



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
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Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

June 17, 1994

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for widening of
NC 11 from NC 24 to Pink Hill, Duplin and Lenoir
Counties, R-2204, 8.1240901, STP-SR-3707(8),
ER 94-8865

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of May 3, 1994, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Greiner, Inc., concerning the above project.

The following property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 24, 1994, under the criteria cited:

B. F. Grady School (DP25). Criterion A--It is one of the last surviving large rural schools of the consolidation era in Duplin County. Criterion C--It is an intact example of the dignified, modest Neoclassical Revival style that characterized school buildings of the era. Please note that the National Register boundary for the school differs from the boundary proposed in the report. A copy of the National Register boundary is attached for your use.

The following properties are included in the state study list:

DP153 Col. Stephen Miller House (Miller Family House, #65)--October 14, 1993.

DP154 Gaston Kornegay House (#51)--October 14, 1993.

DP152 James Maxwell House--October 14, 1993 (please see our comments in the attachment).

DP178
(N.C.) Hebron Church (#50)--October 8, 1992.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

DP 153
Colonel Stephen Miller House (#65). Criterion A--The house is one of Duplin County's few standing resources associated with the pioneer Goshen settlement. Criterion C--The house retains integrity and is a rare and exceptional example of a late eighteenth century Georgian style hall and parlor plan dwelling.

DP 154
Gaston Kornegay House (#51). Criterion C--The house is one of the largest turn-of-the-century farmhouses in Duplin County and well represents the meeting of traditional forms and popular decorative devices in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century.

DP 178 (NR)
Hebron Church (#50). Criterion C--The church is a beautifully preserved example of late nineteenth century ecclesiastical architecture.

DP 151
~~DP 152~~
John Maxwell House (#63). Criterion A--The house reflects the historic nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural traditions which have characterized and continue to characterize rural life in Duplin County. Criterion C--The house is largely intact and is a rare, early, local example of the traditional coastal cottage form.

DP 72
Kornegay House (#53). Criterion C--The house is a rare mid-nineteenth century Duplin County example of the coastal cottage farm.

DP 68
George E. Houston House (#54). Criterion C--The house retains integrity and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the local and mid-nineteenth century interpretation of the Greek Revival style.

DP 89
Wesley Chapel (#57). Criterion C--One of Duplin County's oldest churches, it is an excellent and largely intact example of mid-nineteenth century architecture.

DP 153
Miller Family Cemetery (#62). Criterion A--The cemetery is the second oldest cemetery in Duplin County and is associated with its earliest period of settlement.

LR
Pink Hill Historic District (#2-46). Criterion A--The district is representative of early twentieth century small town, rural development in Lenoir County. Criterion C--The district represents a variety of early twentieth century architectural forms and is a significant distinguishable entity.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they have little historical or architectural significance:

Grady House (#56)

Packhouse (#61)

Greek Revival Farmhouse (#60)

Hugh Maxwell House (#49)

Hugh Edgar Maxwell House (#48)

We have also reviewed the photographic inventory which includes properties over fifty years of age in the area of potential effect, but not evaluated in the report. Based upon these photographs, we concur that the following properties do not appear eligible for the National Register and need no further evaluation:

Properties No. 1, 66-76

In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. Specific concerns and/or corrections which need to be addressed in the preparation of a final report are attached for the author's use.

If possible, we would like an additional copy of the report so we will have one for our files and one for our library which is used by consultants, survey specialists, and the public.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Enclosures

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Greiner, Inc.

b: File
Brown/Stancil
Eastern Office
County
RF

ATTACHMENT

Historic Structures Survey Report
for the widening of NC 11 from NC 24 to Pink Hill,
Duplin and Lenoir Counties, R-2204, ER 94-8865

Specific Comments

As noted in our letter, the James Maxwell House was included in the state study list on October 14, 1993. It is located within the study area--east of the John Maxwell House (#63)--but was not evaluated in the report. (See attached map.) We believe this property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. This property should be evaluated in an addendum to the report.

**AN HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
FOR
WIDENING NC 11 FROM NC 24
EAST OF KENANSVILLE TO NORTH OF PINK HILL
TO
FOUR LANES WITH A BYPASS OF PINK HILL
DUPLIN AND LENOIR COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-2204
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1240901
FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. SR-3707(8)**

PHASE II

**Prepared By:
Marvin A. Brown
Suzanne S. Pickens
James R. Snodgrass**

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**Prepared For:

THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
AND
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

AUGUST 1993

AN HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
FOR
WIDENING NC 11 FROM NC 24
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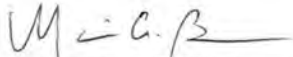
PHASE II

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August 1993

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Prepared For:
The Federal Highway Administration
and
The North Carolina Department of Transportation

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Marvin A. Brown
Principal Investigator

8-19-93

Date

Historic Architectural Resources Section

Date

II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to improve NC 11 from NC 24 at Kenansville in Duplin County to north of Pink Hill in Lenoir County (TIP No. R-2204/State Project No. 8.1240901). The project includes improving NC 11 to four lanes. It further includes several sections of possible alternative alignments, including a potential new corridor northwest of Pink Hill and the potential construction of a new section of NC 11 where it passes through the Goshen Swamp and over the Northeast Cape Fear River in Duplin County.

Greiner, Inc. conducted a two-phase survey of the general survey area. The Phase I reconnaissance survey was designed to pinpoint obviously significant properties. A comprehensive Phase II survey was then conducted with the following goals: (1) to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE), defined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within this area; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria. Both phases were undertaken by automobile and on foot. Both were completed under an open-end contract with NCDOT. The findings of the Phase I survey were presented to the staff of NCDOT in a visual presentation. This report includes the results of the Phase I and Phase II surveys.

Following the reconnaissance survey, Greiner, Inc. conducted preliminary background research focusing on the historical and architectural development and significance of the areas of Duplin and Lenoir counties in which the general survey area is located. Utilizing this research and the information obtained during the comprehensive survey, the boundary of the APE was determined (Figure V.3a-c).

By and large, the lay of the land determined the APE, with the boundary running along topographic contours and field and tree lines. Where the proposed new corridor cuts through swamp and woodland near the center of the project, the boundary was extended to take in all of the property between the corridor and NC 11. At the location of the potential new alignments northwest of Pink Hill, the APE is roughly bracketed by contours and field and tree lines to the south and east of NC 11 and to the northwest of SR 1551 and Lenoir County SR 1100. At Pink Hill it is bounded at the south and east by the town's corporate limits. The character of the environment within the APE, along NC 11 and its potential new alignments, is much the same. Cultivated fields, pastures, and woodland mark the flat or gently rolling, rural landscape. Standing resources reflect the past and present agrarian nature of the landscape.

Intensive survey was then completed for those properties within the APE which appeared to be potentially eligible for the National Register. Approximately seventy-five percent of the APE was surveyed. Some saturated and swampy areas within and around the Goshen Swamp and the Northeast Cape Fear River were not surveyed because they were inaccessible and the USGS topographical maps did not indicate the presence of any resources within them.

Fourteen individual properties and one potential historic district were identified within the APE as architecturally or historically notable. These resources include residences, churches, cemeteries, agricultural outbuildings, schools, and commercial buildings. No resources within the study area are listed in the National Register. In late 1992, however, the B.F. Grady School (#59), was placed on

the North Carolina Study List, which is maintained by the SHPO to identify potentially significant historic properties. Placement on the list indicates that the SHPO believes a property is worthy of further investigation to determine whether or not it is eligible for listing in the National Register. The Grady School is believed to be potentially eligible for individual listing, as are eight other individual properties within the APE. Part of the town of Pink Hill (#2-46) is also believed to comprise a potential National Register historic district.

PROPERTIES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

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A. Properties Listed In or Considered Potentially Eligible For the National Register

Properties Listed In the National Register:

None

Properties on the North Carolina National Register Study List:

B.F. Grady School (#59) - N side of NC 11, 0.4 miles W of NC 11 IX-5

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible For the National Register:

DP72	Kornegay House (#53) - S side of NC 11, opposite junction with SR 1004	IX-9
DP68	George E. Houston House (#54) - N side of SR 1380, 0.1 mile W of NC 11	IX-15
DP89	Wesley Chapel (#57) - NE corner of junction of NC 11 and SR 1516	IX-20
DP153	Miller Family House (#65) - Up 0.1 mile dirt lane, S side of NC 11, 0.4 miles W of SR 1300	IX-25
DP153	Miller Family Cemetery (#62) - End of Goshen Trailer Park Rd, S side of NC 11, 0.3 miles W of SR 1300	IX-34
DP154	Gaston Kornegay House (#51) - W side of NC 111, opposite junction with NC 11	IX-38
DP152	John Maxwell House (#63) - Up 0.1 mile dirt lane, N side of NC 11, 0.6 miles E of SR 1554	IX-43
(NA) DP170	Hebron Church (#50) - N side of SR 1551, 0.15 miles E of SR 1554	IX-49
UK	Pink Hill Historic District (#2-46) - Roughly bounded by Lee, Clay, West Park, Jones, and Macon Streets	IX-54

B. Properties Not Considered Eligible For the National Register

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	Packhouse (#61) - N side of NC 11, 0.35 miles W of SR 1300	IX-86
6	Greek Revival Farmhouse (#60) - Up 0.15 mile dirt lane, N side of NC 11, 0.3 miles E of SR 1300	IX-89
	Hugh Maxwell House (#49) - N side of SR 1551, opposite junction with SR 1549	IX-93
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V. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to improve NC 11 from NC 24 at Kenansville in Duplin County to north of Pink Hill in Lenoir County (TIP No. R-2204/State Project No. 8.1240901) (Figure V.1). The project includes improving NC 11 to four lanes. It further includes several sections of possible alternative alignments, including a potential new corridor northwest of Pink Hill and the potential construction of a new section of NC 11 where it passes through the Goshen Swamp and over the Northeast Cape Fear River in Duplin County (Figure V.2).

This report presents the results of a two-phase historic architectural survey of the project area. The survey was conducted by Greiner, Inc. for the Federal Highway Administration and the Division of Highways, Planning and Environmental Branch of NCDOT. This survey report was prepared according to NCDOT guidelines. The Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted by senior architectural historian Suzanne S. Pickens and historic architectural survey assistant James R. Snodgrass on June 8-12, 1992. The Phase II comprehensive survey was conducted by architectural historian Marvin A. Brown on January 25-27, 1993. Mr. Brown prepared the survey report with editorial assistance from Ms. Pickens. Mr. Snodgrass prepared the graphics and administrative assistant Brenda Laney produced the report. Assistance and information was also provided by architectural historian Jennifer Martin, who is presently conducting a comprehensive survey of Duplin County under a grant administered by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

The work plan for this architectural survey is presented in Appendix A, along with the résumés of the principal investigators. Briefly, an architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to and potential new alignments of NC 11 was necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR 800. In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan included the following items: (1) historical and architectural background research focusing on the general survey area in order to develop a context within which to evaluate properties potentially eligible for the National Register; (2) determining the APE, which is the area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (3) identifying and evaluating those properties within the APE which appear to meet one or more of the National Register criteria; and (4) preparation of a report describing the project, the survey process, and the conclusions of the survey.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was delineated on the Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure V.3a-c). The character of the environment within the APE, along NC 11 and its potential new alignments, is much the same. Cultivated fields, pastures, and woodland mark the flat or gently rolling, rural landscape. Standing resources, which include farmhouses, outbuildings, churches, cemeteries, and a rural school, reflect the past and present agrarian nature of the landscape. Modern resources interspersed along the APE are largely limited to turkey barns and other recent outbuildings, small ranch houses, and trailers. Nine of the APE's individual significant properties, which date from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth century, are believed to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The proposed Pink Hill Historic District, which includes the historic core of the small, early twentieth-century town, is also believed to be potentially eligible for the Register.

By and large, the lay of the land determined the APE, with the boundary running along topographic contours and field and tree lines. Where the proposed new corridor cuts through swamp and woodland near the center of the project, the boundary of the APE roughly parallels NC 11 on the northwest and the proposed route of the new corridor on the southeast, taking in a large sweep of swamp in between. At the location of the potential new alignments northwest of Pink Hill, the APE is roughly bracketed by contours and field and tree lines to the south and east of NC 11 and to the northwest of SR 1551 and Lenoir County SR 1100. At Pink Hill it is bounded at the south and east by the town's corporate limits. All of the accessible property within the potential new corridors around Pink Hill was examined.

In general, the boundary of the APE diverges not more than an average of 500 feet from the project corridors. In some cases, however, the APE is expanded where expanses of cleared land afford unobstructed views of historically or architecturally notable properties. In other instances, deep woods and swamp constrict the APE.

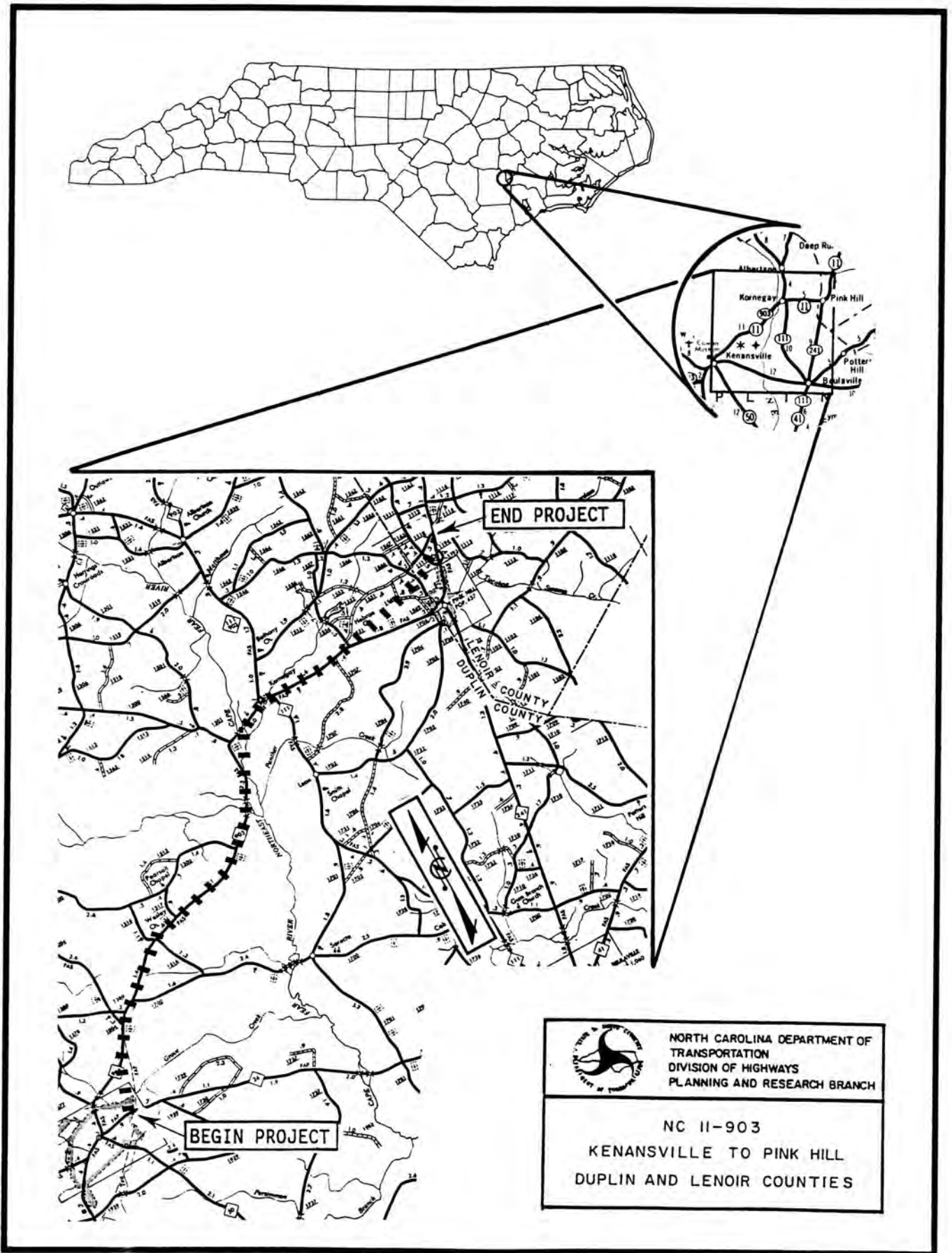


Figure V.1 Project Location Map

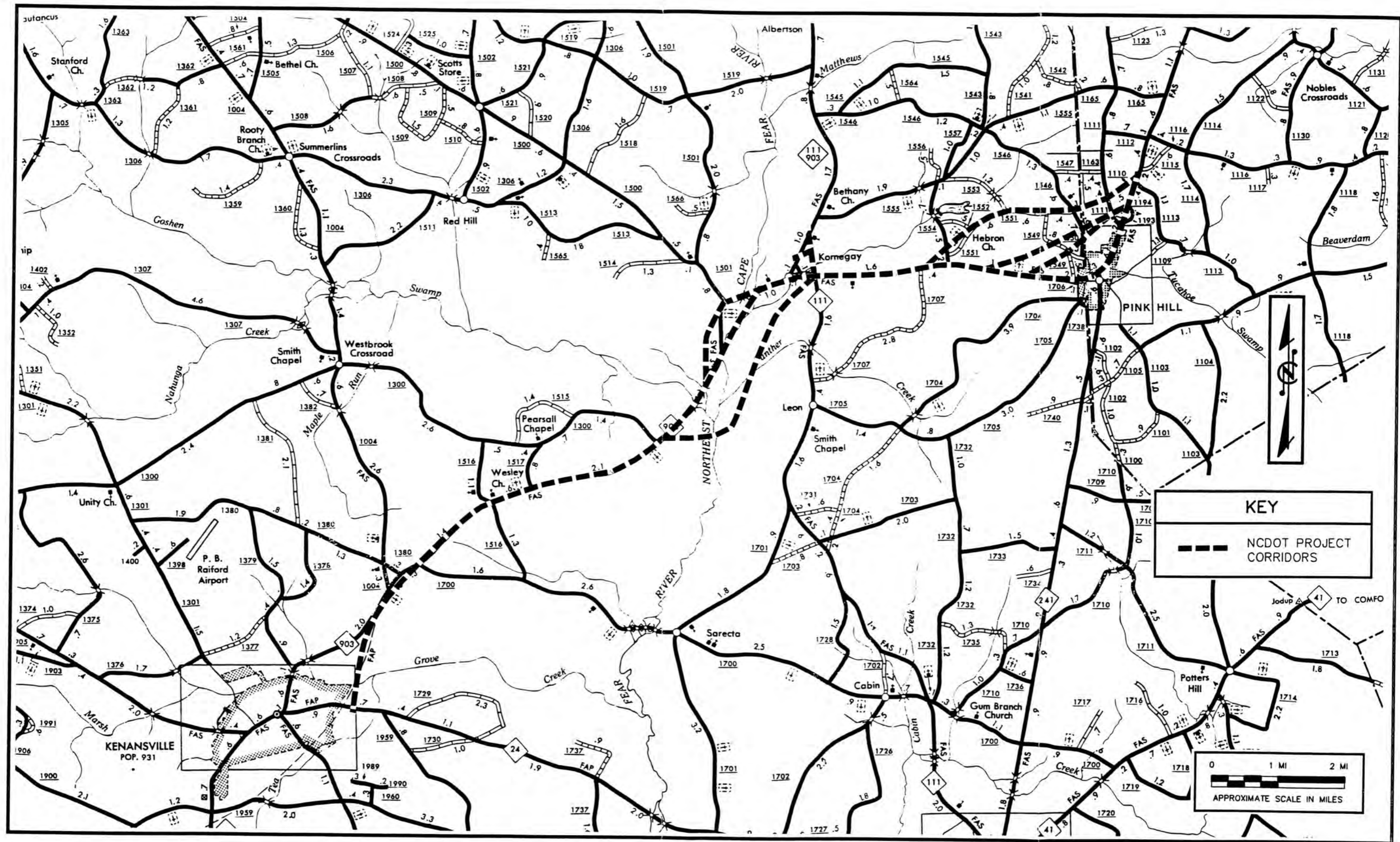


Figure V.2 Project Corridor Map

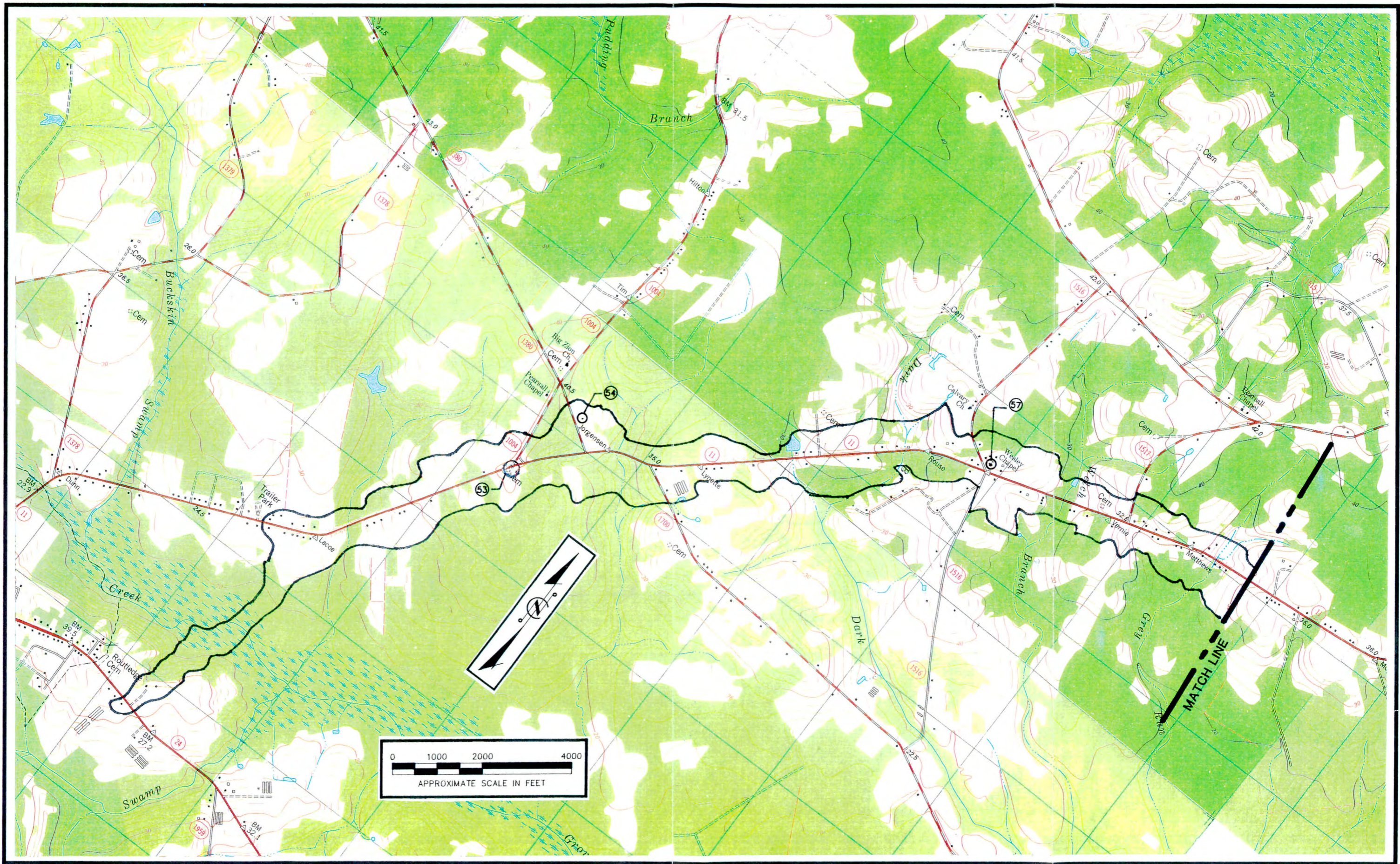


Figure V.3a Area of Potential Effect

(Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps)

* Only NR-elig. prop.
these 3 maps.

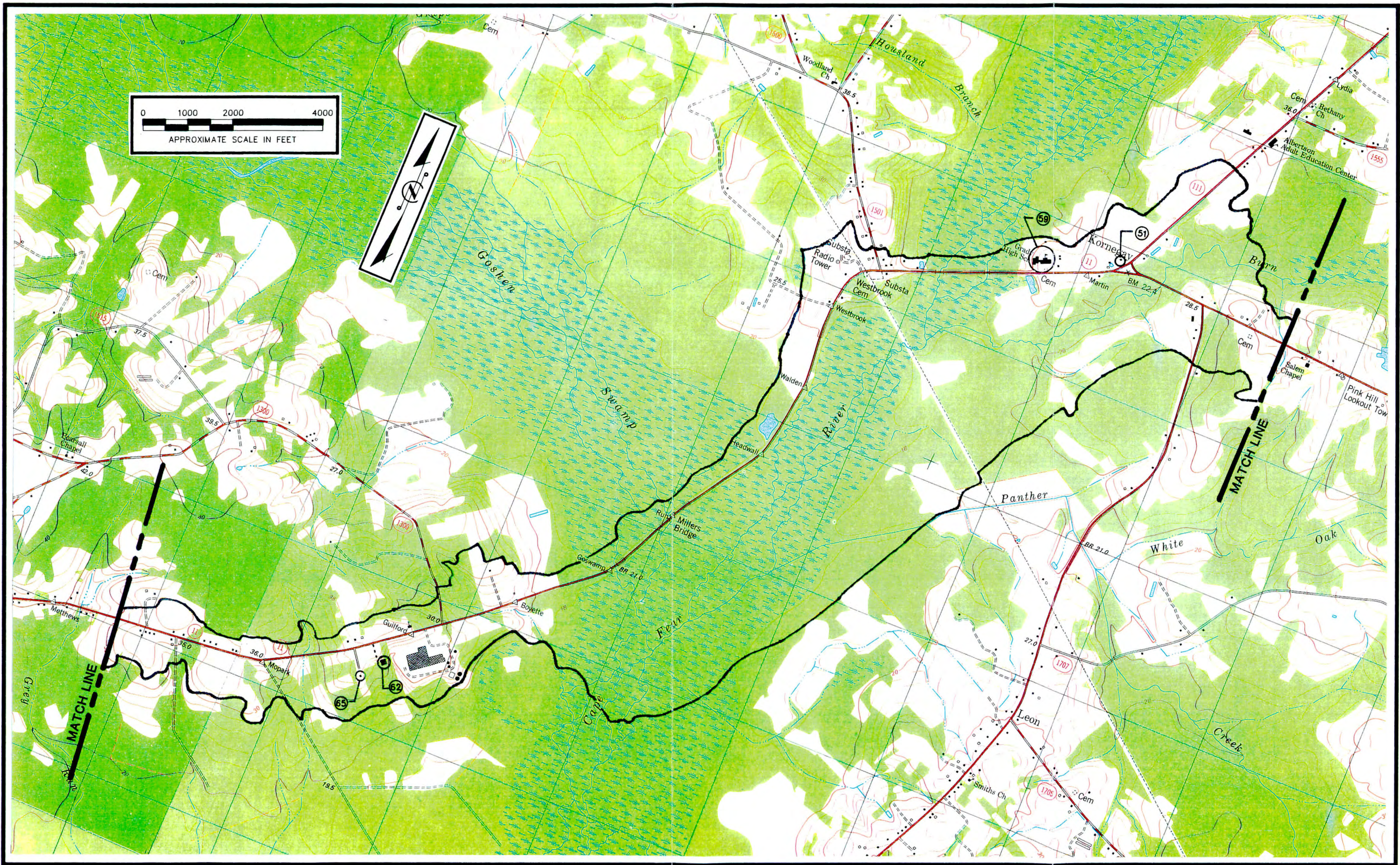


Figure V.3b Area of Potential Effect

(Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps)

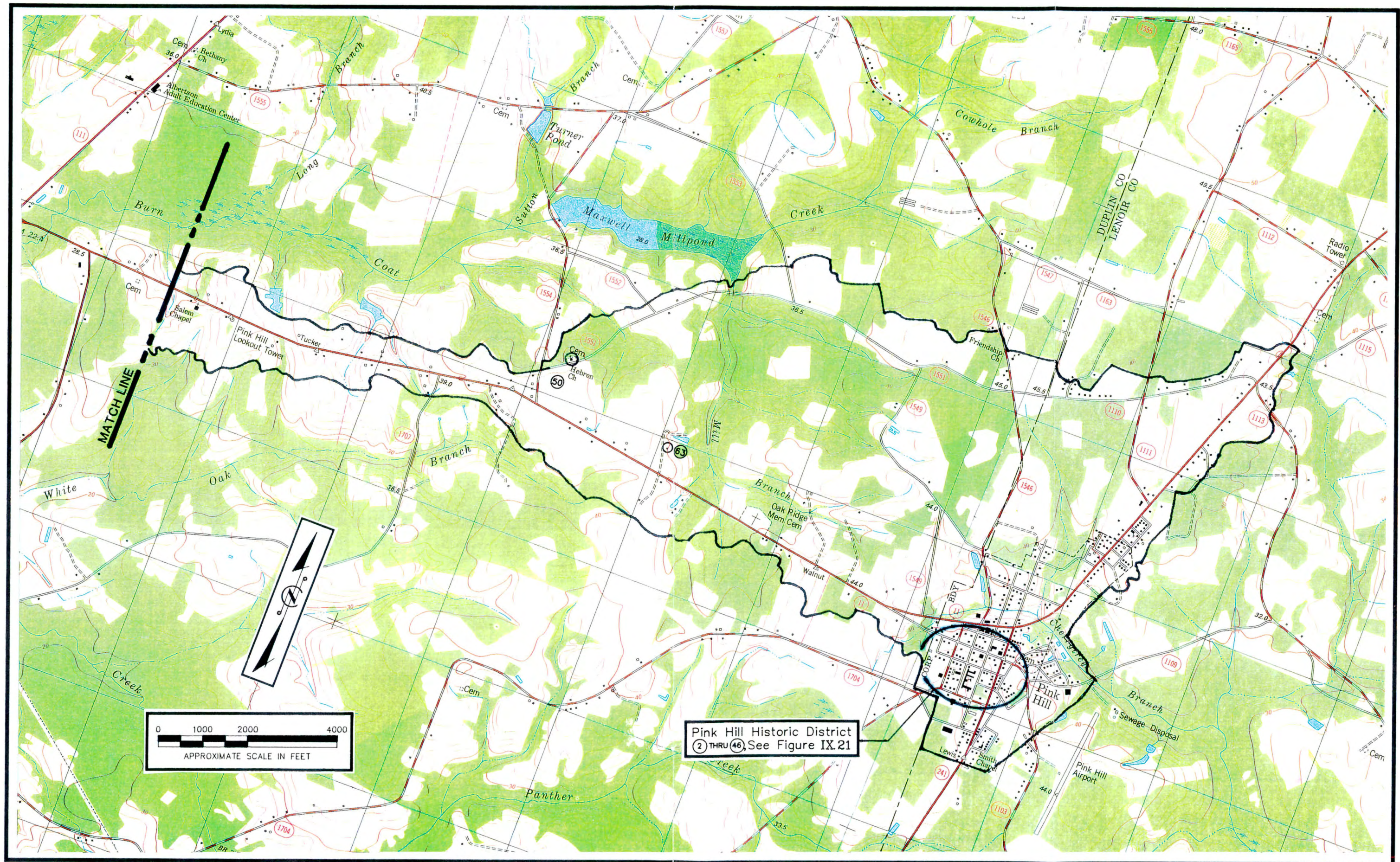


Figure V.3c Area of Potential Effect

(Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps)

the project to just past SR 1300. They are the eighteenth-century Miller Family Cemetery (#62); the late eighteenth-century Miller Family House (#65); and the mid-nineteenth-century Wesley Chapel (#57) and Kornegay (#53) and George E. Houston (#54) houses. The present agrarian nature of the terrain here continues to reflect the agricultural origins of the houses. At the northeastern end of this section of the project are the only major modern buildings within the APE, the Guilford East textile mill and a small power plant.

The section of NC 11 between the power plant and the northern section of NC 111 is largely dominated by Goshen Swamp and the swampy lands along the Northeast Cape Fear River. Two historic properties which are potentially eligible for National Register listing stand just north of NC 11 and west of NC 111. The Gaston Kornegay House (#51) was built about 1903 and the B.F. Grady School (#59), which continues to dominate NC 11 between Kenansville and the Lenoir County line, was erected in 1928. In late 1992 the school was included on the North Carolina Study List of properties potentially eligible for listing in the Register. A potential new corridor about four miles in length bypasses this section of NC 11. It swings southeast across the Northeast Cape Fear River and Goshen Swamp and then northeast to the junction of NC 11 and the southern section of NC 111. Much of the corridor was inaccessible, but the USGS map indicates that it contains no standing resources, only swamp, water, fields, and woodlands (Plate VI.8). A potential short new corridor that would connect the southern section of NC 111 with its northern section--the two do not now directly meet--contains woodlands and fields and no historic properties.

Between NC 111 and SR 1707, NC 11 passes through cultivated fields and pastures. No Register-eligible properties stand within this section of the APE. From SR 1707 to the project's northeastern terminus near Lenoir County SR 1115, the landscape remains much the same (Plate VI.9). Within the APE in this section there are two potentially eligible properties: the mid-nineteenth-century John Maxwell House and its row of tobacco barns (#63), which are still set off by tobacco fields, and the early twentieth-century Pink Hill Historic District (#2-46). Part of the northern edge of the proposed historic district borders on NC 11. The remainder extends to the south. The general character of the town is that of small houses on small lots arranged along a symmetrical grid of streets.

The physical environment of the three alignments that would pass northwest of Pink Hill is the same as that of the property along NC 11. The northernmost corridor follows Duplin County SR 1551 and Lenoir County SR 1110; the other two corridors cut cross country through fields and woodlands. The late nineteenth-century Hebron Church (#50) is the only property within the APE of the northernmost corridor believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register. There are no Register-eligible properties within the APE of the other two alignments.

The approximately 5,500 acres within the APE are generally defined by the topography of the area. The boundaries of the APE are primarily based upon tree and field lines, terrain contours, and swamp. They remain close to and southeast of the path of that corridor which passes through the Goshen Swamp and the saturated, swampy terrain near the Northeast Cape Fear River.



Plate VI.1
Turkey Barns and
Fields on S. Side
of NC 24, Opposite
Proposed New
Alignment.
Facing SW



Plate VI.2
Fields and Flat
Terrain on S. Side
of NC 11, East of
SR 1554.
Facing SW



Plate VI.3
Tobacco Fields
and Barns at
John Maxwell
House (#63).
Facing SE
Toward NC 11



Plate VI.4
Pastures and
Turkey Barns on
S. Side of NC 11,
E. of SR 1516.
Facing SE



Plate VI.5
Ranch House
Tobacco Barns,
and Fields on N.
Side of NC 11,
W. of SR 1517.
Facing NE



Plate VI.6
Trailers on S.
Side of NC 11,
W. of SR 1300.
Facing SE



Plate VI.7
Mobile Home Park
on N. Side of
NC 11, W. of
SR 1300.
Facing NW



Plate VI.8
Goshen Swamp
and Northeast
Cape Fear River
From Millers
Bridge on NC 11.
Facing South,
Toward Potential
Realignment



Plate VI.9
Pasture, Packhouse,
and Cattle on
N. Side of NC 11,
E. of SR 1707.
Facing NE

VII. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

HISTORY

Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Duplin County

Duplin County, in which the large majority of the study area is located, was formed in 1749-1750 from the northern part of New Hanover County. It was named for George Henry Hay, Lord Duplin. Prior to its naming for the English nobleman, efforts were made to call the new county Donegal. This undoubtedly reflected the Scotch-Irish origins of many of Duplin County's initial European settlers (Sikes 1984:2).

The first settlers in Duplin County were part of the first contingent of Scotch-Irish to settle in North Carolina. About 1736 Henry McCulloh or McCulloch--an Ulster Scot who was a prominent London businessman--received a grant from King George II of more than 60,000 acres of land located between the Northeast Cape Fear River and the Black River in present Duplin and Sampson counties. The first Scotch-Irish settlements on this tract within Duplin County were established at Sarecta on the Northeast Cape Fear River, at Goshen near the meeting of Goshen Swamp and the Northeast Cape Fear River, and at Golden Grove at Grove Creek near present Kenansville. Two of the three settlements, Goshen and Golden Grove, were near the project study area; indeed the Miller Cemetery (#62), the second oldest in the county, was a principal burying ground of Goshen (Lefler and Newsome 1954:77; Leyburn 1962:214; Sikes 1984:2; Outlaw n.d.:54). The Scotch-Irish were soon joined by English from the lower Cape Fear and Albemarle, French and Swiss from New Bern, and Highland Scots from the Upper Cape Fear. Settlers also arrived from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other states (Beasley n.d.; Outlaw 1949; Meyer 1961:118; Newsome 1928:431).

Court was first held in the county in 1751 at the Goshen settlement. It was subsequently shifted to a more central location in present Sampson County. In 1785, a year after Sampson County was carved from Duplin, it was shifted one final time to Kenansville at the western edge of the study area (Sikes 1984:2).

The first known history and description of Duplin County was written in 1810 by William Dickson. Pitch, tar, turpentine, and lumber were the primary products raised for market in the lower part of the county, he reported, while in the upper part--the area through which the project passes--pork, bacon, Indian corn, and cotton were the staples. Dickson described a landscape and a people caught between frontier settlement practices and modern civilization. There was no industry and the practice of agriculture "Progressed but Slowly." Some houses were well constructed of frame with brick chimneys and glass windows, but most were still "log Cabbins" built "in the old Stile." The "wild Game of every Species is almost quite extinct," he wrote, but there had been little compensatory improvement in the breeding of useful domestic animals. The county's first inhabitants, he continued, "were generally Rude and uncultivated in their Manners, but Sociality and Civilization has progressed considerably in all Classes of our Citizens since the Revolution" (Newsome 1928:440-441).

The study area was probably one of the wealthier parts of the county in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, for it had access to important resources found lacking by Dickson throughout much of the county. It crossed the Northeast Cape Fear River, the county's major, if shallow and

meandering, watercourse. Where NC 11 and the Northeast Cape Fear River meet, in fact, marked the river's nineteenth-century head of navigation. From that point south, agricultural products and naval stores could be shipped to the port of Wilmington, albeit by "Canoes for Rafting" at the beginning of the nineteenth century and by pole boats at the end (Newsome 1928:441; Sprunt 1916:12). The residents of the area also had access to two eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century roads, the Great Road and the Sarecta to the Welch Tract Road, which comprised parts of NC 11 between Kenansville and NC 111 (Sikes 1984:97, 99, 152) (Figure VII.1). They also lived near the major early communities of Kenansville and Goshen.

The study area's surviving late eighteenth-century and antebellum residences reflect its relative wealth. The late eighteenth-century Miller Family House (#65), though a small hall-parlor plan building, was far removed in its Georgian style finish from pioneer-brand log cabins. The dwelling probably owed its sophistication to its proximity to the Northeast Cape Fear River, the Great and Sarecta roads, and the community of Goshen. The antebellum Greek Revival Farmhouse (#60) and George E. Houston House (#54), both built about 1850, utilized stylish mid-century motifs, most notably at their handsome Greek Revival style porches. Located little more than a half mile northeast of the Miller house on NC 11, the Greek Revival Farmhouse shared the same advantages of proximity to transportation routes and settlement. The Houston House was also erected along NC 11, about three miles from the bustling antebellum community of Kenansville.

Land use and agricultural patterns in Duplin County shifted after the Civil War and again around the turn of the century. Following the war, small tenant and sharecropper houses sprang up throughout the county. They were generally one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end residences similar to the Grady House (#56), although lacking its ambitious, if rustic, porch finish. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the farmers who occupied houses like these continued to cultivate a variety of crops, including cotton and corn, and increasing amounts of truck products, such as strawberries, potatoes, cantaloupes, and watermelons. They also continued to work the long-leaf pine forests, sending tar, turpentine, and lumber on rafts down the Northeast Cape Fear River to Wilmington (State Board of Agriculture 1896:333; Root and Hurst 1905:6-7).

Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Lenoir County

A small part of the project study area extends into the southwestern tip of Lenoir County. The history of this section is largely that of the early twentieth century, but the history of the county as a whole extends back to the eighteenth century. Lenoir was formed from Dobbs County in 1791. Its early settlement was concentrated northeast of Kinston, the county seat, and along the Neuse River and its tributaries (Johnson and Holloman 1954:78-79; Hood 1977:14-1). The first history and description of the county and Kinston was written in 1810 by John Washington. Lenoir was an agricultural county, he wrote, which principally produced Indian corn, pease, sweet potatoes, wheat, rye, and some cotton. Pork was the staple article and much of the produce went to the hogs (Johnson and Holloman 1954:85-86). By 1860, Kinston was one of only thirteen towns in North Carolina with a population over 1,000, but the remainder of the county, including its southwestern tip, was almost entirely rural (Lefler and Newsome 1954:377-378).

At the close of the nineteenth century, according to a state report on North Carolina's resources, cotton was "the great staple" in Lenoir County. Corn, potatoes, and vegetables were also grown there and tobacco was rising to prominence. "There are no lands in the entire State of North

Carolina," the report averred, "better adapted to the cultivation of bright yellow tobacco than the lands of Lenoir County" (State Board of Agriculture 1896:357-359).

Twentieth-Century Duplin and Lenoir Counties

At the turn of the century in Duplin County, tobacco cultivation began in earnest and cotton production increased, especially east of the Northeast Cape Fear River within and beyond the study area. Tobacco and cotton were planted in the place of long-leaf pine forests, which had almost been eradicated in the production of naval stores. Tobacco was particularly important to the eastern half of the county. While the western half of the county could increase its production of truck goods--shipping perishable products to distant markets on the nearby Wilmington and Weldon Railroad--the farmers in the east, even as late as the early twentieth century, had to rely on the torpid Northeast Cape Fear River to carry their perishable produce (Root and Hurst 1905:6-7, 20, 23; Sprunt 1916:12).

The first major development in Lenoir County within the study area occurred at the opening of the twentieth century with the establishment of a rail line and the concomitant creation of Pink Hill. The town was established about 1903 at the Lenoir-Duplin County border adjacent to a narrow-gauge lumber rail line which ran from Kinston to Pink Hill and on to Beulaville and Chinquapin in Duplin County. In 1906 the line was acquired by the Kinston-Carolina Railroad, which soon converted it to a standard-gauge line capable of carrying passengers and freight. Officially incorporated in 1907, the town soon had a number of stores and an eight-room hotel. By 1910 its population stood at 58 (Vertical File n.d.; Yates 1987; Kinston Free Press 1906:94; Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:403; Bureau of the Census 1920).

The long-leaf pine forests of southwestern Lenoir and southeastern Duplin counties, which had first brought the railroad through Pink Hill, were transformed into tobacco fields early in the century, providing a different crop for the Kinston-Carolina Railroad to haul to Kinston (Root and Hurst 1905:7; Journey and Davis 1927:4). Between 1913 and 1915, a tobacco market operated in Pink Hill and a booster publication of the 1920s claimed that the town stood amidst fields of the highest grade of tobacco in the belt (Yates 1987; Eastern Chamber of Commerce n.d.).

Pink Hill's population rose to 166 in 1920, making it the third largest town in the county. A bank was established there in the 1920s, joining churches, retail stores, and a school. Perhaps because of the loss of the railroad in 1929, however, the town's population had leveled off at about 138 in 1930 (Bureau of the Census 1920; Kinston Daily News 1921; Yates 1987; Vertical File n.d.; Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:123-124). Its growth has remained slow since, its population reaching 457 in 1960 and 644 by 1988 (Powell 1963:4; North Carolina Department of Transportation 1988). This measured growth, occurring primarily outside of the pre-1930 section of the town, has preserved the historic part of Pink Hill, which remains representative of a small, early twentieth-century North Carolina town.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

A comprehensive inventory of Duplin County is at present only partially complete and Lenoir County has yet to be surveyed. Drives through the counties and a review of available information on their architecture; discussions with Jennifer Martin, who is surveying Duplin County; and the study of publications and National Register nominations covering nearby coastal plain counties, all suggest

that the study area contains a surprisingly diverse and representative sampling of Lenoir, Duplin, and coastal plain architecture (Martin 1993; Flowers and Little-Stokes 1974; Dickinson 1987; Hood 1977; Pezzoni 1988; Sandbeck 1988; Power and Boat 1992; Bishir 1990). The individual residential properties recorded and assessed within the study area represent many of the forms and styles popular in Duplin County from the late eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries; the individual non-residential properties in Duplin County cover a variety of non-domestic types from the period; and the properties within the potential Pink Hill historic district in Lenoir County reflect the forms and styles popular in small North Carolina towns in the early twentieth century.

Rural Duplin County

William Dickson wrote of Duplin County's architecture in 1810 that:

The first Inhabitants of Duplin and Sampson Counties, built and lived in log Cabbins, and as they became more Wealthy, some of them Built framed Clapboard Houses with Clay Chimneys, at Present there are many good Houses, well Constructed, with Brick Chimneys, and Glass lights, there are no Stone or Brick walled Houses, nor any that can be called Edifices in the County.--The greatest Number of the Citizens yet build in the old Stile" (Newsome 1928:440).

None of the "old Stile" log buildings survive within the study area, but a representative of the more refined "good Houses" does still stand. The Miller Family House (#65) is an exceptional example of a popular late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century form and style (Plate VII.1). Its original, gable-end, front block--probably built in the late eighteenth century--is one-room deep and a story-and-a-loft tall. It utilizes a traditional hall-parlor plan, popular throughout the region during the period. Its Georgian finish--from its exterior cyma reversa cornices to the heavily molded cornice, turned balusters, and raised panels of its hall--is exceedingly refined for such a modestly scaled dwelling. Few if any dwellings of its plan, style, and early date are believed to survive in Duplin County (Martin 1993).

The "coastal cottage" form was popular throughout the region from the eighteenth through the mid-nineteenth century and, in some areas, even into the twentieth. The form generally consists of a hall-parlor plan dwelling which has been expanded to the front (and often the rear) by a porch, with or without shed rooms, contained beneath the dwelling's continuous or broken gable-end roof. As Catherine Bishir has noted, the porches and sheds are primary elements of the form, even though their number can vary from coastal cottage to coastal cottage (Bishir 1990:473, n. 88). One example of the form--the Robert Dickson House (c.1815-1818 and c.1850), located southwest of Kenansville and the study area in Rose Hill Township--is among the few National Register-listed properties in the county (Dickinson 1987). The coastal cottage form was apparently most popular in Duplin County in the vicinity of the study area (Martin 1993): three notable examples of it were recorded within the APE. The story-and-a-loft tall John Maxwell House (#63) is topped by a gable-end roof which sweeps without a break over an engaged front porch and shed room, and over engaged rear rooms (Plate VII.2). This coastal cottage form, with different porch and shed room arrangements, is found at the Kornegay House (#53) (Plate VII.3) and the Hugh Maxwell House (#49) as well. All three dwellings are plainly finished, although the Kornegay House displays a Greek Revival style door and rear square porch column. The John Maxwell and Kornegay houses appear to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century; the smaller, more modest Hugh Maxwell House was likely erected after the Civil War.

Two dwellings within the study area well represent the ubiquitous, mid-nineteenth-century, Greek Revival style. The gable-end, story-and-a-loft George E. Houston House (#54) features large six-over-six windows; an entry framed by sidelights and a transom; and a portico supported by two pilasters and four stout square columns (Plate VII.4). The finish of the one-story Greek Revival Farmhouse (#60) includes a wide plain friezeboard beneath a low hipped roof, and a recessed central porch supported by two tall square columns.

Following the Civil War, a one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end form became the most popular rural house form in the county. Often occupied by tenants, sharecroppers, or farmers of modest means, these houses continued to be built well into the twentieth century. The Grady House (#56), probably erected in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, is typical of the form. Its portico of flat, cut-out balusters and chamfered posts, however, is more decorative than most (Plate VII.5).

Story- and story-and-a-loft house forms such as those described above were more popular in the rural section of the study area than the two-story, one-room-deep, I-house form so common throughout the region in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The c.1903 Gaston Kornegay House (#51) is a substantial example of the I-house form, however, with a relatively refined, turn-of-the-century finish (Plate VII.6). Almost doubled in size by a two-story ell, it features cornice returns, a facade gable, a two-tier rear porch, and a two-tier, full-facade, front porch which retains sawn and pierced spandrels and turned posts and balusters at its upper deck. A few I-houses with two-tier porches, discussed further below, stand in Pink Hill as well.

The non-residential properties in rural Duplin County within the study area include an early cemetery, two nineteenth-century churches, a school, and a number of outbuildings. The Miller Family Cemetery (#62) is the second oldest in Duplin County. (The Routledge Cemetery, just west of the APE at the edge of Kenansville, is the oldest.) Its markers include eighteenth- and nineteenth-century tablets and two tall marble obelisks raised in the nineteenth century. The cemetery is significant not only for its age--its oldest standing marker dates from 1792--but because it is one of the last known physical links to the pioneer Goshen community. Wesley Chapel (1844) (#57) and Hebron Church (1890-1891) (#50) (Plate VII.7) are gable-front, rural churches with straightforward, simple finishes. Their largely intact interiors, which retain their original handmade pews, are particularly striking and noteworthy. The Colonial Revival style main block of the B.F. Grady School (#59), erected in 1928, reflects the statewide consolidation of public schools in the 1920s (Plate VII.8). The successor to a number of small country schools, it still remains the dominant historic architectural landmark of the study area. The outbuildings within the study area primarily date from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They are generally piecemeal survivors from larger collections of outbuildings, although the nine outbuildings at the John Maxwell House (#63), which include five frame tobacco barns, reflect the importance of agriculture to the study area, particularly the raising of bright-leaf tobacco. A packhouse (#61) standing independent of a farm has a flush-gable front elevation and a number of doorways which suggest that it may have been an antebellum building erected as a church, school, or store (Plate VII.9). Much altered, it was almost certainly moved from an unidentified location to its present site.

Pink Hill

Pink Hill's architecture represents many of the styles and forms popular in small towns in North Carolina in the early twentieth-century. Its residential and non-residential buildings, while not individually distinctive, are a distinguishable, significant entity marred by few buildings which have

lost their integrity and few buildings erected within the past fifty years. The modest frame dwellings at the town's historic core were primarily erected between about 1905 and 1935. They include one- and one-and-a-half-story hip-roofed cottages; one-story gable-front houses; one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end houses similar to those found in the nearby countryside of Duplin and Lenoir counties; and two-story, one-room-deep or L-shaped houses. These dwellings are primarily plainly finished, although some, such as the representatives described below, display elements of styles popular in the early twentieth century, particularly the Queen Anne and the Craftsman. A one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house on Walnut Street (#37) features a facade gable adorned with a tiny sawn bargeboard (Plate VII.10). A two-story, I-house version of the form on Clay Street (#4) features entries enframed by sidelights and transoms, long four-over-four windows, and a two-tier porch decorated with turned posts and balusters and sawn spandrels (Plate VII.11). Queen Anne style features including a busy hip-and-cross-gable roof and turned porch posts adorn a one-and-a-half-story, Clay Street cottage (#9) (Plate VII.12). Such Craftsman style features as exposed rafter ends, triangular knee-braces, and tapered porch posts on brick piers adorn a hip-roofed, Broadway Street cottage (#22) (Plate VII.13). Exposed rafters and knee-braces also mark a modest, gable-front house on Front Street (#10). The Tudor Revival style, retaining little or no connection to traditional local forms, was utilized at two residences erected on Broadway Street, probably in the 1930s. The finish of one includes arches, a front chimney stack, and a squat, round, entry tower (#24).

Pink Hill's historic core also includes a small but representative collection of early twentieth-century, non-residential buildings. Its stores on Broadway Street, dating from the teens and twenties, are primarily one-story, brick buildings with simple finishes and parapet roofs (#12) (Plate VII.14). Its two most stylish non-residential buildings were both erected in 1927. The Pink Hill Presbyterian Church on Broadway (#18) features a portico, a gable-front facade with a broken pediment entry, and a cupola. The original eight-room, brick block of the Pink Hill School (#46) is adorned with brick corbeling and contrasting white diamonds, squares, keystones, and parapet coping. Taken as a whole, the town's buildings--residential and non-residential, plain and stylish--remain an intact entity which recalls the architecture and patterns of small town life in rural, early twentieth-century North Carolina.

Early Roads Map

(1700's and early 1800's)

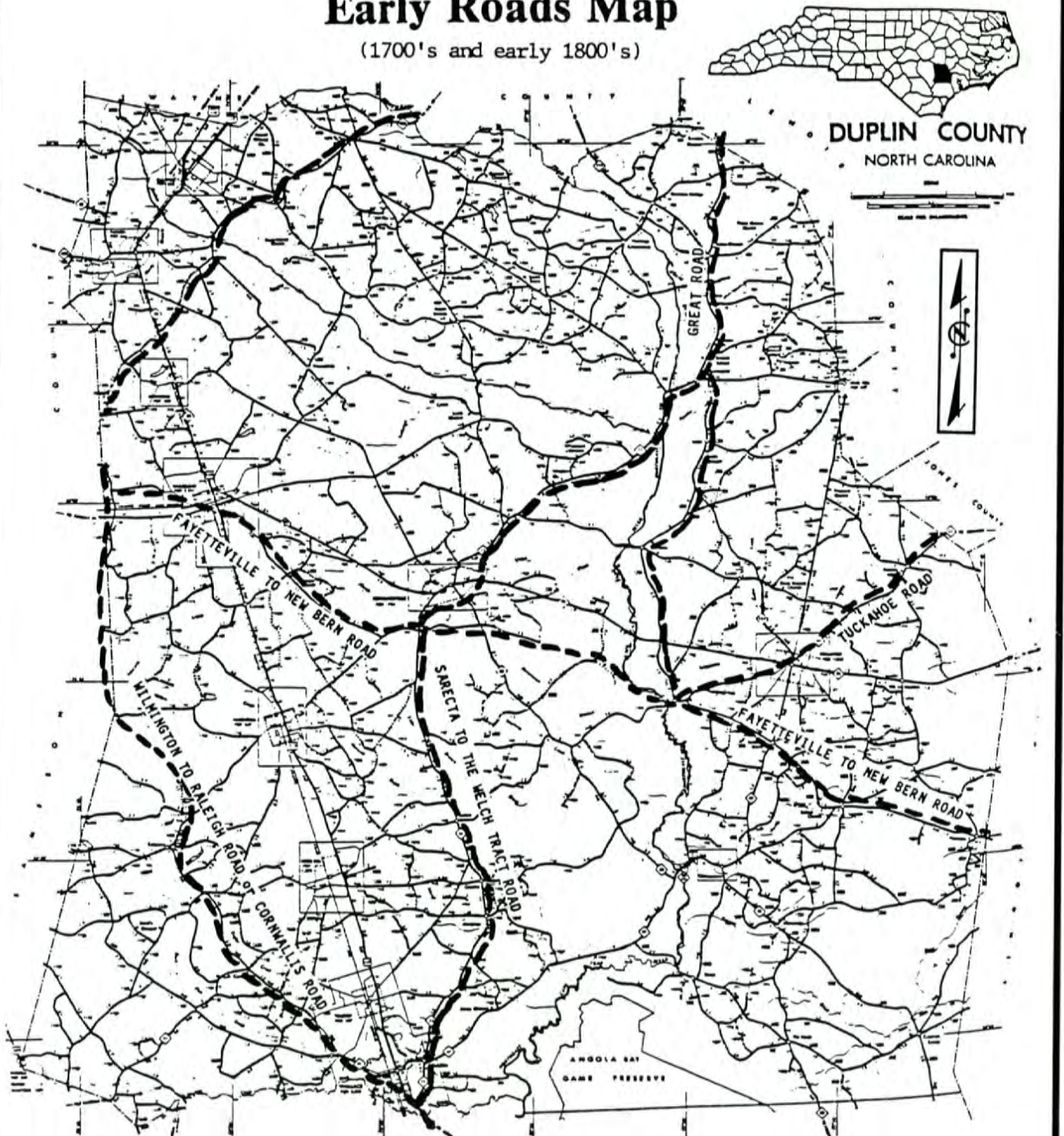


Figure VII.1 Early Roads Map of Duplin County
(SOURCE: Leon Sike's Duplin County Places)



Plate VII.1
Miller Family House
(Property #65)



Plate VII.2
John Maxwell House
(Property #63)



Plate VII.3
Kornegay House
(Property #53)



Plate VII.4
George E. Houston
House
(Property #54)



Plate VII.5
Grady House
(Property #56)



Plate VII.6
Gaston Kornegay
House
(Property #51)



Plate VII.7
Hebron Church
(Property #50)

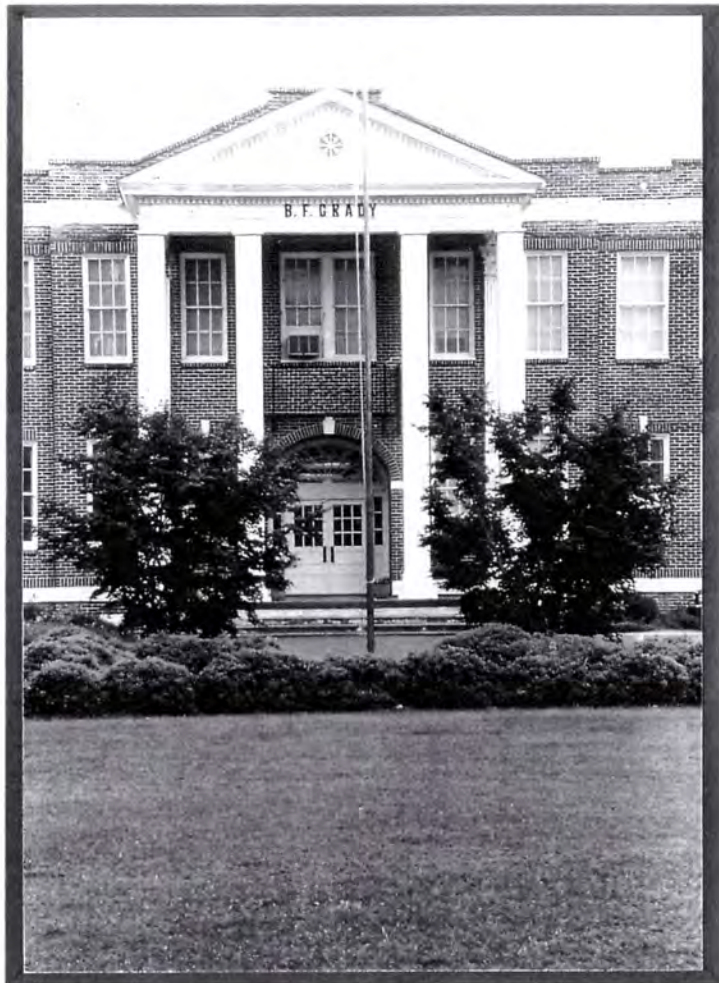


Plate VII.8
B.F. Grady School
(Property #59)



Plate VII.9
Packhouse
(Property #61)



Plate VII.10
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #37)



Plate VII.11
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #4)



Plate VII.12
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #9)



Plate VII.13
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #22)



Plate VII.14
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #12)

VIII. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology consisted of historical background research and a field survey of the general project area. Primary documents including deeds, and secondary sources such as cemetery records, North Carolina Study List files, National Register nominations, survey publications, and personal interviews were the main sources of historical information. Field survey work was particularly important, for no comprehensive surveys of Duplin or Lenoir counties have been completed. Conversations with Jennifer Martin, who is presently conducting a comprehensive inventory of Duplin County under a Survey and Planning grant administered by the State Office of Historic Preservation, were also quite useful.

The purpose of this research and the field survey was to understand the historical and architectural context of the survey area. An understanding of this context was crucial in determining which, if any, properties were potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Phase I reconnaissance survey fieldwork was conducted on June 8-12, 1992. The Phase II comprehensive survey fieldwork was conducted on January 25-27, 1993. Each paved road, farm lane, driveway, and path in the vicinity of the project was either driven or walked during the course of the fieldwork. Four USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill) were employed to determine the general survey area--as well as to define the more specific Area of Potential Effect (APE)--and to locate potential historic properties. The general survey area encompassed the project area, as well as surrounding countryside to either side of NC 11 and the proposed alternatives, particularly in the vicinity of known historic properties. The major portion of the APE was defined by the topography of the survey area--specifically by the contours of the terrain and cleared, wooded, and swampy areas--and by the location of the modern built environment. The APE's distance from the project corridors ranges from approximately 200 to 1,500 feet and encompasses approximately 5,500 acres of land. The APE remains close to the southeastern edge of the path of the alignment which passes through the Goshen Swamp and near the Northeast Cape Fear River.

Architecturally and historically notable resources located within the APE were photographed and keyed to the USGS maps. Additional photographs were taken of specific properties considered to have special architectural or historical significance and of outbuildings. Photographs were taken of all of the principal resources located within Pink Hill to determine which might contribute to a potential historic district and to determine what the bounds of that district might be. Tax maps were obtained to assist in determining the preliminary boundaries for properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register. The boundaries of potentially eligible properties were drawn on these maps.

During the initial phase of the project, numerous properties were photographed, assigned numbers, and keyed to a working map of the general survey area. The numbers of all of the properties viewed at this initial stage which are within the bounds of the APE are included on Figure IX.1a-c. Some of these properties are not discussed within the report, however. The initial selection of properties was liberal, because Duplin and Lenoir counties had not previously been surveyed and little context had been established for evaluating the significance of their historic resources. Subsequent historical research and architectural survey work by Greiner and by Ms. Martin indicated that a number of properties that had been initially photographed and assigned numbers were not historically or architecturally significant within the context of the built environment of the two counties and within

the requirements of a Section 106 cultural resources survey. Some additional properties that were initially assigned numbers are neither discussed in this report nor included on Figure IX.1a-c. These properties were determined to be outside of the boundaries of the APE and therefore beyond the purview of this project. Gaps in the numbering sequence on Figure IX.1a-c are the ghosts of these properties.

IX. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Architecturally and historically notable properties located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) were examined by Greiner, Inc. (Figures IX.1a-c). None of these properties is listed in the National Register. The B.F. Grady School (#59), however, was placed on North Carolina's National Register Study List in late 1992 and appears to continue to be eligible for listing. In addition to the Grady School, eight individual properties within the APE are believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. It is also believed that the historic core of the town of Pink Hill comprises a potential National Register historic district. Five individual properties within the APE were evaluated and determined not to meet the National Register Criteria.

A. Properties Listed In or Considered Potentially Eligible For the National Register

Properties Listed In the National Register:

None

Properties on the North Carolina National Register Study List:

B.F. Grady School (#59) - N side of NC 11, 0.4 miles W of NC 111

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible For the National Register:

Kornegay House (#53) - S side of NC 11, opposite junction with SR 1004

George E. Houston House (#54) - N side of SR 1380, 0.1 mile W of NC 11

Wesley Chapel (#57) - NE corner of junction of NC 11 and SR 1516

Miller Family House (#65) - Up 0.1 mile dirt lane, S side of NC 11, 0.4 miles W of SR 1300

Miller Family Cemetery (#62) - End of Goshen Trailer Park Rd, S side of NC 11, 0.3 miles W of SR 1300

Gaston Kornegay House (#51) - W side of NC 111, opposite junction with NC 11

John Maxwell House (#63) - Up 0.1 mile dirt lane, N side of NC 11, 0.6 miles E of SR 1554

Hebron Church (#50) - N side of SR 1551, 0.15 miles E of SR 1554

Pink Hill Historic District (#2-46) - Roughly bounded by Lee, Clay, West Park, Jones, and Macon Streets

B. Properties Not Considered Eligible For the National Register

Grady House (#56) - N side of NC 11, 0.2 miles W of SR 1516

Packhouse (#61) - N side of NC 11, 0.35 miles W of SR 1300

Greek Revival Farmhouse (#60) - Up 0.15 mile dirt lane, N side of NC 11, 0.3 miles E of SR 1300

Hugh Maxwell House (#49) - N side of SR 1551, opposite junction with SR 1549

Hugh Edgar Maxwell House (#48) - N side of SR 1551, 0.1 mile E of SR 1549

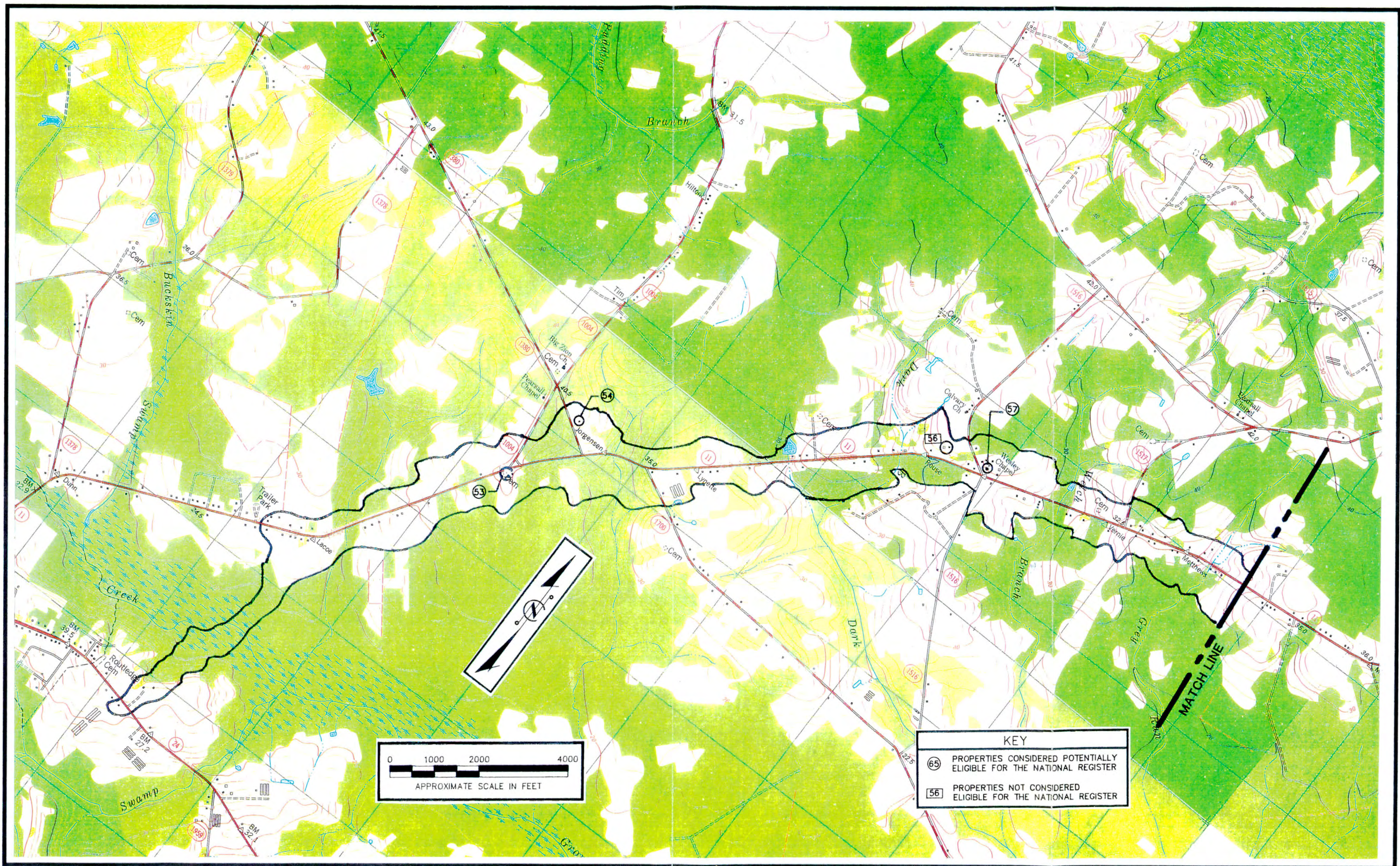


Figure IX.1a Area of Potential Effect and Property Inventory

(Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps)

* Some prop. on these 3 maps are not even in this apt.

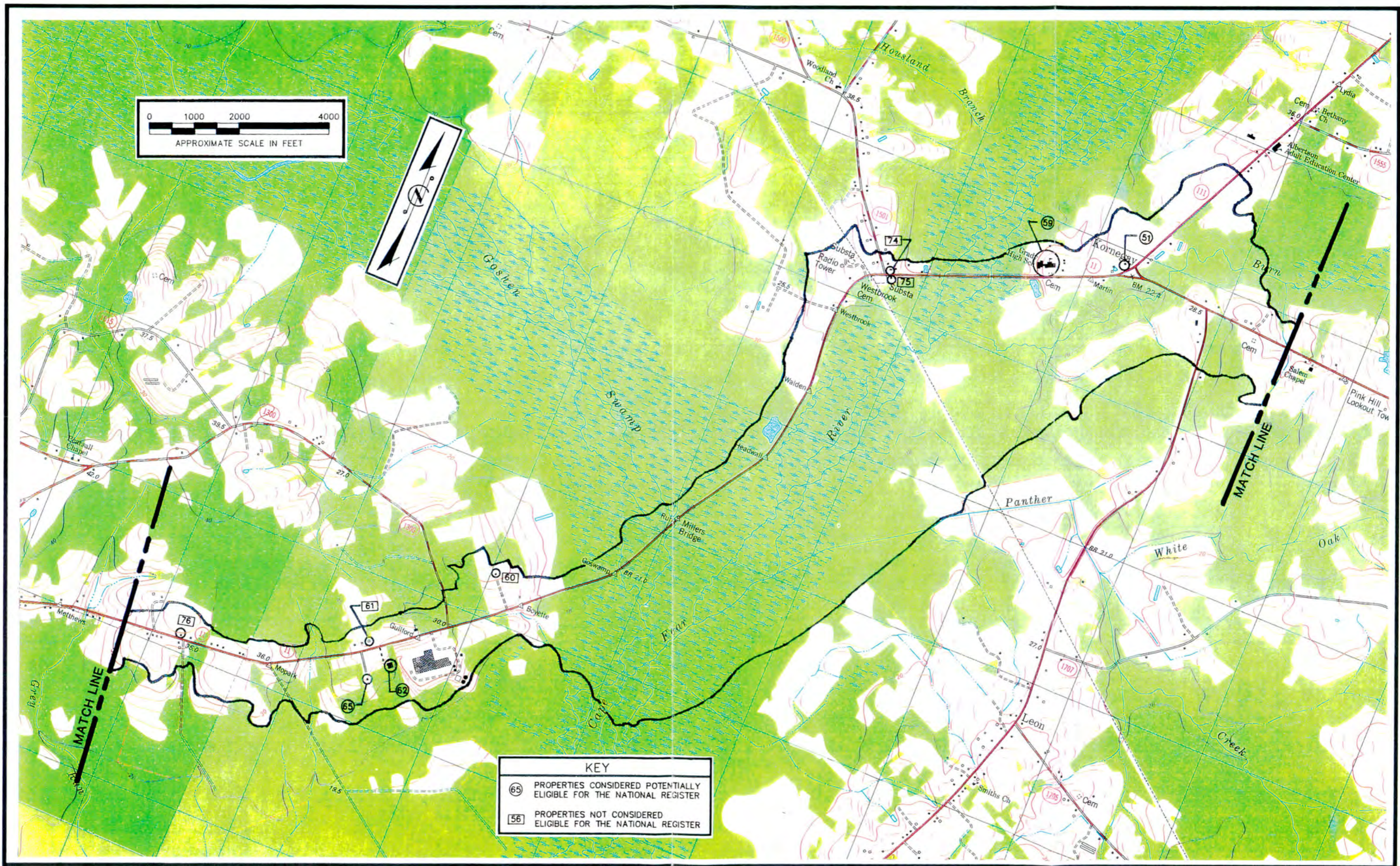


Figure IX.1b Area of Potential Effect and Property Inventory

(Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps)

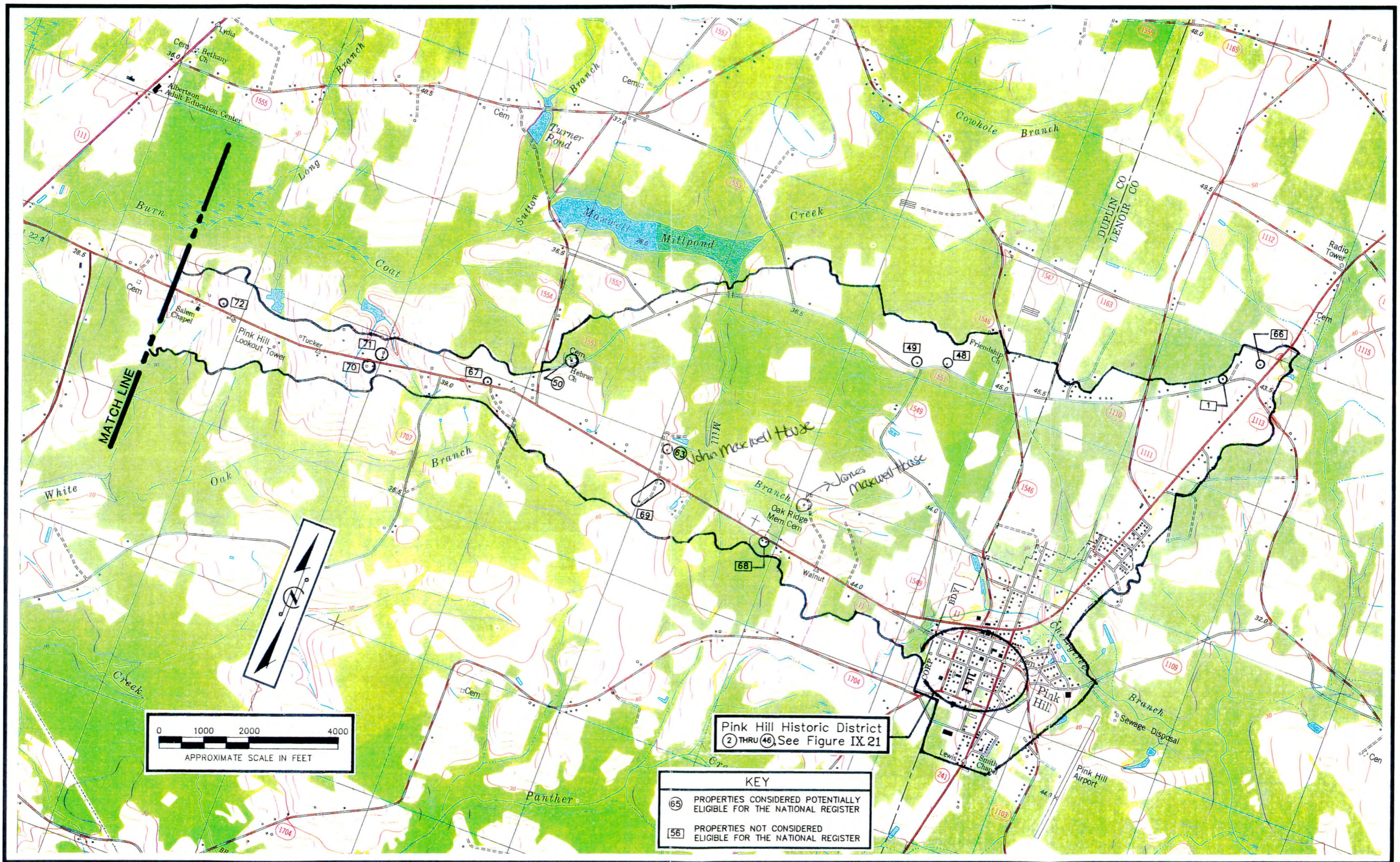


Figure IX.1c Area of Potential Effect and Property Inventory

(Kenansville, Summerlins Crossroads, Albertson, and Pink Hill USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps)

A. PROPERTIES LISTED IN OR CONSIDERED POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

* NR-listed
2/24/94

B.F. GRADY SCHOOL (#59)
(N side of NC 11, 0.4 miles W of NC 111)

Duplin Co.

The B.F. Grady School was erected in 1928. Leslie Boney of Wilmington was its architect and H.W. Hudson, Jr. its builder. An expansive, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival style building, the school is located in an area of the county that has remained rural since its construction and it continues to be the dominant building, physically and stylistically, for miles around. In late 1992 it was placed on the North Carolina Study List (Brown 1992). Because of its historic associations and the quality of its architecture, the school is believed, under Criteria A and C, to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

The school's classical finish includes double-hung sash windows topped by keystones; broad beltcourses below its first- and above its second-story windows; a semicircular-arched entry; and, most notably, a full-height portico crowned by a triangular pediment [A] (Plate IX.1). The building was expanded in 1938, 1946, 1947, and 1950 by classrooms additions and a cafeteria designed in a similar style. To its rear are support buildings of frame and concrete block [B and C], including the former gymnasium (1935), which was built by the Works Progress Administration (Brown 1992) (Plate IX.2) (Figure IX.2).

Benjamin Franklin Grady (1831-1914), whose name the school bears, was Duplin County Clerk of Court, Duplin County Superintendent of Public Instruction (1881-1890), and a U.S. Congressman (1890-1894). The school memorializes his service as Superintendent (Outlaw 1936:8-9; Brown 1992).

A product of the statewide move to consolidate public schools in the 1920s, B.F. Grady replaced approximately a dozen small rural schools. In addition to serving as the center of education in the area, the institution was at the heart of many communities activities. In 1940, for instance, potential draftees were registered there and, during World War II, it was the local distribution point for ration books. Continuing to operate as an elementary and junior high school, the school has remained an important community gathering place. As its Study List application and supporting materials state, it is "a treasured landmark of educational growth and achievement in Duplin County during the twentieth century" (Brown 1992). The Study List application did not specify criteria, but the building appears to have been placed on the Study List under Criteria A and C for both its history and architecture. It is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under these two criteria because of its historic importance to the community and its locally significant and notable classical design. The boundaries of the property are not specified in the Study List application. For the property to retain its integrity of setting, feeling, and association, they should take in the buildings and some of the cleared area within which they stand, particularly the property between them and NC 11. Potential boundaries are delineated on Figure IX.3.



Plate IX.1
B.F.Grady School
(Property #59)



Plate IX.2
B.F.Grady School
Support Buildings
(Property #59)

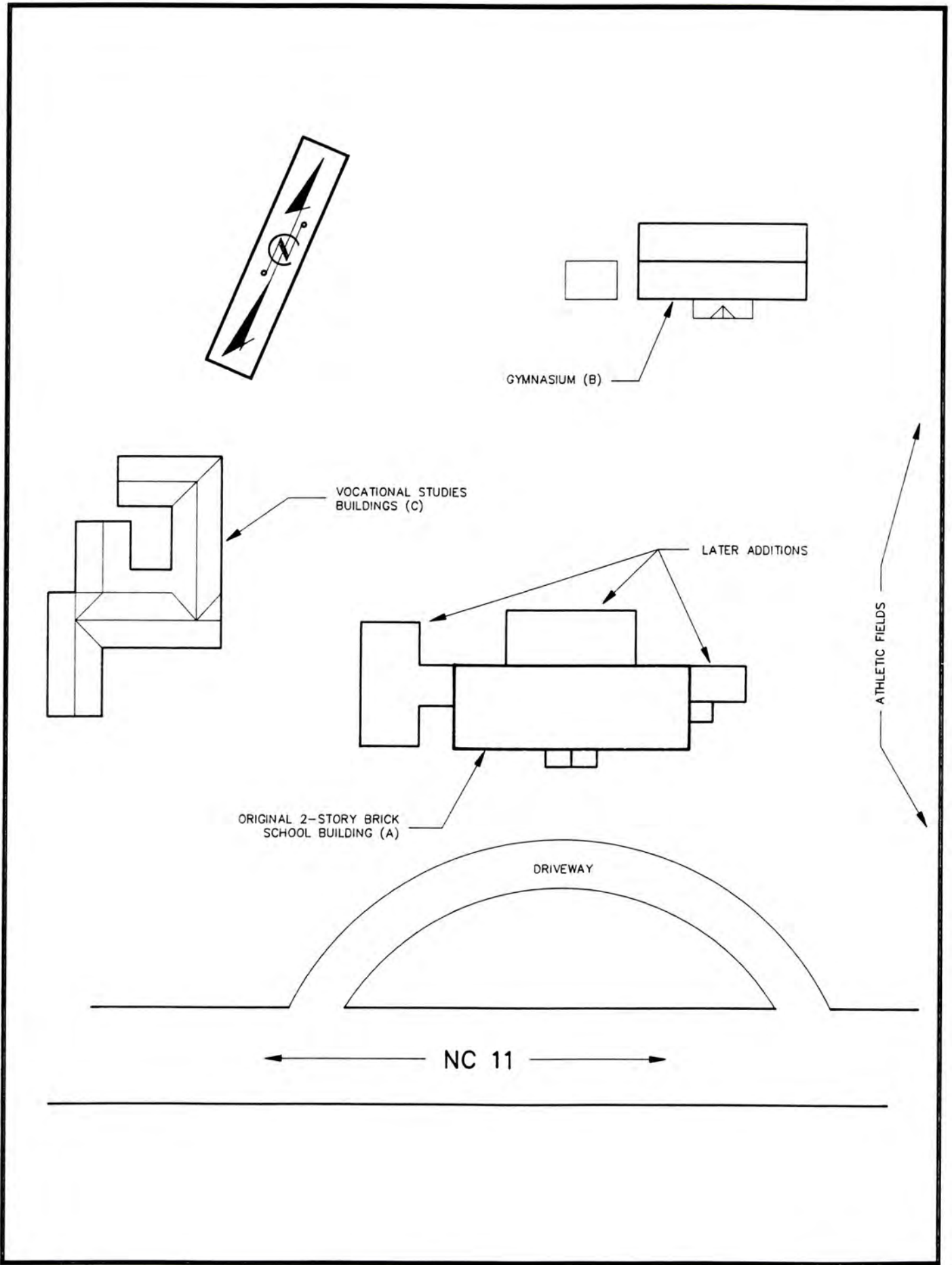


Figure IX.2 Sketch Map, B.F. Grady School (#59)

NO SCALE

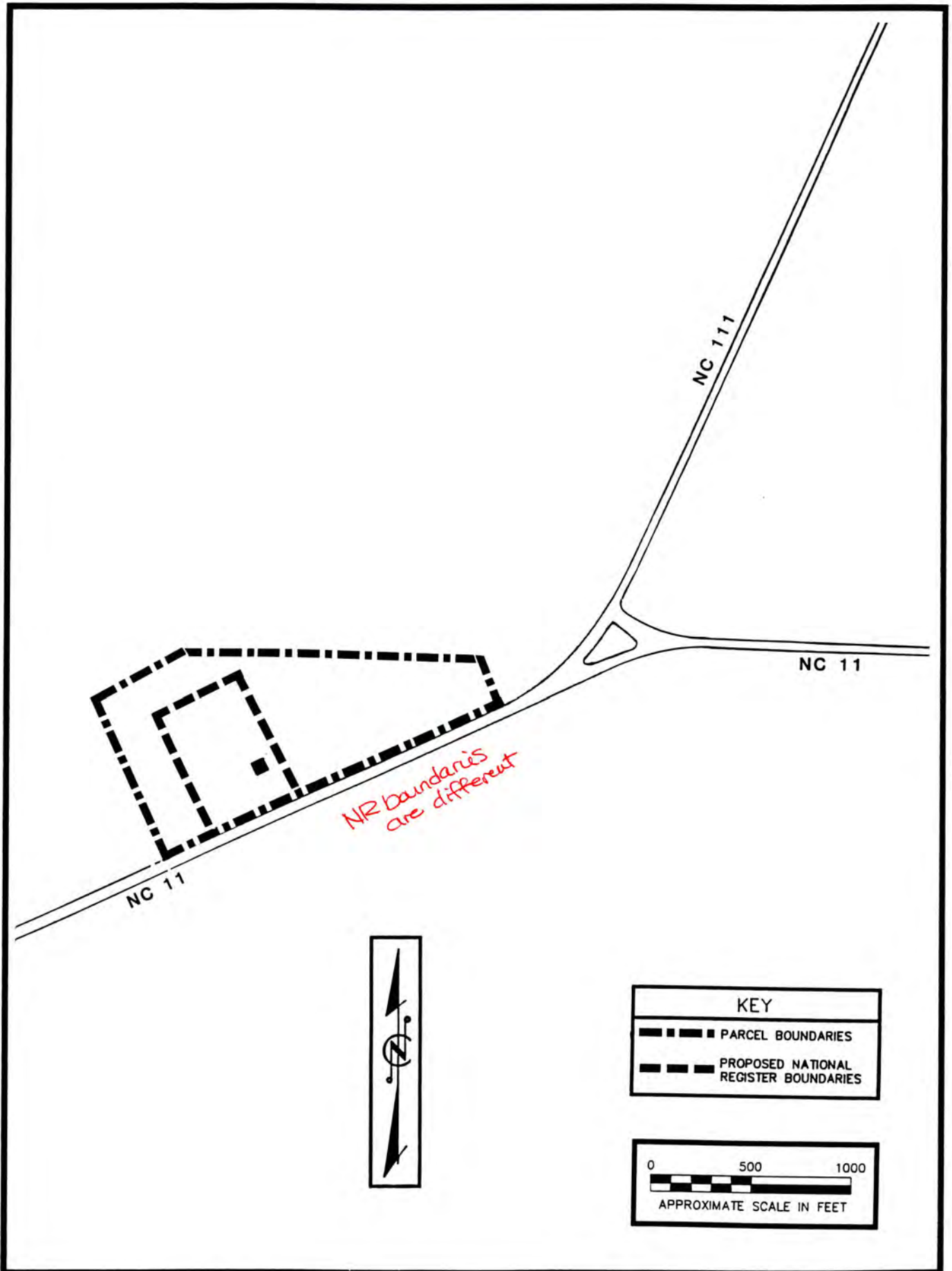


Figure IX.3 Proposed National Register Boundaries of B.F. Grady School (#59)

DP 72 surveyed by J. Martin as Kornegay-Brook Hse. / surveyed by
Davyd Hood as B. Ward Kornegay Hse. DE'd as Kornegay Hse.

KORNEGAY HOUSE (#53)
(S side of NC 11, opposite junction with SR 1004)

The few Greek Revival style decorative elements of this weatherboarded, frame dwelling, coupled with its coastal cottage form, suggest that it was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. Its earliest identified owner was Bryant F. Kornegay, whose estate was divided in 1878. The house may have been part of tract 3 of Kornegay's estate--identified in the deed as the "Southerland Place"--which was transferred to Felix W. Kornegay and, in 1894, to Ira J. Kornegay (1862-1927), who is buried in the family cemetery to the southwest (Duplin County Deed Book 32, Page 624; Duplin County Deed Book 60, Page 93).

The house is a story tall with a loft above and features the sweeping gable-end roof and engaged front and rear porches and shed rooms characteristic of the coastal cottage form [A] (Plate IX.3). Its roof runs in a single rather than double slope from the ridge to the eaves. Flush at the house's gable ends, the roof is flanked by two exterior end, plastered chimneys. The chimney at the right (southwest) is double shouldered. The two right-hand bays of the present front elevation, which faces NC 11 and the northwest, are recessed behind the porch. The central entry bay retains a mid-nineteenth-century, Greek Revival style door with two long, recessed, rectangular panels. The six-over-six window to its right is set in a plain surround, as are all of the dwelling's openings. A small room fills the front elevation's left-hand (north) bay. It is pierced at the front by a six-over-six window and is entered directly from the porch. The southeast-facing, rear elevation was apparently originally organized in the same fashion as the front, with two bays at the right recessed behind an engaged porch and the left-hand (south) bay filled with a small room. A bathroom later filled in the bay at the right, leaving only a central recessed porch. One original or early column survives at the rear porch. Square and topped by a capital, it appears to be contemporary with the two-panel front door. A long, one-story, gable-end ell--which is said to have been pulled up to the house's rear (Foss 1993)--appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century (Plate IX.4).

The main room or hall of the hall-parlor plan dwelling--the only room to which access was permitted--has been largely altered. It does, however, retain a partition wall of wide horizontal boards and a plainly finished mantel with a wide lintel and posts topped by projecting blocks that serve as capitals. The stair to the loft is said to be in the second, smaller (southwest) room or parlor. The mantel and partition wall, along with the two-panel front door, rear column, and coastal cottage form, support a mid-nineteenth-century construction date for the dwelling.

To the house's northeast and northwest are mobile homes. About 120 feet southwest, near the margin of NC 11, is the small, fenced-in, Kornegay family cemetery [B] (Plate IX.5). Four tablets in a row rise over the graves of Ira James Kornegay (1862-1927), Warren W. Kornegay (1858-1887), Lt. B. Ward Kornegay (1818-1877), and Edith Kelly Kornegay (1830-1907). The fifth marker is a carved statue of a lovely, demure, female figure. Its base is carved with the name and 1856 date of birth of Bettie K. Kornegay, but lacks a death date. To the right (southwest) of the Kornegay cemetery, beyond its fence, is the small, post-World War II, Brock family cemetery [C]. Dessie Alma C. Brock (1903-1981), who purchased the property in 1947, is among those buried there (Figure IX.4).

The house is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, as a rare, mid-nineteenth-century, Duplin County example of the coastal cottage form. It is no

longer part of or associated with a farm and does not retain any outbuildings. Its significance is based upon its coastal cottage form and mid-nineteenth-century date. Its suggested boundaries are therefore relatively narrowly confined, taking in the cleared area within which it stands, which extends to NC 11. They exclude the mobile homes to either side, but bring in the two cemeteries associated with two of its owners. The cemeteries are subsidiary to the house, which is the main potentially eligible resource, and therefore do not have to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration D. The proposed boundaries, delineated on Figure IX.5, allow the house to retain its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

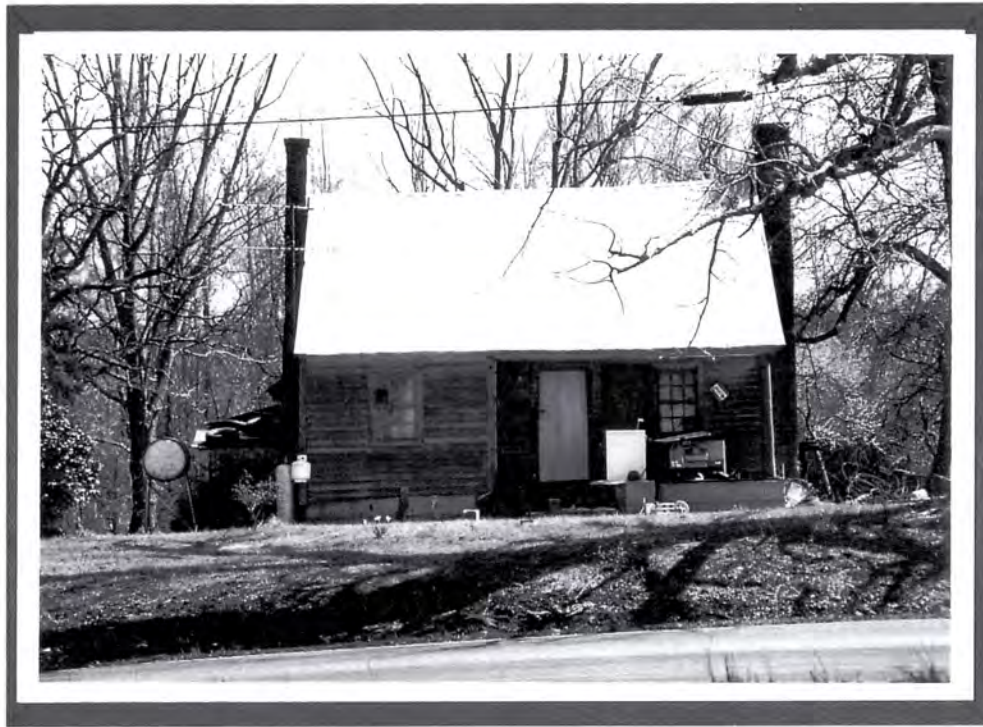


Plate IX.3
Kornegay House
(Property #53)



Plate IX.4
Kornegay House
(Property #53)

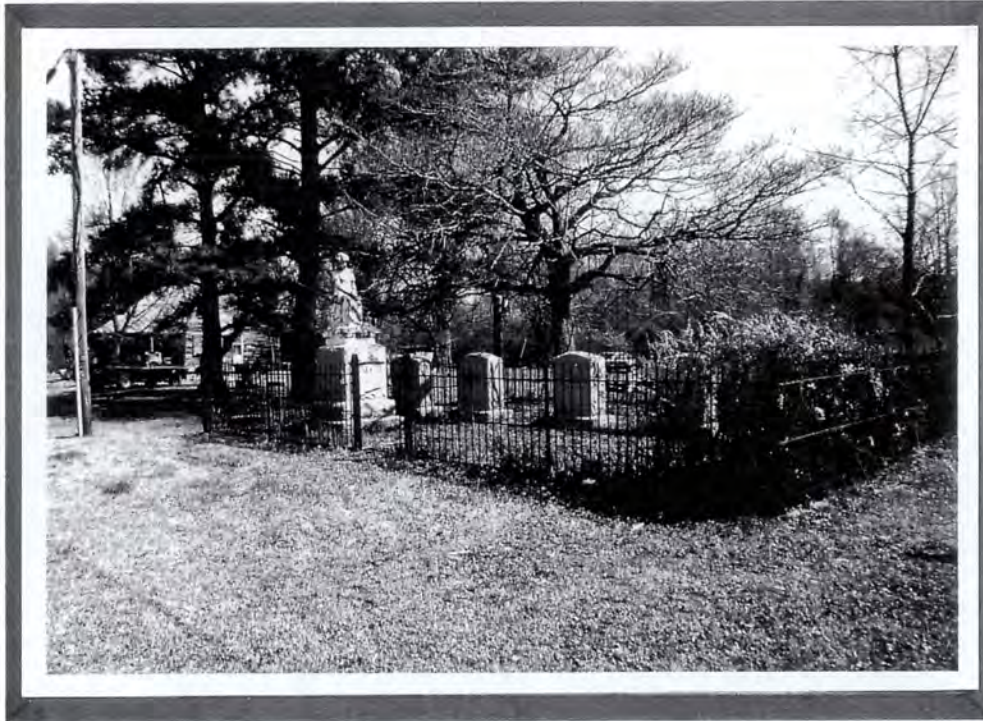


Plate IX.5
Kornegay House
Cemetery
(Property #53)

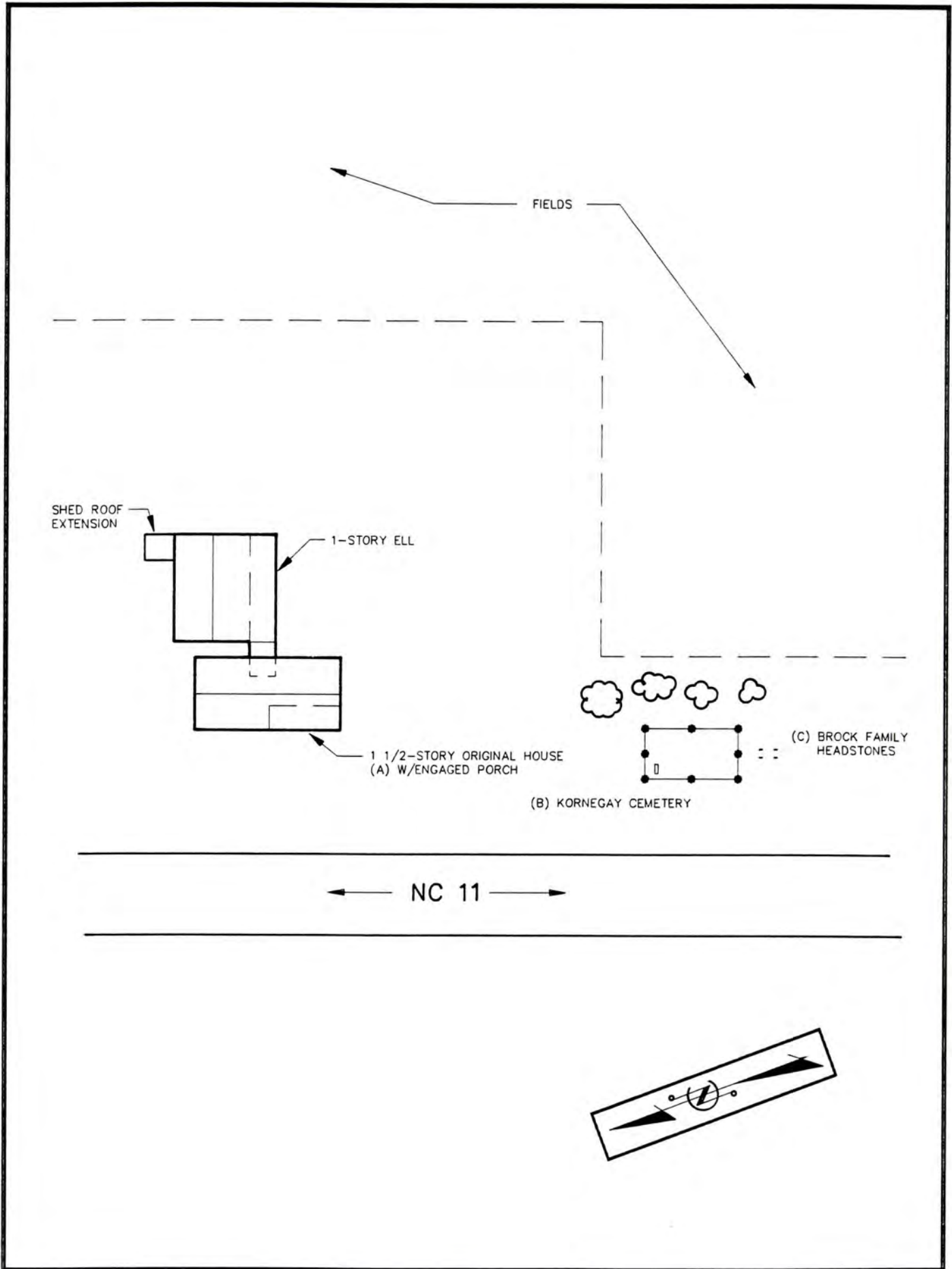


Figure IX.4 Sketch Map, Kornegay House (#53)

NO SCALE

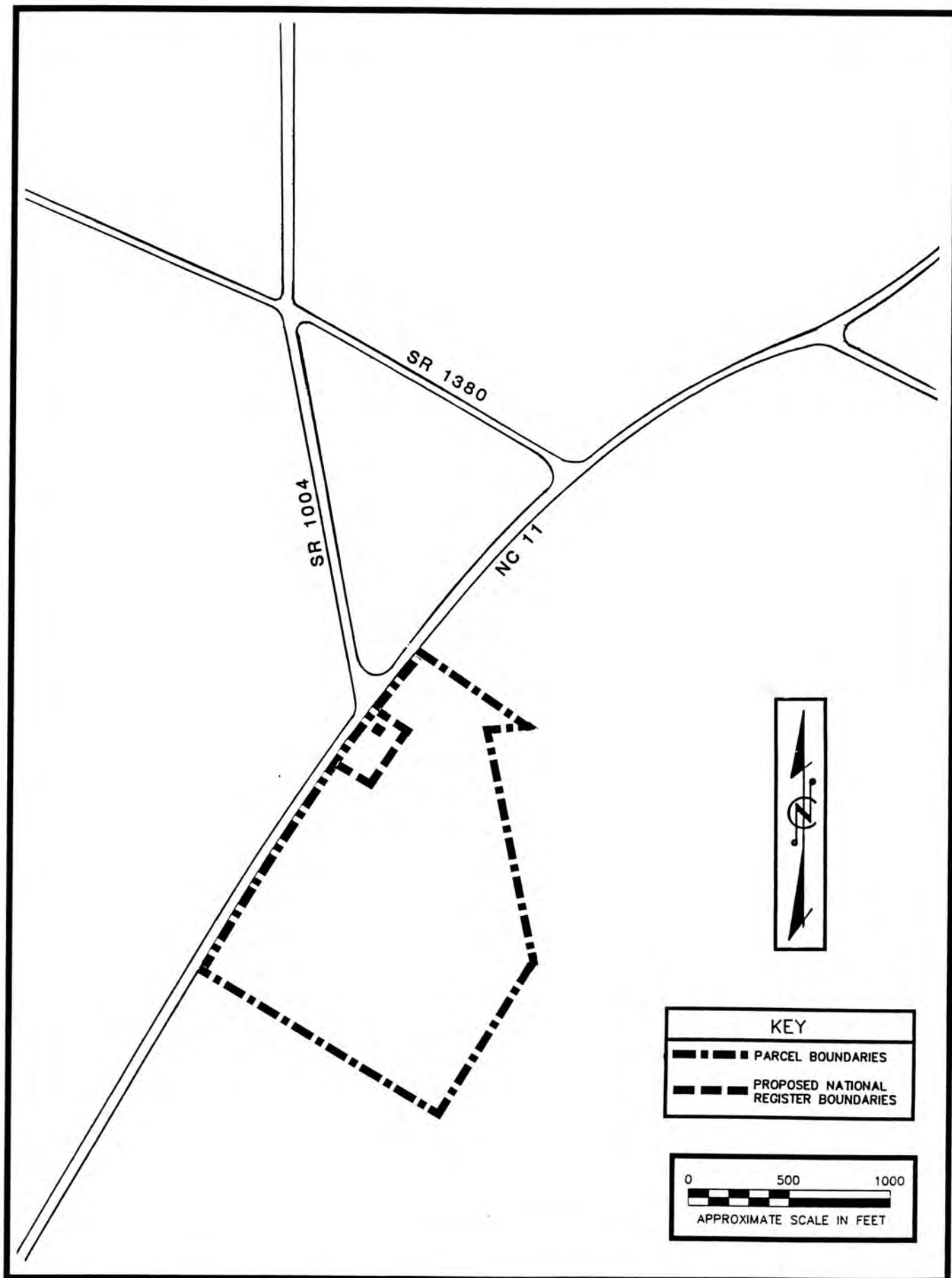


Figure IX.5 Proposed National Register Boundaries of Kornegay House (#53)

Lynne Co

*no other info
1850*

*DP 68
J. Martin surveyed
as
Lewis Cass Houston
House*

**GEORGE E. HOUSTON HOUSE (#54)
(N side of SR 1380, 0.1 mile W of NC 11)**

According to Margaret Houston Wolfe, her father Lewis Cass Houston (1851-1923) was born in this intact, Greek Revival style dwelling in 1851. She believes it had been built about a year earlier by her grandfather, George E. Houston (1817-1897). Her father and grandfather are buried in the Houston family cemetery, which is located about three-quarters of a mile to the southeast in a field off of SR 1700 (Wolfe 1992; Martin 1992; Kellam and Brown 1960:5-6).

The house is three bays wide, two rooms deep, and a story-and-a-half tall [A] (Plate IX.6). Weatherboards sheath its wood frame and two interior brick chimneys pierce the ridge of its asphalt-shingled, gable-end roof. A one-story, weatherboarded rear ell, the flush gable end of which terminates at an exterior end brick chimney, is an early or original addition (Plate IX.7). A modern, non-contributing, shed-roofed carport [B] stands just off the northeast edge of the ell.

Four stout square columns and two pilasters with boxy plinths and built-up capitals support the house's hip-roofed portico. Rails with tobacco stick-shaped balusters run between the columns and pilasters (Plate IX.8). Sidelights and a transom enframe the entry centered beneath the portico. The remainder of the first-story bays on all four elevations feature large, six-over-six windows set in basic, raised, rectilinear surrounds. The columns and portico, trabeated entry, and oversized windows--all popular Greek Revival style decorative features--correspond with the circa 1850 date ascribed to the house by Wolfe. Indeed, almost identical features adorn a three-bay, double-pile, one-story house erected in Kenansville by Capt. John Whitehead about 1850. That house is listed in the National Register as part of the Kenansville Historic District (Flowers and Little-Stokes 1974).

Originally the centerpiece of a working plantation, the house retains three outbuildings to its east (Plate IX.9). A two-story, metal-sided packhouse [C] and a tall, frame, tobacco barn with a one-story shed [D] testify to the raising of tobacco on the property in earlier years. A tiny, metal-clad outbuilding [E] stands to the south of the tobacco barn (Figure IX.6).

The Houston House is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. It retains its integrity and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the local, mid-nineteenth-century interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The house is no longer central to a working farm. Its property is leased and its contemporary outbuildings are no longer extant. Therefore, the approximately 219-acre tract of which it is a part is not included within the proposed National Register boundaries. Rather, the proposed boundaries include the unpaved drive which leads from SR 1380 to the dwelling; the adjacent outbuildings; and part of the cleared area within which the house and outbuildings stand. These boundaries, delineated on Figure IX.7, allow the dwelling to retain its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

... doesn't matter



Plate IX.6
George E. Houston
House
(Property #54)



Plate IX.7
George E. Houston
House
(Property #54)

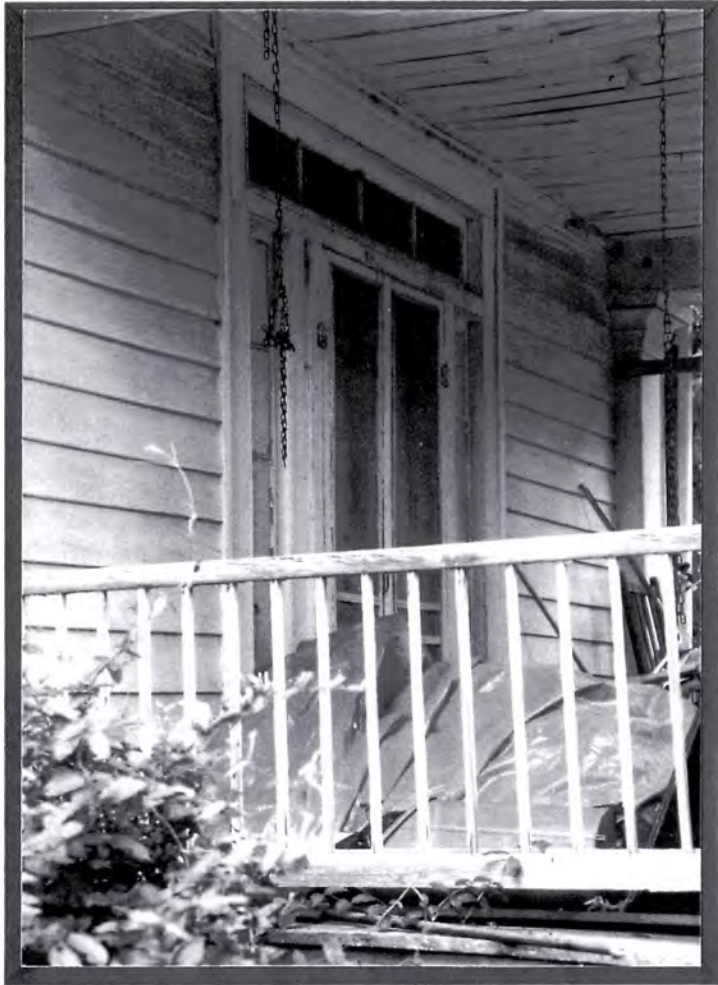


Plate IX.8
George E. Houston
House, Portico
(Property #54)

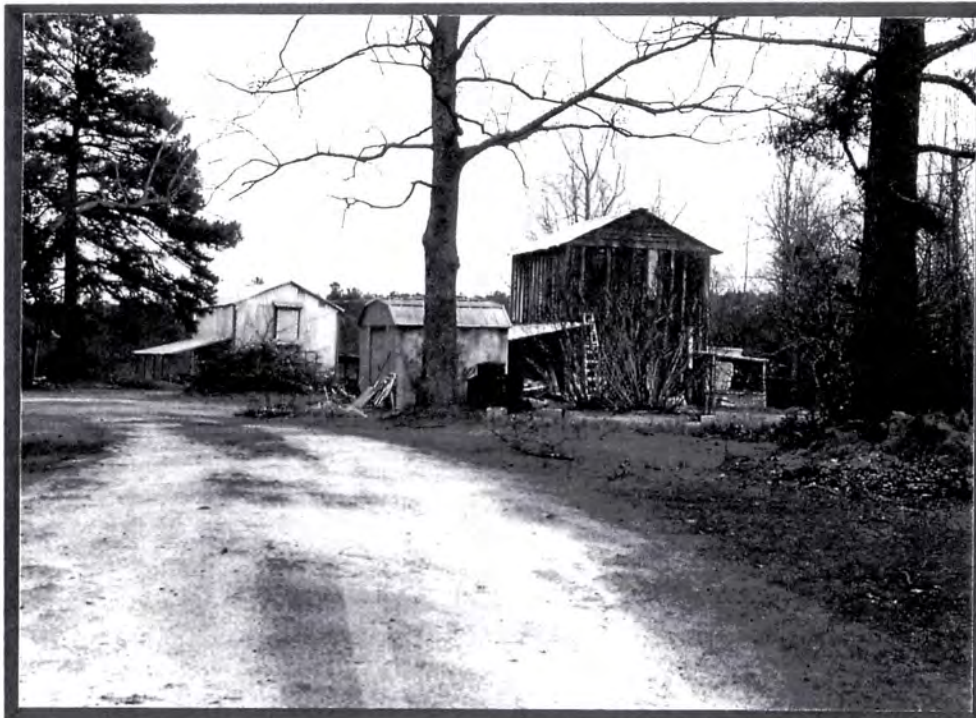


Plate IX.9
George E. Houston
House, Outbuildings
(Property #54)

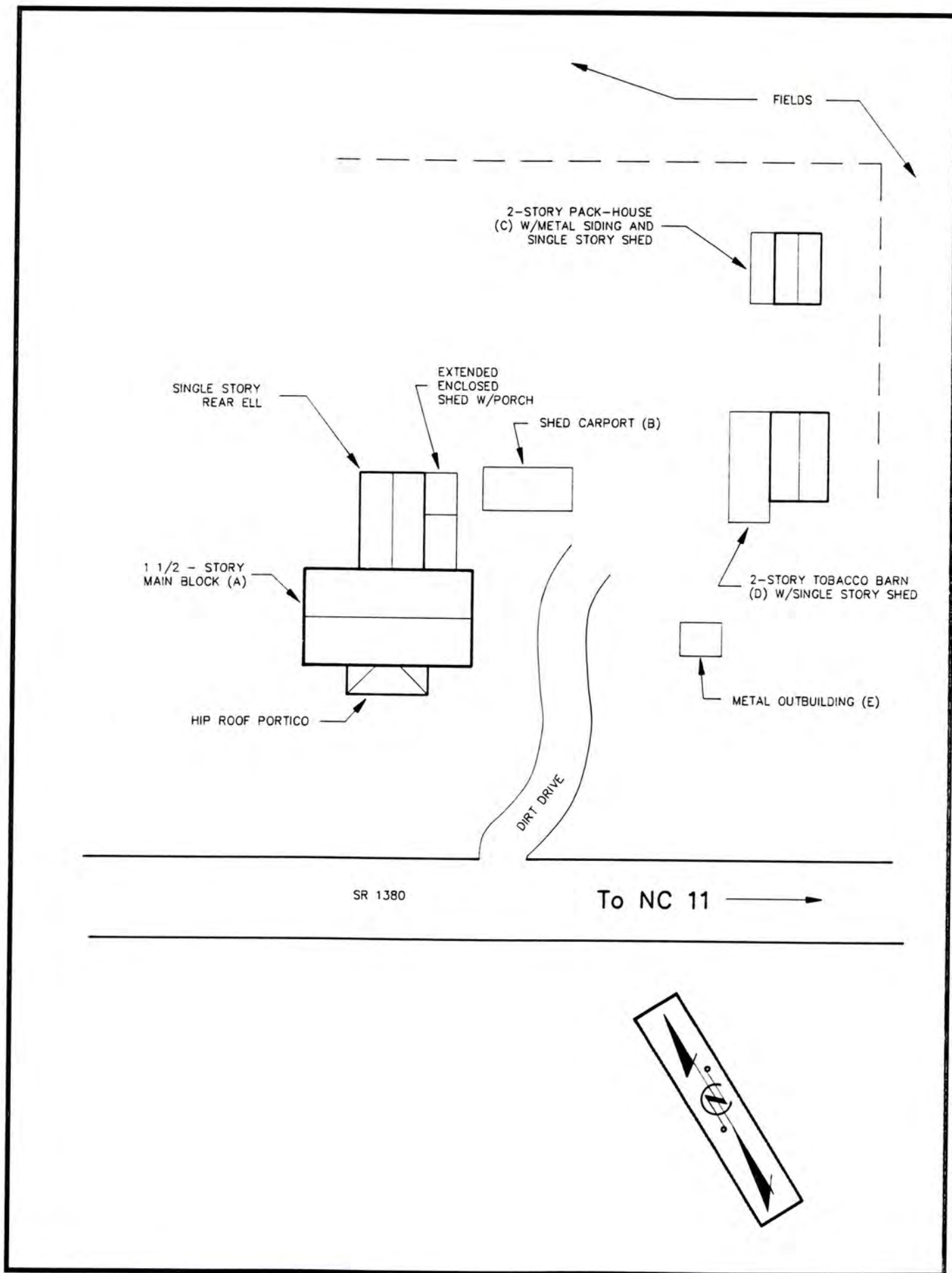


Figure IX.6 Sketch Map, George E. Houston House (#54)

NO SCALE

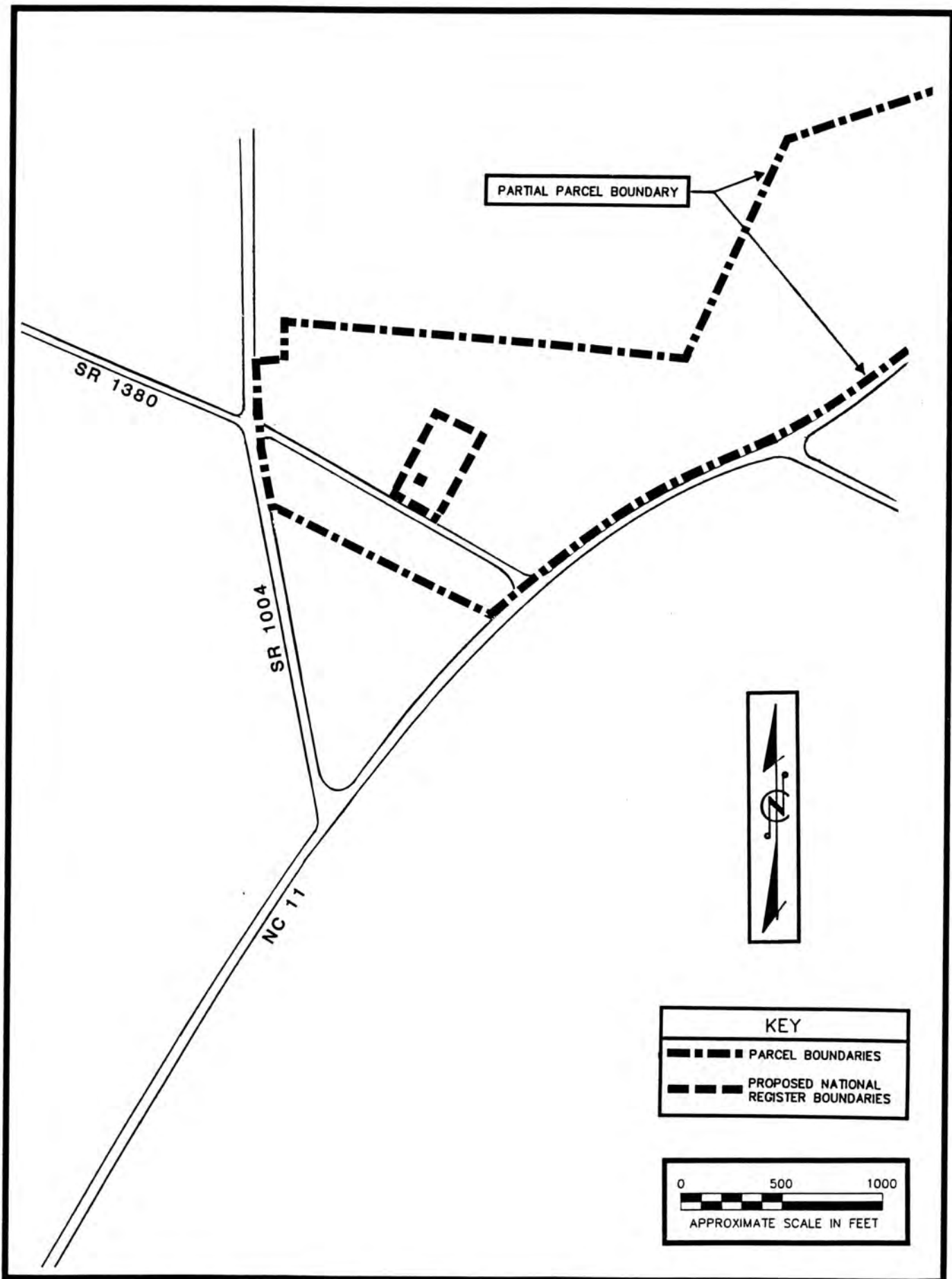


Figure IX.7 Proposed National Register Boundaries of George E. Houston House (#54)

Duplin Co.

WESLEY CHAPEL (#57)
(NE corner of junction of NC 11 and SR 1516)

In an 1887 account describing his service as a circuit-riding Methodist minister in Duplin County, Dr. Edgar L. Perkins recalled that in 1844 "a fine building was put up at [the Dark Branch community] and it was called Wesley Chapel" (Benfield 1976:3). That building--the oldest Methodist Church in the county--is the present Wesley Chapel.

The church is a plainly finished, one-story, weatherboarded building (Plate IX.10). Four nine-over-nine windows and a box cornice mark both of its side elevations. Its gable-front, principal elevation is pierced by two six-over-six windows, an octagonal gable-peak window, and a single central entry. The single entry was created in the 1930s, replacing the two doors that had once separately admitted the church's male and female parishioners. The porch shielding the entry was added in the 1960s, as was the long, one-story, weatherboarded, gable-end, education building at the rear (Benfield 1976:4-5) (Plate IX.11) (Figure IX.8).

Inside, the church retains a number of mid-nineteenth-century features (Plate IX.12). The dozen original or early handmade pews--arrayed along either side of a single center aisle--terminate at ends shaped like filled-in "h"s. The pulpit, which is adorned with recessed rectangular panels, is also an original or early feature. The four-panel doors that now serve two small corner rooms on either side of the vestibule are thought to have been the original front doors. Breaks in the runs of the ceiling boards indicate where the slave gallery was once located (Benfield 1976:4-5).

Wesley Chapel is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration A. One of Duplin's oldest churches, it is an excellent, largely intact example of mid-nineteenth-century, ecclesiastical architecture in the county. It falls within the exception of Criteria Consideration A, for it derives its primary significance from its architectural importance. The property's boundaries are those of the parcel and lot it occupies (Figure IX.9).



Plate IX.10
Wesley Chapel
(Property #57)



Plate IX.11
Wesley Chapel
(Property #57)



Plate IX.12
Wesley Chapel
Interior
(Property #57)

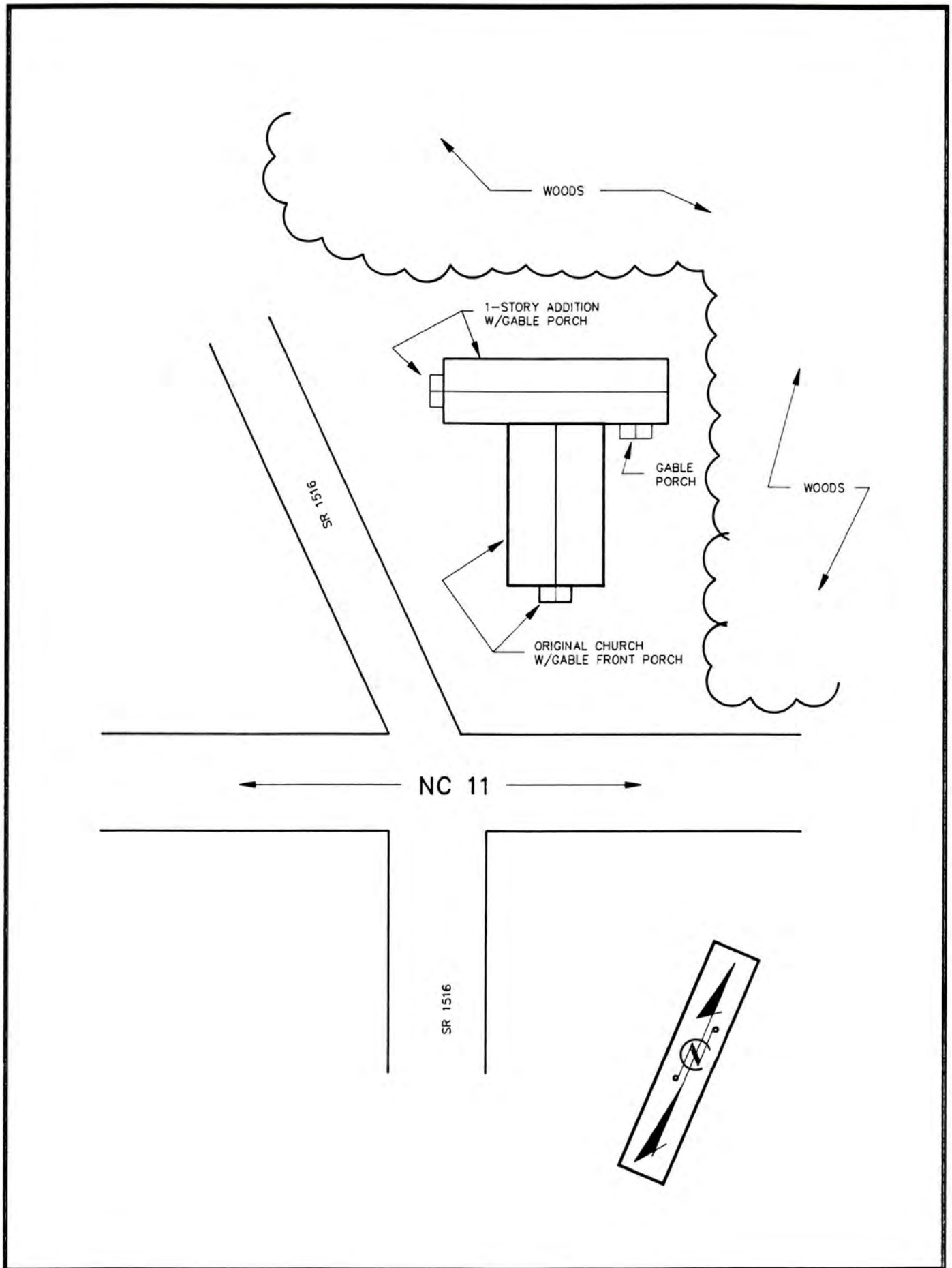


Figure IX.8 Sketch Map, Wesley Chapel (#57)

NO SCALE

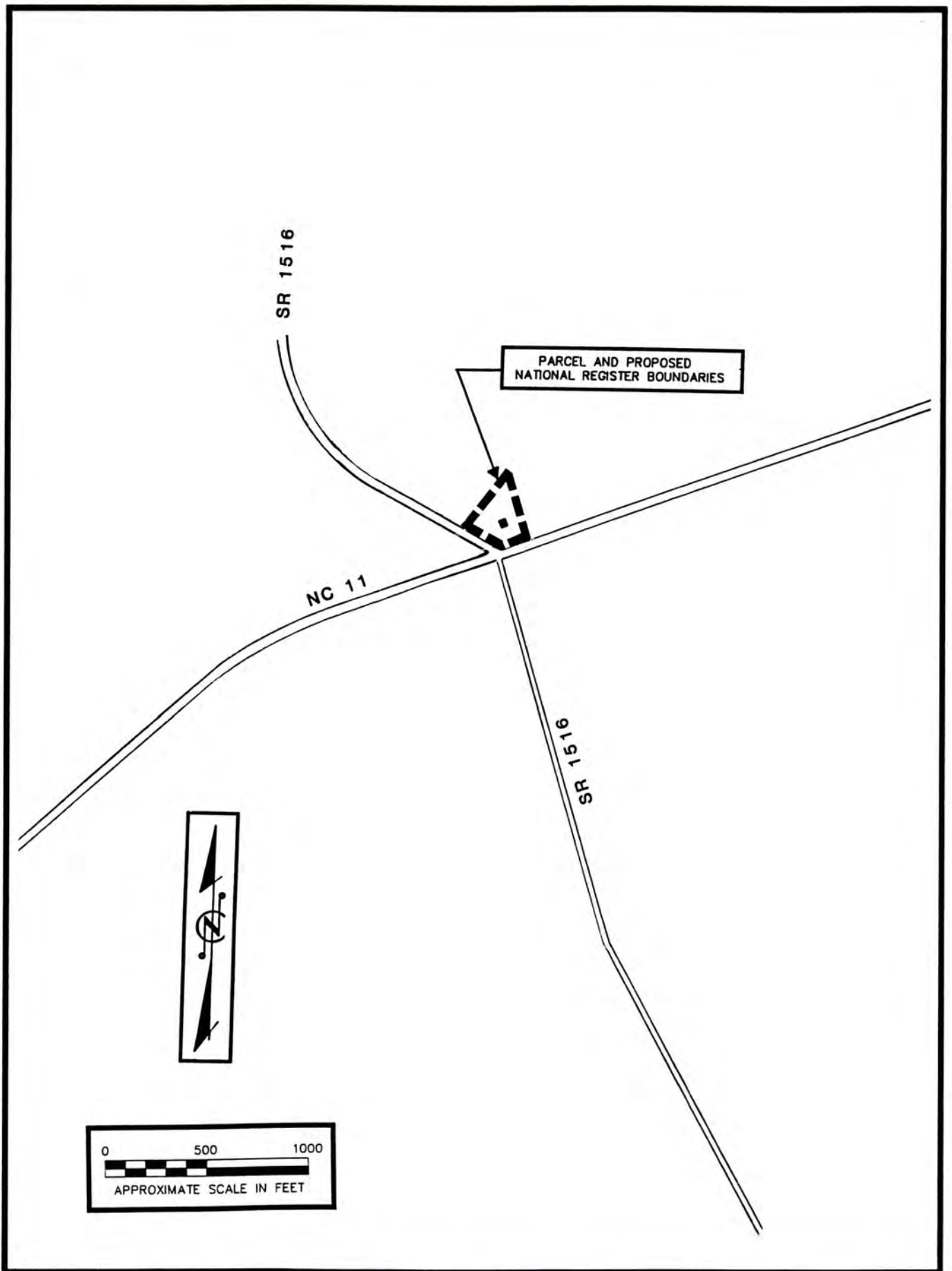


Figure IX.9 Proposed National Register Boundaries of Wesley Chapel (#57)

Duplin Co

MILLER FAMILY HOUSE (#65)
(Up 0.1 mile dirt lane, S side of NC 11, 0.4 miles W of SR 1300)

This largely intact, hall-parlor plan dwelling [A] appears to date from the late eighteenth century. It was part of the estate of William W. Miller (1807-1880), its earliest identified owner, who is buried in the Miller family cemetery (#62) to the northeast. In 1880 Miller bequeathed to his daughter, Louisa (1842-1918), a 465-acre tract which included the site of Miller's landing on the Northeast Cape Fear River, the family cemetery, and the present dwelling, referred to in Miller's will as the "Home Place" (Duplin County Deed Book 30, Page 596; Duplin County Map Book 5, Page 65). When and from whom Miller acquired the tract is uncertain. In 1828 he purchased 455 acres in the area from Barbara Lane, which may have included the house site (Duplin County Deed Book 4B, Page 10). However, as a number of factors suggest, the house was probably a Miller family dwelling which already stood in 1828. Its physical appearance--particularly its hand-wrought nails and the finish of its hall and exterior cornices--suggests a late eighteenth-century construction date. The Miller family owned property in the area in the eighteenth century. Miller's will referred to the house as the home place. And burials in the nearby family cemetery--which is thought to be the second oldest in the county--extend back at least two generations earlier than Miller. Col. Stephen Miller (c.1752-1826) and his wife, Winnifred (c.1772-1836), are buried there, as is Margaret McCulloch Miller (1735-1792), wife of George Miller (Sikes 1984:128; Outlaw n.d.:54; Kellam and Brown 1960:1-4). The late eighteenth-century appearance of the house suggests that it may have been built by Col. Miller and his wife, who buried a son, James Whitfield Miller (1796-1799), in the family cemetery at the close of the century.

The house's original block is one-room deep and one-story tall with a loft above (Plate IX.13). Exterior end, brick chimneys, not original, flank its flush gable ends, which are clad in weatherboards. The long northwest and southeast elevations are clad in horizontal, flush boards affixed to the frame by hand-wrought nails. The present principal elevation faces northwest across fields towards NC 11. It has four asymmetrically placed bays and no porch. The windows on either side of the elevation are filled with four-over-four sash that is not original; the two doors of vertical boards are also not original. The southeast elevation, now partially obscured by a one-story, weatherboarded, flush gable-end ell, may have been the original front facade (Plate IX.14). The Northeast Cape Fear River and Miller's landing were located to the southeast, albeit farther from the house than the present roadway. Further, lacking such factors as an immediately adjacent road, drainage concerns, hilly terrain, or a notable prospect--factors which do not appear to have played a part in the siting of the Miller Family House--eighteenth and early nineteenth-century, rural North Carolina dwellings were often oriented south or southeast towards the sun.

The most striking exterior decorative features of the main block are its front and rear, boxed cornices. Their double cyma reversa moldings would not have been out of place at a much larger plantation seat (Plate IX.15).

Inside, the original block retains its hall-parlor plan. The hall--the larger room at the northeast--retains much of its original Georgian style finish (Plate IX.16). Narrow moldings mark the wide, rectangular firebox opening, the surrounds, and the chair rail. Wider moldings form the ceiling cornice. A semi-enclosed, dogleg stair rises at the room's east corner, on the same wall as the fireplace. It retains its original chamfered newel post and turned balusters at its closed stringer. The stair door, mounted on H-L hinges, turns six raised panels towards the room. Raised panels and

H-L hinges also mark the four-panel door beneath the stairs. The underside of the boxed section of the stair, where it climbs the room's end wall, is finished with raised panels as well. Beaded boards from the latter part of the nineteenth century cover the walls of the parlor and the southeast room or hall. The finish of the hall, and the ell, also appear to date from the latter part of the nineteenth century rather than the eighteenth century. The arrangement of raised panels on the door separating the hall from the parlor is unusual (Plate IX.17). Four triangular panels enframe a diamond-shaped panel at the bottom third of the door; four rectangular panels adorn its upper two thirds. The source of the design of the bottom section of the door may well have been Plate XXVI of William Salmon's Palladio Londinensis, one of the most popular and influential builders' patternbooks in colonial America (Figure IX.10).

Three deteriorated outbuildings dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century stand to the house's southwest: a frame tobacco barn with metal sheds and asphalt siding [B] (Plate IX.18); a one-story, weatherboarded, frame outbuilding with a shed at its side [C] (Plate IX.19); and a tobacco barn of thin, round, saddle-notched logs [D] (Plate IX.20). The presence of the outbuildings recalls a time when the house was an integral part of an active farm (Figure IX.11).

The house is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A. One of Duplin County's earliest buildings, it is also one of the county's few standing resources associated with the pioneer Goshen settlement. The house is also believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. It retains much of its original integrity and is a rare and exceptional local example of a late eighteenth-century, Georgian style, hall-parlor plan dwelling. It is vacant and no longer important to the operation of a farm. All of the approximately 81-acre tract upon which it sits is therefore not included within the proposed National Register boundaries. However, the proposed boundaries include the dirt lane which leads from NC 11 to the dwelling; the adjacent outbuildings; and part of the cleared and overgrown area within which the house and outbuildings stand. These boundaries, delineated on Figure IX.12, allow the house to retain its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.



Plate IX.13
Miller Family House
(Property #65)



Plate IX.14
Miller Family House
(Property #65)

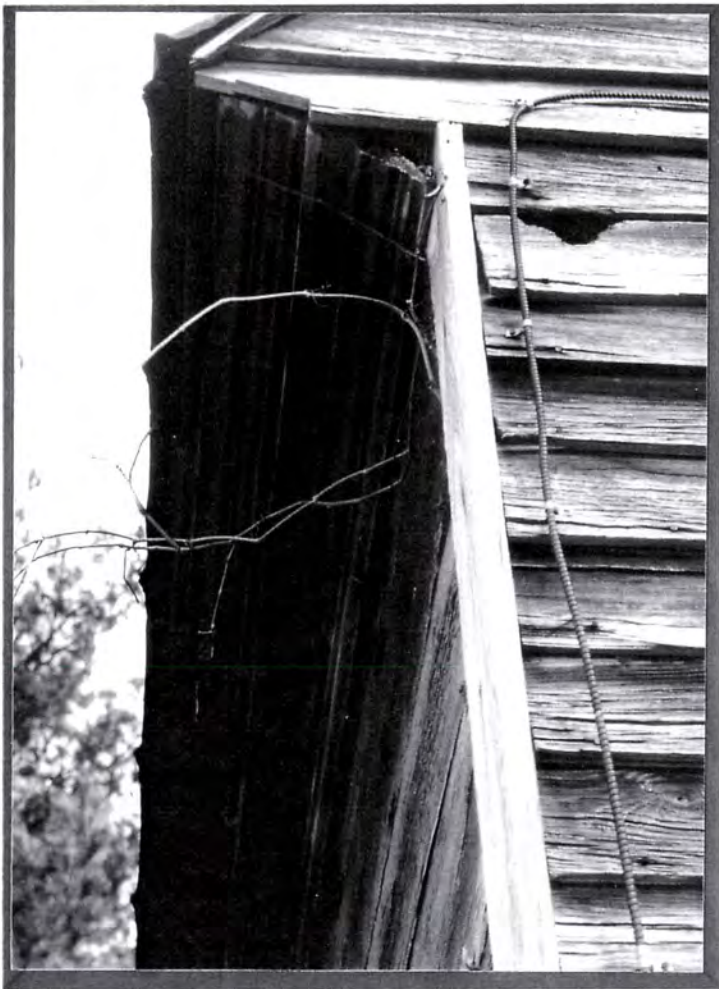


Plate IX.15
Miller Family House
Cornice Detail
(Property #65)

Plate IX.16
Miller Family House
Hall and Stairs
(Property #65)





Plate IX.17
Miller Family House
Door Between
Hall and Parlor
(Property #65)

Plate IX.18
Miller Family House
Tobacco Barn
(Property #65)

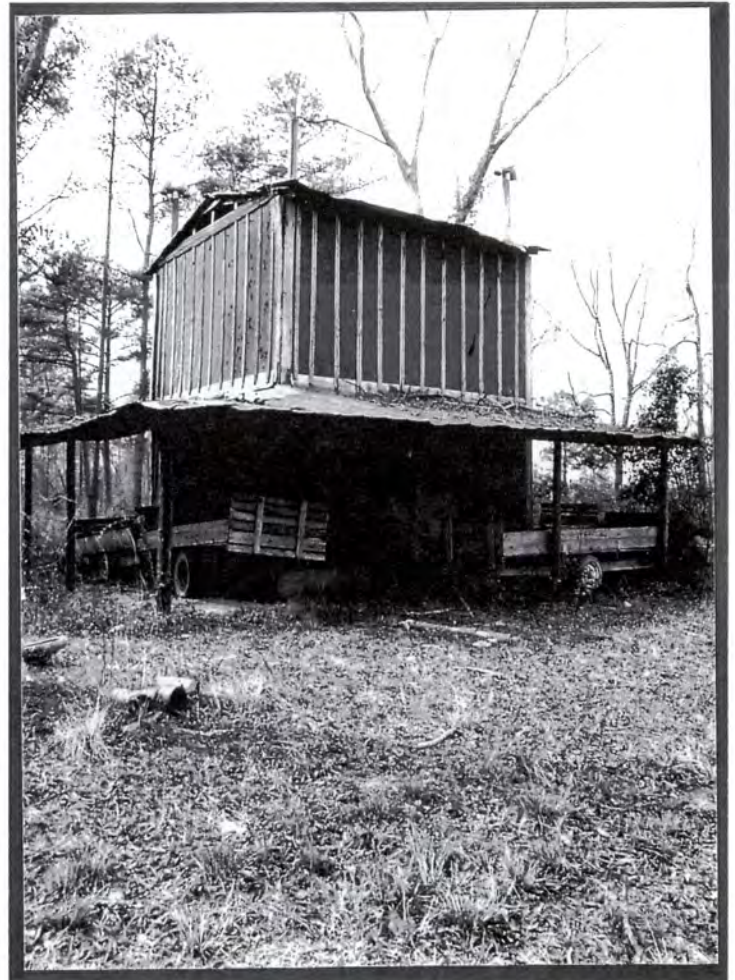




Plate IX.19
Miller Family House
Shed
(Property #65)



Plate IX.20
Miller Family House
Tobacco Barn
(Property #65)

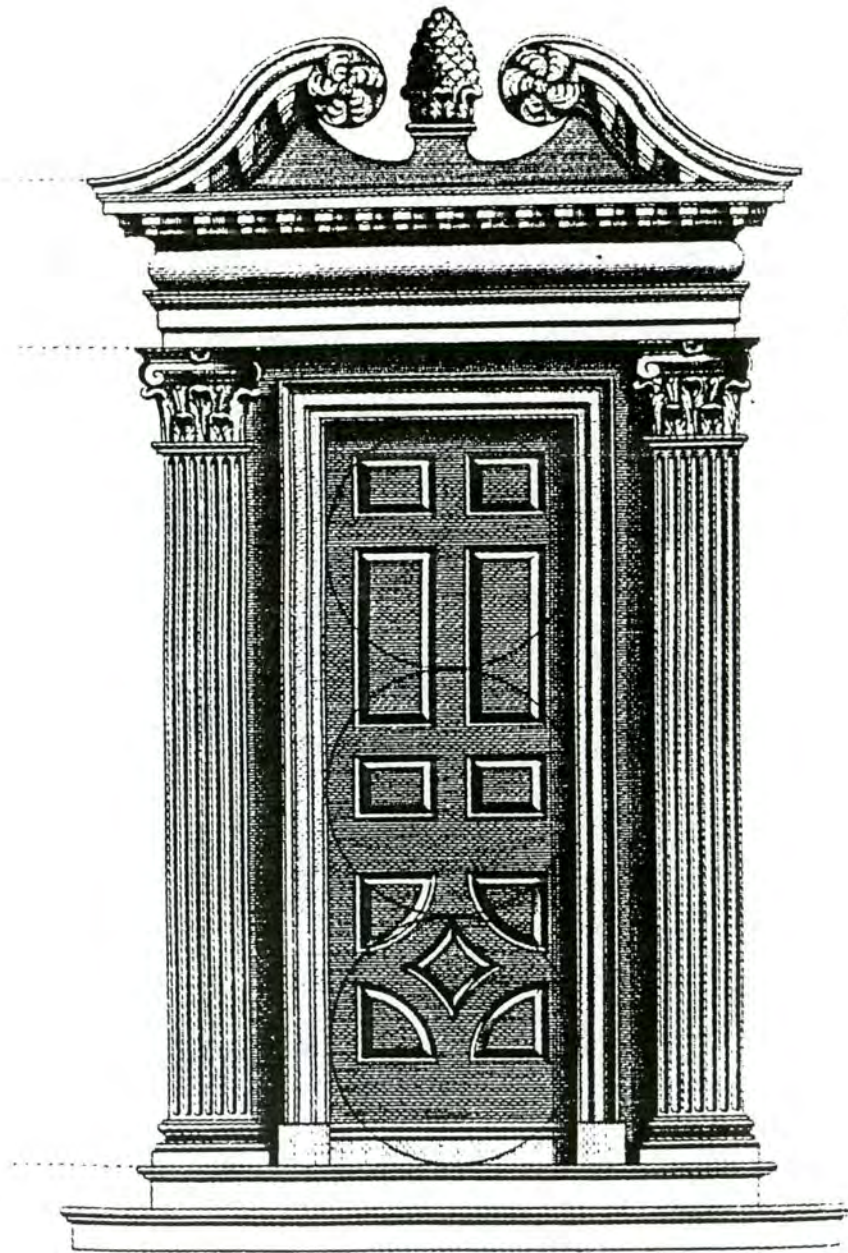


Figure IX.10 Plate XXVI of William Salmon's Palladio Londinensis
(Source: Bishir, North Carolina Architecture)

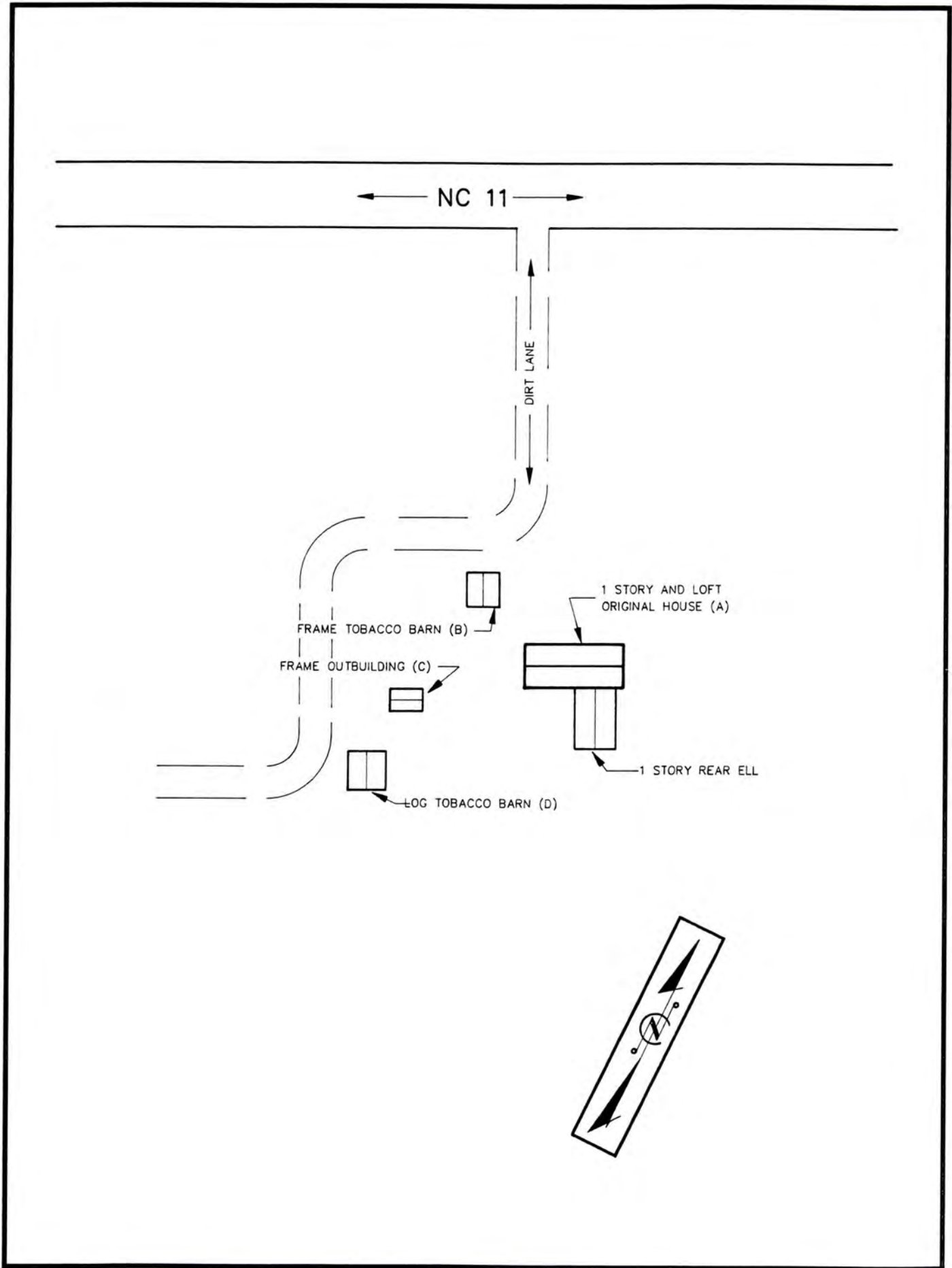


Figure IX.11 Sketch Map, Miller Family House (#65)

NO SCALE

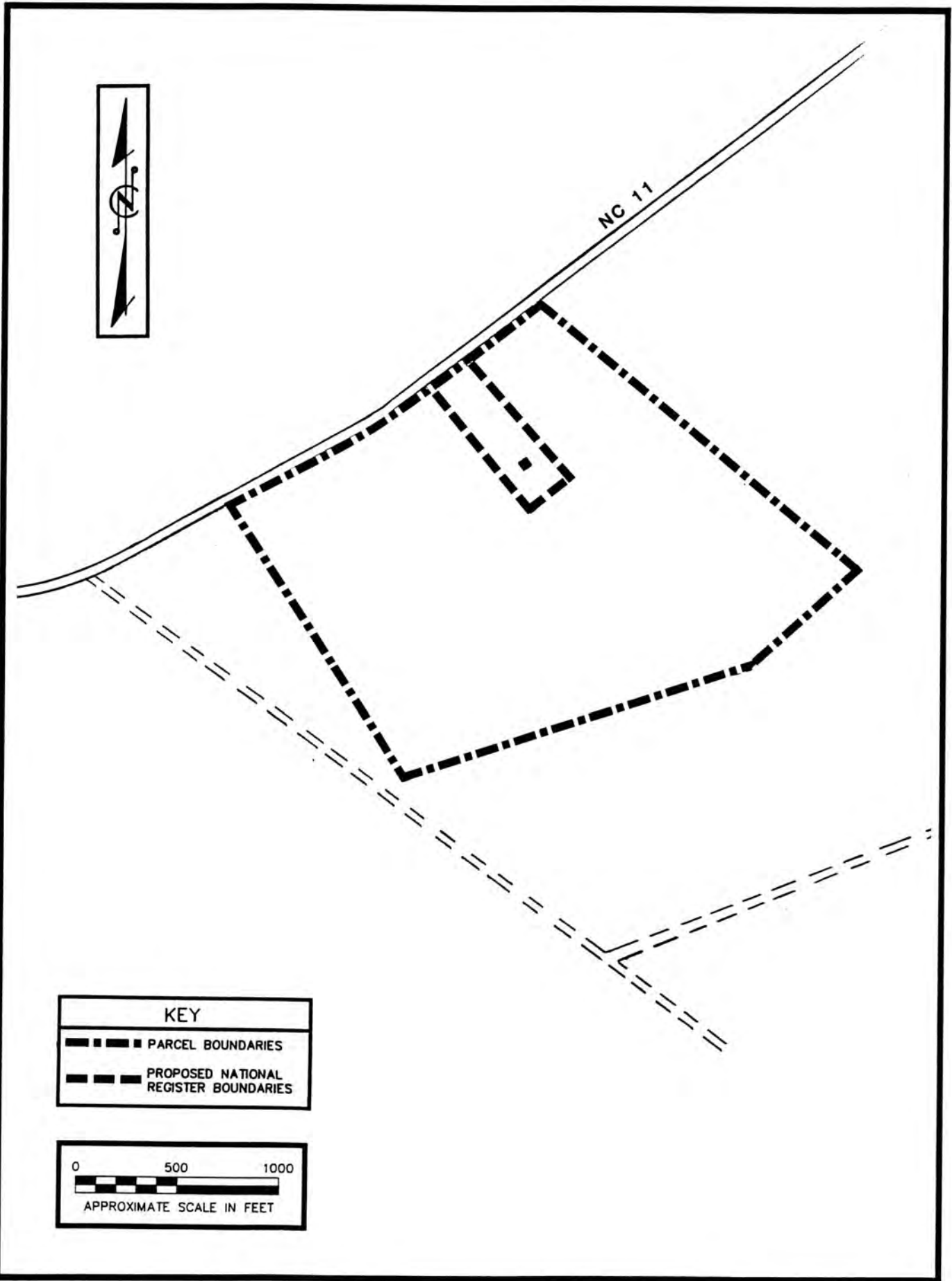


Figure IX.12 Proposed National Register Boundaries of Miller Family House (#65)

MILLER FAMILY CEMETERY (#62)
(End of Goshen Trailer Park Rd, S side of NC 11, 0.3 miles W of SR 1300)

The Miller Family Cemetery is the second oldest cemetery in Duplin County (Sikes 1984:128; Kellam and Brown 1960:1-4). (The oldest is Kenansville's Routledge Cemetery.) Two of its approximately thirty gravestones--those of Margaret McCulloch Miller (1735-1792) and James Whitfield Miller (1796-1799)--mark late eighteenth-century burials (Plate IX.21). The cemetery may date from as early as the mid-eighteenth century, for it is said to have been the principal burying ground of the Goshen settlement, which in 1751 was the site of the first official court to meet in the county (Outlaw n.d.:54; Sikes 1984:2). It probably includes graves which are no longer marked, for local historian A. T. Outlaw wrote in the 1930s that the markers to the first individuals buried in the Miller and even earlier Routledge cemeteries "have long since fallen and rotted away" (Outlaw n.d.:54).

For a number of reasons, the cemetery's eighteenth-century date is not surprising. It is located near the former community of Goshen, within one of the first settled areas in the county. It is also located close by the Goshen Swamp and the Northeast Cape Fear River (Sikes 1984:2). In fact, the larger tract of which the cemetery was once a part included a landing to the southeast on the river (Duplin County Deed Book 30, Page 596; Duplin County Map Book 5, Page 65). The landing must have been one of the northernmost on the Northeast Cape Fear, for navigation on the river is said to have ended not far above it. Further, the cemetery stands just southeast of the eighteenth-century Great Road or Sarecta to the Welch Tract Road, now NC 11 (Sikes 1984:97, 99, 152).

Most of those interred in the burying ground have the surname Miller. Other surnames include Hicks, Carr, and McIver. The cemetery was part of a large tract of land owned by William M. Miller at his death in 1880, which included the family "Home Place"--the late eighteenth-century Miller Family House (#65)--which still stands about 250 yards to the southwest (Duplin County Deed Book 30, Page 596; Duplin County Map Book 5, Page 65).

The cemetery is located at the end of a row of mobile homes, which screen and separate it from the Miller Family House. An intact twentieth-century brick wall encloses it and its gravemarkers are upright and in good condition. Its grounds, however, are overgrown with tall grasses and weeds (Figure IX.13). Two tall marble obelisks raised over the graves of William W. Miller (1807-1880) and his first wife, Rachel W. Miller (1817-1857), dominate the graveyard (Plate IX.22). The tall marble cross erected over the remains of their daughter, Louisa W. Miller (1842-1918), stands in line with them. The remainder of the gravemarkers consist of shorter obelisks, and tablets with flat, semicircular, and serpentine tops. Aligned roughly in rows, the markers face east. The burials primarily span the nineteenth century. Louisa's 1918 marker is the most recent.

The Miller Family Cemetery is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration D. It is the second oldest cemetery in Duplin County and is associated with its earliest period of settlement. It is one of the last surviving links with the no longer extant settlement of Goshen. Its gravemarkers are intact and it retains its integrity. Because it derives its primary significance from its age and its association with the county's earliest period of settlement, it falls within the exception of Criteria Consideration D. The cemetery's boundaries are defined by the brick walls that enframe it (Figure IX.14).



Plate IX.21
Miller Family
Cemetery
(Property #62)

Plate IX.22
Miller Family
Cemetery
(Property #62)



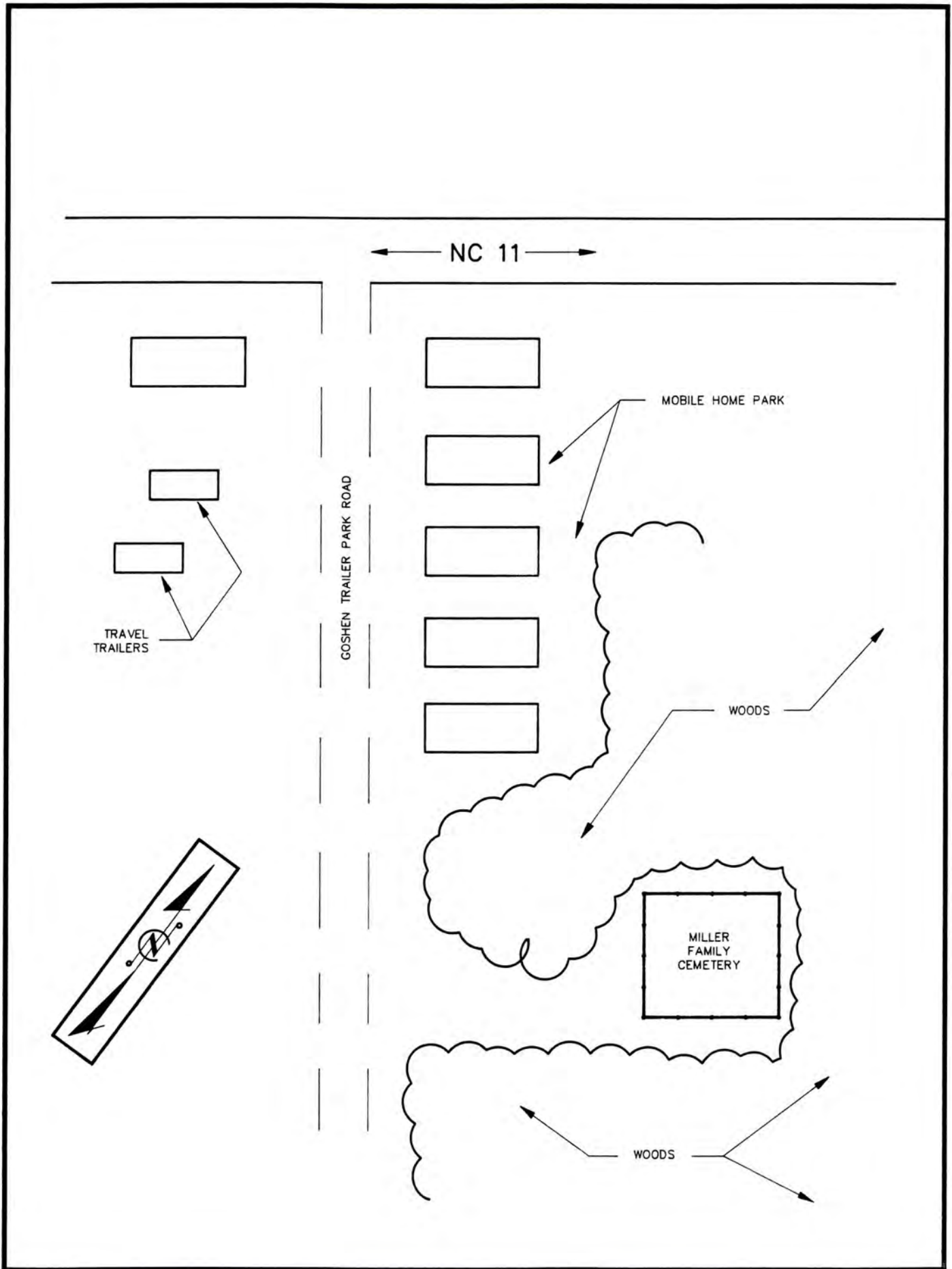


Figure IX.13 Sketch Map, Miller Family Cemetery (#62)

NO SCALE

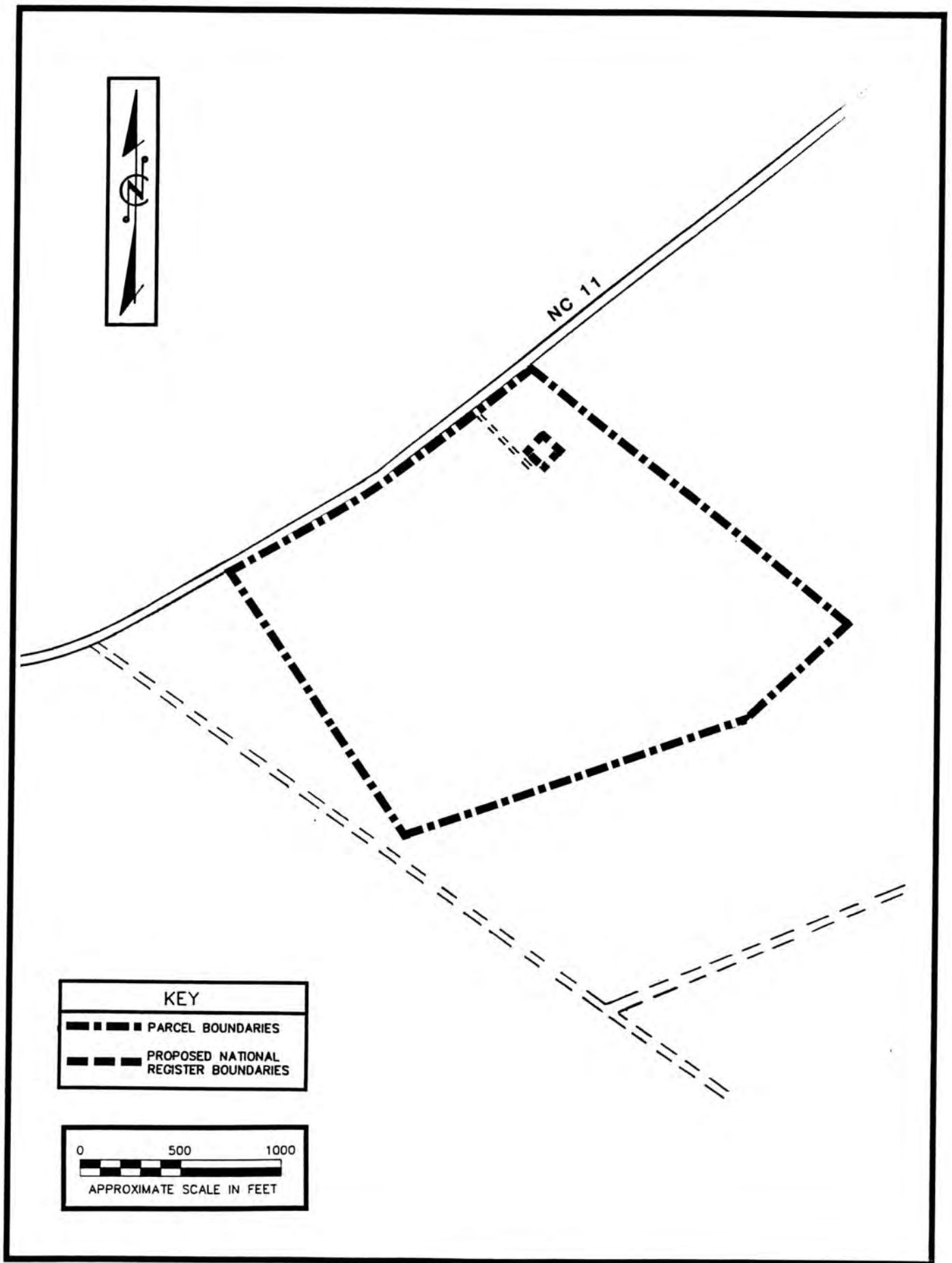


Figure IX.14 Proposed National Register Boundaries of Miller Family Cemetery (#62)

DP154
SL + JOE

GASTON KORNEGAY HOUSE (#51)
(W side of NC 111, opposite junction with NC 11) Duplin Co

This large, intact, two-story dwelling was erected about 1903 by Gaston "Gatt" Kornegay. A farmer of tobacco and other crops, Kornegay was also a mule dealer. His stable once stood in front of the house, at the intersection of NC 11 and NC 111 (Mercer 1993; Martin 1993). The crossroads still bears the name Kornegay.

The house combines a traditional form with popular, turn-of-the-century, Queen Anne style adornment [A]. The three-bay, front block is two stories tall and one-room deep--the traditional I-house form (Plate IX.23). It is visible from NC 11 down an alleè of pine trees. Sheathed in weatherboards, the block features a full-facade, two-tier porch and a gable-end roof bracketed by exterior end, brick chimneys. The long ell extending to the block's rear, which gives the house an "L" shape, also utilizes the two-story, single-pile, I-house form. A narrow, two-story ell, parallel to the main block, in turn extends from the principal ell. A number of decorative features add a popular, late nineteenth-century flair to these traditional forms. Sawn and pierced spandrels and turned posts and balusters adorn the upper tier of the front porch. Sawn spandrels fringe the lower tier's modern columns. Sidelights and a transom enframe the central, principal entry; the doors leading out onto the porch above are flanked by sidelights as well. A facade gable rises above the central bay of the main block's front elevation. The cornice returns at the gable ends of the main block and the ells terminate at raised brackets. A diamond-shaped panel with an applied wooden star adds further adornment to the gable end of the secondary rear ell. The rear of the main block and the two ells embrace an early, two-tier, screened porch (Plate IX.24).

Three outbuildings stand to the house's rear: a weatherboarded, gable-front shed [B] (Plate IX.25); a second, smaller, weatherboarded, gable-front shed [C]; and an open, three-bay, shed-roofed garage [D] (Plate IX.26). A mobile home with an enclosed shed addition also stands to the south [E] (Figure IX.15).

The Kornegay House is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. It is one of the largest turn-of-the-century farmhouses in Duplin County and well represents the meeting of traditional forms and popular decorative devices in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house stands, with the outbuildings and mobile home, on a tree-shaded, four-acre tract which extends south and east to highways 11 and 111. Within this tract, which forms its proposed boundaries, it retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association (Figure IX.16).



Plate IX.23
Gaston Kornegay
House
(Property #51)



Plate IX.24
Gaston Kornegay
House
(Property #51)



Plate IX.25
Gaston Kornegay
House, Shed
(Property #51)



Plate IX.26
Gaston Kornegay
House, Shed
and Garage
(Property #51)

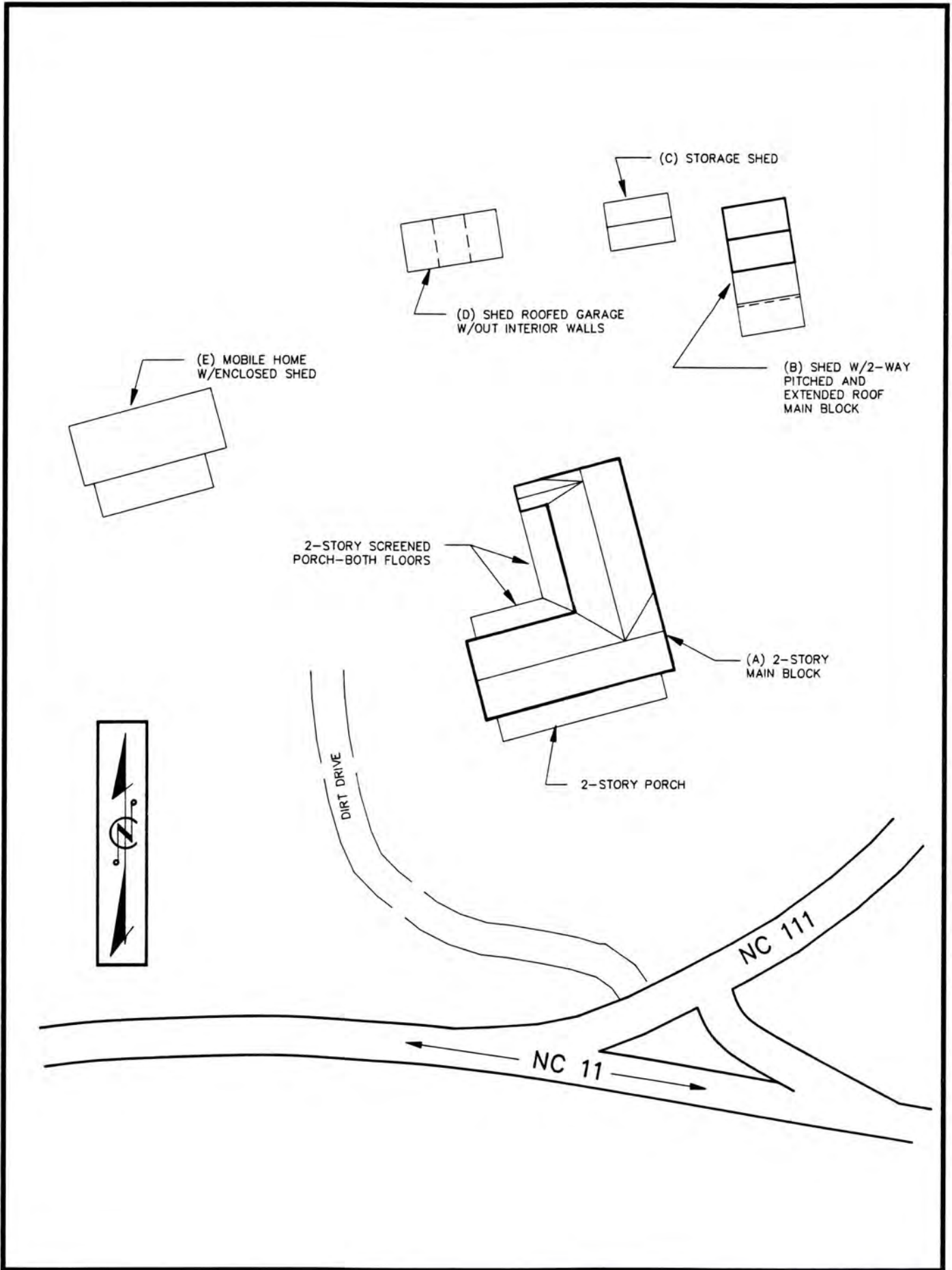


Figure IX.15 Sketch Map, Gaston Kornegay House (#51)

NO SCALE

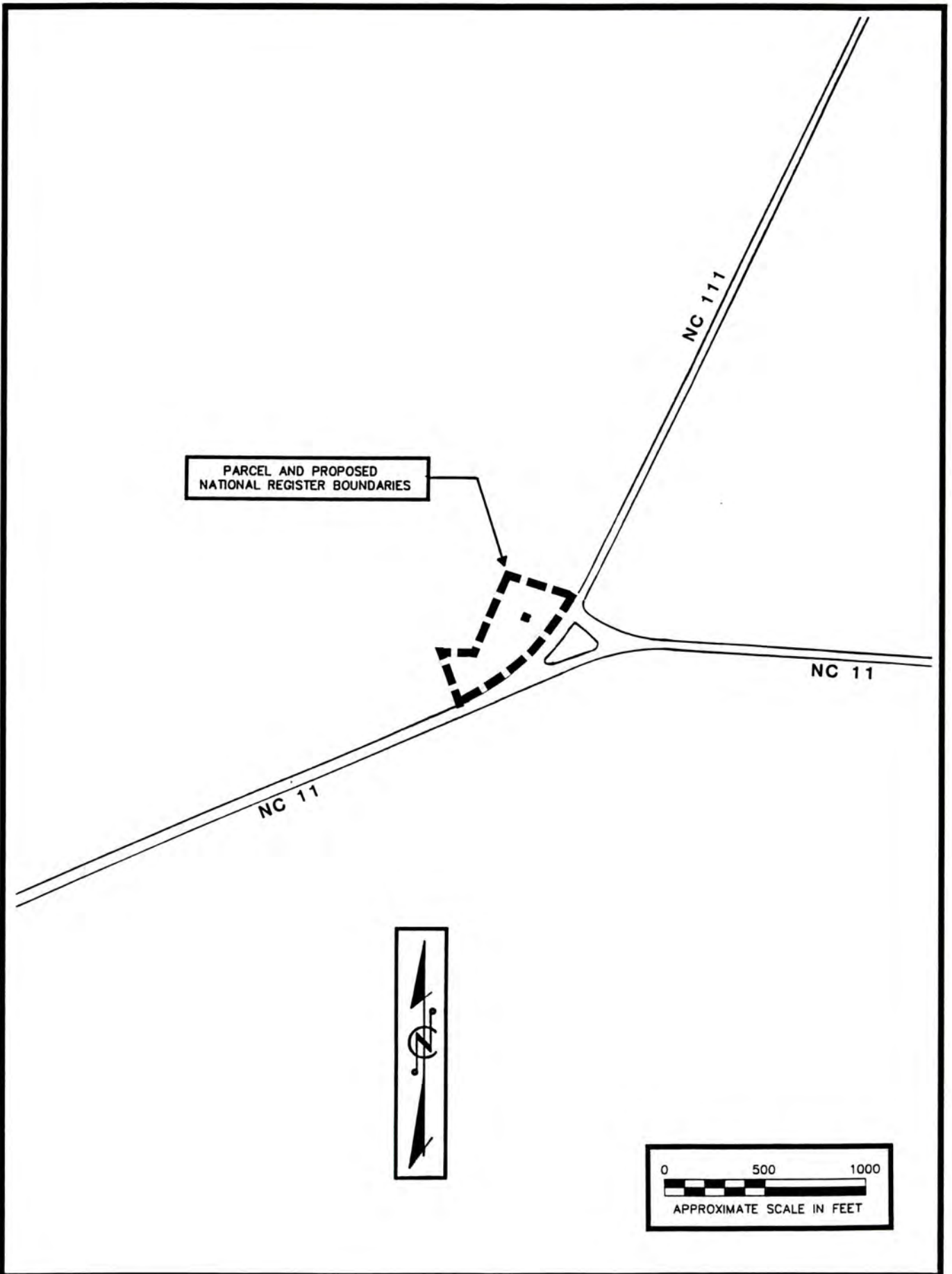


Figure IX.16 Proposed National Register Boundaries of Gaston Kornegay House (#51)

DP152

JOHN MAXWELL HOUSE (#63)
(Up 0.1 mile dirt lane, N side of NC 11, 0.6 miles E of SR 1554)

The coastal cottage form, flush gable ends, and general appearance of the main block of this plainly finished dwelling [A] suggest a mid-nineteenth-century date of construction. Its earliest identified owners were John and Catherine Maxwell, who deeded it with 200 acres to William H. Maxwell in 1869 (Duplin County Deed Book 91, Page 539). John Maxwell lived in the area at least between the year 1853 and 1854, when he served as postmaster of the nearby, no longer extant, Resaca post office (Martin 1993). The property has passed through a number of owners since William H. and Lusy A. Maxwell deeded it to Henry Graham in 1913 (Duplin County Deed Book 163, Page 435).

Two rooms deep and one-story-and-a-loft tall, the main block features a gable-end roof which extends in an unbroken sweep over both its rear shed rooms and a recessed porch and shed room at its front elevation. The three bays at the rear elevation--a door and two windows--are asymmetrically placed (Plate IX.27). The front elevation's four bays--two central doors and a window at the porch and a window at the left-hand (west) shed room--are also not symmetrically placed (Plate IX.28). Flush boards sheath the recessed porch; the remainder of the block is sided with weatherboards. Plain box cornices pass beneath the front and rear eaves. The roof is flush at the end gables. A one-story, one-room-deep ell has been added at the main block's east gable end. The main block's left (west) gable end is marked by a stretcher-bond brick chimney erected upon the large rubble base of an earlier stack. Plain board surrounds enframe the block's entries and six-over-six windows.

One of the largest collections of outbuildings in the vicinity of the study area survives in association with the house. Five twentieth-century, frame tobacco barns [B-F] (Plate IX.29) and a packhouse [G] (Plate IX.30) line the west side of the dirt farm lane which leads up to it. To the west of the lane and the house, at the end of the row, three small, deteriorated, frame outbuildings stand adjacent to each other (Plate IX.31). The two smallest buildings at either end [H and J] have gable-front roofs, the building in the middle [I]--which may have been a striphouse--has a gable-end roof (Figure IX.17).

The house is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C, for it retains its traditional coastal cottage form largely intact and is a rare, early, local example of that once regionally popular form. It is also believed to be potentially eligible under Criterion A for, with the active outbuildings and fields included within its boundaries, it reflects the historic nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural traditions which have characterized and continue to characterize rural life in Duplin County. The entire 188-acre tract upon which the house stands is no longer centered around the dwelling and has lost part of its historic integrity. It includes a large collection of modern silos and barns beyond a farm pond to the house's (north) rear, as well as two twentieth-century residences and separate collections of outbuildings not directly associated with the house at the west. The entire tract is therefore not included within the proposed boundaries. Rather, the suggested boundaries include the cultivated fields to the east of the dirt farm lane between the pond and NC 11, and part of the fields to the west of the farm lane, including the outbuildings associated with the house, but excluding the two dwellings and their associated outbuildings on the western side of the tract. NC 11 forms the southern boundary. These boundaries, delineated on Figure IX.18, allow the house to retain its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Handbook
Ground
side



Plate IX.27
John Maxwell House
(Property #63)



Plate IX.28
John Maxwell House
(Property #63)



Plate IX.29
John Maxwell House
Tobacco Barns
(Property #63)

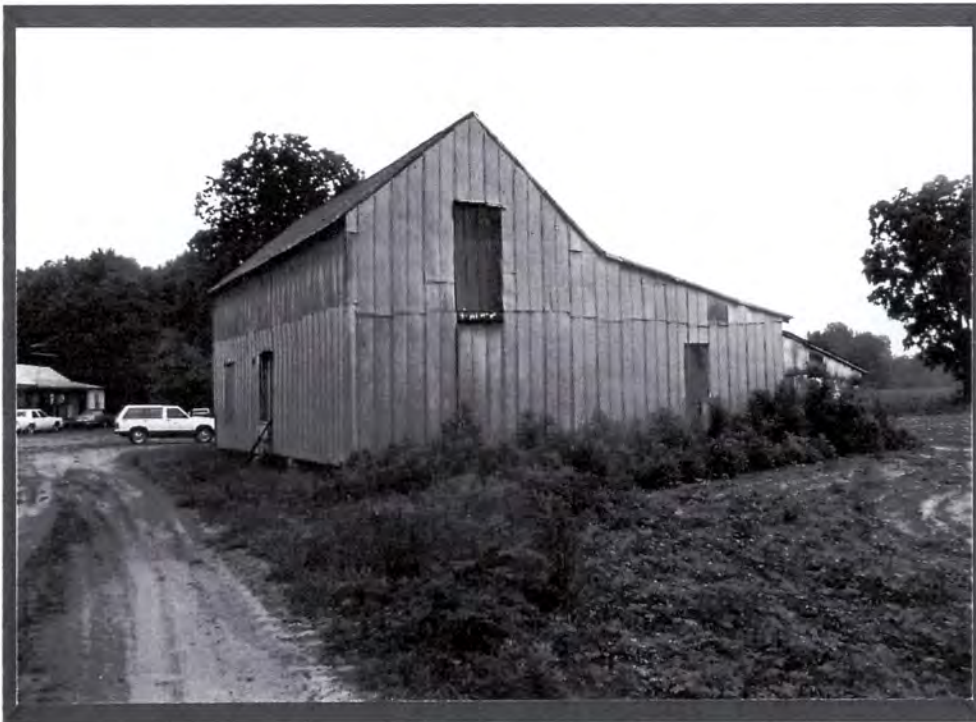


Plate IX.30
John Maxwell House
Packhouse
(Property #63)



Plate IX.31
John Maxwell House
Outbuildings
(Property #63)

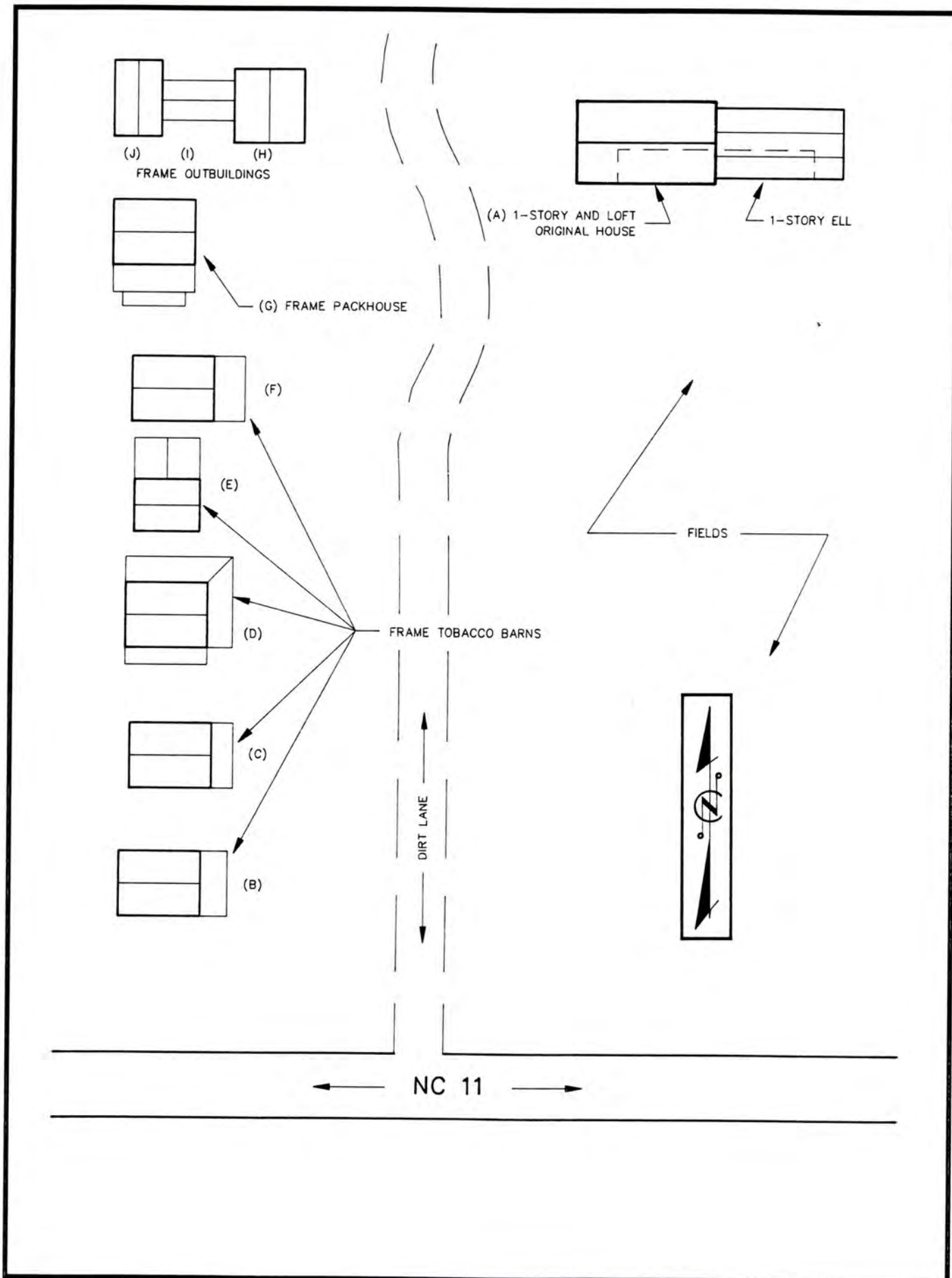


Figure IX.17 Sketch Map, John Maxwell House (#63)

NO SCALE

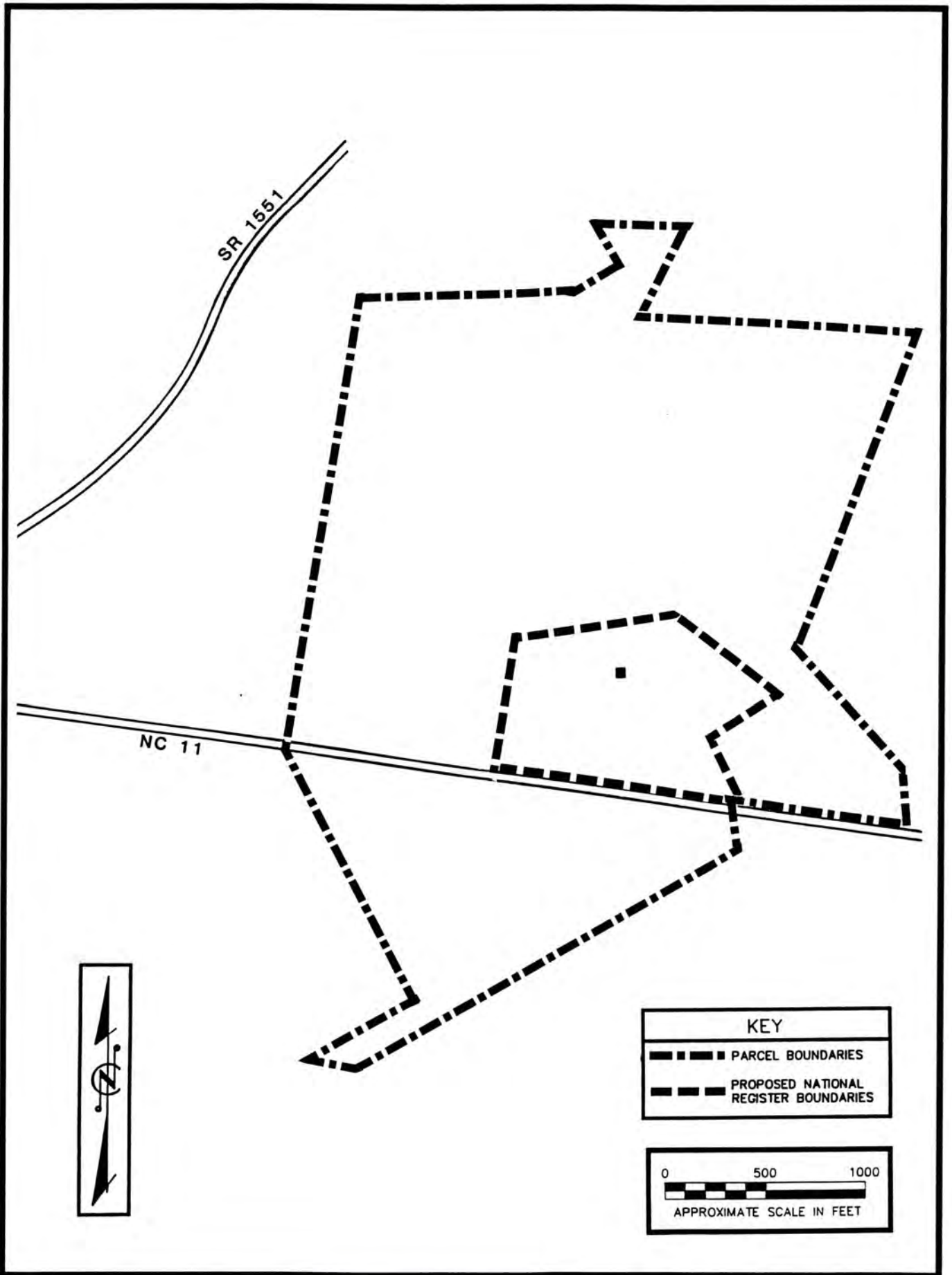


Figure IX.18 Proposed National Register Boundaries of John Maxwell House (#63)

DP 178
NR 2/95

HEBRON CHURCH (#50)
(N side of SR 1551, 0.15 miles E of SR 1554)

A stone marker in front of Hebron Church states that the Presbyterian congregation, organized in 1886, erected the present building in 1890-1891. The building, in excellent condition, is almost unchanged since that time.

The small, gable-front church is one-story tall and sheathed in weatherboards (Plate IX.32). Paired, four-panel doors sheltered by a modern metal canopy form its single front bay. Three nine-over-nine windows pierce each of its side elevations (Plate IX.33). The simply finished sanctuary within is virtually unaltered (Plate IX.34). It retains its original floorboards and horizontal, beaded-board walls. The twenty handmade pews extend from the walls to the single central aisle, where they terminate at trefoil-capped ends. The dark, heavy, Victorian Gothic lectern appears to be contemporary with the building. The unadorned, battered, board surrounds at the windows and entry taper up to gently angled pediments.

The church is the property's main potentially eligible resource. The cemetery which wraps around its sides and rear is included as part of that resource (Plate IX.35). Two-thirds of the cemetery's approximately fifty-two gravemarkers are more than fifty years old. Most of the markers are located in its northeastern half, which is enclosed by an early cast-iron fence. They are primarily marble and granite tablets with flat or semicircular tops. The oldest legible markers date from the turn of the century (Sikes 1983:80-82) (Figure IX.19).

Hebron Church is believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration A. It is a beautifully preserved example of late nineteenth-century, ecclesiastical architecture in Duplin County. It falls within the exception of Criteria Consideration A, for it derives its primary significance from its architectural importance. The cemetery is subsidiary to the church, which is the main potentially eligible resource, and therefore does not have to meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration D. The boundaries of the church are those of the parcel and lot which it occupies (Figure IX.20).



Plate IX.32
Hebron Church
(Property #50)



Plate IX.33
Hebron Church
(Property #50)



Plate IX.34
Hebron Church
Interior
(Property #50)



Plate IX.35
Hebron Church
Cemetery
(Property #50)

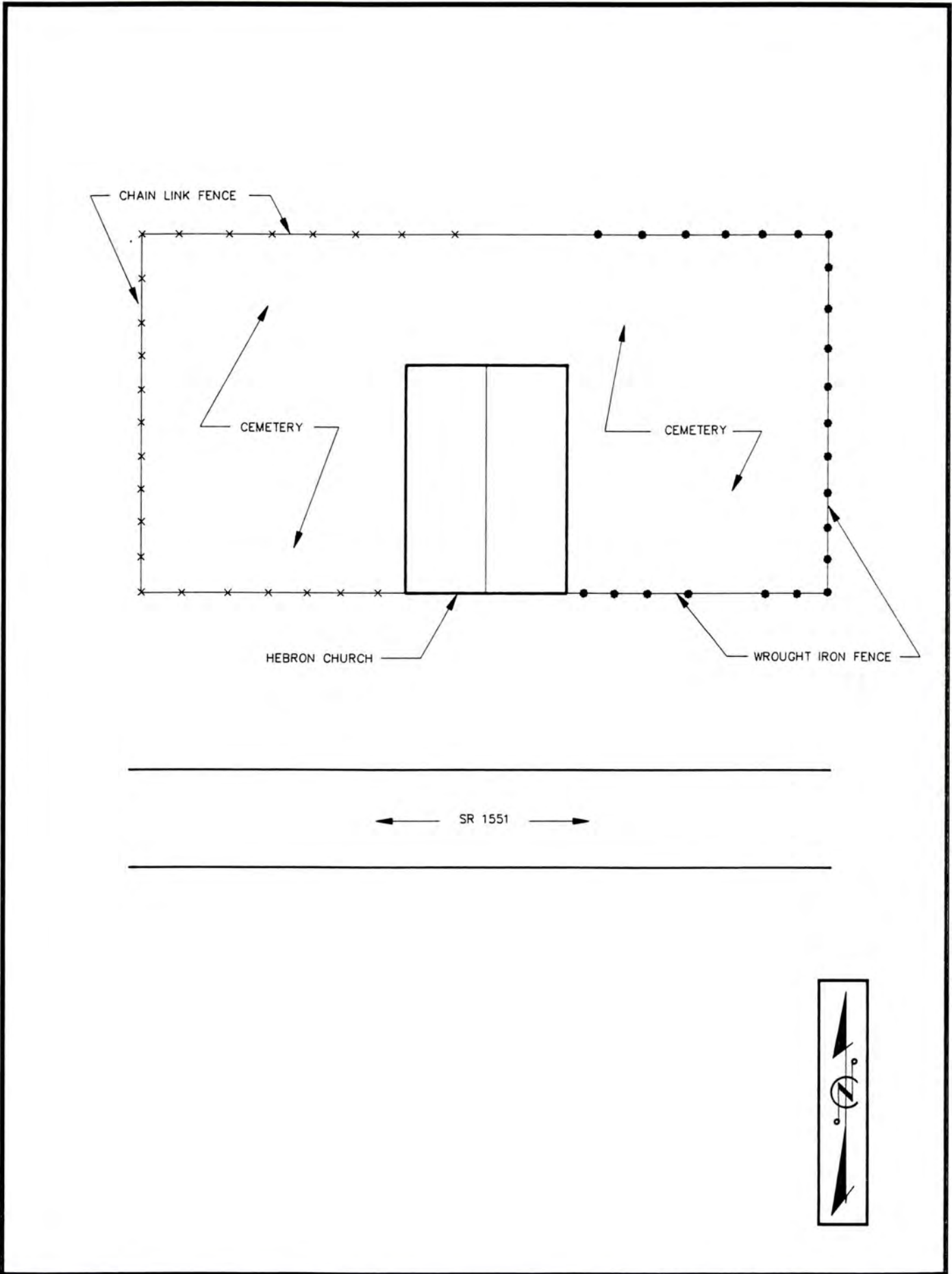


Figure IX.19 Sketch Map, Hebron Church (#50)

NO SCALE

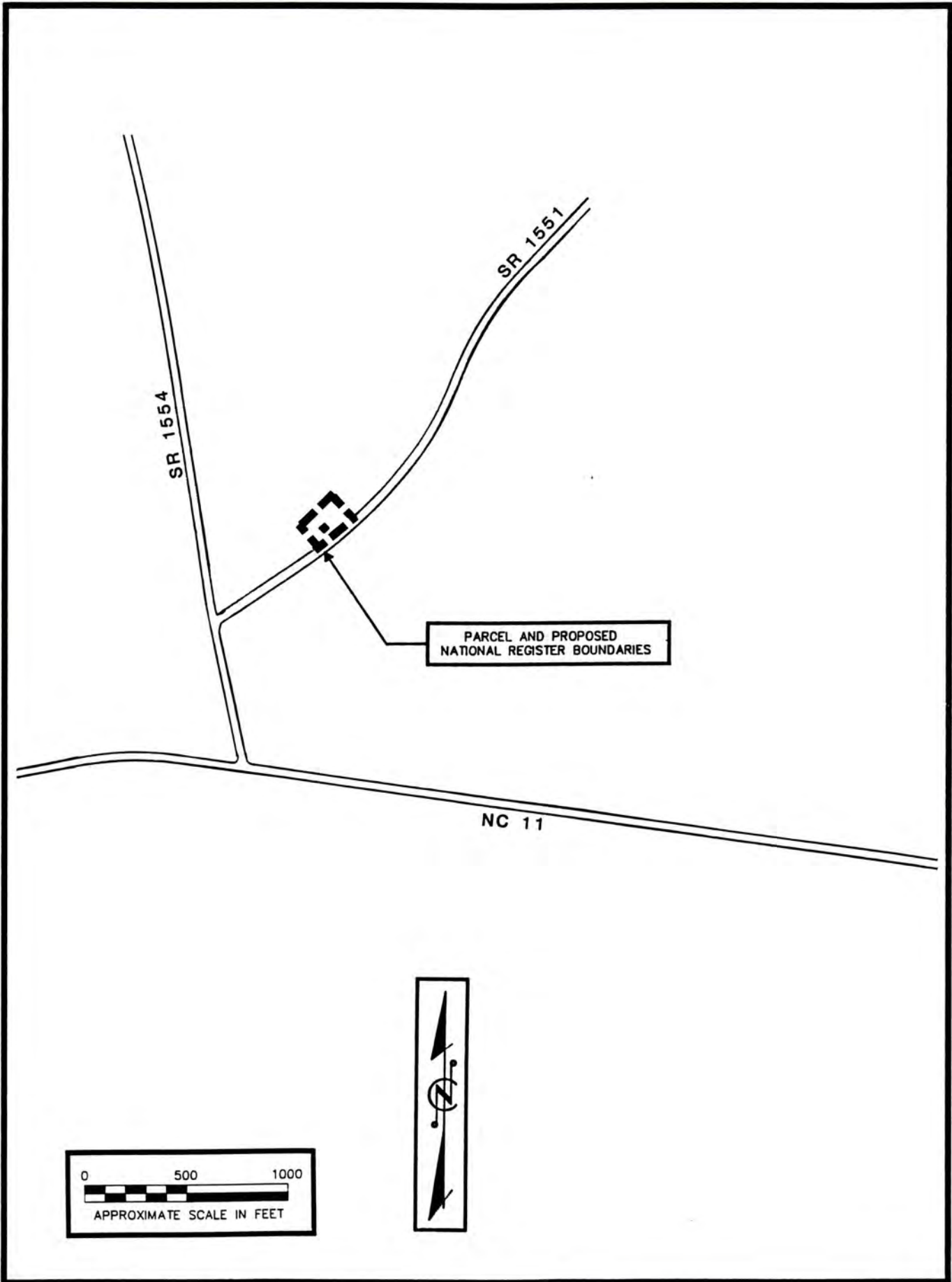


Figure IX.20 Proposed National Register Boundaries of Hebron Church (#50)

PINK HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT (#2-46)
(Roughly bounded by Lee, Clay, West Park, Jones, and Macon Streets)

Pink Hill is located in Pink Hill township in the southwestern tip of Lenoir County. The Duplin-Lenoir county line forms its western boundary (with the exception of a tiny section which extends into Duplin County) and NC 11 passes through it from Duplin County on its way to Kinston. Its historic core, primarily erected between 1905 and 1935, is intact and is believed to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district under National Register Criteria A and C. Pink Hill is believed to be eligible under Criterion A as representative of early twentieth-century, small town, rural development in Lenoir County. It is believed to be eligible under Criterion C because its buildings, taken as a whole, represent a variety of early twentieth-century architectural forms and styles, and are a significant, distinguishable entity. The forms include traditional one- and two-story, one-room-deep, gable-end houses; one-story, gable-front and hip-roofed cottages; and two-story, L-plan dwellings. The styles include the Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. Through their design and their setting on small lots in a regular grid of streets, the district's dwellings, churches, school, and stores convey a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness. The setting and design, coupled with the almost complete absence of intrusions and non-contributing resources, further contribute to the feeling of time and place within Pink Hill, which has changed little in the past sixty years.

The district is roughly bounded on the east by Jones Street and West Park Circle, on the south by Macon Street, on the west by Lee Street, and on the north by NC 11 (Figure IX.21). It includes approximately 45 principal properties (not including outbuildings). More than 85 percent of these are believed to be contributing properties. The district also contains a number of vacant lots.

History

The original community of Pink Hill was located on the property of Lenoir County farmer Anthony Davis (1819-1894), about four miles southeast of the present town. The community had been established by 1847, when a post office was opened there. According to local tradition, the community was named for the wild, pink flowers which blanketed the small hill upon which Davis' farmhouse stood. In 1868 the post office was shuttered; three years later it was reestablished on the farm of William Aretus Jones, about halfway between the original and present communities. In 1908 the office was shifted one final time, to the present Pink Hill, bringing its name with it (Vertical File n.d.; Yates 1987).

Present Pink Hill was established at the Lenoir-Duplin county line around 1903. The new location gave the town access to a narrow-gauge rail line, operated by the Gay Lumber Company, which ran from Kinston to Pink Hill and then on to Beulaville and Chinquapin in Duplin County. The tracks passed through town east of present Jones Street and NC 11. In 1906--by which date, according to the Kinston Press, the narrow-gauge service was "already doing a fine business of this class"--the line was acquired by the Kinston-Carolina Railroad (Vertical File n.d.; Yates 1987; Kinston Free Press 1906:94). The company began daily service between Pink Hill and Kinston and soon after converted the line to a permanent, standard-gauge road capable of carrying passengers and freight. In 1929 the line, by then part of the Norfolk-Southern system, was abandoned and its track was subsequently taken up (Kinston Free Press 1906:94; Yates 1987; Carmichael 1950).

The town was moved to its new location by George Turner. Born in Jones County in 1846, Turner moved to Pink Hill township following the Civil War and soon established himself as a prominent citizen. In 1868 he was named a magistrate, a position he still held in 1906. He was elected to a term as county commissioner in 1878 and to the General Assembly in 1904. Along with his son, Thaddeus A. Turner, he was elected one of the town's first commissioners (Johnson and Holloman 1954:174; Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:403; Vertical File n.d.).

Turner laid out the town on his property, giving it circular boundaries extending 600 yards in every direction from a point near the railroad tracks. In 1907 the community was incorporated. The application requesting the government to move the post office to the new town--granted in 1908--claimed that the town had a population of about 100. This figure was an exaggeration, or included the surrounding area, for Pink Hill's population in 1910 was only 58 (Vertical File n.d.; Bureau of the Census 1920).

Several businesses opened soon after Pink Hill was established. The town's first business was that of Thaddeus A. Turner (b. 1880), who in 1905 borrowed 300 dollars from his father to open a store there (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:403). The store building--a small, one-story, gable-front building pictured in a 1906 account of the town--still stands near the northeast corner of Broadway and Front streets (Kinston Free Press 1906:94). Several other businesses soon followed the store, including a two-story, eight-room hotel at the corner of Broadway and Front streets (Vertical File n.d.; Yates 1987). As indicated by its 1910 population, a small number of houses were built in Pink Hill in the opening decade of the century as well.

The town's initial economic base was provided by Pink Hill township's surviving stands of pine, a "great deal" of which had already been cut out by 1906 (Kinston Free Press 1906:94). Hay, oats, corn, cotton, and tobacco were also raised in the township (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:403). In the teens and twenties, however, tobacco became the most important crop. A tobacco market operated in the town between 1913 and 1915, and a regional chamber of commerce brochure of the 1920s described Pink Hill as standing at the center of a section which produced the highest grade of tobacco in the belt (Yates 1987; Eastern Chamber of Commerce n.d.). The rail line provided an outlet for these agricultural products and also promoted growth in Pink Hill, which not long after its incorporation became Lenoir County's third largest town, after Kinston and La Grange. By 1920 Pink Hill's population, according to federal census figures, had climbed to 166 (Eastern Chamber of Commerce n.d.; Bureau of the Census 1920).

Growth in Pink Hill continued throughout much of the 1920s. The Bank of Pink Hill opened in 1921. In that same year, Kinston's daily newspaper claimed that "the citizenship of this town is as fine as can be found anywhere in the South" (Kinston Daily News 1921). In 1922, NC 11 was paved from Pink Hill northeast to Kinston. The present Colonial Revival style Pink Hill Presbyterian Church opened in 1927, as did the original central section of the Colonial Revival style Pink Hill School (Carmichael 1950; Yates 1987; Vertical File n.d.; Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:123-124). In 1930, perhaps because of the loss of its railroad, the town's population had leveled off at about 188. The community had one hotel, one school, three churches, and twelve mercantile establishments doing an annual business of about \$300,000 (Bureau of the Census 1930; Vertical File n.d.). By 1960 Pink Hill's population had only increased to 457; by 1988 it stood at 644 (Powell 1963:4; North Carolina Department of Transportation 1988).

Architectural History

Pink Hill remains very much an early twentieth-century town. The large majority of its historic buildings were erected on a grid of streets between about 1905 and 1935. Most are residences, though a small number of commercial buildings, as well as two churches and a school, also stand in the historic section of town. Interspersed among the residential and non-residential properties are a number of vacant lots which may or may not have once held buildings.

Pink Hill's residences display many of the forms and styles popular in small towns throughout the state early in the century. Most are less than two stories tall and relatively plainly finished. These include one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end houses similar to many rural residences found throughout Duplin and Lenoir counties; hip-roofed cottages; and gable-front houses. The town also retains a small number of early two-story houses which are either one-room deep with gable-end roofs or L-shaped. A few brick Tudor Revival style residences, probably erected in the 1930s, round out Pink Hill's historic houses.

Many of Pink Hill's smaller residences are plainly finished, such as a one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house on Clay Street (#7) (Plate IX.41); a one-story, hip-roofed, Clay Street cottage (#2) (Plate IX.36); and a one-story, gable-front house on Walnut Street (#44) (Plate IX.73). Others display traces of popular styles, particularly the Queen Anne and Craftsman. Two houses on Jones Street (#31 and #32) (Plates IX.60 and IX.61) and one on Walnut Street (#37) (Plate IX.66) utilize the one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end form dressed up with facade gables containing small, sawn bargeboards. A one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed cottage on Clay Street (#9) features a wraparound porch supported by turned posts, an entry enframed by a transom and sidelights, and cross gables, the front one of which is pierced by a Palladian-like window arrangement (Plate IX.43). Hip-roofed cottages are also finished with Craftsman style features, as are a number of one- and one-and-a-half-story, gable-front dwellings. The Craftsman style features of a one-story, hip-roofed, Broadway Street cottage include exposed rafter ends, triangular knee-braces, and tapered wooden posts raised on brick piers (#22) (Plate IX.55). A similarly finished, Craftsman style porch, as well as paired windows with multi-paned upper sash, mark a one-and-a-half-story house across the street (#23) (Plate IX.56). A smaller, one-story, Craftsman-influenced house with exposed rafter ends, triangular knee-braces, and a clipped gable-front roof stands on Walnut Street (#40) (Plate IX.69).

The town's few two-story residences are generally more finely finished than their one-story contemporaries. At the northeast corner of Clay and Front streets stands a two-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house which features long two-over-two windows, doorways enframed by sidelights and transoms, and a two-tier front porch with turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets (#4) (Plate IX.38). A two-story, L-shaped house at the northwest corner of Clay and Front streets features pedimented gable ends and a wraparound, Colonial Revival style porch of round columns and square balusters (#3) (Plate IX.37).

Two of Pink Hill's historic residences, both standing on Broadway Street, appear to date from the 1930s. Property #24 is the most stylish dwelling in town. A story-and-a-half tall, its Tudor Revival style features include a brick finish, a side porch with round-headed arch, a front chimney stack, and a squat round tower containing an arched entry (Plate IX.57). Property #19 is also a brick, Tudor Revival style dwelling (Plate IX.52).

Pink Hill's non-residential buildings include what may be the town's oldest building, the former Turner Brothers Store, which was built about 1905 by Thaddeus A. Turner. A small, one-story building with an altered gable-front roof, it now stands adjacent to the two-story house at the northeast corner of Broadway and Front streets (#11) (Plate IX.46). Broadway Street between Pine and Front streets is dominated by one-story, plainly finished, parapet-roofed, brick stores, which displaced such modest frame buildings as the Turner Brothers Store in the teens and twenties. The stores at the northwest corner of Broadway and Front Street (#12) (Plate IX.47) and the northeast corner of Broadway and Central Avenue (#13) (Plate IX.48) are among the most intact. The stores on the south side of Broadway between Pine Street and Central Avenue are primarily non-contributing buildings erected or altered within the past fifty years. The Pink Hill Presbyterian Church was erected in 1927 at the southeast corner of Broadway and Turner streets (#18) (Plate IX.51). A gable-front, Colonial Revival style, frame building, it features a simply articulated portico with square columns, an entry topped by a broken pediment, and a cupola. Also in 1927, the town's largest building was erected, the Pink Hill School on Walnut Street (#46) (Plate IX.75). Its original eight-room, Colonial Revival style, brick section--added to in the 1940s and 1950s--displays brick corbeling and a heavily corbeled chimney stack, a parapeted roof line, and contrasting coping, keystones, and applied diamonds and squares.

Inventory of Potential Pink Hill Historic District

The brief descriptions given below describe the contributing buildings located within the rough boundaries of the potential Pink Hill historic district. The boundaries were drawn and the buildings assessed for the purpose of determining, within the compliance requirements of Section 106, whether or not a potential National Register-eligible historic district existed within the community. In-depth research could lead to different analyses of some of the properties. The age, integrity, history, variety, and number of the resources described in the narrative above and in the list below indicate, however, that the historic core of the town is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Property #2 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, hip-roofed cottage (Plate IX.36)

Property #3 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, two-story, L-shaped house with wraparound Colonial Revival style porch and pedimented gable ends (Plate IX.37)

Property #4 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, two-story, one-room-deep house with pedimented gable-end roof, two-story rear ell, and two-tier front porch with turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets (Plate IX.38)

Property #5 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, hip-roofed cottage with engaged corner porch with turned post and sawn brackets (Plate IX.39)

Property #6 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, L-shaped house with square porch posts and exposed rafter ends (Plate IX.40)

Property #7 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house with hip-roofed porch and one-story rear ell (Plate IX.41)

Property #8 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, gable-front cottage with exposed rafter ends (Plate IX.42)

Property #9 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed cottage with cross gables and turned porch posts (Plate IX.43)

Property #10 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, gable-front cottage with exposed rafter ends, triangular knee-braces, and screened-in, gable-front porch (Plate IX.44)

Property #11 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, two-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house with altered two-tier front porch and one-story rear ell (Plate IX.45); also on lot are two contributing outbuildings--a one-story garage and the one-story, gable-front, former Turner Brothers Store, pictured, which has had pitch of roof lowered (Plate IX.46)

Property #12 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, parapet-front, brick store building (Plate IX.47)

Property #13 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, parapet-front, brick store building (Plate IX.48)

Property #14 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, gable-front barber shop (Plate IX.49)

Property #16 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, two-story, T-shaped, former dwelling with cornice returns; now the Etta Jones Turner Public Library (Plate IX.50)

Property #18 - Contributing, gable-front, Colonial Revival style Pink Hill Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1927 (Plate IX.51)

Property #19 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, two-story, brick, Tudor Revival style house with high-pitched front gable (Plate IX.52)

Property #20 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, hip-roofed house with facade gable, one-story rear ell, and heavy, brick, Craftsman style, wraparound porch (Plate IX.53)

Property #21 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, gable-front outbuilding possibly originally a store (Plate IX.54)

Property #22 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, hip-roofed cottage with exposed rafter ends, triangular knee-braces, and gable-front porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers (Plate IX.55)

Property #23 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled bungalow with paired windows with multi-pane upper sash and a wraparound Craftsman style porch of tapered columns on brick piers; one-story, three-bay, gable-end garage and two-story, gable-front barn also on lot (Plate IX.56)

Property #24 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, brick, Tudor Revival style house with complicated massing including side porch with round-headed arch, front chimney stack, and squat round tower with arched entry (Plate IX.57)

Property #27 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, parapet-front, brick store building (Plate IX.58, at right)

Property #28 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, parapet-front, brick store building (Plate IX.58, at left)

Property #29 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, parapet-front, brick store building (Plate IX.59, at right)

Property #30 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, parapet-front, brick store building (Plate IX.59, at left)

Property #31 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house with a one-story rear ell and a facade gable with a small, sawn bargeboard; two-story, gable-front outbuilding also on lot (Plate IX.60)

Property #32 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house with a one-story rear ell and a facade gable with a small, sawn bargeboard (Plate IX.61)

Property #33 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, hip-roofed cottage with a facade gable and exposed rafter ends (Plate IX.62)

Property #34 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, hip-roofed cottage with a facade gable and exposed rafter ends (Plate IX.63)

Property #35 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story bungalow with a clipped gable-front roof, triangular knee-braces, exposed rafters; same treatment at enclosed front porch (Plate IX.64)

Property #36 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, gable-front house with triangular knee-braces (Plate IX.65)

Property #37 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house with a one-story rear ell and a facade gable with a small, sawn bargeboard (Plate IX.66)

Property #38 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, two-story, brick church with a cupola, segmental-arched first-story windows, and round-headed second-story windows (Plate IX.67)

Property #39 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, L-shaped house with a round column at one-bay front porch and sidelights and a transom enframing front entry (Plate IX.68)

Property #40 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story bungalow with a clipped gable-front roof, triangular knee-braces, and exposed rafter ends; same treatment at front porch (Plate IX.69)

Property #41 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, gable-front house with recessed entry bay and gable-front porch (Plate IX.70)

Property #42 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end house with one-story ell (Plate IX.71)

Property #43 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, L-shaped house with wraparound porch (Plate IX.72)

Property #44 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-story, gable-front house with exposed rafter ends (Plate IX.73)

Property #45 - Contributing, early twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, gable-end bungalow with triangular knee-braces, front shed dormer, and engaged, full-facade, front porch with squat columns on brick piers; two small sheds and a gable-front barn also on lot (Plate IX.74)

Property #46 - Contributing, one-story, brick, Colonial Revival style Pink Hill School with decorative brick corbeling beneath parapet wall and contrasting coping, keystones, and applied diamonds and squares; original eight-room central section constructed in 1927; additions made in early 1940s, 1949, and 1957 (Vertical File n.d.) (Plate IX.75)

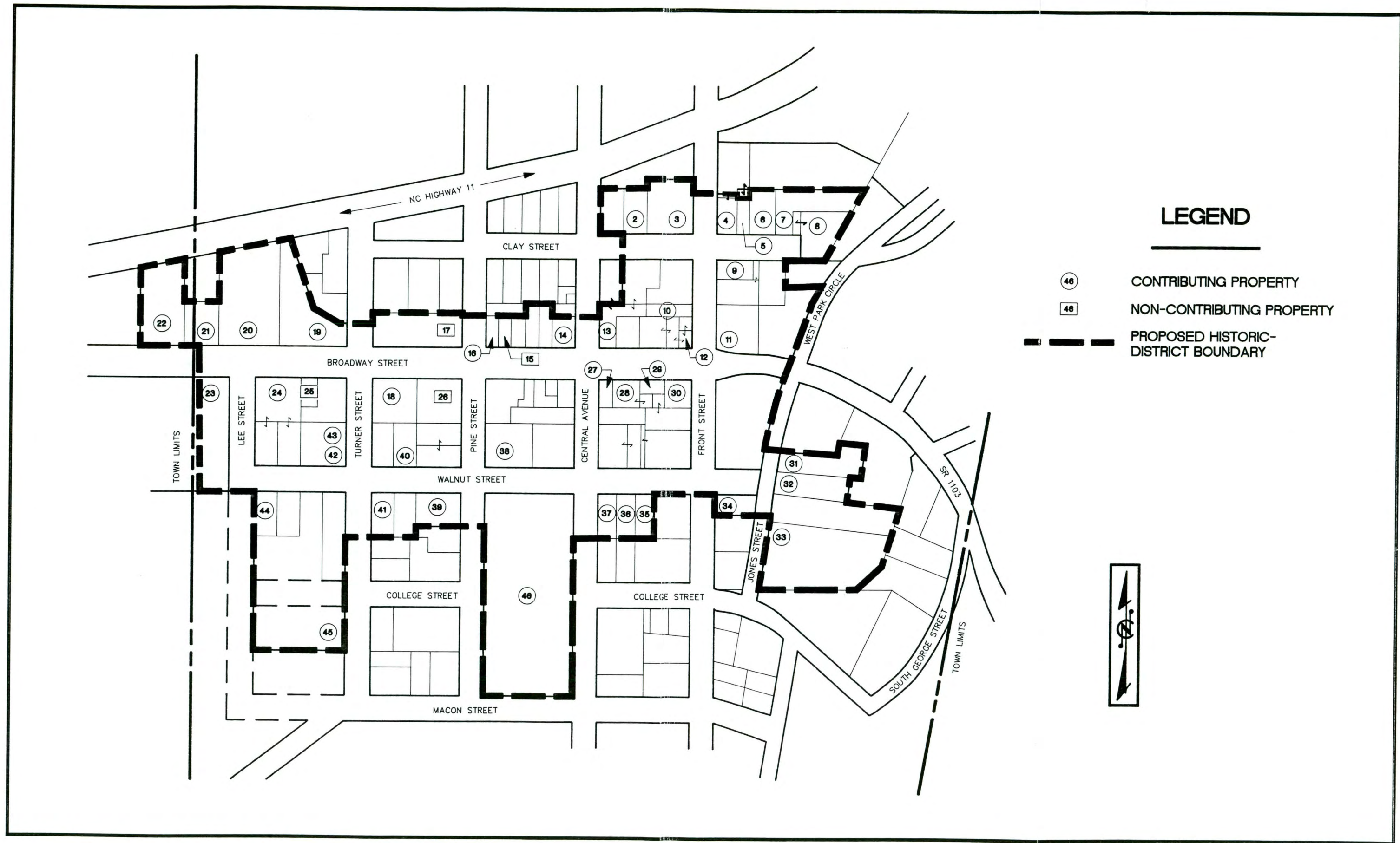


Figure IX.21 Sketch Map and Proposed National Register Boundaries of Proposed Pink Hill Historic District (#2-#46)
 (SOURCE: Pink Hill, Lenoir Co., N.C. Property Maps)

NO SCALE



Plate IX.36
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #2)



Plate IX.37
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #3)



Plate IX.38
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #4)



Plate IX.39
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #5)



Plate IX.40
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #6)



Plate IX.41
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #7)



Plate IX.42
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #8)



Plate IX.43
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #9)



Plate IX.44
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #10)



Plate IX.45
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #11)



Plate IX.46
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #11)
(Former Store)



Plate IX.47
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #12)



Plate IX.48
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #13)



Plate IX.49
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #14)



Plate IX.50
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #16)



Plate IX.51
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #18)



Plate IX.52
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #19)



Plate IX.53
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #20)



Plate IX.54
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #21)



Plate IX.55
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #22)



Plate IX.56
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #23)



Plate IX.57
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #24)



Plate IX.58
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #27
at Right and
#28 at Left)



Plate IX.59
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #29
at Right and
#30 at Left)



Plate IX.60
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #31)

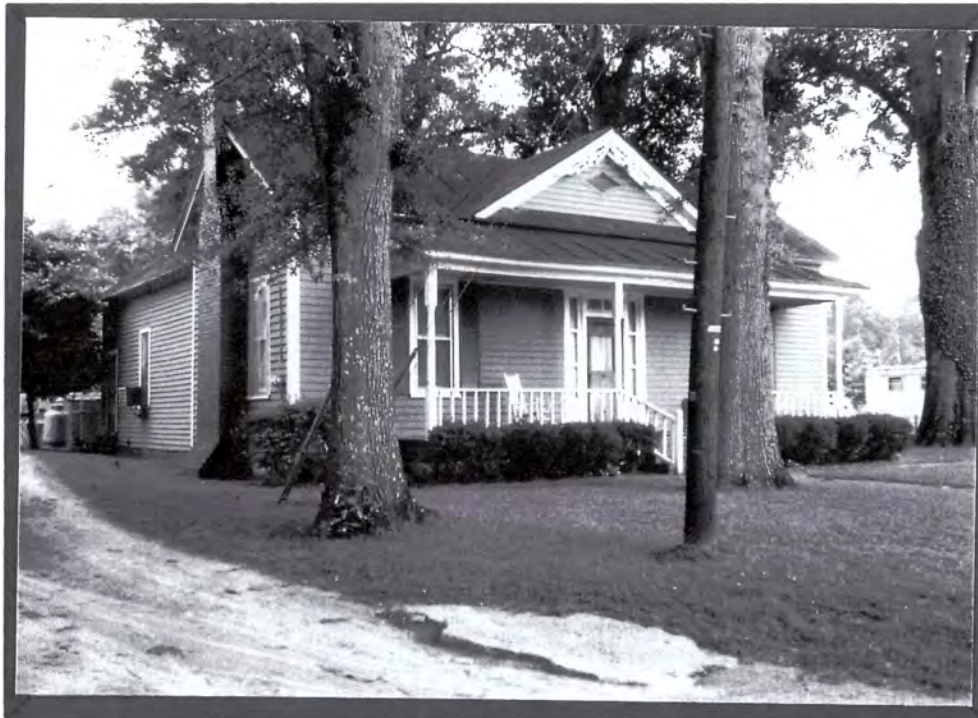


Plate IX.61
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #32)



Plate IX.62
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #33)



Plate IX.63
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #34)



Plate IX.64
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #35)



Plate IX.65
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #36)



Plate IX.66
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #37)

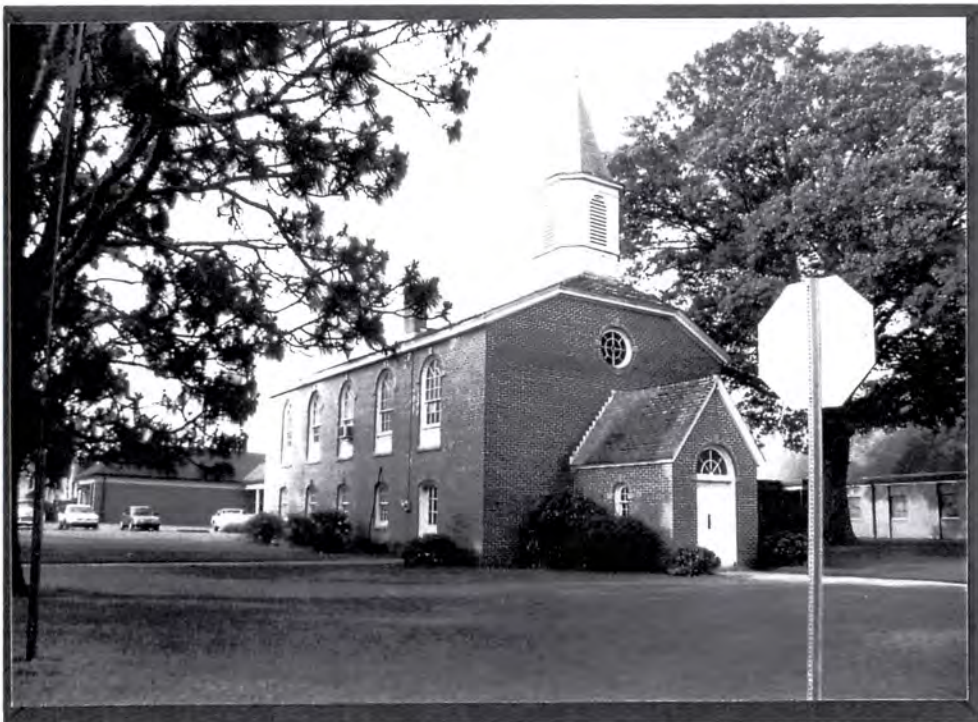


Plate IX.67
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #38)



Plate IX.68
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #39)



Plate IX.69
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #40)



Plate IX.70
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #41)



Plate IX.71
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #42)



Plate IX.72
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #43)



Plate IX.73
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #44)



Plate IX.74
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #45)



Plate IX.75
Pink Hill
Historic District
(Property #46)

B. PROPERTIES NOT CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GRADY HOUSE (#56) (N side of NC 11, 0.2 miles W of SR 1516) Duplin

This weatherboarded frame dwelling, sited on a slight rise overlooking NC 11, appears to have been built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Its first identified owner is Charles C. Grady, who in 1903 acquired the dwelling as part of a 430-acre tract of land (Duplin County Deed Book 84, Page 41). Subsequent transfers within the Grady family, and ultimately out of the family to present owners Clifford and Inez Jernigan, have seen the house tract reduced to about 61 acres (Duplin County Deed Book 149, Page 428; Duplin County Deed Book 357, Page 308; Duplin County Deed Book 1022, Page 318).

The house's one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end form was the most common rural, residential form in Duplin County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries [A] (Plate IX.76). The generally modest dwellings were the abodes of tenants, sharecroppers, and middling farmers. The portico and surrounds of the Grady House, which are a bit more elaborate than those of most other local dwellings of its form, suggest that it may have been built early in the final quarter of the nineteenth century. The portico sheltering the central entry of the house's three-bay, front elevation features heavy, chamfered posts and flat, decorative balusters which appear to have been cut out by hand rather than machine. Raised rectilinear surrounds rather than flat board surrounds enframe the varied altered sash, which range from two-over-two and four-over-four to a nine-over-six window at the front elevation. The roof projects over the end gables, which are flanked by narrow, exterior-end, brick chimneys. An original or early, one-story, one-room-deep, rear ell terminates at a flush gable end. To the ell's north rear and east side is a later-added, asbestos-sided, shed-roofed ell (Plate IX.77). Three frame outbuildings stand to the east side of the house--two small, gable-front sheds [B and C] (Plate IX.78) and a two-story, gable-front packhouse with a side equipment shed [D] (Plate IX.79) (Figure IX.22).

The Grady House is not believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under any of its Criteria. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and does not possess high artistic values. Its one-story, one-room-deep, gable-end form is commonly found among the county's late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences. For a dwelling exhibiting this form to be eligible for inclusion in the Register, it probably should be part of a farmstead retaining a significant number and assortment of outbuildings. The present house retains only three outbuildings. This deprives it of much of its association with the historic agricultural traditions of the area. The house further has no known association with significant individuals.



Plate IX.76
Grady House
(Property #56)



Plate IX.77
Grady House
(Property #56)

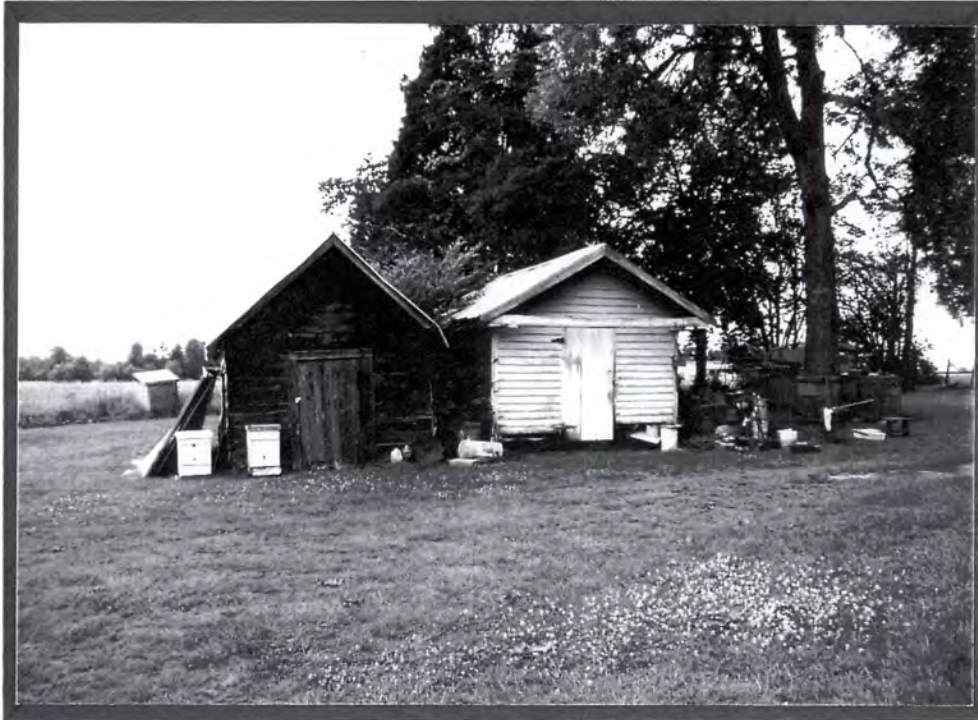


Plate IX.78
Grady House,
Sheds
(Property #56)



Plate IX.79
Grady House,
Packhouse
(Property #56)

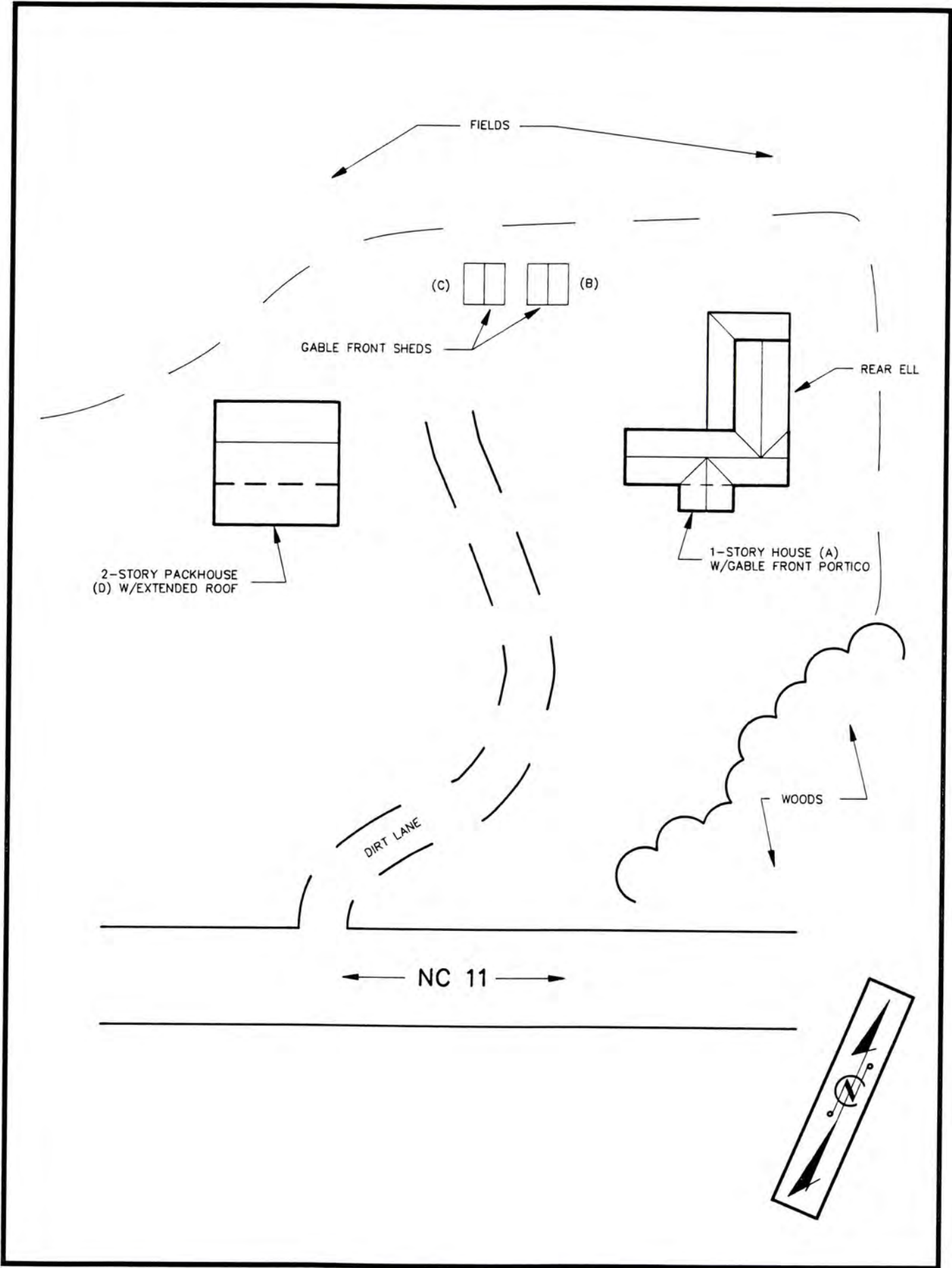


Figure IX.22 Sketch Map, Grady House (#56)

PACKHOUSE (#61)
(N side of NC 11, 0.35 miles W of SR 1300)

This packhouse is a one-story, frame building with flush-gable front and rear elevations (Plate IX.80) (Figure IX.23). Two doors and a gable-peak window mark its southeast front elevation; two windows, one in the gable peak, pierce its rear elevation. Its long, side elevations each have a single door towards the rear and a boxed cornice beneath the eaves (Plate IX.81). Traces of a shed or porch, since fallen, are visible at the northeast side elevation. Little if any of the building's siding appears to be original. German siding sheathes its southeast, southwest, and northwest elevations. Unevenly spaced weatherboards cover its northeast side. The seam metal roof is also not original.

The building's flush, gable-front form and its many doors--particularly the two at its front elevation--suggest that it was originally a school, church, or store. What its first function was, however, has not been identified (Martin 1993). Its form is similar to that of the former Dark Branch School (c.1821), which once stood on the site of Wesley Chapel, but the building does not appear on a 1923 map which marks the location of the county's schools and churches (Benfield 1976:5-6; McGowan 1923). Its only identified use is as a packhouse.

The building is not believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under any of its Criteria. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and does not possess high artistic values. It may have been an antebellum school, church, or store, but its original function is not known. If it was a school or church, it does not stand on its original site. It also does not retain its integrity, for almost all of its exterior has been altered. It further has no known association with significant individuals.



Plate IX.80
Packhouse
(Property #61)



Plate IX.81
Packhouse
(Property #61)

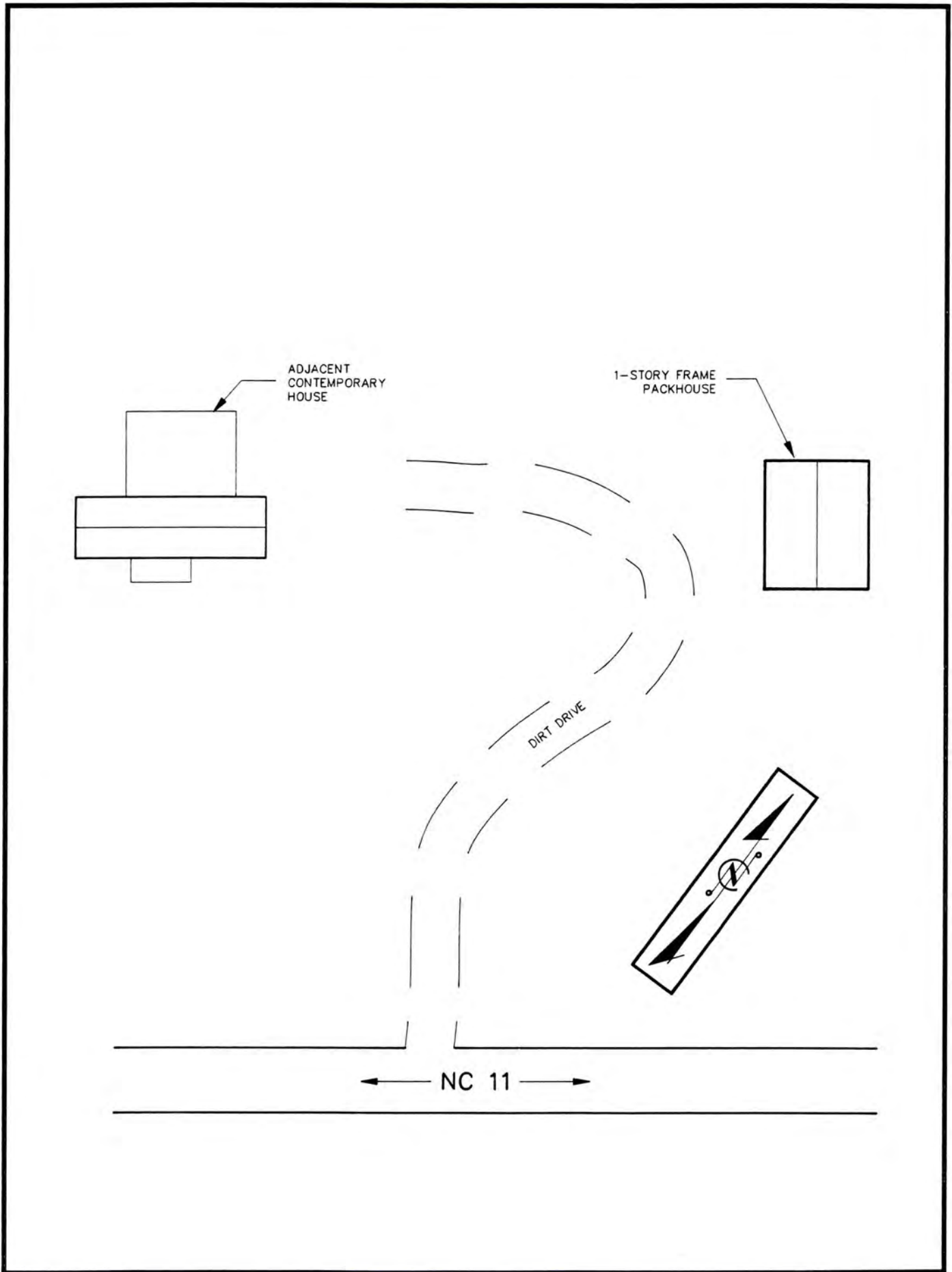


Figure IX.23 Sketch Map, Packhouse (#61)

NO SCALE

GREEK REVIVAL FARMHOUSE (#60)
(Up 0.15 mile dirt lane, N side of NC 11, 0.3 miles E of SR 1300)

This deteriorated former farmhouse was probably erected in the 1850s. Its hip-roofed form recalls the house erected about 1850 by Capt. John Whitehead in Kenansville (Flowers and Little-Stokes 1974). Its finish, particularly that of its porch, recalls both Whitehead's house and the c.1850 George E. Houston House, which is located two-and-a-half miles to the southwest within the study area, also just off of NC 11.

The one-story, four-bay dwelling's hipped roof extends over its engaged porch and the two flanking, enclosed end bays [A] (Plate IX.82). A wide, plain frieze extends around the house beneath the roof, supported at the recessed porch by two square columns topped by molded capitals. The bays at either end of the porch were apparently not originally enclosed. Their weatherboards are not contiguous with those of the end walls of the house and their cornerboards are more shallow than those at the house's rear corners. Four doorways enframed by raised, rectilinear surrounds open off of the porch recess. Two lead into the house's two principal rooms; one each provides access to the porch rooms. A single central chimney rises from the seam metal roof. An early, one-story, gable-end ell extends from the rear (Plate IX.83). The outbuildings behind the house, which appear to date from the early and mid-twentieth century, include two long, gable-end, weatherboarded buildings, which may have served as equipment sheds or chicken barns [B and C]; a weatherboarded shed [D]; and a long, weatherboarded, gable-end building that may have been a tenant house [E] (Plate IX.84). All are deteriorated. Also to the house's rear are short, round, modern, metal silos [F] (Figure IX.24).

This property is not believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under any of its Criteria. The house is extremely deteriorated and appears to have lost much of its structural integrity. Some window frames are empty and weatherboards have pulled from the sides. The interior partition wall, viewed through a window, has tipped and pulled from the ceiling and the house was not entered because of its dangerous condition. Because of the extensive deterioration of its exterior and interior, the house no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The house and adjacent deteriorating outbuildings are no longer central to the active farm of which they are a part, and the property as a whole has lost much of its association with the historic agricultural traditions of the area. The property further has no known association with significant individuals.



Plate IX.82
Greek Revival
Farmhouse
(Property #60)



Plate IX.83
Greek Revival
Farmhouse
(Property #60)



Plate IX.84
Greek Revival
Farmhouse,
Outbuildings
(Property #60)

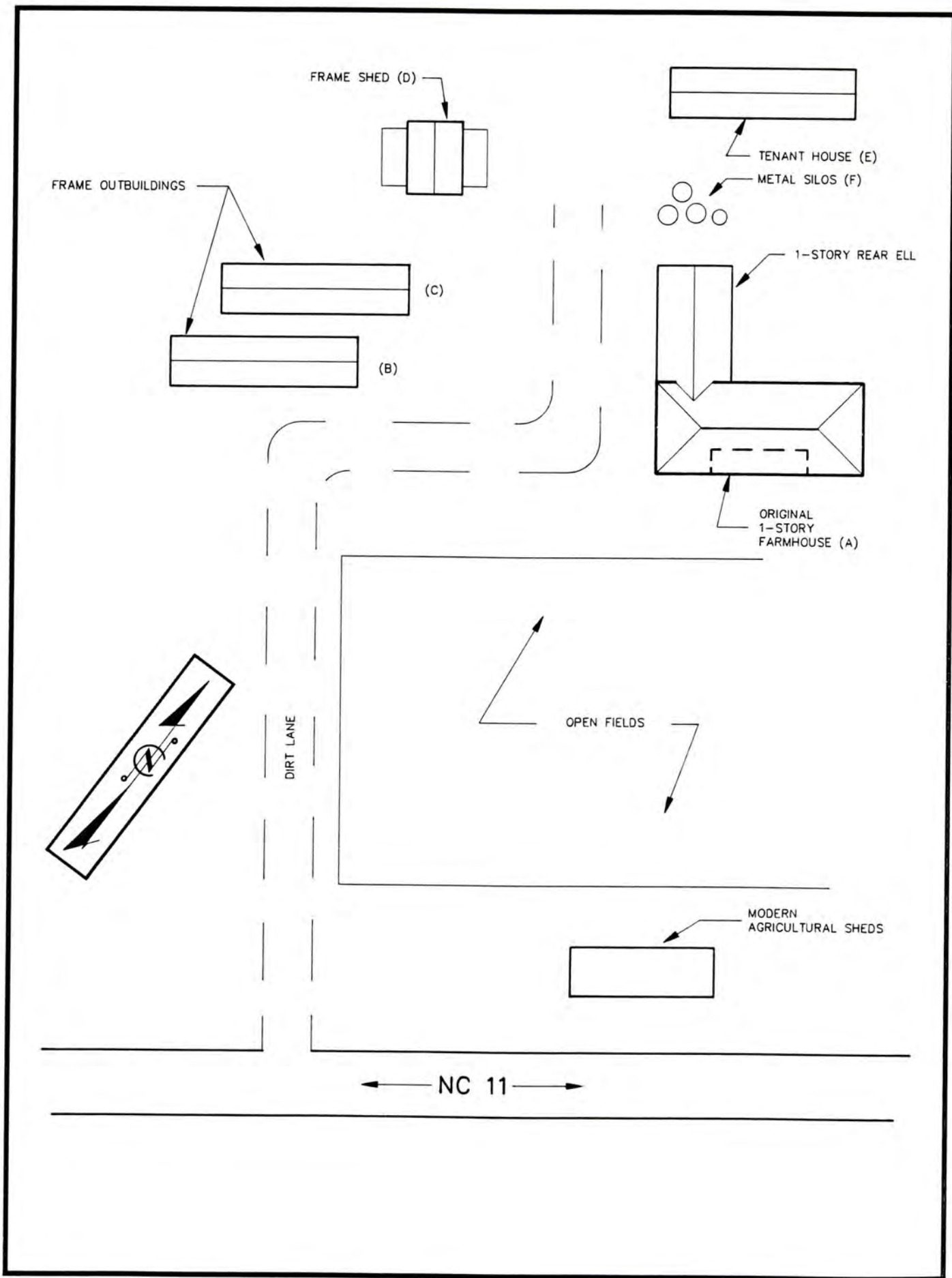


Figure IX.24 Sketch Map, Greek Revival Farmhouse (#60)

NO SCALE

HUGH MAXWELL HOUSE (#49)
(N side of SR 1551, opposite junction with SR 1549)

The property upon which this house stands has been in the Maxwell family since at least 1882, when Hugh Maxwell (1820-1897) deeded it to his son, Robert G. Maxwell (Duplin County Deed Book 35, Page 694). That property may have been acquired by Hugh Maxwell in 1873 from M.J. Phillips (Duplin County Deed Book 35, Page 694). The house appears to date from the third quarter of the nineteenth century and may have been erected by Phillips, Maxwell, or an unidentified individual.

The two-room-deep, weatherboarded house is a small, late version of the coastal cottage form [A] (Plate IX.85). A continuous, flush gable-end roof extends over its three-bay rear elevation and the engaged porch and three recessed bays of its southeast-facing front elevation (Plate IX.86). Box cornices mark the front and rear eaves and plain board surrounds enframe the four-over-four windows and vertical-board doors. A single-shoulder, stretcher-bond, brick chimney rises at the northeast gable end; the southwest gable has no chimney. Just off the east front corner of the house, connected to it by the floor of the porch, is a freestanding kitchen. According to Maxwell family members, it originally served a house which stood several hundred yards behind the present house. That earlier house burned prior to the Civil War and its kitchen was subsequently moved up to the present dwelling (Martin 1993). A one-story, flush-gable-end building with box cornices and weatherboard siding, the kitchen can be entered directly from the porch or from a front door. Like the house, its doors are formed of horizontal boards and its bays are framed by plain board surrounds. Its placement off of a front corner of the house is not unknown in the region. For example, in Onslow County, which retains numerous nineteenth- and early twentieth-century coastal cottages, at least nine semi-detached, front corner kitchens have been identified. Attesting to the persistence of the form, several of these kitchens were built as late as the 1930s. Front and side kitchens in Onslow County were usually associated with coastal cottages (Pezzoni 1988). A small, gable-front, frame outbuilding with side metal sheds is the property's only surviving outbuilding [B] (Plate IX.87) (Figure IX.25).

The Maxwell House is not believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under any of its Criteria. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and does not possess high artistic values. It is a small, plainly finished, late example of the coastal cottage form. Earlier, more intact representatives of the form survive within the Area of Potential Effect and elsewhere in the county. Its kitchen was probably moved from elsewhere and its placement at the front corner of the house is found elsewhere in the region. The house and kitchen are deteriorated, as is the single outbuilding on the property. The lack of outbuildings deprives the house of its association with the historic agricultural traditions of the area. The house further has no known association with significant individuals.



Plate IX.85
Hugh Maxwell
House
(Property #49)



Plate IX.86
Hugh Maxwell
House
(Property #49)



Plate IX.87
Hugh Maxwell
House,
Outbuilding
(Property #49)

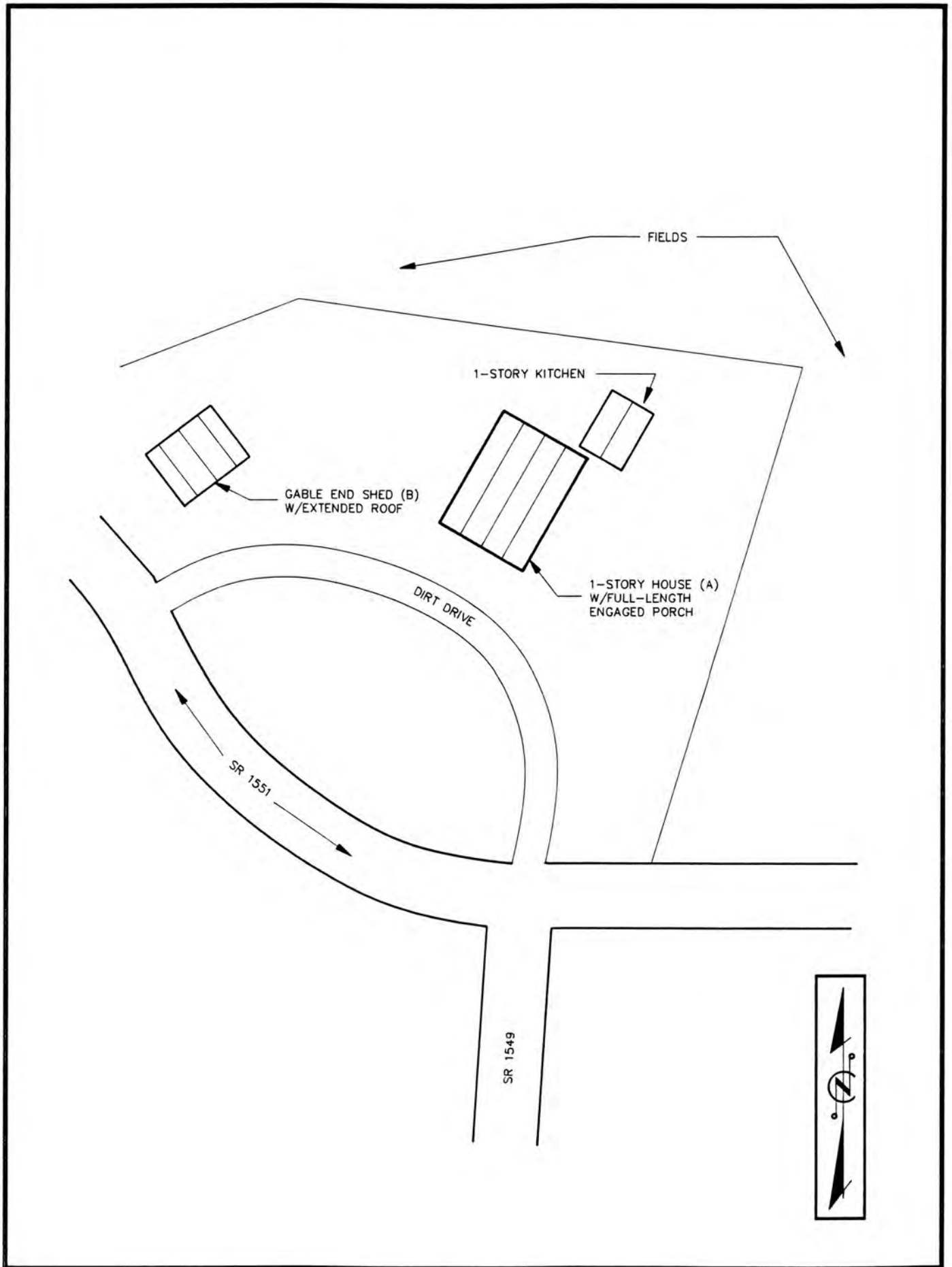


Figure IX.25 Sketch Map, Hugh Maxwell House (#49)

NO SCALE

HUGH EDGAR MAXWELL HOUSE (#48)
(N side of SR 1551, 0.1 mile E of SR 1549)

The property upon which this house stands has been in the Maxwell family since at least 1882, when Hugh Maxwell deeded it to his son, Robert G. Maxwell (Duplin County Deed Book 35, Page 694). Robert in turn transferred it to his brother, Hugh Redding Maxwell (1859-1904), a resident of adjacent Lenoir County, in 1897 (Duplin County Deed Book 67, Page 274). According to Maxwell family members, Hugh Redding Maxwell's son, Hugh Edgar Maxwell (1888-1971), built the house in 1916 (Martin 1993).

A story-and-a-half tall and two rooms deep, the house [A] displays a number of turn-of-the-century motifs. Two staggered gables with cornice returns and diamond-paned windows adorn the three-bay front elevation (Plate IX.88). The gable at the west side elevation has an identical treatment and the two rear gables are finished with returns but not lit by windows. Two corbeled, interior, brick chimneys spring from this picturesque roof line. The porch which extends across the front facade retains its turned posts, sawn brackets, and many of its turned balusters. A one-story, hip-roofed ell with a porch and shed room at its east side extends to the rear (Plate IX.89). The remainder of the dwelling's finish is straightforward. Beneath the Queen Anne veneer of turned porch members and busy roof line, the dwelling is essentially a basic, turn-of-the-century farmhouse. It is sided in weatherboards, raised from the damp on brick piers, and plain board casings enframe its entries and one-over-one windows.

Four deteriorated, frame outbuildings stand behind the house. From east to west, they are a metal-clad packhouse [B] (Plate IX.90); a small, gable-front building with collapsing side sheds [C] (Plate IX.91); a through-passage, gable-front barn [D] (Plate IX.92) and, closest to the house, a small, gable-front building [E] (Plate IX.93). Three frame tobacco barns stand across the road to the house's southeast [F-H] (Plate IX.94) (Figure IX.26).

This property is not believed to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under any of its Criteria. The house does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and does not possess high artistic values; it is basically a turn-of-the-century farmhouse with a simple Queen Anne finish. The property retains some deteriorated, altered, early twentieth-century outbuildings, but they and the house are no longer central to an active farm and have lost much of their association with the historic agricultural traditions of the area. The property further has no known association with significant individuals.



Plate IX.88
Hugh Edgar
Maxwell House
(Property #48)



Plate IX.89
Hugh Edgar
Maxwell House
(Property #48)

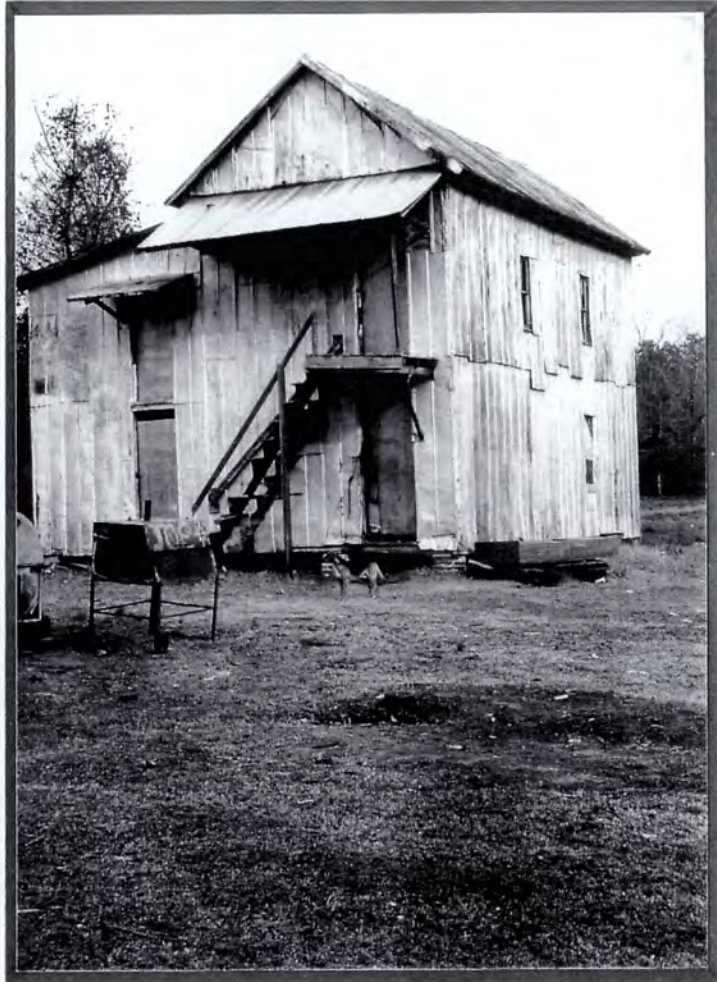


Plate IX.90
Hugh Edgar
Maxwell House,
Packhouse
(Property #48)



Plate IX.91
Hugh Edgar
Maxwell House,
Outbuilding
(Property #48)



Plate IX.92
Hugh Edgar
Maxwell House,
Barn
(Property #48)

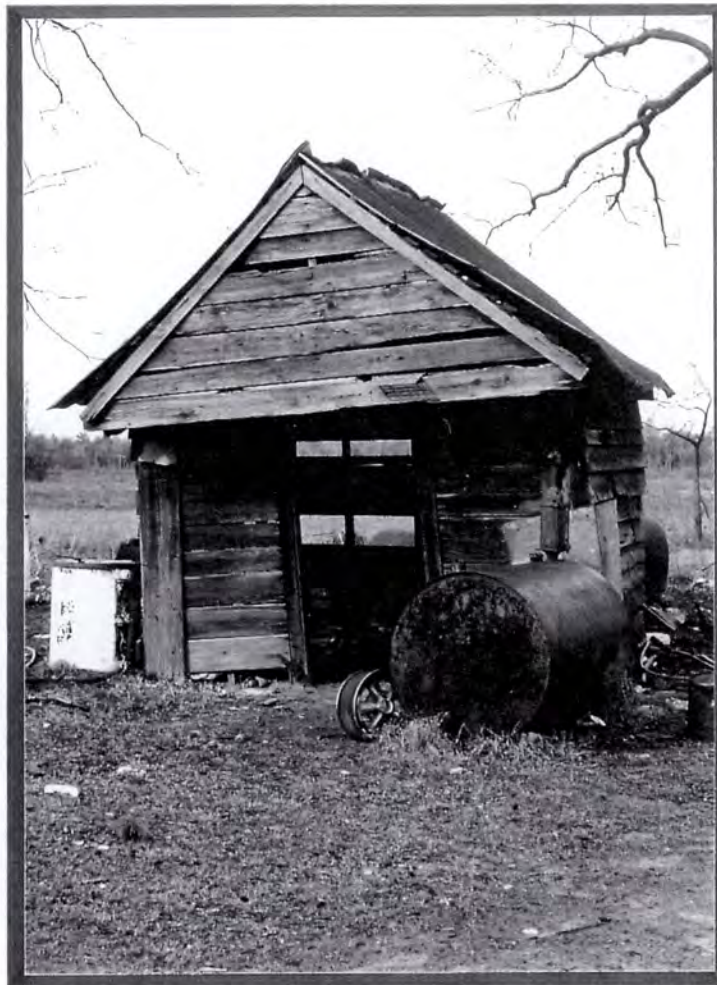


Plate IX.93
Hugh Edgar
Maxwell House,
Outbuilding
(Property #48)



Plate IX.94
Hugh Edgar
Maxwell House,
Tobacco Barns
(Property #48)

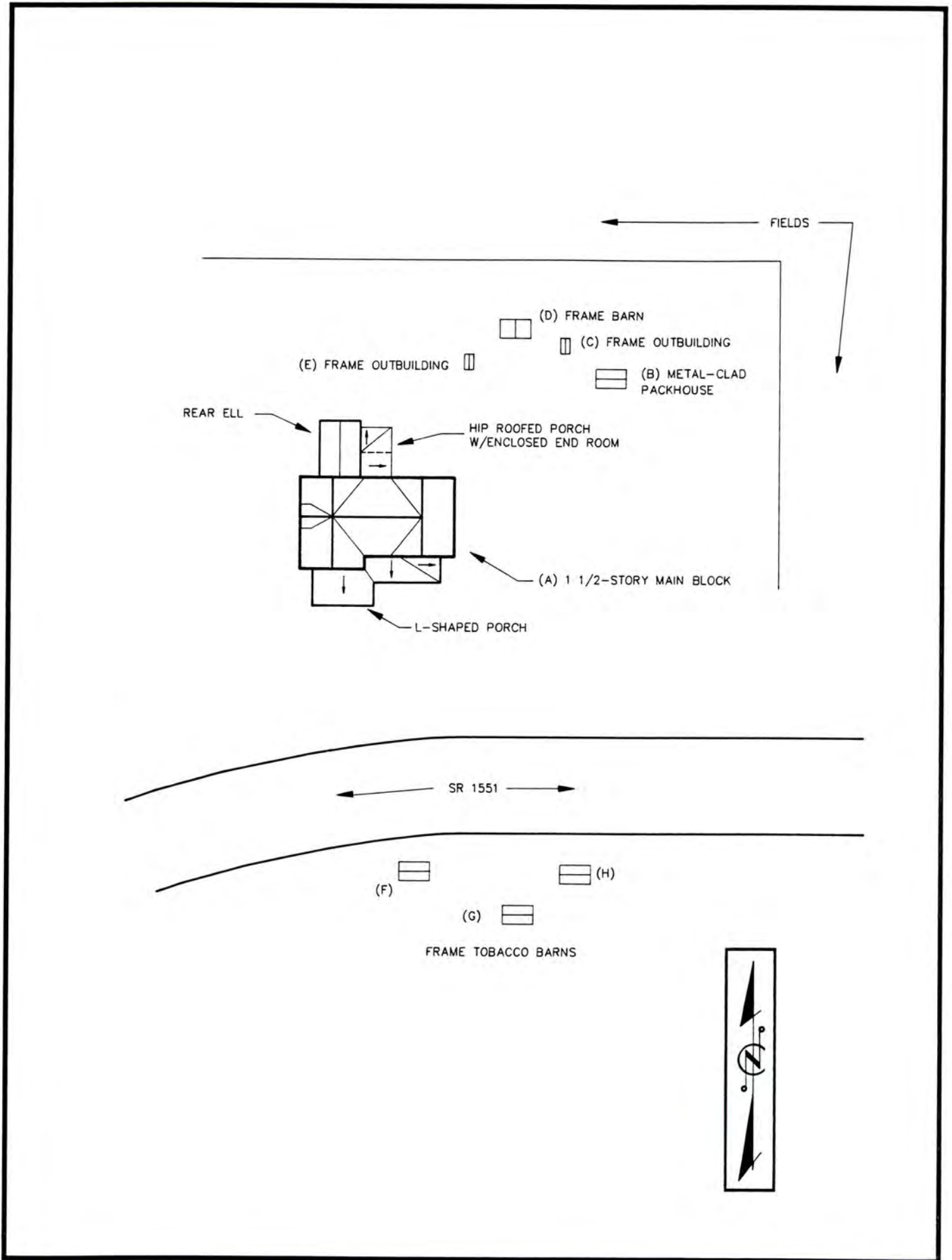


Figure IX.26 Sketch Map, Hugh Edgar Maxwell House (#48)

NO SCALE

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RÉSUMÉS

MARVIN A. BROWN

Education:

J. D./1980/Stanford Law School
M.A./1977/University of Pennsylvania/American Civilization
B.A./1977/University of Pennsylvania/American Civilization

Professional:

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Preservation Foundation of North Carolina
Vernacular Architecture Forum

Experience:

Mr. Brown has over ten years of experience in historic architectural investigations. This experience includes: performing historic architectural surveys in support of federal, state, local, and private projects; writing National Register nominations for individual properties and historic districts; directing and conducting three countywide historic architectural inventories; and engaging in extensive historic research.

1992 to
Present

*Architectural Historian, Archaeology and Historic Architectural Group, Greiner, Inc.
Key projects include:

Architectural Historian for Phase II historic architectural survey of Guess Road, Durham County, North Carolina, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Project involved identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening.

Architectural Historian for Phase II historic architectural survey of North Carolina Highway 11, Duplin and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Project involved identification and evaluation of historic properties to be affected by roadway widening.

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of site of proposed new Tallahassee, Florida, federal courthouse. Project for the General Services Administration.

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of twelve-square-block study area for the Ellis Street Bridge Replacement project in Salisbury, North Carolina. Project for the City of Salisbury.

Historian for Phase II archaeological investigation of proposed runway improvement sites at the Baltimore/Washington International Airport. Project for the Maryland Aviation Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration.

1990 to
Present

*Architectural Historical Consultant, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Greensboro Preservation Society, and City of Greensboro.

Directing National Register project, including the drafting of: a Multiple Property Documentation Form covering the history and architecture of the city of Greensboro; National Register historic district nominations for a 670-property suburb, a 384-property neighborhood, a 376-property neighborhood, a 269-property neighborhood, a college campus, and a mill village; and National Register nominations for three schools, a hospital, a row of townhouses, and two residences. Writing an architectural history and inventory of Greensboro for the Greensboro Preservation Society.

1988-1990

*Director of Architectural History and Historic Preservation, The Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey. Key projects included:

Architectural Historian for Phase I Cultural Resource Management Plan and Survey of the Hackensack Meadowlands. Identified sites of historical and architectural significance in fourteen municipalities in Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey, to help guide the planning of land use and preservation policies. For the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission.

Architectural Historian for Phase 1A and Phase IB of Monmouth-Ocean Transmission Line cultural resource survey. Thirty-five-mile-long pipeline project, which extended through six municipalities in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New Jersey, conducted for the New Jersey Natural Gas Company.

Architectural Historian for Phase 1A of South Toms River-Lacey Township Gas Main cultural resource survey. Ten-mile-long pipeline project, which extended along a historic railroad alignment through seven municipalities in Ocean County, New Jersey, conducted for the New Jersey Natural Gas Company.

Architectural Historian for Phase 1A of CD-1 Adjustment Program cultural resource survey. Project in association with pipeline construction and improvements in five municipalities in Morris County, New Jersey, conducted for the Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Company.

Architectural Historian for historic architectural survey of the Route 27 highway improvement project in Middlesex and Somerset Counties, New Jersey. Project, which followed a section of the route of the historic King's Highway between New Brunswick and Princeton, conducted for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Directed the two-year Somerset County Historic Sites Inventory, which included recording and photographing all of the county's historic structures, and writing histories and architectural histories of the county and each of its 21 municipalities. For the Freeholders of Somerset County and the Office of New Jersey Heritage.

Architectural Historian for archaeological and architectural assessment of a portion of the GSA Raritan Depot, Edison, New Jersey. Project for the US Environment Protection Agency and Enviresponse, Inc.

Architectural Historian for the historical architectural review and impact assessment of the East Jersey State Prison TDWR tower site in Woodbridge, New Jersey. Project for the Federal Aviation Administration.

Wrote individual, district, and multiple property National Register nominations and listings, for private and public entities, for residential properties, bridges, synagogues, and churches throughout New Jersey.

1986-1987 *Architectural Historical Consultant, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and Granville County, North Carolina.

Directed Granville County Historic Sites Inventory, which included the following: Surveyed, photographed and researched more than 500 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century buildings and farm complexes. Wrote historical and architectural descriptions of each inventoried property. Drafted countywide Multiple Property Documentation Form and 37 National Register nominations for individual properties and districts. Wrote and photographed book on architecture and history of county.

1985 *Architectural Historical Consultant, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and Lincoln County, North Carolina.

Directed Lincoln County Historic Sites Inventory, which included the following: Surveyed, photographed and researched more than 500 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century buildings and farm complexes. Drafted historical and architectural descriptions of each inventoried property. Wrote and photographed book on architecture and history of county.

1983-1984 *Architectural and Historical Consultant, Santa Monica, California.

Wrote National Register and state historic district nominations and Historic Preservation Certification applications, for properties in southern California, for private and public entities.

Wrote Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument nominations for the Los Angeles Conservancy.

Wrote walking tour brochures and prepared docent training materials, for tours of historic districts in downtown Los Angeles and in Monrovia, California, for the Los Angeles Conservancy.

1980-1982 *Attorney, Parker, Milliken, Clark & O'Hara, Los Angeles, California, and Rosenberg, Nagler & Weisman, Beverly Hills, California.

Publications:

- 1993 *Greensboro: An Architectural Record.* Author. In progress.
- 1988 *Heritage and Homesteads: The History and Architecture of Granville County, North Carolina.*
Author. Delmar: Charlotte, NC.
- 1986 *Our Enduring Past: A Survey of 235 Years of Life and Architecture in Lincoln County, North Carolina.* Author. Delmar: Charlotte, NC.

Awards:

- 1989 North Carolina Society of Historians, 1989 Architectural History Book Award for *Heritage and Homesteads.*

SUZANNE STUART PICKENS

Education:

Post Graduate Work/1978-1980/University of South Carolina/Applied History - Historic Preservation
B.A./1978/Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina/English Literature

Professional:

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Preservation Foundation of North Carolina
Vernacular Architecture Forum

Experience:

Ms. Pickens has over twelve years of experience in historical investigations. This experience includes development of National Register nominations for individual properties and historic districts, surveys in both urban and rural environments, preservation planning on both state and local levels, and extensive historical research.

1991 to
Present

*Senior Architectural Historian, Archaeology and Historic Architectural Group, Greiner, Inc. Key projects include:

Senior Architectural Historian for a two-year, open-end contract with the North Carolina Department of Transportation to provide various historic architectural services in support of highway projects throughout the state. These services include conducting historic architectural surveys and analyses, coordinating the surveys and analyses with the State Historic Preservation Office and other agencies, preparing survey reports, analyzing project impacts, and developing memoranda of agreement.

Principal Investigator, Wissahickon Avenue Improvements Project. Supervised Phase I historic architectural survey associated with Environmental Impact Statement for historically and architecturally complex residential road in suburban Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator, historic architectural survey and historian for historic archaeological resources. Betzwood Bridge Replacement Project, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Principal Investigator, Wilmington Bypass corridor investigation. Supervised Phase I historic architectural survey associated with preparation of Environmental Impact Statement and Corridor Location Report for 20-mile controlled access highway.

Historian/Architectural Historian, intensive historic research on historic archaeological resources within Area of Potential Effect, Wilmington Bypass Corridor Investigation, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Historian/Architectural Historian, intensive historic architectural survey of historic resources within Area of Potential Effect (APE), Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport; historical research for APE, potential National Register eligible properties, and historic archaeological site for assessment of potential impacts resulting from proposed expansion of the airport.

Recordation of "Old" Bear Creek Community African-American Cemetery, Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport. Project involved mapping the cemetery, photographic recordation of stones and markers, and historical research including interviews of descendants of individuals buried in the cemetery.

Historian/Architectural Historian, archaeological and historic architectural assessment of potential impacts resulting from improving and expanding eight rail park and ride sites north of and within Philadelphia. Assessment based on field inspections and extensive site-specific archival research. Project also involved consultation of historic records in order to identify previous land uses that may have produced hazardous materials.

1988-1991 *Majority Partner, Historic Preservation Services, Private Consulting Firm, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Principal Investigator, Albemarle Connector, Stanly County, North Carolina. Historic architectural survey of six miles of highway all on new location. Project involved Section 4(f) property.

Principal Investigator, US 421, Yadkin County, North Carolina. Historic architectural survey of 12-mile widening project.

Principal Investigator, NC 16, Lincoln and Gaston Counties, North Carolina. Historic architectural survey of approximately 14 miles of a proposed roadway on new location in addition to widening of an existing road.

Principal Investigator, historical research and National Register evaluation of the McCoy Slave Cemetery, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Involved research of primary archival data and collection of oral historical data.

Principal Investigator, survey and research of Cherry African-American neighborhood, Plaza-Midwood neighborhood, and Dilworth neighborhood; historical research for Rosedale and Cedar Grove plantations, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

1986-1988 *Consulting Director, Charlotte Historic District Commission, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Conducted historic architectural surveys, developed National Register nominations, evaluated Tax Act projects, and performed several research projects throughout Charlotte and the surrounding counties. Assisted city agencies, North Carolina Department of Transportation and State Historic Preservation Office with projects involving Section 106 procedures; reviewed plans and applications for Certificates of Appropriateness; and provided design review advice for building applicants.

1985-1986 *Private Preservation Consultant

Multiple Resource National Register nomination, Morganton, North Carolina (nine historic districts, five individual properties).

National Register nomination, Part I ITC Application, Carolina Theater, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Architectural descriptions for locally designated properties, Monroe, North Carolina.

- Architectural descriptions for Dilworth Neighborhood Survey, Charlotte, North Carolina.
- 1983-1985 *Manager, National Register of Historic Places, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, South Carolina.
- Coordinated National Register nominations for properties ranging from eighteenth century plantation complexes to twentieth century neighborhoods and various institutional facilities.
- 1980-1983 *National Register Assistant, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, South Carolina.
- Researched and wrote National Register nominations; handled requests for information; because of staff shortages, also performed duties of National Register Manager.
- 1980 *Intern, National Register Program, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, South Carolina.
- Researched and wrote National Register nominations; handled requests for information; made on-site inspections.
- 1978-1980 *Graduate Assistant, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Publications:

- 1990 "*Sweet Union:*" *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Union County, North Carolina.* Editor and co-author. North Carolina Division of Archives and History.
- 1988 *Policies and Procedures Manual, Charlotte Historic District Commission.* Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission, Charlotte, North Carolina.
- 1987 Historic District Commission Ordinance Revision, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission.
- Historic Burke: An Architectural Inventory of Burke County, North Carolina.* Co-authored with J. Randall Cotton. North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

JAMES R. SNODGRASS

Education:

B.S./1976/North Carolina State University/Bachelor of Environmental Design in Architecture

Experience:

Mr. Snodgrass has over 15 years of experience in building and urban architectural design involving various residential, commercial and industrial projects including renovations of historic buildings. He also has extensive experience in land use, socioeconomic and cultural resources analyses in support of roadway planning projects.

1985 to
Present

*Historic Architectural Survey Assistant and Architectural Designer, Greiner, Inc. Key projects include:

Historic Architectural Survey Assistant for a two-year, open-end contract with the North Carolina Department of Transportation to provide various historic architectural services in support of highway projects throughout the state. These services include conducting historic architectural surveys and analyses, coordinating the surveys and analyses with the State Historic Preservation Office and other agencies and preparing survey reports.

Historic Architectural Survey Assistant, cultural resource studies, Wilmington Bypass corridor investigation. Performed historic architectural survey associated with preparation of Environmental Impact Statement and Corridor Location Report for 20-mile controlled access highway.

Historic Architectural Survey Assistant for recordation of "Old" Bear Creek Community African-American Cemetery. Project involved mapping the cemetery, photographic recordation of stones and markers, and historical research including interviews of descendants of individuals buried in the cemetery. Project conducted for the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport.

Cartographer for archaeological and historic architectural assessment of potential impacts resulting from improving and expanding existing rail park and rides north of and within Philadelphia. Assessment based on field inspections and extensive site-specific archival research. Study conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Involved in upgrading of historic properties to meet handicapped accessibility codes. Work involved renovations of state government buildings and Museum of Natural History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Responsible for the architectural design of a new facility to house the 915th Civil Engineering Squadron of the Air Force Reserve of Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, and the interior redesign of several existing buildings at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, including the R.O.T.C. Headquarters building, the 82nd Division Administration building and the water treatment plant. Work performed for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

1980-1985

*Chief Draftsman, Structural Planners, Inc.

Supervised the preparation of shop drawings, erection drawings, layouts, and material orders.

1979-1980

*Architectural Designer, Ellinwood Design Associates

Prepared all phases of architectural drawings from schematic design through working drawings.

1978-1979

*Structural Draftsman, Bigger & Agnew Engineers

Prepared structural drawings for building, roadway and bridge construction.

APPENDIX B

WORK PLAN

**PHASE II WORK PLAN FOR AN
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
NC 11, FROM NC 24 EAST OF
KENANSVILLE TO NORTH OF PINK HILL
DUPLIN AND LENOIR COUNTIES
TIP NO. R-2204
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1240901**

Prepared For:

**Planning and Environmental Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**Greiner, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina**

December 2, 1992

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SURVEY WORK PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The following is a work plan for conducting Phase II of an historic architectural survey for the proposed improvements to NC 11 from NC 24 east of Kenansville to north of Pink Hill in Duplin and Lenoir Counties, North Carolina (TIP No. R-2204). The project is proposed to be improvements and widening utilizing existing roadway and new location. The length of the total project corridor could vary depending upon the combination of alternatives chosen.

This work plan is submitted to the Planning and Environmental Branch, North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) by Greiner, Inc. The scope of work presented in this work plan is pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800), and Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A).

The historic architectural survey report to be prepared under this work plan will follow the requirements set forth in the revised guidelines discussed with NCDOT. It should be noted that past experience has proven that following previous guidelines has not produced a report acceptable to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Therefore, this work plan assumes there will be SHPO comments on the draft report which will have to be addressed; but that the majority of these comments cannot be anticipated.

Given that the revised guidelines provide for additional work for properties on which it is agreed the undertaking will have an effect and for properties which are agency agreed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, this work plan does not include a work hour estimate for producing the Evaluation of Effects document. That document will be developed upon notification of agreement between the agencies concerning National Register eligibility and after discussions between Greiner, Inc. and NCDOT concerning the possible effects of the undertaking on such properties.

Deliverables under this work plan will include (a) a draft historic architectural survey report, and (b) a final draft report incorporating comments from NCDOT's review. Both of these deliverables will be developed pursuant to the above referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of Phase II of this historic architectural survey will be to more closely examine the buildings, structures, and cultural landscapes identified to be potentially significant which may be affected by the proposed project. A comprehensive survey of Duplin County has recently been started, and the consultants will coordinate this effort with the efforts of the SHPO principal investigator. The Phase II survey will be conducted through the implementation of the following tasks.

Preliminary data collection will involve an examination of published historical and architectural works, files of the SHPO, other surveys, historic maps, and photographs. Primary resources including county and local records and pertinent collections in local repositories will also be consulted as deemed appropriate. Interviews with local historians and knowledgeable citizens will be conducted.

The objectives of this survey are clearly defined as conducting such fieldwork and background research as is necessary to determine whether or not a property meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The work done in Phase I identified a group of properties which will be more intensively studied to determine whether indeed they do appear to be potentially eligible for the National Register. The results of the reconnaissance survey conducted in Phase I will be the basis for determining the initial Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE will be modified if deemed necessary as a result of further research or adjustments to the corridor.

The field survey will involve an examination of all properties in the APE which appear to possess a measure of historical or architectural interest within the context of the APE, concentrating on those properties which were identified as particularly interesting in Phase I. These historic properties will be photographed and keyed to USGS quadrangle maps using typology symbols similar to the system utilized in the comprehensive survey. In addition, information and available photographs or copies of photographs for properties that were previously recorded will be made available for the existing files.

Additional historical research may be required as a result of this field effort, especially for properties which appear to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. Upon the completion of fieldwork and any additional research, Greiner will consult with NCDOT and present the results of this work. Maps and photographs as well as other helpful visual aids will be provided as requested. Greiner will finalize any evaluations on potential eligibility based on the consultation.

It is anticipated that the APE associated with this project will contain approximately 75 properties which will need to be examined and that of these properties approximately ten individual properties and one historic district (consisting of ca. 44 properties) may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The work hour estimate appended to this work plan is based on the information gathered in Phase I of this historic architectural survey.

The results of the survey and eligibility evaluation will be presented in a report to be reviewed by NCDOT. The report will follow the guidelines listed in Section I of this work plan.

Upon agreement between the SHPO and NCDOT on the eligibility of properties, Greiner will submit a work plan and budget to develop documentation to evaluate the effects the project will

have on National Register listed and eligible historic architectural properties. This evaluation of effects will be developed in consultation with NCDOT.

III. DELIVERABLES

The following is a list of the deliverables for the historic architectural survey:

1. Map and photographs illustrating fieldwork.
2. Draft survey report for NCDOT review.
3. Final survey report.
4. Number of copies of reports to be submitted:
 - One copy of the draft survey report.
 - Five copies of the final survey report.

It should be noted that this work plan does not include (a) formal "Requests for Determination of Eligibility" (DOE) if required due to disagreement between the NCDOT, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the SHPO as to the eligibility of a property for the National Register, or as a result of a request by an interested party necessitating submission of a formal DOE to the Secretary of Interior, (b) any 4(f) statements on historic properties, or (c) memoranda of agreement.

The work plan also does not include completing historic structure data sheets for any properties within the APE that are not determined to be eligible for the National Register nor updating existing survey files; providing writeups in the report for any properties unless they are listed or considered potentially eligible for the National Register; providing discussions or specifications justifying areas of significance from Bulletin 16; or, providing National Register level documentation for potentially eligible historic districts in the APE.

The work plan does include developing an area specific typology code with which to map photographed properties.

IV. PROJECT SCHEDULING, COORDINATION AND PERSONNEL

The following is a summary of the proposed schedule for the Phase II historic architectural survey. Upon receipt by Greiner, Inc. of the Notice to Proceed, the project engineer will be contacted. Certain additional information will be requested and a meeting will be scheduled to discuss the project, if necessary. Background research will begin as soon as possible after the requested information is received and is scheduled to take approximately 120 hours to complete. This estimate for the research is based upon the fact that although Duplin County is presently being surveyed, information from the SHPO indicates that the principal investigator has only just begun. Therefore, Greiner assumes that a large amount of historical information will have to be collected and that historical contexts will have to be established. Fieldwork will take approximately five work days with two surveyors in the field to complete. It is anticipated the draft survey report will be submitted to NCDOT within two months following the completion of the Background Research and Fieldwork and the receipt of (1) all pertinent maps, (2) research materials which may have to be ordered, and (3) photographs. The final report will be submitted to NCDOT two (2) to four (4) calendar weeks after Greiner receives, in writing, NCDOT's comments on the draft report. This time frame is based on the complexity of addressing the comments.

Once the eligibility of included resources is agreed upon by SHPO and NCDOT, Greiner will submit a work plan for the effects documentation. We anticipate that a draft of this documentation will be submitted to NCDOT within two (2) calendar weeks after receiving NCDOT's approval to proceed with the effects documentation. Greiner, Inc. will begin preparation of the draft effects document whether or not the survey report has been approved by the SHPO. The final effects documentation will be submitted to NCDOT one (1) calendar week after Greiner receives, in writing, NCDOT's comments on the draft effects documentation.

Greiner will not be responsible for coordinating any consultation efforts with the FHWA nor the SHPO. Such consultation will be handled by NCDOT. However, Greiner staff will attend, with the approval of NCDOT, one (1) consultation meeting with these agencies in Raleigh.

Staffing under this work plan will include Mr. Terry Klein, Project Manager, and Ms. Suzanne Pickens, Senior Architectural Historian. Support staff will include Assistant Architectural Historians, clerical staff and one draftsman.