

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Mitchell-Ward House

other names/site number Snow Hill

### 2. Location

street & number SE corner of jct. SR 1119 & SR 1002 N/A not for publication

city or town Belvidere  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Perquimans code 143 zip code 27919

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Jeffrey A. Crow SHPO 4/27/99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- 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): \_\_\_\_\_


5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing		Noncontributing		
2		1		buildings
		1		sites
				structures
				objects
2		2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

roof synthetics

other brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Mitchell-Ward House  
Perquimans County, NC

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Narrative Description

The c. 1832 Mitchell-Ward House, historically known as Snow Hill, retains the feeling and association of an early-nineteenth-century farmhouse skillfully crafted with pride and attention to architectural details and concepts popular during the time period. The two-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan house incorporates many fine Federal-style details. A rear kitchen has been rebuilt around the original double fireplace and retains the size and plan of the original kitchen. Situated in a rural setting surrounded by open, flat fields, the house is located at the crossroads of State Route 1119 (Piney Woods Road) and State Route 1002 (County Line Road) adjacent to the Chowan County line and approximately five miles from Belvidere. An early nineteenth-century detached kitchen is situated about eighty feet south of the main house. The brick foundation of a two-period barn (c. 1880, c. 1900) is still visible approximately seventy-five feet southeast of the house. Approximately three of the original 170 acres associated with the farm have been retained and are included in the nomination.

1. Mitchell-Ward House, c. 1832, Contributing building.

Facing north, the Mitchell-Ward House rests on an enclosed brick pier foundation. The rebuilt foundation maintains the original Flemish bond brick pattern. Massive beams support the rough hewn braced-frame structure of the house. Heavy corner posts, connected by large horizontal beams with mortised joints, are braced by mortise and tenon corner braces. Lighter two-by-four vertical studs are nailed between the horizontal timbers. Roof framing supported by diagonal braces includes tie beams with common rafters covered by common purlins. The original cedar roof shingles were covered with a standing seam metal roof, which is currently being replaced with composition shingles. Beaded weatherboards applied with cut nails cover the frame.

An unusual asymmetrical appearance characterizes the three-bay principal (north) facade. Flanked on either side by raised six-panel doors is a central 9/9 sash window. The door east of the window opens into the parlor, while the west side door opens into the side hall. A shed-roof porch, which extended across the front facade, protected wide flush boards on the first level. The porch, removed in 1998 due to deterioration, has been rebuilt and the original turned columns with reeded bases will be put back in place. The second-level fenestration includes three sash windows asymmetrically arranged in a pattern identical to the first level. The cornice is of undercut modillions applied to a box with decorated curled

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end drops.

The west elevation fenestration includes three symmetrically-arranged sash windows on both the first and second levels. An intricately carved gable fanlight is situated in the west gable end. Two exterior double-shoulder chimneys laid in Flemish bond are situated on the east elevation. The front chimney, which is somewhat larger, has been rebuilt above the second shoulder, while the rear chimney is missing the section above the second shoulder. Each chimney is flanked by narrow windows on both the first and second levels. The outside windows on the first level are 6/4 sash, while the inside windows are 6/6 sash. All four second-level windows are 6/4 sash. The eaves of the gable ends are flush with a tapered rake board.

The south side (rear) fenestration is three bays wide and similar to the front elevation. A central 9/9 sash window on the first level is flanked on the west side by a raised six-paneled door which opens into the side-hall passage. A smaller door situated in the southeast corner provides passage from the living room to a reconstructed rear ell kitchen. The original kitchen, as well as a partial-width rear attached shed-roof porch, were removed due to their deteriorated condition. Three asymmetrically-arranged windows on the second level are evenly spaced with the second-level principal elevation windows. As in the front, the cornice is of undercut modillions with decorated curled end drops. A gable-end standing-seam tin roof which covered the original cedar shingles has recently been replaced with a composition shingle roof.

The first-level floor plan of the Mitchell-Ward House features two equal size rooms situated east of the broad side hall. Throughout the first floor, the Federal-style flat-panel wainscoting, the wide baseboards, and the raised six panel doors were boldly painted and grained or marbelized during the latter part of the nineteenth century. First floor mantels were removed years ago but photographic documentation was used to replicate them.

The second floor is reached by an enclosed quarter-turn stair which rises from the back of the hall along the partition wall. A small closet is tucked under the back of the staircase. The second-level floor plan is similar to the first level with the addition of a third room situated in the north side (front) of the side hall. Federal-style baseboards, chair rails, original window and door moldings, and six-panel doors highlight the second story. The original Federal mantels remain in the upstairs bedrooms. A slender square picket balustrade divides the stair opening

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from the upstairs side hall. Original heart pine floors are found throughout the house. Beaded flush narrow boards cover the ceiling.

The Mitchell-Ward House retains significant Federal-era details. During the current restoration, original materials and details are being retained, while replacement elements are being duplicated from original designs and like materials. The attached kitchen has been rebuilt according to the original floor plan and updated mechanical systems have been added to the house.

2. Kitchen, 1999, Noncontributing building.

A new one-story frame kitchen wing has been reconstructed over the rebuilt foundation of the original attached kitchen. The northwest corner of the kitchen abuts the southeast corner of the rear porch of the main house. The one- and one-half-room-deep plan has a gable-end roof with a shed-roof extension on the east side. The entire roof is clad with composition shingles. The four-bay west-side facade includes a double six-over-six sash window and an asymmetrically-placed door flanked on either side by single six-over-six sash windows. The east elevation is protected by a full-width attached porch. The five-bay facade includes two six-panel doors and three six-over-six sash windows. The gable-end elevation (south) incorporates two six-over-six sash windows.

A massive central brick double fireplace and chimney assist in dividing the interior space, with a kitchen and dining area on one side and a living area on the other side. A bathroom and utility room have also been added. Modern kitchen appliances and mechanical systems have been incorporated into the rebuilt kitchen.

2. Detached Kitchen, c. 1832, Contributing building.

A detached kitchen is the only remaining outbuilding on the property. Similar in age to the main house, the one-room gable-end frame kitchen is clad in random-width weatherboard. The three bay principal (west) facade features a vertical plank door flanked by vertical board windows hung with strap hinges. Located on the south side, a massive exterior single-shoulder chimney is laid in 1:5 common bond. A small, second-level window opening flanks the east side of the chimney. Open on two sides, a board-and-batten shed with a sloping roof is attached to the east side, while an open shed with weatherboard siding is attached to the north side. One large room with unfinished walls characterizes the interior. A large cooking fireplace is centered on the south wall, while a small ladder in

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the southwest corner leads to the second level loft.

3. Barn Foundation, c. 1880, c. 1900, Noncontributing site.

A barn, built in two periods, one with beaded weatherboard and hand headed cut nails, and a similar sized addition with beaded weatherboard and machine cut nails, has recently been removed. The brick foundation is visible about seventy-five feet southeast of the main dwelling.

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Statement of Significance

Narrative Summary

The Mitchell-Ward House, locally significant under Criterion C for architecture, represents one of the finest intact examples of the popular Federal-style side-hall gable dwellings as rendered by Albemarle Sound builders during the early- to mid-nineteenth century in Perquimans County. Built for a prosperous physician, the dwelling incorporates exceptional exterior Federal stylistic details, including the beautifully turned and reeded porch posts, the row of modillion blocks with the ornamental patternboard, the delicately carved gable fanlight, and the two large double-shoulder chimneys laid in Flemish bond. Throughout the first floor, the Federal-style flat-panel wainscoting, the raised six-panel doors, and the wide baseboards were boldly painted and grained or marbelized during the latter part of the nineteenth century. A significant Federal-era detached kitchen with a massive cooking fireplace is located about eighty feet south of the main dwelling. The house, which has experienced some deterioration due to neglect, is currently undergoing an appropriate restoration that will retain all significant architectural details.

Historical Background

Belvidere Township was formed in 1868 to replace the former Up River District. Settlement of the area began along the Perquimans River beginning in the eighteenth century. By 1750, the Winslow, White, Perry, Stallings, Riddick, and Chappel families were firmly established in the area. The oldest institution and long its primary cultural and social influence is Piney Woods Meeting of the Society of Friends, located several miles from the Mitchell-Ward House. Begun about 1724, Piney Woods has been a monthly meeting since 1794 and is the oldest religious congregation in Perquimans County. Friends were also concerned with education and their Belvidere Academy was one of the most important schools in the Albemarle area (Haley, p. 71).

With the most elevated land in Perquimans County, along with large areas of swamp, Belvidere Township has remained largely agricultural. Industries have included lumbering, grist and saw milling, cotton ginning, and tanning (Haley, p. 71).

The Mitchell-Ward House, situated approximately five miles from Belvidere, was constructed c. 1832 for Dr. William Mitchell. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, c. 1801, Dr. Mitchell immigrated to the United States

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in 1821 and was naturalized in 1825 by the Superior Court of Perquimans County (minutes of Perquimans County Superior Court, Spring term, 1825). In 1829, while residing in Chowan County, Dr. Mitchell purchased two tracts of land in Perquimans County. He bought one tract from Samuel Lupkin; he purchased the other, which included a house, from Ephraim B. Elliott (Perquimans County Deed Book, W:108, W:109). The 1830 Census enumerated Dr. Mitchell in Perquimans County with a household consisting of one white male between the ages of thirty and forty, another between the ages of ten and fifteen, four male slaves, and one female slave (Winslow, p. 1).

In March, 1831, Exum Newby and Robert B. Newby conveyed some property to Dr. Mitchell, partly in return for cutting a road running almost due west from the fork near Dr. Mitchell's house (Perquimans County Deed Books, X:88). The land, part of Exum Newby's share of Belvidere plantation, lay mostly in Chowan County, although a part extended into Perquimans County, past the fork of the present-day roads, State Route 1002 (County Line Road), and State Route 1119 (Perquimans County Plat Books 1:108, Perquimans County Deed Books, T:432). The deed declared that the land began at the fork of the road north of Mitchell's house on the Chowan County line (Perquimans County Deed Book X:88).

Thus, in 1831, William Mitchell was already living near the fork of the road which the Mitchell-Ward House now overlooks. The purchase of an additional eighty acres from Exum Newby in October, 1834, completed the transfer of Newby's allotted share of Belvidere. The deed indicates Dr. Mitchell then lived on the eighty acres (Perquimans County Deed Books Y:19). Dr. Mitchell named his property Snow Hill.

In April, 1843, Dr. Mitchell signed a marriage contract with Sarah White which forbade her from dissenting his will or, if he died intestate, to claim a dower (Perquimans County Deed Books, AA:507). Already the father of an illegitimate son, William, by one Elizabeth Garrett, in 1847 the Perquimans County Superior Court legitimated a son, Alexander, and a daughter, Cordelia, born to him by Sarah White before their marriage (Winslow, p. 3). They had two additional children: John Emmett and Jane Eliza Ann.

When Dr. Mitchell died in 1848, his will left his wife, Sarah, "the use and benefit of the plantation and buildings on his Griffin tract during her natural life or widowhood on good moral behavior in all aspects, also one feather bed and furniture they bought from Jacob Winslow and one griddle and one iron pot and hooks" (Perquimans County Will Books, F:366). Marriage contract notwithstanding, Sarah Mitchell dissented against her

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husband's will for "providing for her scantily" and was granted a dower in the Griffin tract (Winslow, p. 3). At Dr. Mitchell's estate sale held soon after his death, a large collection of medical books, surgical instruments, and medicines (including ether) were auctioned (Winslow, p. 3). His executors found it necessary to sell the 170 acres of land known as Snow Hill on which Dr. Mitchell had resided at the time of his death.

Jonathan White purchased Snow Hill in November, 1849, for \$1,215.00 (Perquimans County Deed Books, CC:396). Jonathan kept the property only three months before selling it to Josiah Thomas White in February, 1850, for \$1,300.00 (Perquimans County Deed Books, CC:473).

Born in 1824, Josiah T. White married Elizabeth Wilson in 1846 (Hinshaw, I:20, 23, 176). It is unclear whether he lived at Snow Hill, as it was but one of many tracts he would own during his life. The 1850 census revealed he owned 100 acres of improved land, 300 acres of unimproved land (real estate valued at \$4,900.00), as well as small numbers of domestic animals. Listed as a farmer, he produced small quantities of corn, oats, wool, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, butter, and hay. He also owned a water-powered saw and grist mill with a capital investment of \$3,000.00. Employing two male hands for monthly wages of \$14.00, his sawmill produced scantling and plank. His personal household in 1850 included nine people: Josiah J. White, age twenty-six, Elizabeth W. White, twenty-five; William W. White, three; Mary I. White, one; apprentice Andrew Bright, fifteen; Robert Jordan, ten; Martha J. Jordan, twelve; Eliza Ward, twenty-four; and Levi Bogue, three, the only black (Winslow, p. 4).

According to his descendent, Olive Garvey: "Grandfather, Josiah Thomas White was a neat, dapper little man. He was letter-strict in his adherence to the tenets of Quakerism as he understood them" (Winslow, p. 5). Josiah White also possessed a lumber mill, with which he cut and finished lumber (Winslow, p. 5); and by 1857, he had a steam mill at Snow Hill (Perquimans County Deed Books, EE:247).

White sold Snow Hill in 1857, two years before he removed to Indiana. Purchasing Snow Hill (now 155 acres, with steam mill) for \$5,500.00 in January, 1857, was Francis E. Winslow of Chowan County (Perquimans County Deed Books, EE:247). Born about 1827, Winslow married Mary J. Jordan in Gates County in November, 1855 (Winslow, p. 5). Francis Winslow's household in 1860 included his wife, Mary; sons, Edward, Tudor, and Watson (ages four, two, and one); three Armstrong boys, Berry (fourteen), Christopher (twelve), and John (ten); farm laborers, Elsbury Jordan (twenty-one), and Calvin Byrum (twenty-one); and cook, Emeline Burke

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(thirty-five). His 100 acres of improved land, probably worked by his one mule and eight oxen, yielded 500 bushels of corn, 100 bushels each of wheat and oats, and small quantities of a few other crops. His 389 acres of unimproved land promised room for expansion. He owned real estate worth \$11,000.00, while his personal estate was valued at \$2,740.00 (Winslow, p. 5).

Francis E. Winslow became a prominent citizen of Perquimans County with his name appearing frequently in public records of the 1860s and 1870s. By 1870, Winslow was residing in Parkville Township and was the owner of a fishery and a cotton gin (1870 Census, Perquimans County). In December, 1874, Winslow sold Snow Hill (125 acres and steam mill) to Hardy Ward for \$3,150.00 (Perquimans County Deed Books, LL:109).

Born in February, 1832, Hardy Ward (Hardy Ward Cemetery, Perquimans County) married Margaret S. Chappell in February, 1858 (Perquimans County Marriage Licenses, 1858). Hardy and Margaret had six children: George W., born c. 1862; Lucius A., born 1864; John H., born 1865; Nathan, born c. 1868; Elizabeth, born 1871; and Henry B., born 1874 (Winslow, p. 6). Although Hardy was a Baptist, Margaret Ward was an active member of Piney Woods Friends Meeting, being an overseer in 1874, 1878, 1883, and 1892 and an elder in 1888, 1904, 1906, and 1909 (Winslow, p. 7).

The 1880 census listed two separate landholdings for Hardy Ward, along with their separate productions. Although it is not clear which statistics are for Snow Hill, all are low (Winslow, p. 7). Ward died of typhoid in July, 1889, and the following August his three heirs (George, John, and Nathan) gave a dower in Snow Hill to their mother, Margaret (Winslow, p. 7, Perquimans County Deed Books, WW:532).

George W. Ward purchased his brother, John's, interest in their father's lands including the Dr. Mitchell tract, the Miles Chappel tract, and the Negro Branch tract in April, 1895 (Perquimans County Deed books, 1:373). In 1899, George Ward was solicitor for North Carolina's First District; and from 1904 to 1911, he was a judge of Superior Court from Pasquotank County (Publics of North Carolina, 1899, p. v; A Manual of North Carolina, 1913, p. 451). Margaret Ward died in 1911, while George died in Pasquotank in 1918 (Winslow, p. 7).

Ownership of Snow Hill continued with the Ward family until 1980, when Jimmy Clark Chappell purchased the house, along with 42.5 acres (Perquimans County Deed Book 92:11,13). The house stood vacant for a number of years. In February, 1997, Jimmy Clark Chappel sold the property, including

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approximately 3 1/2 acres, to the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. (Perquimans County Deed Book 176:710). After placing protective covenants on the property in 1998, the house and 2.8 acres were sold to Phillip W. Harrington, who is currently restoring the house.

Architectural Context

The side-hall, double-pile Mitchell-Ward House was built c. 1832 in Belvidere Township for Dr. William Mitchell, a native of Ireland. The regions homeowners and builders followed prevailing national building styles. The earliest houses exhibit reserved elements of the transitional Georgian-Federal and Federal style. The Federal style gave more prominence to vertical dimensions, with houses having a taller profile (Butchko, p. 26). Although the builder of the Mitchell-Ward House is unknown, the house follows a popular early-nineteenth-century form in Perquimans County. Stylistically transitioning from the Federal to the Greek Revival period, the side-hall plan was used for two basic house forms: either a typical two-story single-pile dwelling with an optional rear shed, or a two-story double-pile dwelling; both forms had a wide side-hall. Built with heavy mortise-and-tenon construction, the houses feature a variety of porches, the most common earlier one being a one-story shed-roof type and the later standard Greek Revival version being a double-tier engaged porch. In the double-pile variation, the house's main body formed a square measuring approximately twenty-five feet to thirty feet on each side (Haley, 43). In the case of the Mitchell-Ward House, the main body of the house is a twenty-eight-foot square.

In rural areas, both variations of the side-hall plan were built; however, the earliest appears to be the double-pile form (Haley, p. 43). They tend to be sheltered by a broad gable roof and distinguished by a pair of exterior-end chimneys, usually laid in Flemish bond. While earlier examples of these three-bay houses continue with asymmetrical window arrangements, by the 1830s a majority have symmetrical fenestrations. Typical features of the side-hall plan include a unified balance between the two well-proportioned parlors and the wide hall, which ran the depth of the house. This hall was invariably to the right of the rooms and after the 1820s, the stairs normally rose from the front of the hall along either the exterior or partition hall (Butchko, pp. 26-27).

The Mitchell-Ward House exhibits the asymmetrical three-bay fenestration pattern including entrances which flank a central window bay, an unusual deviation from the norm. Exceptionally fine details highlight the exterior, including the carved row of cornice modillion blocks with

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ornamental patternboards and a delicate gable fanlight. Located on the east gable end and laid in Flemish bond are two exterior-end chimneys with stepped double shoulders. A one-story shed-roof porch supported by turned and reeded posts protected wide flush beaded boards used on the first level of the facade. On the interior, an enclosed quarter-turn stair rises out of the back of the hall. Throughout the first floor, the raised six-panel doors, the flat-panel wainscoting, the baseboards, and the reeded mantels were boldly painted or marbelized during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Numerous Federal side-hall plan, double-pile dwellings were built in the Albemarle region between 1818 and 1830. Notable examples include the Edward Johnson House located in Bethel Township. Built c. 1827, the dwelling was originally a Federal-style side-hall plan which was extensively altered into a five-bay center hall plan with double-tier porches and cornice returns. The house retains, however, its pair of paved Flemish bond double-shoulder chimneys (Haley, p. 108).

The Richard Felton House, c. 1840, is an impressive side-hall plan built by Felton, one of the wealthiest men in Perquimans County. Typifying a traditional house form in the region, this double-pile, two-and-a-half story dwelling features a double-tier porch. The three-bay facade is sheathed with flush beaded boards, while a pair of stepped single-shoulder chimneys are laid in random common bond (Haley, p. 126).

In Parkville Township, the Gabriel White House, c. 1811, is another typical Federal-style side-hall-plan. Originally a simple three-bay, two-story dwelling, it was enlarged by the addition of a story-and-a-half wing. The house also features an engaged double-tier porch and a pair of double-shoulder chimneys laid in Flemish bond (Haley, p. 225).

The town of Hertford, the county seat of Perquimans County, experienced a great deal of building activity during the 1820s, including a number of double-pile side-hall plans. Notable examples include the Edward Wood House (c. 1818), the Col. Francis Toms House (c. 1820), the Benjamin Berry House (c. 1820), and the Alfred Moore House (c. 1825). Although each has been modified, the interior character remains virtually intact (Haley, p. 46). Like the Mitchell-Ward House, both the Wood and Moore houses maintain a quarter-turn stair with winders rising along the hall's side and rear walls. In all four of these houses, simple reeding highlights the interior woodwork, most notably the mantels. Also similar to the Mitchell-Ward House, flat-panel wainscoting is employed throughout the principal rooms.

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The planters of the antebellum period in the Albemarle region preferred the two or two-and-a-half story side-hall plan house. The plan, which almost always included a full-width front porch and rear shed rooms, was especially adaptable for increasing privacy. The larger double-pile form proved particularly suitable to those of rising economic and social status. It was especially popular among the middle-tier of planters and the large slaveholder (Butchko, p. 26). The fine stylistic details of the Mitchell-Ward House reflect the social status of Dr. William Mitchell, a physician and large landholder in the Belvidere Township.

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9. Bibliography

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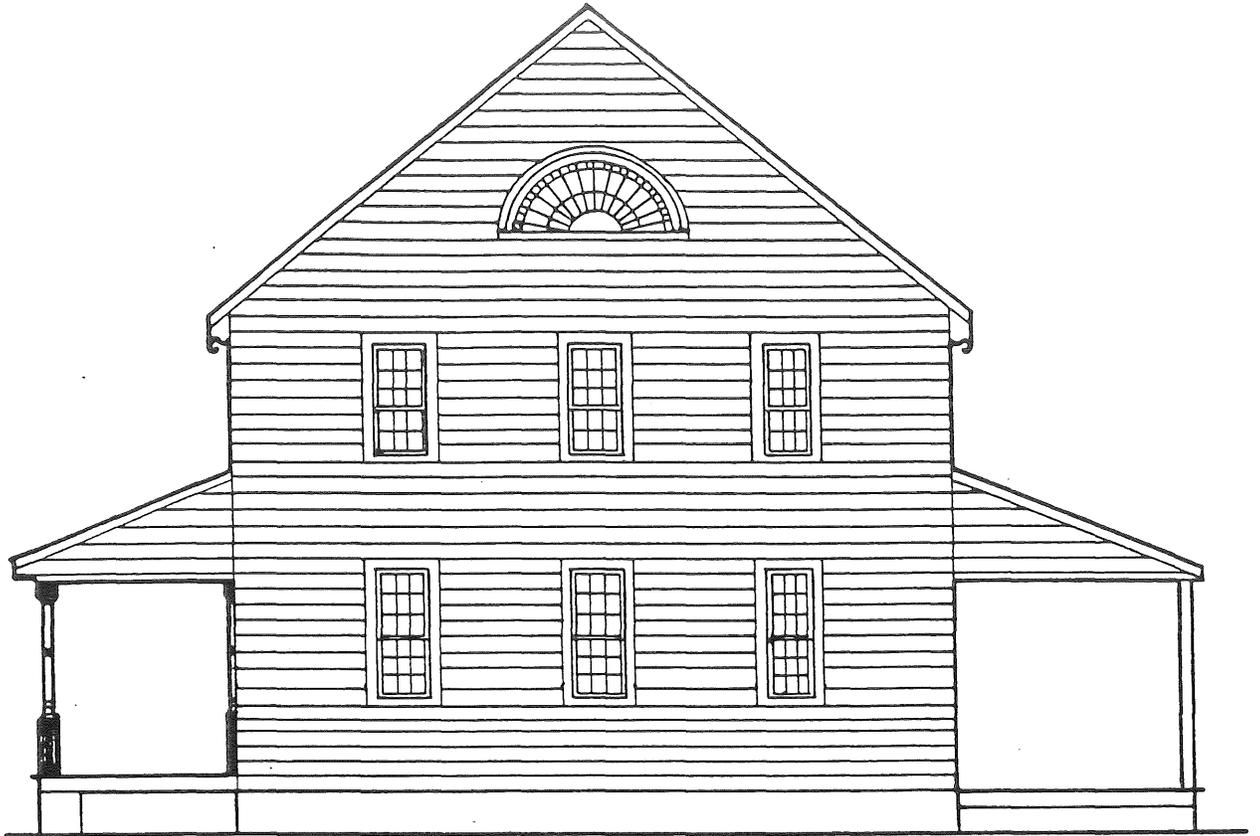
10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

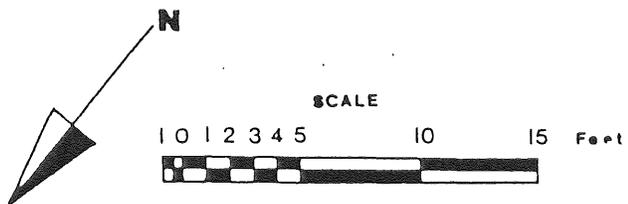
The nominated property, located at the southeast corner of the intersection of State Route 1002 (County Line Road) and State Route 1119 (Piney Woods Road) encompasses 2.96 acres and measures 316.60 feet along the north boundary, 442 feet along the east boundary, 287.21 feet along the south boundary and 180.76 feet along the west boundary. The boundary is delineated on the attached survey map drawn by Bench Mark Surveying Services, 1997.

Boundary Justification

The property boundary for the Mitchell-Ward House entails the entire 2.96 acre tract purchased by Phillip W. Harrington from Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc., in 1998. The tract contains the c. 1832 Mitchell-Ward House, a c. 1832 detached kitchen, and the brick foundation of a former c. 1880 barn, along with enough land to retain historic and architectural integrity in an agricultural landscape.



WEST ELEVATION



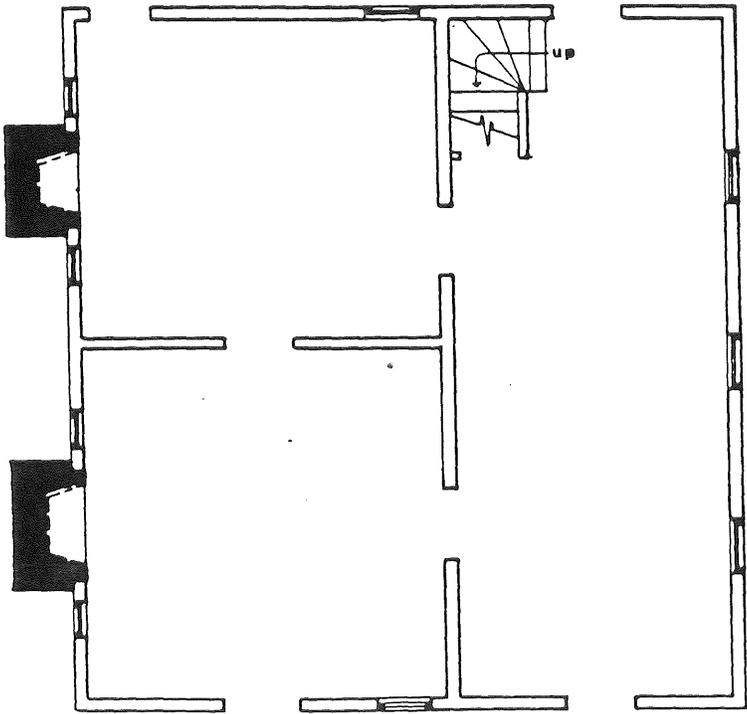
**Mitchell-Ward House**

BELVIDERE Vicinity

Perquimans County



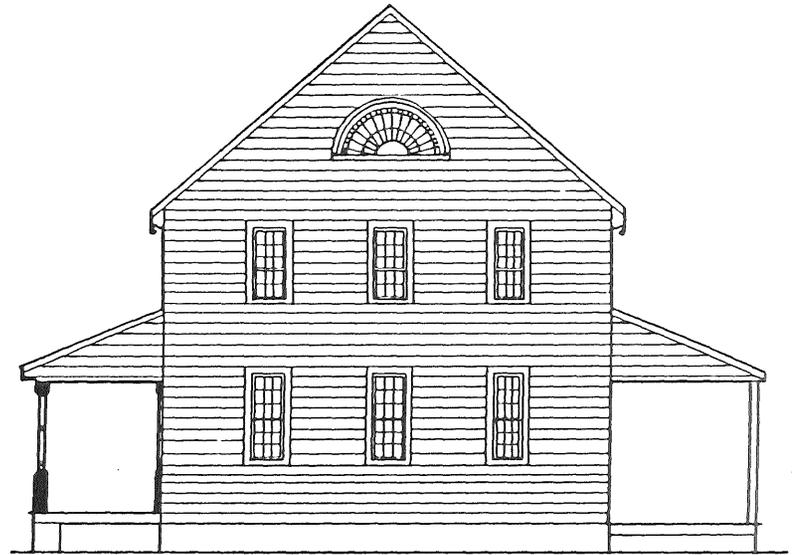
NORTH ELEVATION



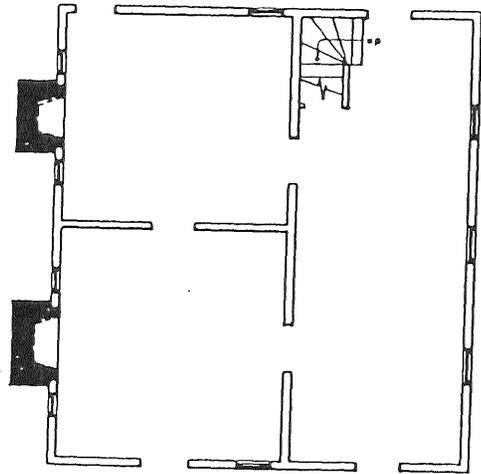
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



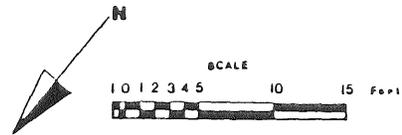
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



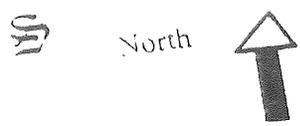
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



**Mitchell-Ward House**

BELVIDERE Vicinity

Perquimans County



PINBY WOODS ROAD

S.R. 1002  
60' R/W  
(18' ASPHALT)

COUNTY LINE ROAD

SIR CONTROL CORNER

SIR CONTROL CORNER

S 58°34'20" E  
OVER HEAD LINES

S.R. 1119

316.60'

Plan depicts former configuration of the house and kitchen. The new detached kitchen stands on roughly the same footprint as the original kitchen.

N/F  
MEADERS GF  
INDEPENDENT CHRIST  
O.B. 17, PG 1

238.78'

N 16°27'20" E

180.76'

N 17°49'00" E

N 19°21'00" E

158.93'

2

1

6

3

4

5

EXIST.  
2-STORY  
WOOD FRAME  
ON BRICK FND.

EXIST.  
1-STORY  
WOOD FRAME  
ON BRICK FND.

EXIST.  
BRICK FND.  
(OLD BARN)

275.90'

CL 6" DITCH ALONG PROPERTY LINE

S 21°04'40" W

SIP

S 3°46'13" E

146

287.21'

N 57°13'48" W

166.10'

442.00'



5656 / SW  
(MINTONVILLE)

Sign Pine

Grave

Cem

4019

4018

17°30'

4017

4016

HUTSON CORNER 31 KM

Hobbsville Quad  
Mintonsville  
Karrington  
Pocahontas Co NC

13 2460 4013380

32

1303

BM  
7.0

BM  
13.1

1305

1308

1300

14

14.5

15.0

16.0

14

15.5

1307

14.5

14

13

13.0

13.0

13

13

12

14

13.5

1305

15.0

Cem

Cem

Indian Creek

BR 9.5

Indian

