. Mr. Perry died in Texas in the 1880s and widow Perry moved back to the Massenburg Plantation with her six children and moved in with her mother. After

¹¹ Thirteenth Census, p. 623.

¹² Perry Farm Journals.

¹³ Thirteenth Census, p. 622.

¹⁴ Thirteenth Census, p. 633.

¹⁵ Cockshutt, p. 5.

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a series of deaths, legacies, and lawsuits, widow Perry's three sons N.M., Hugh, and William Edward gained ownership of the farm and plantation house. The three sons married, had children, and the original plantation house became too small to house the entire clan.¹⁶ Farm journals found in the Perry House indicate the brothers were growing cotton as the primary cash crop during this period, though tobacco was gaining in importance. Other crops grown included corn and wheat, hay, and an array of fruits and vegetables to support the farm families and tenants.¹⁷

According to Lucy Wilson, lineal descendent of the Perry family, William Edward and his two brothers built the Perry House around 1910 for William Edward and his wife and children.¹⁸ (A 1908 edition of *The Progressive Farmer* was discovered adjacent to an interior chimney placed to protect ceiling boards from spilled mortar in the Perry House, partially corroborating the circa 1910 construction date.) As the families grew, the farm was too small to support three families, so the three brothers purchased the "Preacher John Mitchner" farm west of Louisburg in the 1920s and William Edward and his family moved to that farm. Hugh H. Perry, Jr. then moved his family into the Perry House. Hugh's widow died in the house in 1995, and his son Ed died in the house in 1996. The house then passed to an estate and was sold in 1998.

Section 9

Bibliography

Bishir, Catherine W. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

Bishir, Catherine W. Personal Communication. 1996.

Cockshutt, Catherine. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Massenburg Plantation. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division Of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C., 1975.

Massenburg, N.B. N. B. Massenburg Journals, Vol. I, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, 1874.

¹⁶ Wilson, 1998.

¹⁷ Perry Farm Journals.

¹⁸ Wilson, 1998.

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"Perry Farm Journals". 1869-1873, 1875-1876, 1879-1882, 1890-1894, 1904-1906, 1919. Massenburg Collection, Massenburg Plantation, Louisburg.

United States Department of Commerce. Thirteenth Census of the United States. 1913. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Wilson, Lucy. Personal Communication. 1998.

Section 10

Geographical Data

Boundary Description:

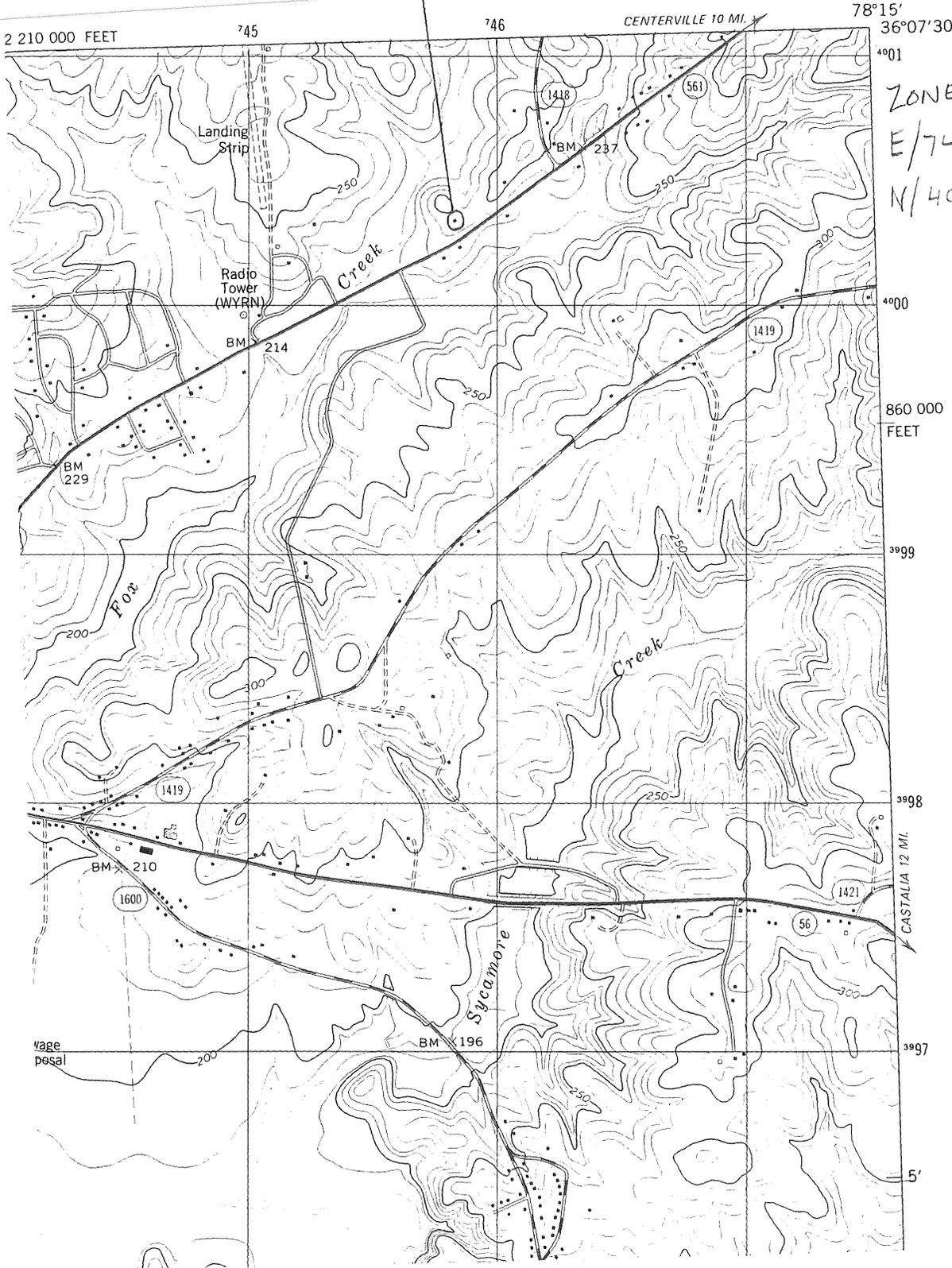
The property nominated for boundary description is a 4.04 acre tract shown on the enclosed map which is drawn to a scale of 1" = 100' from a direct reproduction of a survey made by Piedmont Surveys, Inc for William G. Lord and Susan M. Guerrant in May, 1998.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses residual property associated with the Massenburg Plantation complex that was not included in the 1975 National Register Nomination. The property has been associated with the Massenburg Plantation since 1830.

MASSENERG PLANT
 (Foundry Expansion - All new & located near)
 Louisburg vic., Franklin Co., NC
LOUISBURG QUADRANGLE
 NORTH CAROLINA—FRANKLIN CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5396 II NW
 (GOLD SAND)



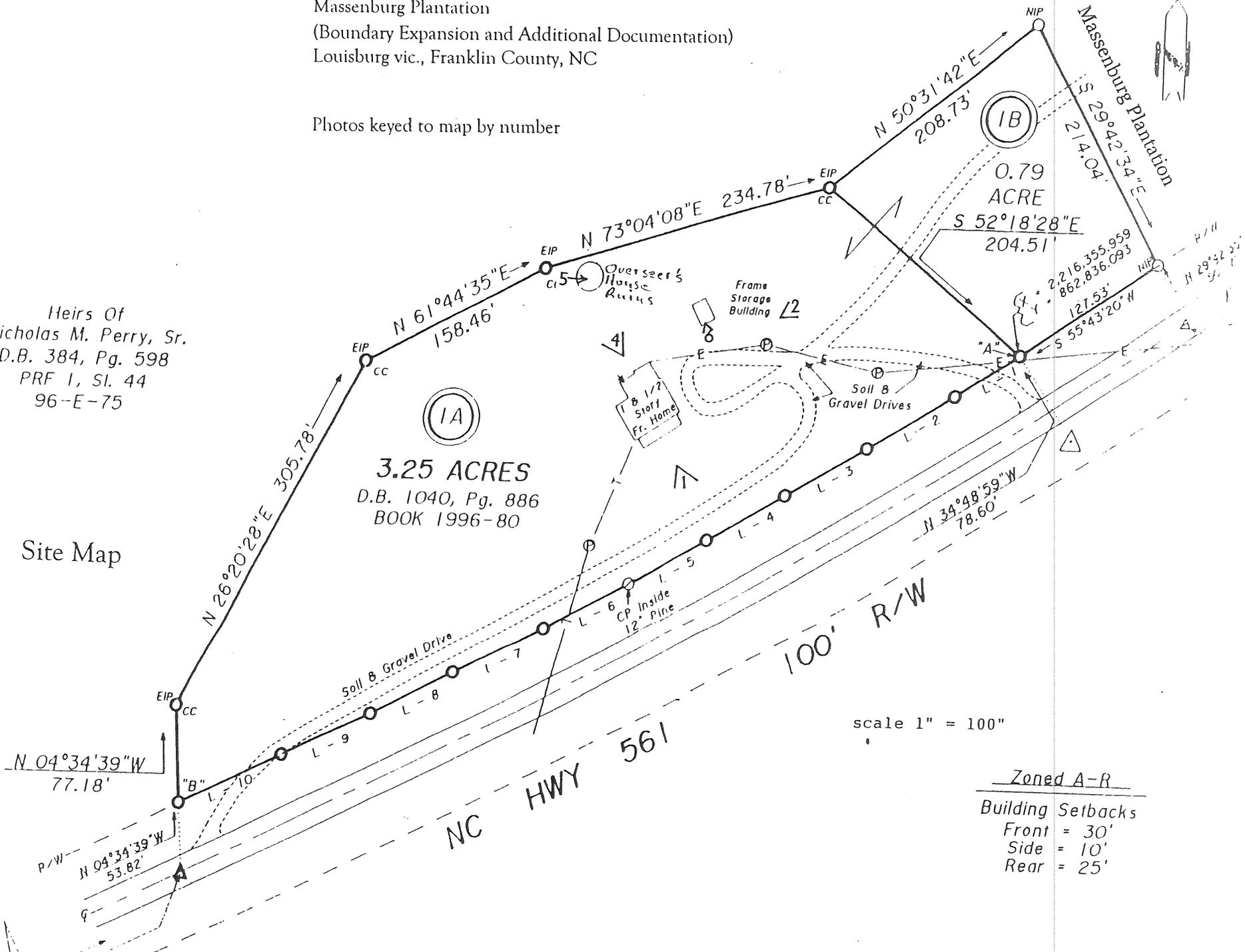
ZONE 17
 E/745820
 N/4000320

Massenburg Plantation
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 Louisburg vic., Franklin County, NC

Photos keyed to map by number

Heirs Of
 Nicholas M. Perry, Sr.
 D.B. 384, Pg. 598
 PRF 1, Sl. 44
 96-E-75

Site Map



3.25 ACRES
 D.B. 1040, Pg. 886
 BOOK 1996-80

0.79 ACRE
 S 52°18'28"E
 204.51'

scale 1" = 100"

Zoned A-R	
Building	Setbacks
Front	= 30'
Side	= 10'
Rear	= 25'

