NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Newbold-White House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
SR 1336, 3/4 mile north of Junction with SR 1337

CITY OR TOWN:
Bethel Township (First Congressional District)

STATE:
North Carolina

COUNTY:
Perquimans

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)
[] District
[] Building
[] Site
[] Structure
[] Object

OWNERSHIP
[] Public
[] Private
[] Both

ACQUISITION
[] In Process
[] Being Considered

ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
[] Yes:
[ ] Restricted
[] Unoccupied
[ ] Unrestricted
[ ] Preservation work in progress

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
[] Agricultural
[] Government
[] Park
[] Transportation
[] Comments
[ ] Commercial
[] Industrial
[] Private Residence
[ ] Other (Specify)
[ ] Educational
[] Military
[] Religious
[ ] Entertainment
[] Museum
[] Scientific

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER’S NAME:
J. H. Newbold, Heirs

c/o Mrs. J. H. Newbold, Front Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Hertford

STATE:
North Carolina

COUNTY:
Perquimans

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Perquimans County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Hertford

STATE:
North Carolina

COUNTY:
Perquimans

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:
1980

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
East Capitol and Independence Avenue, S.E.

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C.

ENTRY NUMBER:
11
The Newbold-White House, one of the earliest extant buildings in North Carolina, is a one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling with a steep gable roof and interior end chimneys. The water table is laid in English bond, while the rest of the building is in Flemish bond with all glazed headers. The house originally faced the river (north), but the location of an access road changed its orientation to the land side.

The land facade is three bays wide and is covered by a relatively modern shed porch. The central entrance is flanked by windows which are surmounted by segmental arches of glazed rowlocks and contain replacement sash.

There are two smaller windows with segmental arches of soldiers and glazed rowlocks in the first story of each gable end. Above the windows is a two-course brick stringer. Each chimney stack features a narrow plaster band at the base of its cap. The rear of the house is enclosed in a modern shed addition and has undergone several changes. Originally this facade was probably five bays wide with a central entrance, but the windows have been plastered over and a door cut in the east bay. Gable dormers appear on both facades: two on the south and three on the north. The present dormers are modern, but they almost certainly replace earlier ones since they are the only source of natural light on the second floor.

It seems that the interior originally had a hall-and-parlor plan, and that a later partition created the present center-hall arrangement. Each of the two rooms has a massive chimney breast with a mantel consisting of five raised panels around a wide segmental-arched opening. On each is a molded shelf extending the width of the fireplace opening. The enclosed stair which rises from the hall through the west room was probably installed when the plan was changed. Presumably the original stair was in the northwest corner of the west room. The ceilings of the first floor have been lowered and plastered. Traces of whitewash underneath the floor boards in the west room on the second floor indicate the ceiling of the first floor probably had exposed beams. The second floor also presents a center-hall plan. There is a mantel in the east room adorned only by a molded shelf and horizontal sheathing. The mantel is flanked by small closets with doors featuring two large flat panels. With the exception of two early sheathed walls, the rest of the second floor finish is relative new.
### 8. SIGNIFICANCE

**PERIOD** (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- [ ] Pre-Columbian
- [ ] 15th Century
- [X] 17th Century
- [ ] 18th Century
- [ ] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

**SPECIFIC DATE(S)** (If Applicable and Known)

- [ ] 18th Century
- [ ] 19th Century
- [ ] 20th Century

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE** (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- [ ] Aboriginal
- [ ] Prehistoric
- [ ] Historic
- [X] Agriculture
- [ ] Archaeology
- [ ] Art
- [ ] Commerce
- [ ] Communications
- [ ] Conservation
- [ ] Education
- [ ] Engineering
- [ ] Environmental
- [ ] Invention
- [ ] Landscape
- [ ] Literature
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Music
- [ ] Political
- [ ] Religion/Philosophy
- [ ] Social/Humanitarian
- [ ] Science
- [ ] Sculpture
- [ ] Sports
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Urban Planning
- [ ] Other (Specify)

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The first recorded owner of the Newbold-White property was Joseph Scott, a Quaker. In 1684, he was granted a 640-acre plantation on the west side of the Perquimans River. Scott died in October, 1685, willing his property to his son, Joshua. The property was occupied, however, by Joseph's widow, Mary Scott, until her death in May, 1692. Its proximity to the crossings over the Perquimans River caused the Scott dwelling to be a popular public meeting place. For example, the Perquimans Precinct Court met there from 1689 to 1691. This Scott dwelling is thought to be the present Newbold-White house.

After Joshua's death in 1686 the house and property passed to his two daughters, Sarah and Grace, and his widow, Mary. Grace married William Fryley, a joiner, and they acquired a full title to the property in June, 1701. They moved to Chowan County soon afterward and sold the original 640-acre grant and the "house or tenement" to Captain James Coles on December 17, 1703, for £70. The Coles had been living in the house before the transfer, for the deed referred to the house as "now in the tenure or occupation of the said James Coles and Mary his wife." Formerly a resident of Nansemond County, Virginia, James Coles appeared in Perquimans County shortly before his marriage to Mary Peterson in 1698. A carpenter by trade, he also served as a road overseer in 1699, constable in 1701, and as a justice of the peace in 1701. He was captain and later a major of the local militia and served as a member of the House of Commons about 1711. Perquimans Precinct Court again met in his house in 1703 and 1704.

James Coles's will, probated in January, 1714, bequeathed all his lands to his wife, Mary, and his daughter, Elizabeth. Mary married Henry Clayton about 1714. Clayton, who was quite active in politics, served the province as clerk of the precinct court in 1713 and 1714, provost marshal general of the province in 1723 and 1724, and as recorder general of North Carolina in 1724. He continued as a member of the Governor's Council until his death in 1726.

Clayton acquired title to the house property through a settlement with Mary's daughter, Elizabeth, in 1724, but moved to Chowan County soon afterward. His will, probated in January, 1726, directed his executors to sell the plantation, at that time called "Vineyard." Abraham Sanders bought the place for £400 on July 12, 1726. The house and property remained in the Sanders family until the death of Nancy Sanders White, Abraham's granddaughter, in 1832. In the ensuing division of her property, Nancy's son, Joshua White, received all the buildings and 19½ acres of land.
8. Significance

Except for one short period, the property remained in the ownership of the White family until September 8, 1868, when William H. White sold the property to Joseph S. Underhill. It has a number of owners until 1938 when it was acquired by John Henry Newbold. The house is now owned by Newbold's wife and two daughters.

The Newbold-White house is one of the most important architectural landmarks in North Carolina. As well as being a meeting place for early political figures, it is one of the oldest buildings in the state. Notable for its gables with forty-five degree pitch and fine exterior brick work, it has been described by Thomas Waterman as "probably unique in North Carolina, of its period and type." Thus the Newbold-White house is essential in the interpretation of the history of North Carolina architecture.
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 ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name: H. G. Jones

Title: Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date: May 11, 1971

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 ______________
9. Bibliography

I, M.E. Beltrami, Registered N.C. Land Surveyor, hereby certify that this plat was prepared from a transit survey made by me; that the Error of Closure, by latitudes and departures, is 1111.710; that all points marked "0" are 3/4" galvanized iron pipes; that all information conveyed hereon is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. Witness my hand and official seal this 10th day of December, 1970.

M.E. Beltrami, R.L.S. No. 1146

6.236 ACRES
SURVEY FOR
PERQUIMANS COUNTY RESTORATION ASSOCIATION
BETHEL TOWNSHIP
PERQUIMANS CO., N.C.
SCALE 1" = 100' DEC. 10, 1970