United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory - Nomination Form

Type all entries - complete applicable sections

1. Name
   Common: Myers-White House
   And/or Historic: Sycamore Grove

2. Location
   Street and Number: SR 1347, .7 miles east of junction of SR 1347 and SR 1339
   City or Town: Bethel Township (First Congressional District)
   State: North Carolina
   Code: 37
   County: Perquimans
   Code: 113

3. Classification
   Category (Check One)
   - □ District
   - □ Site
   - □ Structure
   - □ Object
   Ownership
   - □ Public
     - □ Private
     - □ Both
   Public Acquisition:
   - □ In Process
   - □ Being Considered
   Status
   - □ Occupied
   - □ Unoccupied
   - □ Preservation work in progress
   Accessible to the Public
   - □ Yes:
     - □ Restricted
     - □ Unrestricted
   - □ No
   Present Use (Check One or More as Appropriate)
   - □ Agricultural
   - □ Commercial
   - □ Educational
   - □ Entertainment
   - □ Government
   - □ Industrial
   - □ Military
   - □ Museum
   - □ Religious
   - □ Private Residence
   - □ Scientific
   - □ Transportation
   - □ Other (Specify)
   - □ Comments

4. Owner of Property
   Owner's Name: Charles E. White, Sr. (estate)
   Street and Number: Route 1
   City or Town: Hertford
   State: North Carolina
   Code: 37

5. Location of Legal Description
   Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc:
   Perquimans County Courthouse
   Street and Number: Church Street
   City or Town: Hertford
   State: North Carolina
   Code: 37

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
   Title of Survey:
   Date of Survey:
   - □ Federal
   - □ State
   - □ County
   - □ Local
   Depository for Survey Records:
   Street and Number:
   City or Town:
   State:
   Code
The Myers-White House is a story-and-a-half frame dwelling with a gambrel roof and brick ends. Horizontal beaded flush siding covers the front (north) facade, which is protected by a shed porch. The ends and the massive double-shoulder exterior end chimneys, laid in English bond, have a low water table. The lower portion of each chimney has exceptionally steep flat-surfaced weatherings laid in a herringbone pattern. At the base of the shaft is a shallow offset. The three-bay front facade with central entrance is marked at the first level by nine-over-nine sash windows with molded architraves and sills. Shed dormers repeat the rhythm above. On the west end, fenestration appears at either side of the chimney with windows of nine-over-nine sash on the lower level and four-over-four in the attic. This arrangement also appears on the east side, except that the opening south of the chimney has been bricked up. All the end windows are replacements, larger than the originals, as changes in the brickwork clearly show.

The interior is divided into two rooms with the main entrance leading into the larger room on the west side. The walls are plaster with a flat-paneled wainscot and a heavy molded cornice. The west wall features a fireplace with a rectangular opening framed by a molded architrave and surmounted by a ramped entablature. The flat-paneled overmantel is enriched with ovolo moldings. The secondary room has an identical mantel, without the overmantel. Except for the absence of the cornice, the wall treatment is also the same as that in the larger room. There are six-panel doors with H-L hinges throughout.

The rest of the first floor area of the Myers-White House is a later addition. The arrangement of the stair, however, indicates that the addition replaces an original shed area. The enclosed stair leads from the outside rear wall and rises through the east room. This creates a cupboard below the stair in the secondary room, which is sheathed with flush vertical siding.

The attic is divided into three rooms, the east room being the only one with a mantel. The square opening has an arched surround with simple molded architrave, plain shelf, and flat-paneled overmantel.
The Myers-White House was built before 1730 by Thomas Long or his son on land purchased in 1694. The younger Long lived in the house until his death in 1781. In 1788 the property was purchased by Charles Moore, whose household comprised eight free persons and fifteen slaves according to the 1790 federal census. Upon his death in 1806, his sons, William and Augustus, inherited it. The Moore brothers owned the house jointly until November 12, 1838, when it was sold in a public sale to Nathaniel Hathaway. During the next eleven years, the house was held by several owners. In 1849, it was purchased by Whitaker Myers, whose holdings in 1850 are listed as 314 acres valued at $2,000. Myers, a captain in the Confederate Army and organizer of the Perquimans Partisan Rangers, Company D, 66th North Carolina, lived in the house until 1890 when he moved to the town of Hertford. Seven years later he died and bequeathed the house and farm to his fourth wife, Elizabeth White Myers. Since 1897 the property has belonged to various members of the White family including Mrs. Charles E. White, Sr., the present occupant.

The Myers-White House, one of the two known gambrel roof houses with brick ends in the state, is especially noted for its archaic chimneys and fine interior woodwork. According to Waterman, its shed rooms and rear wall stair make it a worthy example of a transitional style in the progression to two full stories. Possibly the oldest gambrel dwelling in North Carolina, it is also one of the oldest in the southeast.
As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

- National [X]
- State [ ]
- Local [ ]

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date