



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Beverly Eaves Perdue, Governor  
Linda A. Carlisle, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

November 1, 2010

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PSS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Military Cutoff Road and Hampstead Bypass, U-4751 and R-3300, New Hanover and Pender Counties, ER 05-2123

We are in receipt of Courtney Foley's October 5, 2010, letter transmitting the August 25, 2010, survey report by Mattson, Alexander and Associates for the above project.

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

- **Poplar Grove Plantation** (PD 003, listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1979): Criterion B for its association with the prominent Foy family and Criterion C for design/construction;
- **Scott's Hill Rosenwald School** (PD 259): Criterion A as an intact example of the rural, African American schools built in Pender County through the influential Rosenwald School Program and Criterion C for design/construction; and,
- **Topsail Consolidated School** (PD 231): Criterion A as an intact example of the schools built during the 1920s in Pender County as part of the school consolidation movement in North Carolina and Criterion C for design/construction.

We are unable to comment on the proposed reduction of the National Register boundary for Poplar Grove Plantation until additional information is provided; specifically, a physical description, a brief history, and photographs of the one-story, frame commercial building located on parcel 3270-29-5320-0000, which is proposed for removal from the National Register boundary.

The proposed boundaries for Scott's Hill Rosenwald School and Topsail Consolidated School appear appropriate.

We are unable to assess the National Register eligibility for the properties listed below until additional information is provided:

- **Mount Ararat AME Church** (NH 565)
- **Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church.**

Specifically we request additional information on the interior design and condition, including photographs, for both sites.

The remaining 72 sites inventoried and included in Appendix A of the survey report are determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

There appears to be some confusion in Appendix A between Site #60 and #62. In the body of the report and Figure 2h, #60 refers to the Topsail Consolidated School, but in Appendix A, #60 refers to the Island Creek Missionary Baptist Church. Figure 2g shows #62 as Island Creek Missionary Baptist Church as well. Also, please note on page 21 of the report, that the determination of eligibility for the Mount Ararat AME Church includes both Sites #8 (the church) and #9 (the cemetery).

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act 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 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mattson, Alexander and Associates  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, NC 28205

Claudia Brown



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BEVERLY EAVES PERDUE  
GOVERNOR

EUGENE A. CONTI, JR.  
SECRETARY

5 October 2010

*ER 05-2123*

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

*S.*

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

*Due 10/26/10*

RE: TIP No U-4751/R-3330, Military Cutoff Road and Hampstead Bypass, New Hanover and Pender Counties, North Carolina

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached one hard copy and one PDF copy on CD-ROM of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. **This report concludes that there are five individual properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.**

Please review the attached survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 431.1615.

Sincerely,

Courtney Foley  
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment

cc (w/attachment): John F. Sullivan III, P. E., Federal Highway Administration  
Olivia Farr, Project Development Engineer, PDEA

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PROJECT DEVELOPMENT &  
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH -  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER  
4701-116 ATLANTIC AVENUE  
RALEIGH NC, 27604

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD AND HAMPSTEAD BYPASS  
NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES**

**NCDOT TIP Nos. U-4751/R-3300**

**WBS No. 40191.1.1**

**Prepared for:**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environment Unit  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
Raleigh, North Carolina**

**Prepared by:**

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205  
(704) 358-9841  
(704) 376-0985**

**25 August 2010**

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD AND HAMPSTEAD BYPASS  
NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES**

**NCDOT TIP Nos. U-4751/R-3300**

**WBS No. 40191.1.1**

**Prepared for:**

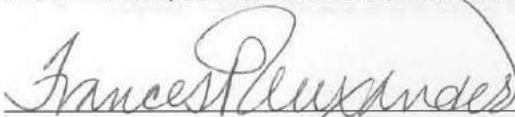
**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environment Unit  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
Raleigh, North Carolina**

**Prepared by:**

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205**

**25 August 2010**

**MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Frances P. Alexander, M.A.**

25 August 2010  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Supervisor, Historic Architecture Group  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

9/30/2010  
**Date**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

These North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) projects are entitled, *Military Cutoff Road Extension and Hampstead Bypass, New Hanover and Pender Counties*. NCDOT proposes to make improvements to the US 17 and Market Street (US 17 Business) corridor in northern New Hanover and southern Pender counties. As part of the US 17 study, two State Transportation Improvements Program projects are under evaluation. One project is an extension of Military Cutoff Road (TIP No. U-4751) on new location from its present terminus at US 17 Business in Wilmington north to the US 17 Wilmington Bypass (John Jay Burney, Jr. Freeway). The second project is the US 17 Bypass of Hampstead (TIP No. R-3300) in Pender County. The project locations are depicted in **Figure 1**. This report represents documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the two NCDOT projects (TIP Nos. U-4751 and R-3300).

In response to a request for input, architectural historians surveyed the entire APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE for the two projects was determined during the initial field survey and extends beyond the US 17 right-of-way and the bypass alternatives to encompass all properties that may be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed highway improvements. The historic architectural resources survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the study area and a field survey of the APE. The APE is shown on **Figure 2**. The inventory list and photographs of resources identified during the field survey are found in **Appendix A**. These surveyed properties are also shown on detailed maps of the APE located in **Appendix B**.

The January 2010 survey of the APE resulted in the identification of a total of seventy-eight individual resources that were built prior to 1961. These findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on March 30, 2010. Five individual properties required in-depth evaluations of eligibility. After further research, all five are recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Those properties are:

- Poplar Grove Plantation (PD 003) (National Register 1979)
- Mount Ararat AME Church (NH 565)
- Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church
- Scotts Hill Rosenwald School (PD 259)
- Topsail Consolidated School (PD 231)



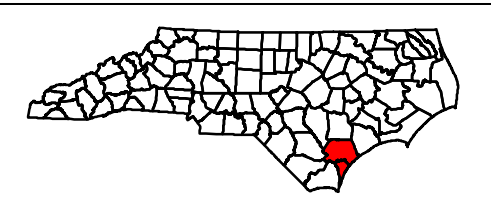
**Legend**

County Boundary	Holly Shelter Gamelands	RCW Habitat Future Potentially Suitable
Project Study Corridors	Significant Natural Heritage Area & Managed Area	RCW Habitat Potentially Suitable
Wetland	UST Site	RCW Partitions
Pond	Historic Site	RCW Cavity Tree
Stream	Historic Architecture Under Study	
HQW / ORW	Hydraulic Site	

**Alternatives**

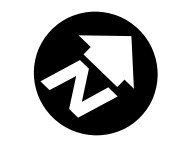
<i>West / East of NC 210</i>	<i>West / East of NC 210</i>
Alternative M1	Alternative E-H
Alternative M2	Alternative R
Alternative O	Alternative U

Prepared by:  
 MULKEY ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS  
 Prepared for:



**US 17 CORRIDOR STUDY**  
 Corridor Alternatives  
 NCDOT TIP Project Numbers U-4751 & R-3300  
 New Hanover & Pender Counties, NC

0 6,500 13,000 Feet  
 Data Sources: NCDOT, NC NHP, Mulkey Field Delineations  
 Map Prepared: 4/28/10



**Figure No.**  
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## II. INTRODUCTION

NCDOT proposes to make improvements to the US 17 and Market Street (US 17 Business) corridor in northern New Hanover and southern Pender counties. As part of the US 17 study, two State Transportation Improvements Program projects are under evaluation. One project is an extension of Military Cutoff Road (TIP No. U-4751) on new location from its present terminus at US 17 Business in Wilmington north to the US 17 Wilmington Bypass (John Jay Burney, Jr. Freeway). The second project is the US 17 Bypass of Hampstead (TIP No. R-3300) in Pender County.

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE for the two projects as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the EIS and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

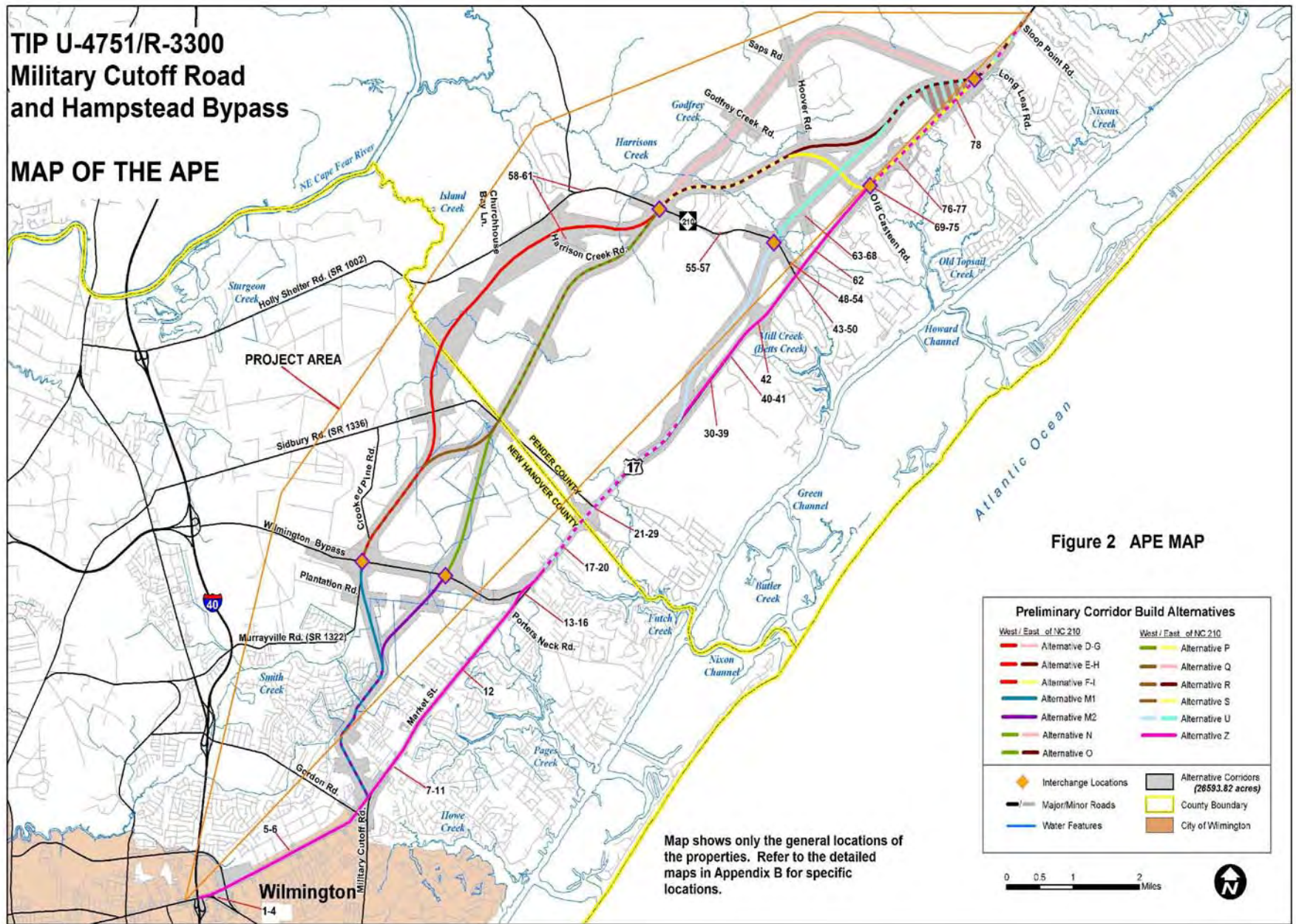
## III. METHODOLOGY

The architectural survey for this federally-funded project was undertaken in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents) and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60. This survey and report meet NCDOT and National Park Service guidelines.

This survey was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE; 2) to identify all resources at least fifty years of age within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown in **Figure 2**. The inventory list and photographs of resources identified during the field survey are found in **Appendix A**. Detailed APE maps showing the locations of the surveyed properties are found in **Appendix B**.

The APE was delineated during an initial field survey conducted in January 2010. This survey identified a total of seventy-eight individual resources that were built prior to 1961. These findings were presented to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on March 30, 2010. Five properties required in-depth evaluations of eligibility. This report contains the evaluations of eligibility for those five individual properties.

Background research was conducted to trace the architectural and historical development of the study area. Both primary and secondary sources were examined at HPO in Raleigh. In 1985, the HPO sponsored a historic resources survey of New Hanover County conducted by architectural historians, Christopher Martin and Edward Turberg. The publication resulting from this investigation, *Historic Architecture of New Hanover County, North Carolina* (1986), provided information on specific architectural resources as well as contextual information. In 1996-1997, Edward F. Turberg also undertook an architectural survey of Pender County, and the historical essay associated with that investigation, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Pender County, North Carolina* (Turberg 1998), was useful for understanding the development of that county. Nancy Simon, Director of Poplar Grove Plantation, and her staff shared valuable data both on this antebellum plantation and on the general



development of the region. Cornelius Nixon, a lifelong member of Mount Ararat AME Church, and George Edwards, Director of Historic Wilmington Foundation, were helpful in understanding African American churches in Wilmington and environs.

#### **IV. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The proposed projects would occur in the coastal counties of New Hanover and Pender counties, North Carolina. Approximately twenty-one miles long, the project area would begin along Market Street (US 17) in the City of Wilmington and would extend north along US 17 into rural Pender County before terminating in Topsail Township. The south end of the project area within Wilmington is characterized by suburban development that began after World War II with automobile-oriented commercial strips, restaurants, houses, and motels lining Market Street, one of the principal roads in Wilmington. Postwar residential subdivisions sprang up along the side streets that fed into Market Street. In its general alignment, US 17 was the route of the Colonial Post Road between Charleston, South Carolina, and Boston, Massachusetts, and within the project area outside Wilmington, the route was defined by farms, plantations, and crossroads communities set amidst the pine forests, swamps, and sandy soils of the southeastern coast. In recent decades, the project area has been transformed as highway improvements have opened once rural areas to modern development for both permanent and vacation residents. Pockets of historic development remain with small, frame cottages, rural churches, stores, schools, remnants of plantations and farms, and 1950s ranch houses now tucked in among large, residential subdivisions and shopping malls along US 17. Vestiges of crossroads communities, such as Hampstead at the junction of US 17 and NC 210 and Scotts Hill at the border between the two counties, also survive. Small churches and schools often remain the sole reminders of these once rural communities.

The project also includes bypass alternatives that would arc north of the US 17 corridor beginning in the vicinity of Military Cutoff Road and extending through both undeveloped and modern suburban landscapes before merging with US 17 near the Holly Shelter Gameland, a wildlife conservation district of pocosins and bald cypress swamps at the northern terminus of the project area.

## V. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

### A. Properties Listed in the National Register

**No. 25 Poplar Grove (PD 003) (National Register 1979)**  
(Pender County PIN 3270-29-7657-000)  
10200 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County



#### **Physical Description (Plates 1-10)**

Facing west towards US 17 North, Poplar Grove sits in a grove of trees surrounded by mature plantings. The prominent, Greek Revival house has a raised, brick service basement and a two-tiered rear porch with exterior stairs that illustrate a regional design well suited for the coastal heat and humidity. The two-story, frame dwelling is five bays wide and four bays deep and is capped by a low hip roof pierced by four tall chimney stacks. The exterior has a heavily molded cornice, paneled pilasters at the corners, six-over-six sash windows, and a one-story, tetrastyle front porch. Additions to the rear were constructed in the 1930s, including a two-story, two-bay frame wing at the northeast corner and a hip-roofed, brick appendage at the southeast corner.

The interior features a broad, central hall, classical mantels with Doric pilasters in the principal rooms and elaborate trimwork. The main staircase has a paneled spandrel, turned balusters, and an octagonal, paneled newel. Four-panel doors and molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks are found throughout the interior.

The roughly fourteen-acre National Register tract also includes two outbuildings contemporary with the construction of the house: a brick, pyramidal-roofed smokehouse and a brick, hip-roofed storage building that is set into a rear retaining wall that defines the house site. In addition, the grounds include an early twentieth century, frame carriage house, a 1930s greenhouse, a 1930s windmill, and a modern gazebo. In 1980, the house was converted to a museum, and a small collection of frame buildings were constructed behind the house towards the rear of the grounds. These frame outbuildings are used for interpretative purposes as well as for general equipment storage. In 2001, graves from a Foy family cemetery were relocated to Poplar Grove and are now grouped within a picket fence south of the house near the gazebo. Because of the age of the burials, gravestones and surrounding soil are all that remains of these grave sites. The cemetery was situated within the borders of the original plantation (but outside the National Register boundaries), roughly two miles south of the plantation house. The graves were moved when the cemetery site was being redeveloped (Simon interview).





Plate 1. Poplar Grove, Façade, Looking East.



Plate 2. Poplar Grove, Front Lawn, Looking North from House Towards US 17.



Plate 3. Poplar Grove, (Side) South Elevation of House and Kitchen, Looking Northeast.



Plate 4. Poplar Grove, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 5. Poplar Grove, Side (North) Elevation and Smokehouse, Looking South.



Plate 6. Poplar Grove, Rear (East) Elevation and Windmill, Looking North.



Plate 7. Poplar Grove, Greenhouse and Carriage House (Gazebo Visible Beyond Greenhouse), Looking Southeast.



Plate 8. Poplar Grove, Relocated Gravestones, Looking West.



Plate 9. Poplar Grove, New Interpretative/Storage Buildings on the Site, Looking East.



Plate 10. Poplar Grove, New Interpretative/Storage Buildings on the Site, Looking Southeast.

## Historical Background

Poplar Grove was erected circa 1850 for Joseph Mumford Foy (1817-1861), an amateur architect who designed the residence. In 1795, his father, James Foy, Jr., had purchased 628 acres along Topsail Sound north of the port of Wilmington, and by the early nineteenth century, the Foys owned extensive tracts of farmland and long-leaf pine forests between the Cape Fear River and Topsail Sound. The antebellum Poplar Grove plantation house was erected to face the New Bern-to-Wilmington plank road that traversed the estate. The Foy plantation contained sixty-four slaves and produced naval stores as well as peanuts, beans, corn, and swine for northern markets. After the Civil War, the farm was owned by Joseph T. Foy (1946-1918), an influential landowner, businessman, and politician who was instrumental in linking New Bern to Wilmington by railroad. He developed a successful, large-scale peanut operation at Poplar Grove that was worked by scores of tenants. The Poplar Grove estate remained in the Foy family until 1971. In 1980, the house and grounds consisting of approximately fourteen acres became a museum operated by the Poplar Grove Foundation. A larger tract to the east that was historically associated with the Foy family plantation is now the Abbey Nature Preserve (Gledhill-Earley and Mobley 1979; [www.poplargrove.com](http://www.poplargrove.com)).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Poplar Grove is **listed** in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with the Foy family and under Criterion C for architecture.

## Integrity

Listed in the National Register in 1979 under Criteria B and C, Poplar Grove retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association. Shaded by mature trees on its original site, the house retains its historic orientation toward the New Bern-to-Wilmington plank road (now US 17). The house remains on a sizable tract with contributing outbuildings, and the adjoining acreage to the east, which is historically associated with the plantation, has been conserved as the Abbey Nature Preserve. While a small collection of frame buildings have been added to the rear of the grounds since the 1980s, they do not detract significantly from the integrity of the site. Poplar Grove also retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The imposing, Greek Revival plantation seat remains well preserved, displaying its original two-story, hip-roofed form, weatherboard siding, tetrastyle front porch, decorative motifs, and interior layout and woodwork.

## Criterion A

Poplar Grove is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Poplar Grove is not eligible under Criterion A because the house is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Pender County or the region.

## Criterion B

Poplar Grove is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

Poplar Grove was listed in the National Register under Criterion B for its associations with the prominent Foy family, specifically Joseph M. Foy (1817-1861) and his son, Joseph T. Foy (1846-1918). The Foy family were planters, businessmen, and politicians who made significant contributions to the social, economic, and political development of Pender County and the region. Joseph M. Foy was a fervent Unionist and a prosperous planter who built the extant house as the centerpiece of his 628-acre plantation on Topsail Sound. His son, Joseph T. Foy, was instrumental in the formation of Pender County from New Hanover County in 1875. Foy served as chairman of the newly formed board of county commissioners and later served on the county board of education. In addition to his agricultural interests at Poplar Grove, Joseph T. Foy was a director of the People's Saving Bank in Wilmington and played an important role in the 1890 construction of the Onslow and East Carolina Railroad, subsequently part of the Atlantic Coast Line. Foy was elected to the state senate in 1901 and the state house of representatives in 1903, 1909, and 1913 (Gledhill-Earley and Mobley 1979).

## Criterion C

Poplar Grove is **listed** in the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The imposing Greek Revival plantation seat has not changed significantly since its National Register listing in 1979 and remains eligible under Criterion C for architecture. A notable coastal North Carolina plantation house, Poplar Grove clearly illustrates the fashionable Greek Revival style in its low hip roof, heavily molded cornice, paneled corner pilasters, six-over-six sash windows, and a one-story, tetrastyle front porch. The interior retains its broad, central stairhall, classical mantels with Doric pilasters, and elaborate trimwork. Four-panel doors and molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks remain throughout the interior. As described in the nomination, the raised basement and two-tiered porch, with its exterior staircase, were architectural adaptations to the subtropical climate of the region. The tall basement promoted greater ventilation while the two-tiered porch provided shaded, outdoor living spaces for use during the hot, humid summers (Gledhill-Earley and Mobley 1979).

## Criterion D

Poplar Grove is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

Now operated as a museum, the house and grounds have not changed significantly since the 1979 National Register listing except for the subdivision of a small parcel (0.7 acre) from the original 14.18-acre National Register tract along Scotts Hill Loop Road. A one-story, frame commercial building sits on the new parcel (PIN 3270-29-5320-0000). The principal investigators recommend that the National Register boundary be amended to exclude the new commercial building and its 0.7 acre site. Depicted in **Figure 3**, the new boundaries would encompass the existing tax parcel of 13.49 acres. The house, the brick smokehouse, and the brick storage building (known as the kitchen) are contained within this current tax parcel and would remain the contributing resources. The greenhouse, carriage house, windmill, gazebo, headstones, and modern interpretative and storage facilities are all noncontributing resources. The National Register boundaries extend to the rights-of-way along both US 17 North and Scotts Hill Loop Road.



**Figure 3**  
**Poplar Grove**  
**National Register Boundary and Recommended Boundary Reduction**



Source: Pender County Tax Map

Scale - 1:125

**B. Properties Recommended for National Register Eligibility**

**No. 8 Mount Ararat AME Church (NH 565)**

(New Hanover County PIN R04400-002-025-000  
/PIN R04400-002-023-000/PIN R04400-002-024-000)  
7061 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County



**Physical Description (Plates 11-26)**

Recorded during the 1985 county-wide survey, Mount Ararat AME Church is a traditional, front gable, frame church that faces east towards US 17 North on a spacious, tree-shaded lot. The property also includes an open, frame, pavilion for outdoor meetings and recreation (1990), a concrete block pump house (circa 1940), an exposed bell sitting on a covered well, and a sizable cemetery. Approximately forty gravestones are located in front of the church near the US 17 North right-of-way, and an additional fifty headstones are situated to the north across Ogden Park Drive from the church. The headstones in the cemetery date from the turn of the twentieth century to the present, and many have been painted in recent decades. The Middle Sound Rosenwald School (1920-1921) once stood on the now wooded lot behind the cemetery north of Ogden Park Drive (Nixon interview).

Mount Ararat AME Church has a projecting, center entrance tower capped by a pyramidal-roofed steeple. The double-leaf entrance has new six-panel doors that lead into the vestibule. A handicap ramp leads from the entrance stoop around the north side of the church. The church retains its six-over-six, double hung, wood sash, frosted glass windows. The windows are capped by pointed arch transoms that reflect the influence of the Gothic Revival movement. The building has a solid brick foundation into which the cornerstone was set, and vinyl siding covers the original weatherboards. (The church was already vinyl-sided when surveyed in 1985.) A gable-roofed, concrete block wing (1973) extends across the rear. Housing the pastor's study, kitchen, and a multi-purpose room, the rear addition has aluminum awning windows. Several original church pews are located outside beneath an oak tree. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, but several longtime members of the church report that the original wood floors, wood trim, and some of the original pews are all intact. The walls are now covered in paneling, and the floors are carpeted (Nixon interview).



Plate 11. Mount Ararat AME Church, Church and Setting, Looking Northwest.



Plate 12. Mount Ararat AME Church, Cornerstone.



Plate 13. Mount Ararat AME Church, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 14. Mount Ararat AME Church, Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 15. Mount Ararat AME Church, South Elevation, Windows, Looking North.



Plate 16. Mount Ararat AME Church, Rear Wing, Looking East.



Plate 17. Mount Ararat AME Church, Community Pavilion, Looking Northwest.



Plate 18. Mount Ararat AME Church, Front Church Yard, Looking Southeast Towards Cemetery and US 17.



Plate 19. Mount Ararat AME Church, Cemetery, Looking Southeast towards US 17.



Plate 20. Mount Ararat AME Church, Looking Northwest from Cemetery towards Church.



Plate 21. Mount Ararat AME Church, Church Yard, Looking West from Cemetery towards Church.



Plate 22. Mount Ararat AME Church, Looking North from Cemetery.





Plate 23. Mount Ararat AME Church, Cemetery on North Tract, Looking South along US 17.



Plate 24. Mount Ararat AME Church, Cemetery on North Tract, Looking North towards US 17.



Plate 25. Mount Ararat AME Church, Cemetery on North Tract, Gravestone.



Plate 26. Mount Ararat AME Zion Church, Cemetery on North Tract, Gravestone.

## Historical Background

A congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Ararat AME Church was constructed in the Middle Sound community (also known as the Ogden community) of New Hanover County not long after Reconstruction ended. Local residents, Mordicai Foy and L.A. Loftin, purchased a one-acre parcel in 1878 on the west side of what was then called Old New Bern Road (US 17) for the church lot. According to the cornerstone, the church was also built that year although the 1985 county-wide architectural survey described Mount Ararat as one of five extant buildings that dated to the 1880s (Hood et al. 1986: 11; Mount Ararat AME Church 1995).

Mount Ararat is typical of the small churches that formed the centerpieces of rural African American communities throughout North Carolina. Traditional in its design, the church has the simple rectangular form and frame construction common to Protestant meetinghouses for both white and African American congregations during the nineteenth century. However, the church is notable for its early use of a projecting entrance tower and pointed arch windows. Both these stylistic elements reflected the influence of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture, sophisticated examples of which could be found in nearby Wilmington. The 1985 survey also concluded that the church cemetery is significant for the sun bleached shells and glass shards used to decorate the gravestones, a common African American burial practice in the coastal Southeast (Hood et al. 1986: 13, 106).

Mount Ararat has always been a small congregation, and until 1989, church services were held only twice a month. A commemorative publication produced for the church's one hundred, seventeenth anniversary (1995) outlines the changes made to the church. A choir lot was added in 1940; in 1973, the rear wing was added; and the outdoor pavilion was built in 1990. The architectural survey publication also noted that the vinyl siding was added at the time of the survey in the mid-1980s (Nixon interview; Mount Ararat AME Church 1995; Hood et al. 1986: 106).

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Mount Ararat AME Church is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture and under Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties.

## Integrity

The church retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The church has integrity of location, having occupied this site since its construction in 1878. The church's spacious, tree-shaded grounds and associated cemetery maintain the historic rural feeling, association, and setting of the property despite surrounding commercial strip development along US 17 North. The design and workmanship of the church also remain intact with its tripartite, rectangular form; projecting, center tower capped by a pyramidal roof; and original six-over-six, double hung, wood sash, frosted glass windows with Gothic Revival-inspired, pointed arch transoms. The concrete block rear wing is a common addition to rural churches and does not detract from the historic form and design of the church. Although the church has vinyl siding on the exterior and wood paneling added to the interior, the original materials remain intact beneath these modern additions.

## Criterion A

Mount Ararat AME Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The church is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of New Hanover County.

## Criterion B

Mount Ararat AME Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

## Criterion C

Mount Ararat AME Church is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Mount Ararat is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Constructed in 1878 soon after Reconstruction ended, the church is one of the oldest surviving African American churches in rural New Hanover County. In addition to Mount Ararat, the comprehensive architectural resources survey conducted in the mid-1980s identified only two other intact African American churches from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. One of these two churches, Mount Pilgrim Baptist Church, located on US 421 south of Wilmington, has been replaced with a modern building since the 1985 survey. The second, Mount Holly Missionary Baptist Church (circa 1890), remains intact near Wrightsboro. Thus, Mount Ararat and Mount Holly are the only two rural, African American churches that are known to survive in New Hanover County.

Mount Ararat is also significant for its early use of Gothic Revival elements of design. Most churches with Gothic Revival styling, expressed here in the pointed arch windows and projecting entrance tower, date to the early twentieth century (Hood et al. 1986: 11).

The church retains its original form as well as its projecting, center tower with a pyramidal roof and frosted glass windows with Gothic Revival-inspired, pointed arch transoms, both of which are key

architectural elements. The rear wing for offices or classrooms is a common addition to churches and does not detract from the original form of the church. Finally, the original materials remain intact beneath the later vinyl siding on the exterior and the interior wood paneling.

#### **Criterion D**

Mount Ararat AME Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

#### **Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties**

Mount Ararat AME Church is **eligible** for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. To be eligible under Criteria Consideration A, a religious property must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

The church meets the eligibility thresholds set for religious properties under Criteria Consideration A because it is primarily significant for its architectural merit. As noted above under Criterion C, this rural, African American church is a rare surviving example of its type in New Hanover County, displaying its original, traditional form and key elements of design.

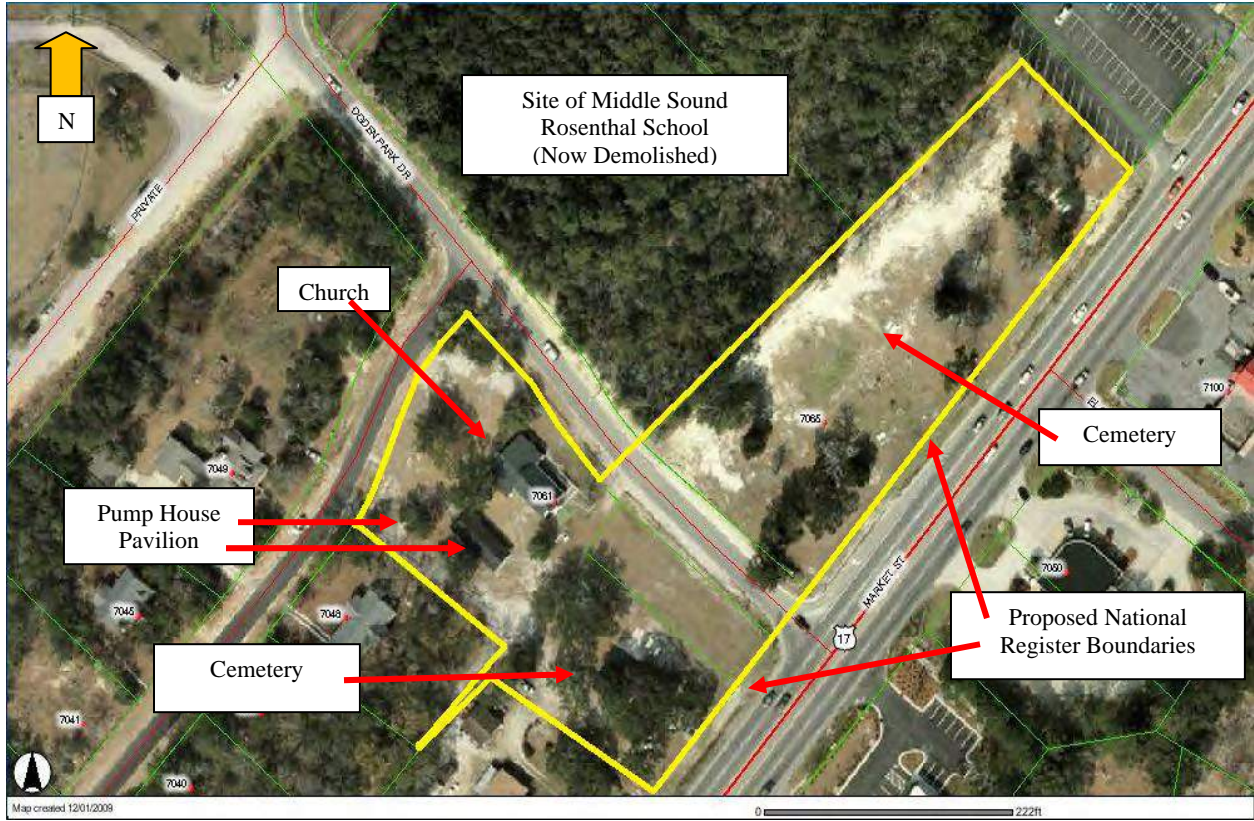
#### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The National Register boundary for Mount Ararat AME Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

The proposed National Register boundaries include the church, the two cemetery plots, the outdoor pavilion, and the pump house. The church and the cemeteries are the contributing resources, and the pump house and the pavilion are noncontributing resources. The church cemeteries contribute to the significance of the property.

Depicted in **Figure 4**, the recommended boundary encompasses the two tax parcels (PIN R04400-002-025-000 and PIN R04400-002-023-000), with a combined 1.51 acres, on the south side of Ogden Park Drive. The proposed National Register boundary also encompasses most of the tax parcel on the north side of Ogden Park Drive on which a section of the cemetery is situated. Of the total 1.81 acres associated with the northern tax parcel (PIN R04400-002-024-000), 1.7 acres are found within the proposed National Register boundary. A small strip of land along the north side of the tract is now part of the parking lot for Ogden Baptist Church, and this area is excluded from the proposed boundary. (Ogden Baptist Church has no historical association with Mount Ararat AME Church.) Along US 17 North and Ogden Park Drive, the recommended boundaries follow the highway and road rights-of-way. No headstones are located within these rights-of-way.

**Figure 4**  
**Mount Ararat AME Church**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: New Hanover County Tax Map

**No. 24 Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church**  
(Pender County PIN 3271-20-6539-000)  
10255 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County



**Physical Description (Plates 27-42)**

Built in 1931, Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is sited at the north side of a large religious complex that also includes the church cemetery to the rear of the church. The property is now dominated by a large, modern, brick church building (1988) designed in a contemporary version of the Colonial Revival style and situated at the junction of US 17 North and Sidbury Road. An extensive, two story, brick educational building (1992; 2000 addition) sits behind the modern church. Access to the modern complex has been reoriented to Sidbury Road with sizable parking lots along the southern and western sides of the complex.

Facing east towards US 17 North, the 1931 church is separated from the highway by a front church yard, and an unpaved parking lot is found on the north side of the church. The building is surrounded by informal ornamental landscaping, and concrete walkways lead to the church and cemetery from both US 17 North and the parking lot. The walkways continue around the south side of the cemetery to the modern church and educational building. A wooded area is found just north of the parking lot.

The 1931 church is a brick-veneered, Colonial Revival edifice with a front-gable main block, frame cupola, and both jack-arched and segmental-arched windows and entrance. The projecting entrance bay repeats the front-gable form with a segmental-arched, multiple-light transom capping double-leaf, batten doors. The entrance is flanked by jack-arched, six-over-six, double hung, wood sash windows. Tall, segmental-arched, nine-over-six, double hung, wood sash windows with frosted glass are found on the side elevations. The doors and windows all have decorative, cast-stone trim. The building has a two-staged, weatherboarded cupola with round-arched, louvered vents on each elevation and a flared, pyramidal roof. A hip-roofed office and educational wing that is contemporary with the sanctuary is located at the rear. The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior, but a church history states that it is largely intact and retains its auditorium plan and original finishes (Sanders 2000: 2-4).

A church cemetery divided into sections is located behind the 1931 church building. The sections, which seem to contain family plots, are delineated by low walls of tabby, or later brick, construction. The cemetery contains headstones that date primarily from the late nineteenth century to recent decades.



Plate 27. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Church Complex Looking North Across US 17.



Plate 28. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1931 Church, Looking West Across US 17.





Plate 29. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1931 Church, Looking West.



Plate 30. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1931 Church, Looking North.



Plate 31. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Cornerstone.



Plate 32. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1931 Church, Entrance Detail.



Plate 33. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1931 Church, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 34. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1931 Church, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 35. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1931 Church, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking East (Cemetery Walls Visible in Foreground).



Plate 36. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Cemetery, Looking West.

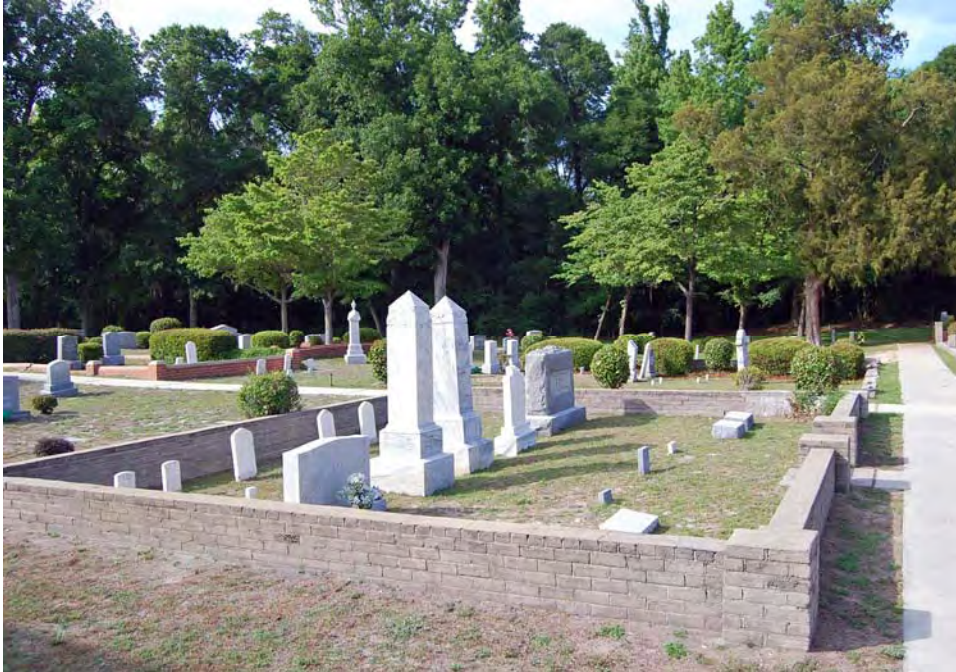


Plate 37. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Cemetery, Looking North.



Plate 38. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Cemetery, Looking West.



Plate 39. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Cemetery, Looking Southwest towards Modern Educational Building.



Plate 40. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, 1988 Church, Looking North.



Plate 41. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Modern Educational Building, Looking North.



Plate 42. Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, Modern Educational Building/Office, Looking North.

## Historical Background

The earliest Methodist church in the Scotts Hill community was noted in an 1815 deed between James Foy of Poplar Grove and Frederick Foy. The deed excluded from their land transfer a one-acre lot for the church on the east side of the present-day US 17 North at Scotts Hill Branch. Originally the only Methodist congregation in the area, the church began planning to build a new facility as early as the 1840s, and in 1850, Joseph Foy gave the church another parcel of land (the site of the 1988 church) with a house that could be used as the parsonage. No construction was begun at the time, and no further land acquisition was undertaken until 1873 when a separate tract (the site of the 1931 church) was acquired by R.K. Bryan, Sr., and his wife, Susan Loftin Bryan, for use by the congregation. A new church was built on the site, and the building was dedicated on 23 August 1874 as the Wesleyan Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South (Sanders 2000: 1-4).

The simple, frame, front-gable meetinghouse served the Scotts Hill community until January 1931 when the church burned to the ground. Plans to rebuild began immediately with construction starting in April 1931. Five months later in August 1931, the new brick building was completed at a cost of \$5,000. The new chapel had an auditorium plan with a capacity to hold 150 people. Five Sunday School classrooms were accommodated in the rear wing. In 1945, the old parsonage that had been donated by the Foyes in 1850 was destroyed during an attempt to move the house away from the railroad tracks. A new parsonage was quickly built on the same site at the intersection of US 17 North and Sidbury Road where the modern church now stands. In the 1960s, a store was moved to the back of the property to serve as a community building, and in 1984, one of the classrooms in the rear wing of the 1931 church was eliminated to make a choir loft (Sanders 2000: 1-4).

Like many other rural churches without the resources to support full-time clergy, Wesleyan Chapel was originally grouped with four other churches to share a minister. This arrangement continued until the 1980s, when the membership of the church began to grow with the rising population of the region. In 1985, Wesleyan Chapel hired its first full-time minister, and in 1987, the church demolished the parsonage to make way for the new church which had a capacity of 285 people. The new church was dedicated in December 1988. At the same time, the 1931 building was repaired and painted. The congregation continued to grow, and in 1992, the new education building was completed with a gymnasium/fellowship hall and a two story wing containing classrooms, a kitchen, restrooms, and storage rooms. An addition to the education building was built in 2000. The 1931 church building continues to be used for special services (Sanders 2000: 1-4).

Wesleyan Chapel survives as a rare and fine example of Colonial Revival church architecture in rural Pender County. The Colonial Revival style had its beginnings in the county in the early 1900s, and its comfortable patriotic associations and familiar classical themes appealed not only to the builders of new houses and commercial buildings but also to church congregations. Early expressions of the style were freely interpreted, and myriad variations appeared in widely circulated magazines and books. However, by World War I, more historically correct, red brick or frame, Georgian and Federal models gained national popularity. Colonial Revival churches built between the two world wars often featured classical forms and decorative treatment inspired by American colonial church architecture. As with Wesleyan Chapel, the more sophisticated examples of Colonial Revival churches from this period were often distinguished by red brick exteriors and such hallmarks of the style as double hung, wood sash windows, keystones, fanlights or transoms, and cupolas or frame steeples (Bishir 1990: 390; 417-421).

The 1998 architectural resources survey of Pender County identified only a few rural, Colonial Revival churches. One of the earliest is Watha Methodist Church (1907-1908), a frame, front-gable building with a double-leaf entrance capped by a fanlight and jack-arched, double hung windows. With its simple



exterior and frame construction, Watha Methodist Church exemplifies Colonial Revival churches built before World War I and contrasts with the more academic interpretation of the Colonial Revival style found at Wesleyan Chapel. More comparable to Wesleyan Chapel in its sophistication is Saints Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church (1932), built by a colony of Ukrainian farmers at Saint Helena. Like Wesleyan, the Russian Orthodox church has a front-gable, brick-veneered main block with double hung windows, a double leaf entrance, and a cupola above the entrance. However, Saints Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church is notable for its unique combination of Colonial Revival stylistic elements with the gilded onion dome capping the cupola and the wheel window above the entrance, both Byzantine features typical of Orthodox churches. Both Wesleyan Chapel and Saints Peter and Paul survive as sophisticated examples of Colonial Revival church architecture in rural Pender County (Turberg 1998: 70-72; Bishir and Southern 1996: 229).

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture and under Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties.

### **Integrity**

The 1931 Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The church has integrity of location, having occupied this site since its construction in 1931 when it replaced the 1874 church at this location. Facing Poplar Grove Plantation across US 17 North, Wesleyan Chapel retains its historic relationship with the Foy family, early members and benefactors of the church. Despite the new construction along the south side of the current tract, the tree-shaded grounds, associated cemetery, unpaved parking lot, and adjacent woodland maintain the historic rural feeling, setting, and association of the 1931 church. Moreover, the new buildings are clustered east to west along Sidbury Road, from which they are reached. The tract associated with the 1931 church was historically separate from the site of the modern church. The 1931 building is sited on land donated to the church in the 1870s by the Bryan family while the modern church replaced a parsonage that sat on a separate parcel given in 1850 by the Foy family. Today, the tract remains divided into segregated land uses with the 1931 church and cemetery on the north side, and the modern buildings on the south.

The design and workmanship of the church also remain well preserved with its Colonial Revival styling, tripartite, rectangular form; projecting, center tower capped by a pyramidal-roofed cupola; and original segmental-arched and jack-arched, six-over-six and nine-over-six, double hung, wood sash windows. The hip-roofed rear wing is original to the church. Although the principal investigators did not have access to the church interior, a church history notes that one rear classroom was converted to choir lot in the 1980s, but otherwise the interior of the 1931 building is intact (Sanders 2000: 2).

### **Criterion A**

Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The church is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that make a significant contribution to the development of Pender County.

### **Criterion B**

Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

### **Criterion C**

Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The 1931 Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The well-preserved, brick church is one of the few brick, Colonial Revival churches in rural Pender County. Wesleyan Chapel and Saints Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church are both sophisticated versions of the Colonial Revival style that gained popularity after World War I. The earlier Watha Methodist Church, with its restrained detailing and frame exterior, is more reminiscent of the meetinghouses of the nineteenth century. Wesleyan and Saints Peter and Paul stand out among the three for their brick exteriors and sophisticated, academic interpretations of the Colonial Revival style.

Wesleyan Chapel retains its original front-gable form and a projecting, center entrance with double-leaf, batten doors capped by a segmental-arched transom. The church also retains key features of the Colonial Revival style, including its brick veneer, its frame cupola with louvered vents, and both six-over-six and nine-over-six sash windows with either jack-arched or segmental-arched openings. Although inaccessible to the principal investigators, the interior auditorium plan and original materials are reported to remain intact. The only recorded alteration was the 1980s conversion of a classroom into a choir loft (Sanders 2000: 2-3).

The property is also notable for its associated cemetery. The cemetery is divided into family plots that are delineated by low walls of tabby or brick construction. The headstones date from the late nineteenth century to the present.

### **Criterion D**

Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two

requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

### **Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties**

Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church is **eligible** for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. To be eligible under Criteria Consideration A, a religious property must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

The church meets the eligibility thresholds set for religious properties under Criteria Consideration A because it is primarily significant for its architectural merit. As noted above under Criterion C, this rural, Colonial Revival church is a rare surviving example of its type in Pender County and displays its original, form and key elements of design.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The National Register boundary for Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

This proposed boundary encompasses the 1931 brick church, the cemetery, the unpaved parking lot on the north side of the church, and the surrounding grounds. The church and the cemetery are the only contributing resources. The existing tax parcel encompasses the 1931 church, the cemetery, and the modern sanctuary and education buildings, but the proposed National Register boundary excludes the large modern complex congregated along Sidbury Road. While associated with Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church, the modern church tract was a separate piece of land containing the parsonage that was donated to the church by the Foy family of Poplar Grove in 1850. The 1931 church sits on a parcel donated by the Bryan family in 1873.

The recommended boundary conforms to the eastern (along the US 17 North right-of-way), northern, and western borders of the tax parcel, but the proposed southern boundary is defined by a paved walkway that clearly separates the church and cemetery from the modern complex of buildings. The walkway extends approximately twenty feet south of the 1931 building. Along US 17 North, the recommended boundaries follow the highway right-of-way. Depicted in **Figure 5**, the proposed National Register boundary encompasses roughly 1.5 acres.

Figure 5

Wesleyan Chapel United Methodist Church  
Proposed National Register Boundary



Source: Pender County Tax Map

Scale -1:68

**No. 30 Scotts Hill Rosenwald School (PD 259)**  
Pender County PIN 3281-18-8879-0000)  
12606 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County



**Physical Description (Plates 43-48)**

Constructed in 1926-1927, Scotts Hill Rosenwald School sits on a 1.71-acre lot facing northwest towards US 17 North. The parcel also holds two 1970s mobile homes sited behind the school to the east and three modern metal grain bins to the south. The east side of the tract is overgrown. The school is now used for general storage but remains in fair condition.

The one room, frame building has a one story, front-gable form with German siding, brick foundation piers, and a shed-roofed front entry. The front gable roof has exposed rafter ends, and the shed-roofed entry porch has exposed, wood brackets. The three-bay façade has a six-panel, central door flanked by two windows. There is a narrow, vertical window vent in the gable above the entrance. The window north of the entry is now boarded over while the window to the south has replacement one-over-one, wood sash. The banks of tall windows on the side (northeast) elevation of the school are also mostly boarded over although an original nine-over-nine, wood sash window remains exposed among a grouping of three windows near the rear (east) side of the elevation. The southwest side elevation includes three original smaller, square windows (labeled “Breeze Windows” in the 1924 Rosenwald publication, *Community School Plans*.). The window sash remains intact although the windows have been partially boarded over, and the center window now accommodates a chimney flue. An original nine-over-nine, wood sash window is located near the rear of the southwest elevation. The windowless rear (east elevation) of the school also includes a vent in the gable end and a shed-roofed entry with a replacement wood door at the northeast corner. A replacement wood stairway, now in ruinous condition, leads to this rear entry.

The principal investigators were unable to gain access to the school interior. Limited views of the inside reveal several later, sheetrocked partition walls. However, original wood floors, walls, and ceiling appear to survive.



Plate 43. Scotts Hill Rosenwald School, Front (West) and Side (North) Elevations, Looking Southeast.



Plate 44. Scotts Hill Rosenwald School, Front (West) and Side (South) Elevations, Looking Northeast.



Plate 45. Scotts Hill Rosenwald School, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 46. Scotts Hill Rosenwald School, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 47. Scotts Hill Rosenwald School, Mobile Homes at Rear of Lot, Looking East.



Plate 48. Scotts Hill Rosenwald School, Three Grain Bins, Looking Southwest.



## Historical Background

Constructed in 1926-1927 as part of the Rosenwald School Program, Scotts Hill School was one of fifteen Rosenwald schools constructed in Pender County. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, started the Rosenwald Foundation in 1917 to improve the quality of African American education in the rural South. The Rosenwald Foundation took a "bricks and mortar" approach to educational advocacy, focusing its efforts on school design and construction. The new facilities for black students were financed using a combination of both Rosenwald grants and local funds, and all schools conformed to a specific set of design guidelines (Hanchett 1987: 1-5).

One of the nation's leading philanthropists, Julius Rosenwald was influenced by the African American educator and leader, Booker T. Washington. The program began in the 1910s at Tuskegee Institute, Washington's educational institution in Alabama, and soon spread to Tennessee and North Carolina. (The first Rosenwald school was built in Alabama in 1913.) Between 1927 and 1932, the Rosenwald Foundation constructed 5,300 schools for rural African American students in the South. The foundation provided not only the funding and architectural designs for the schools but in an unusual scheme to encourage racial cooperation required funding from both black and white contributors. The local public school system also had to contribute to the construction and agree to maintain the facility as part of the school system (Hanchett 1987: 2-5).

By World War I, many states had begun including offices of Negro education, as they were then known, as part of the public school administration. In 1921, North Carolina established a Division of Negro Education within the State Department of Public Instruction. The Rosenwald School Program was managed by this division which also had jurisdiction over state-funded colleges, high schools, and elementary schools for African Americans. North Carolina, which had one of the largest Negro education staffs, consequently had the largest Rosenwald program. By 1932, 813 schools had been built in rural communities across the state. With its 633 schools, Mississippi had the second largest campaign, and Texas, with 527 schools, had the third largest (Hanchett 1987: 11).

Most Rosenwald schools were frame, weatherboarded buildings with one to four classrooms although in some communities, local supporters provided the financing for larger facilities or brick exteriors. Paint color and window placement, size, and number reflected Progressive Era concerns with ample light and ventilation. Each school was to include an industrial room for instruction in the practical arts, a curriculum drawn directly from the writings of Booker T. Washington. In rural communities, two areas were to be set aside for gardens. Even though most Rosenwald schools were middle-sized facilities, schools were to include an auditorium or meeting room which could also serve as a community center. Often movable partitions were used to convert classrooms into auditoriums (Hanchett 1987: 9).

Concurrent with the Rosenwald School Program in North Carolina, the state began an ambitious school consolidation campaign to systematize and administer the emerging network of public schools. The consolidation process was slow, and full school consolidation was not achieved until the 1950s. Many of the rural schools that were built under with Rosenwald funds were by mid-century either closed or subsumed within expanding public school systems. Additional Rosenwald schools were closed during the school integration movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Consequently, surviving Rosenwald schools in the state are now rare.

In North Carolina, all but seven of the 100 counties constructed Rosenwald schools. Most were built in the tobacco counties of the northern Coastal Plain or in the cotton belt of the southern Piedmont. Pender County's school superintendent, Thurman Tate Murphy, was a strong supporter of the Rosenwald Program, and during his tenure fifteen African American schools were built in the county. Six of these

schools survive: Canetuck School (Still Bluff) (Study List 1998); Currie School (Currie) (Study List 2005); Scotts Hill School (Scotts Hill) (Study List 2005); Willard School (Willard) (Study List 2006); Laurel School (Maple Hill) (Study List 2006); and Pender County Training School (Rocky Point). The first and largest of the Rosenwald schools in Pender County was the training school at Rocky Point (1917-1918). This facility emphasized vocational training and home economics and eventually included teacher training. A high school building was added to the eight-building complex in 1926 (Bloodworth 1947: 79; Hanchett 1987: 15).

Completed in 1927, Scotts Hill School was one of ten Rosenwald schools in the county that followed a one-room plan. The school was modeled after the Nashville Plan (also called the “One-Teacher Community School, Plan No. 1-A”) depicted in the 1924 Rosenwald publication, *Community School Plans*. The design specified a rectangular, one-story, frame building with a bank of tall windows on the east elevation and a recessed main entrance on the narrow, gable end elevation. With the growing consolidation of African American schools after World War II and the subsequent integration of public schools in the 1960s, Scotts Hill School and most of Pender County’s other Rosenwald facilities were closed. Scotts Hill School is now used for general storage (Mudarri: 2006; Stack 2010).

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Scotts Hill Rosenwald School is **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for both education and African American heritage and under Criterion C for architecture.

### **Integrity**

Placed on the North Carolina Study List in 2005, the school building remains a substantially intact example of the rural, African American schools built in Pender County through the Rosenwald School Program. The building retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting and association. Despite some modern residential and commercial construction along US 17, the Scotts Hill community retains elements of its historically rural character, including small church cemeteries and collections of dwellings built for African Americans in the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. The school stands on its original site facing northwest towards US 17 and maintains its rural setting, feeling, and association with the Scotts Hill community. The school also has its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The building retains its significant elements of design and construction, including its original gable-front form, German siding, and fenestration.

### **Criterion A**

Scotts Hill Rosenwald School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property’s specific association must be important as well.

The one-room, one-teacher Scotts Hill Rosenwald School is eligible under Criterion A for education because the property remains an intact illustration of the rural, African American schools built in Pender County through the influential Rosenwald School Program. The Rosenwald campaign supported the construction of African American schools throughout North Carolina and the South during the 1920s and

early 1930s. Fifteen Rosenwald schools were built in Pender County, ten of which were one-room, one-teacher facilities. Of the county's six remaining Rosenwald schools, three have such plans: Scotts Hill; Currie; and Willard. Canetuck Rosenwald School is a larger, two-teacher facility, and the Pender County Training School was constructed for nine teachers. Thus, Scotts Hills Rosenwald School, with its rural setting and well-designed, small-scale plan, typified the movement toward educational progress for African American children during the 1920s in Pender County.

### **Criterion B**

Scotts Hill Rosenwald School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is **not eligible** under Criterion B because the house is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

### **Criterion C**

Scotts Hill Rosenwald School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The school is eligible under Criterion C for architecture. With its rectangular, front-gable form, banks of windows, and German-sided, frame construction, Scotts Hill Rosenwald School is a fine example of a popular Rosenwald school design: the one-room, one-teacher, Nashville Plan. Of the fifteen Rosenwald schools constructed in Pender County, ten were such one-teacher schools. Of the six surviving Rosenwald schools in the county, the schools at Scotts Hill, Currie, and Willard illustrate the one-room, Nashville Plan. Surveyed by the HPO in 2005-2006, these schools were added to the Study List.

### **Criterion D**

Scotts Hill Rosenwald School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is **not eligible** under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The National Register boundary for Scotts Hill Rosenwald School has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown on **Figure 6**, the proposed National Register boundary encompasses roughly one-third of the existing 1.71-acre tax parcel on which the school sits. The boundary has been drawn to exclude the two 1970s mobile homes that now occupy the southeast side of the tract. The proposed National Register boundary encompasses roughly 0.6 acres on the northwest side of the property where the school and three modern grain bins are sited. The school building is the only contributing resource, and the three grain bins are non-contributing resources. The northwest border along US 17 North follows the highway right-of-way.

**Figure 6**  
**Scotts Hill Rosenwald School**  
**Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Pender County Tax Map

Scale: 1:50

**No. 60 Topsail Consolidated School (PD 231)**

Pender County PIN 3292-08-6686-0000  
15060 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County



**Physical Description (Plates 49-63)**

Facing west towards US 17 North in the Hampstead community, the 1925 Topsail Consolidated School is sited on a 9.5-acre tract. The tract includes an athletic field north of the school and parking areas to the south and east. The athletic field has modern metal fencing and a modern, frame, one-story ticket office. Trees and undergrowth fill the eastern border behind the school. A semi-circular driveway leads from US 17 North to the main entrance. Now vacant, the 1925 school is an expansive, Neo-Classical Revival building that features a prominent, colossal portico capped by a pediment. The school consists of a two-story, rectangular main block flanked by symmetrical classroom bays and a one-story auditorium wing to the rear. The classroom bays project slightly and are capped by pedimented parapets with cast-stone coping. The parapets are repeated on the side elevations. Cast-stone decorative motifs distinguish the elevations of the main block and the rear ell and are found in the keystones and cornerstones around windows and doorways. A large fanlight and original paneled, double-leaf doors with sidelights fill the recessed, arched main entrance. The one-story rear wing has a low-pitched gable roof with a flat parapet on the rear elevation. Projecting pilasters with cast-stone caps define the bays. The school building has replacement one-over-one, wood sash windows throughout, but original brick lintels with soldier courses and cast-stone decorative treatments remain intact.

The interior of the school is substantially intact but deteriorating. The school retains its original T-shaped plan with a short corridor in the center off which is the main office. Long, transverse corridors on the first and second floors provide access to classrooms. Plaster walls, wood ceilings, and wood-paneled classroom doors remain intact. The rear auditorium has its original plan and raised, paneled stage.

In addition to the 1925 school, the property includes two later classroom buildings. A circa 1965, one-story, side gable, concrete block facility stands behind the school to the east. A one-story, flat-roofed, brick industrial arts building (circa 1975) is linked to the north side of the school by a covered walkway.



Plate 49. Topsail Consolidated School, School and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Plate 50. Topsail Consolidated School, Main Entrance, Looking Southeast.



Plate 51. Topsail Consolidated School, Façade, Looking Southeast.



Plate 52. Topsail Consolidated School, Façade, South Classroom Bay, Looking Southeast.



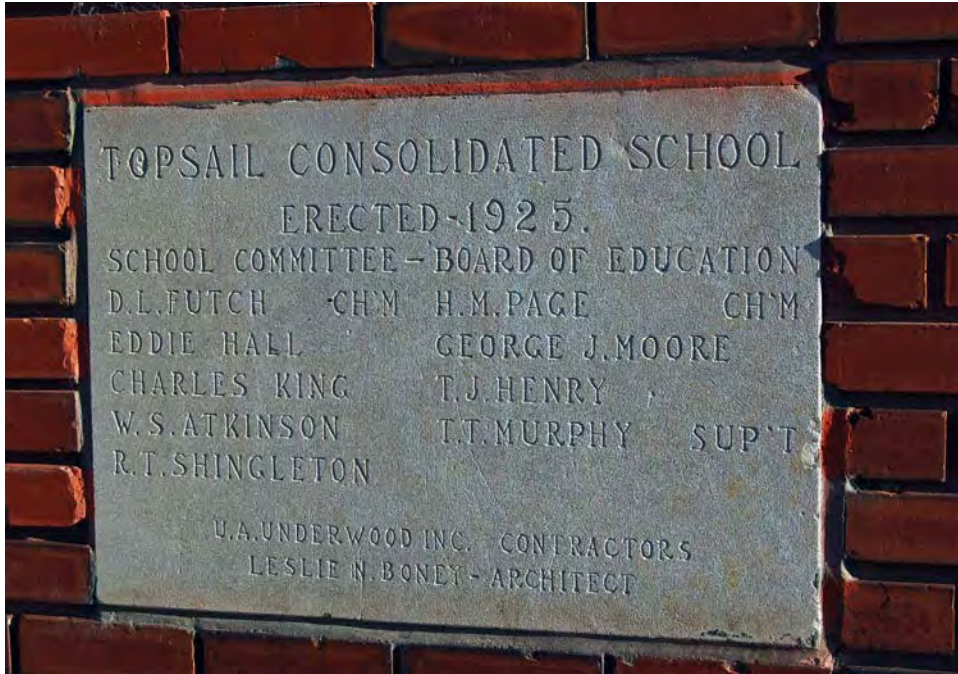


Plate 53. Topsail Consolidated School, Cast-Stone Name/Date Tablet.



Plate 54. Topsail Consolidated School, Rear Elevation and Rear Auditorium Wing, Looking West.



Plate 55. Topsail Consolidated School, Rear Elevation and Rear Auditorium Wing, Looking North.



Plate 56. Topsail Consolidated School, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 57. Topsail Consolidated School, Industrial Arts Building, Looking East.



Plate 58. Topsail Consolidated School, Classroom Building (circa 1965), Looking East.



Plate 59. Topsail Consolidated School, Interior, First Floor Corridor, Looking North.



Plate 60. Topsail Consolidated School, Interior, Central Entrance Corridor, Looking West.



Plate 61. Topsail Consolidated School, Interior, Auditorium, Looking East.



Plate 62. Topsail Consolidated School, Interior, Classroom.



Plate 63. Topsail Consolidated School, Athletic Field North of School, Looking North.

### Historical Background

Topsail Consolidated School was constructed for white students in Pender County in 1925. This large, brick, rural school was built during the school consolidation movement in North Carolina that began in the 1920s and continued into the post-World War II era. During these years, larger, more centrally located schools steadily replaced the traditional one or two-room schoolhouses dispersed throughout the state. At the beginning of the 1920s, North Carolina had about 300 consolidated schools. By the end of the decade there were almost 1,000. The trend toward consolidated schools was made possible by improvements in road construction in the 1920s that allowed easy bus transportation. Spurred on by the Highway Act of 1921 that funded improvements to over 6,000 miles of state roads, the number of North Carolina school buses soared from 150 in 1921 to nearly 2,000 in 1926. By 1930, there were over 4,000 buses used in the state school system. In addition, the consolidation movement reflected changing educational philosophies and goals. These new schools were not simply larger versions of the one-room schoolhouses. They were meant to be agents of social, intellectual, and moral uplift for both the students and communities alike. Consolidated schools were used for adult education, community organizing, concerts, plays, and athletic events. They were also more efficient to administer than the smaller local schools, and the movement created an economy of scale and centralized operational functions (Sumner 1990).

The school consolidation movement benefited white students primarily, reflecting the inequities that marked the racially segregated school system in the state during the period. Yet, African American schools, although plagued by inadequate funding, also gradually improved. Substantial, brick graded schools for African Americans were built in the cities and larger towns of the state while rural facilities were upgraded, notably with the support of the philanthropic Julius Rosenwald Fund (Anderson 1988: 203-204; 22-227; Hanchett 1988: 387-444).

In Pender County, school bond money was used to construct six consolidated high schools for white students between the 1920s and World War II. These new schools were sited in the communities of Burgaw, Atkinson, Long Creek-Grady, Willard, Maple Hill, and Hampstead (Topsail Consolidated School). A seventh facility, Penderlea School, was built in the 1930s with federal dollars. The Atkinson, Long Creek-Grady, and Topsail schools were all built in the mid-1920s and were designed by Wilmington, North Carolina, architect, Leslie N. Boney. Topsail Consolidated School operated in the rural Hampstead community until the early 2000s when the modern Topsail High School was constructed. The 1925 facility is currently vacant. In addition to Topsail Consolidated School, Atkinson and Penderlea schools are also reported to be substantially intact. The others are now gone (Bloodworth 1947: 79-85; Turberg 1998: 60-61; Stack interview; Smith interview).

#### Leslie N. Boney, Architect

Topsail Consolidated School was designed by the noted architect Leslie N. Boney of Wilmington, North Carolina. Boney (1880-1964) was born in Wallace, North Carolina, and was graduated from the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanics (later North Carolina State University) in 1903 with a degree in textile engineering. His first employment was as a draftsman for prominent Wilmington architect Charles McMillen. In 1918, he joined Wilmington architect James F. Gause as a partner and later ran the practice after Gause retired in 1922. While the firm, Leslie N. Boney, Architects, designed a variety of buildings throughout eastern North Carolina, Boney specialized in school designs, beginning with Wilmington's New Hanover High School in 1919 until his death in 1944. Boney's school designs had common design elements including symmetrical, brick exteriors, banks of multiple light windows, decorative accents in stone or cast stone, and embellished parapets. His son, Leslie N. Boney, Jr., subsequently operated the business and was also a prolific designer of scholastic architecture into the late twentieth century. The Leslie N. Boney Architectural Papers (1901-1988) lists commissions for educational buildings throughout the region. The works range from elementary schools to college classrooms and administrative halls. Boney's scholastic designs--especially his consolidated high schools--became hallmarks of academic progress. Boney schools were erected in Wilmington, Greenville, Kinston, New Bern, Hertford, Elizabeth City, Ahoskie, Ayden, Walstonburg (Greene County), Pactolus (Pitt County), and many other cities and rural crossroads across the Coastal Plain (Boney, Leslie N. Architectural Papers; Bishir and Southern 1996: 55, 235, 248, 259; Gaweda 2001: Turberg 1998: 60-61).

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Topsail Consolidated School is **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for education and Criterion C for architecture.

### **Integrity**

Topsail Consolidated School retains its integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association. Although modern residential and commercial construction now characterize US 17 in this area, the school remains the centerpiece of its original and sizable site of 9.5 acres. With its original setting and orientation to the highway (US 17), the prominent Neoclassical Revival building and its surrounding grounds still evoke the school's important educational and cultural role in the community and the county. The campus retains its athletic field, and the two later classroom buildings are small, one story facilities that do not detract from the overall integrity of the school property. Topsail Consolidated School also retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The building retains its significant elements of design and construction, including its original form, classical elements of style, red brick exterior, and banks of

windows. Although in poor but stable condition, the interior has its original plan and many of its original materials.

### **Criterion A**

Topsail Consolidated School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The property is eligible under Criterion A for education because Topsail Consolidated clearly illustrates the schools built in 1920s Pender County as part of the consolidation movement in North Carolina. At the beginning of the 1920s, North Carolina had about 300 consolidated schools, but by 1930 there were almost 1,000. Six consolidated high schools were built in the county between the 1920s and World War II. Of these, only Topsail and the schools at Atkinson and Penderlea remain extant. The other schools (in the communities of Long Creek-Grady, Maple Hill, Willard, and Burgaw) are now gone (Smith interview).

In Pender County and throughout the state, consolidated schools were larger, more centrally located facilities than the earlier, one or two-room schoolhouses. The trend toward consolidated schools was made possible by improvements in road construction in the 1920s that allowed easy bus transportation. The consolidation movement also reflected changing educational philosophies and goals. These new schools were not simply larger versions of the one-room schoolhouses. They were meant to be agents of social, intellectual, and moral uplift for both the students and communities alike. Consolidated schools were used for adult education, community organizing, concerts, plays, and athletic events. They were also more efficient to administer than the smaller local schools, and the movement created an economy of scale and centralized operational functions (Sumner 1990).

Built along US 17, one of the major highways in the region, Topsail illustrates the centralized school locations favored during the consolidation era. In addition, the imposing building, with its two floors of classrooms, large auditorium, and athletic fields, exemplified the progressive educational theories promoted by the movement and the trend away from the numerous, small schools that had once predominated in Pender County and the state.

### **Criterion B**

Topsail Consolidated School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.

The property is **not eligible** under Criterion B because the school is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.



## Criterion C

Topsail Consolidated School is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Eligible under Criterion C for architecture, Topsail Consolidated School is a fine, imposing example of Neoclassical Revival scholastic architecture from the pre-World War II era. Topsail is one of only three prewar schools to survive in Pender County, and of the three, only Topsail and Atkinson were designed in the Neoclassical Revival style that was popular for schools of the 1920s. Built thirteen years after the other two schools, Penderlea (1938), was designed by a Washington, D.C. firm in a modernist style that reflected changing tastes and the influence of modernism on institutional designs by the late 1930s (Turberg 1998: 61).

The Neoclassical Revival style emerged in the early twentieth century when growing prosperity and Progressive Era ideals spurred a demand for new public buildings, including schools. Like the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival architecture had comfortable associations for most North Carolinians, harkening back to an earlier period of wealth and perceived glory before the Civil War. The Neoclassical Revival governmental and institutional buildings of the early twentieth century also tended to harmonize well with the neoclassical public buildings of the early nineteenth century. With Progressive Era demands for school reform driving the construction of hundreds of new school buildings across the state, the Neoclassical Revival style became a logical choice and was used extensively. Despite the profusion of Neoclassical Revival schools during this period, explosive demand for new schools after the war from the baby boom led to the replacement of many of these earlier schools. Consequently, few prewar schools have survived. In Pender County, the schools at Topsail and Atkinson are the only Neoclassical Revival schools known to remain (Bishir and Southern 1996: 54-55; 58).

Topsail Consolidated School is notable as the work of prominent Wilmington architect, Leslie N. Boney, who was known for his school designs during the heyday of the consolidation movement between the 1920s and 1940s. Boney's schools were built throughout North Carolina, but Topsail Consolidated and the school at Atkinson are the only known examples of his work to survive in Pender County. Both schools feature hallmarks of Boney's designs with their two-story, T-shaped forms; symmetrical, brick exteriors, embellished central entrances flanked by banks of tall windows; and decorative stone or cast-stone detailing around the openings or on the parapets. With its classical portico, the Topsail Consolidated School is more decidedly Neoclassical Revival in its expression than Atkinson School, but both reflect the sophistication of Boney's school designs and are fine examples of his work.

## Criterion D

Topsail Consolidated School is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important.

The property is **not eligible** under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The National Register boundary for Topsail Consolidated School has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown on **Figure 7**, the proposed National Register boundaries conform to the existing 9.5-acre tax parcel that was historically associated with the school. The northwestern border follows the US 17 right-of-way. The school building and the athletic field are the only contributing resources. The two later classroom buildings (dating from the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s) and the modern ticket office near the athletic field are non-contributing resources.

**Figure 7**  
**Topsail Consolidated School**  
**Site Plan and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Pender County Tax Map

Scale – 1:100

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**APPENDIX A:**

Concurrence Form  
Inventory List of Ineligible Resources  
Photographs of Ineligible Resources

Resource No. 9 has been included within the boundary for Mount Ararat AME Church (No. 8). Please see the entry for Mount Ararat on page 21.

Federal Aid #

TIP # U-4751 / R-3300

County: New Hanover / Pender

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Military Cutoff Road Extension and Hampstead Bypass

On 30 March 2010, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other: Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-7, 9-23, 26-29 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached. 31-61, 63-78
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 8, 24, 25, 30, 62.

Signed:

 30 MARCH 2010  
 Representative, NCDOT Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Representative, HPO Date

 3-30-10  
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

## **INVENTORY LIST**

**No. 1 House (PIN R05009-005-038-000)**

205 Old Eastwood Road  
Wilmington, New Hanover County

Built ca. 1940, this one-story, frame, asbestos shingled dwelling has a double pile form capped by a hip roof with exposed rafters. The house has one-over-one windows and a gable front porch with iron posts. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 2 House (PIN R05009-005-031-000)**

139 Old Eastwood Road  
Wilmington, New Hanover County

This one-story, frame, double pile house (ca. 1950) has a side gable roof, horizontal sash windows, and German siding. The entrance is sheltered by a small, shed roofed porch. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance needed for further investigation.

**No. 3 Industrial Building (PIN R05009-005-027-000)**

111 Old Eastwood Road  
Wilmington, New Hanover County

Built ca. 1955, this industrial building consists of a flat roofed office that projects from the concrete block fabrication building to the rear. The office has a brick veneer and horizontal sash windows. The fabrication wing has a bow truss roof and steel sash windows. The building does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 4 Bethel Holiness Church (PIN R04912-003-014-000)**

5425 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington, New Hanover County

Constructed ca. 1960, this small, gable front church has a brick veneer, a simple steeple, and a recessed entrance. The church does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level examination.

**No. 5 House (PIN R05006-003-004-000)**

6205 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington, New Hanover County

Now an office, this ca. 1955, brick veneered ranch house has a side gable roof, horizontal sash windows, and an attached garage that has been remodeled. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant further investigation.



**No. 6 Tourist Cabins (PIN R04319-001-001-00d0)**

6505 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington, New Hanover County

Situated now in the parking lot of an automobile dealership, these four one-story tourist cabins are probably the remnants of a larger collection. Three of the cabins have brick veneers while the fourth has composition siding. All have duplex plans with replacement windows and doors. These tourist cabins no longer have the integrity to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 7 House (PIN R04400-005-016-000)**

7038 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

This ca. 1955, one-story, brick veneered ranch house has a hip roofed main block and hip roofed entry bay with a decorative iron support. Typical of such 1950s ranch houses, this example has horizontal sash windows. The house does not have the special historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 10 House (PIN R04409-001-004-000)**

7148 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

This ca. 1940, frame, one-story, L-plan dwelling is in deteriorated condition. The house has a shed roofed porch with square posts and balusters. The dwelling lacks integrity and the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 11 House (PIN R04409-001-001-000)**

7158 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

This ca. 1930, one-story bungalow has a low hip roof and engaged porch supported by paired piers resting on brick pedestals. The house has replacement one-over-one windows and vinyl siding. The dwelling does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 12 House (PIN R03600-003-022-000)**

7799 Alexander Road  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

This ca. 1940, gable front, frame bungalow has a gable front porch with square posts and balusters. The house has been vinyl sided but retains its original four-over-one windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 13 House (PIN R02900-004-019-000)**

8370 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

This ca. 1940, asbestos shingled, one-story dwelling has a gable front roof and three-over-one windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 14 House (PIN R02900-004-007-000)**

8390 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

This ca. 1940, frame, one-story, gable front bungalow has exposed rafters, an inset entry porch, eight-over-one windows, and both board and batten and weatherboard siding. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 15 Parker-Smith House (NH0566)**

**(PIN R02900-004-006-000)**  
8414 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

Asbestos shingles cover this frame, one-story, cross gable, ca. 1940 Period Cottage. The house has six-over-six windows and a porch with a hip roof and replacement square piers. Although previously surveyed, the dwelling was never designated and does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 16 House (PIN R02900-004-002-000)**

8564 Market Street (US 17 North)  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

The ca. 1950, frame, one-story, cross gable, Minimal Traditional dwelling has four-over-one windows in the main block while the enclosed front porch has one-over-one windows. A one-story, frame guest house/rental duplex is located to the rear. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 17 House (PIN R02900-001-037-000)**

8837 St. Stephen's Road  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

Capped by a low hip roof, this ca. 1940, frame bungalow has an engaged porch, asbestos shingle siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. The front porch is supported by tall, brick pedestals and battered piers. The house has only marginal integrity and does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 18 House (PIN R02900-001-045-000)**

8871 St. Stephen's Road  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

This ca. 1940, gable front bungalow has replacement composition siding, a hip roofed, screened porch, and knee brackets under the eave in the front gable. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 19 Brinckley House (NH0567)**

(PIN R02900-001-078-000)  
8971 St. Stephen's Road  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

Although previously surveyed, the ca. 1840, Federal style Brinckley House is now in poor condition and has been heavily remodeled. The house has been vinyl sided, and a modern porch with colossal columns has been added to the facade. A later, one-story kitchen ell, with a modern, attached garage, extends from the rear elevation. The dwelling retains its tall, narrow, gable front form, two-bay façade, and both six-over-six and two-over-two windows. The four-panel door flanked by sidelights and transom also appears original. The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior. Because of deterioration and alterations, the house does not have the integrity to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 20 Pollocks Cemetery (PIN R02900-001-064-000)**

9101 St. Stephen's Road  
Wilmington vicinity, New Hanover County

Pollocks Cemetery holds approximately seventy headstones that date from the early twentieth century to the present. The stones have simple, traditional and nationally popular designs and bear the names of local African American residents around the Scott's Hill community. The cemetery does not have the special historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 21 House (PIN 3271-10-7334-000)**

10115 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

A large, front-facing chimney distinguishes this ca. 1955, hip roofed, brick veneered ranch house. The house includes a projecting, hip roofed bedroom bay and an end carport bay. The windows are replacements. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level survey.

**No. 22 House (PIN 3271-20-2289-0000)**

10171 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

This ca. 1955, sprawling, ranch house has a red brick veneer, a side gable roof, a garage wing, and recessed entry bay. The windows have diamond-shaped sashes. The house does not have the special historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level survey.

**No. 23 House (PIN 3271-10-9596-000)**

10160 Sidbury Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Built ca. 1950, this ranch house has a side gable roof, a concrete block exterior, a blond brick entry bay, and horizontal sash windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 26 House (PIN 3271-20-9252-000)**

10250 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Erected ca. 1930, this brick veneered, cross gable bungalow has replacement one-over-one windows, exposed rafters, and an L-plan porch with brick piers. The dwelling does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 27 House (PIN 3271-30-1300-0000)**

10280 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

This side gable, frame, German sided dwelling has a three-bay façade and a single pile main block with additions to the north side. The house has six-over-six windows and a later, gabled entry porch with turned posts. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 28 School (PIN 3271-30-4326-0000)**

10340 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Built ca. 1930, this one-story, hip roofed, red brick, Colonial Revival school features a center portico with a broken pediment and classical columns. A lunette tops the doorway. Original six-over-one windows remain on the rear wing, and later metal sash windows exist on the main block. However, the building is undergoing a major remodeling for commercial use, and modern windows are being installed. Modern metal doors have replaced the original. The principal investigators were not able to gain interior access, but the owner states that major changes are taking place inside as well. Because of the significant changes occurring to this former school, the building does have sufficient integrity to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 29 House (PIN 3271-41-0280-0000)**

4314 Scotts Hill Loop Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

German siding covers this ca. 1930, one-story, frame, cross gable dwelling with exposed rafters and enclosed entry bay. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level examination.

**No. 31 House (PIN 3281-19-8097-0000)**

12640 US 17 North  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

This ca. 1950 one-story, brick veneered, cross gable ranch-style house has horizontal sash windows and a picture window. The entrance has a gable front porch with metal supports. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit inclusion in the intensive level investigation.

**No. 32 Browntown Cemetery (PIN 3281-15-7192-0000)**

Browntown Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Approximately fifty headstones lie within this small community cemetery in the African American neighborhood of Browntown. The stones date from the early twentieth century to the present and bear the names of local residents. The cemetery does not have the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 33 House (PIN 3281-19-2053-0000)**

164 Browntown Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Asbestos shingle siding covers this ca. 1950, one-story, side gable, double pile dwelling. Three bays wide, the house has eight-over-eight windows and an entry porch capped by a gable roof. The cemetery does not have the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 34 St. John Disciple Church (PIN 3281-19-4202-0000)**

106 Browntown Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Founded by African Americans in 1911, the congregation of St. John Disciple Church built the present building in 1955. The brick veneered church has a traditional gable front form with a sizable educational wing. The church features pointed arched windows and a round-arched entryway capped by a gable roof. The building does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level survey.

**No. 35 House (PIN 3281-19-5342-0000)**

34 Browntown Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

This aluminum sided, frame, gable front bungalow has knee brackets under the eaves and a hip roofed porch supported by battered piers atop brick pedestals. The windows are two-over-two. The dwelling does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 36 House (PIN 3281-19-5461-0000)**

60 Browntown Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Erected ca. 1930, this frame, gable front bungalow has aluminum siding and a front porch capped by a hip roof and supported by grouped box piers on brick pedestals. The house does not have the special historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

**No. 37 House (PIN 3282-00-9177-0000)**

10 Browntown Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

This 1920s, frame bungalow features a boxy main block capped by a pyramidal roof, a gable roofed wing, and a gable front porch. The large porch has brick pedestals and paired, Craftsman-style piers. The house has replacement one-over-one windows and aluminum siding. The property does not have the integrity to merit intensive level survey.

**No. 38 House (PIN 3282-00-9177-0000)**

114 Christian Chapel Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

Matching the adjacent bungalow (No. 39), this ca. 1930, gable front bungalow has German siding, an engaged porch, and replacement one-over-one windows. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the special historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 39 House (PIN 3282-00-9177-0000)**

104 Christian Chapel Road  
Scotts Hill, Pender County

A gable front roof caps this ca. 1930, frame, German sided bungalow. The house has exposed rafters, two-over-two windows, and an engaged porch with square posts. The property does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 40 House (PIN 3282-31-4539-0000)**

13175 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Built ca. 1930, this frame, hip roofed bungalow has German siding and paired, six-over-six windows. The engaged porch has later metal posts, and the gable roofed dormer has decorative brackets under the eaves. There are several gable roofed, rear appendages. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit inclusion in the intensive level survey.

**No. 41 House (PIN 3282-31-4539-0000)**

13211 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

A prominent, engaged porch with a hip roof, metal supports, and balustrade distinguishes this sizable, brick veneered ranch house. The house has horizontal sash windows, a picture window, and a long rear ell. The dwelling does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 42 House (PIN 3282-54-9096-0000)**

13865 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

German siding covers this abandoned, frame gable front bungalow. The house has four-over-one windows and an engaged front porch with a German sided apron and exposed rafters. The house does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 43 House (PIN 3281-97-0041-0000)**

14680 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

This ca. 1940 Period Cottage has a double pile form, clipped gable roof, and a gabled entry porch with classical posts. Sidelights flank the center entry, and the windows have original, Craftsman-style, four-over-one sash. However, the house is covered with vinyl siding. The dwelling has marginal integrity and lacks the special historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 44 Store (PIN 3282-97-1166-0000)**

14712-14714 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Built ca. 1945, this red brick commercial building has a broad, two-story, gable front form with replacement one-over-one windows, vinyl siding, and a decorative fanlight motif under the gable. The original, recessed storefront bays remain although the window sash appear to be modern replacements. The store does not have the historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 45 Duplex (PIN 3282-97-6579-0000)**

14820 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Now a commercial building, this ca. 1950, one-story, asbestos shingled duplex has a side gable roof and double pile form. Picture windows and separate entries on the north and south bays of the front elevation designate the duplex arrangement. The duplex does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed to merit further investigation.

**No. 46 Hampstead United Methodist Church (PIN 3282-97-6579-0000)**

14840 US 17 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Now covered in vinyl siding, this late nineteenth century church reveals its simple classical design in its low-pitched, gable front form, tall, six-over-six windows, cornice returns, and gabled portico with a doorway topped by a fanlight. The steeple has been truncated, metal supports have replaced the original posts on the portico, and there is a modern rear addition. A modern ramp ascends to the front doorway. A small cemetery with stones that date from the late nineteenth century to recent decades is located just north of the church. The church does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 47 House (PIN 3282-87-6997-0000)**

132 Peanut Road  
Hampstead, Pender County

A variegated brick veneer marks this ca. 1930 Tudor Revival cottage which has an arched entry porch, front, exterior chimney, and casement windows. Although intact, the dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further survey.

**No. 48 House (PIN 3282-78-6086-0000)**

305 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

The front gable, frame bungalow retains its paired, three-over-one windows but has been altered with vinyl siding and a rebuilt porch. The house does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level survey.

**No. 49 House (PIN 3282-78-9134-0000)**

296 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Constructed ca. 1950, this brick veneered, one-story, side gable ranch house has horizontal sash windows and a shed roofed porch. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 50 House (PIN 3282-78-6702-0000)**

416 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

One of a row of ca. 1930, gable front, frame bungalows, this house has knee brackets, four-over-one windows, weatherboard siding, and an engaged porch with square posts. The dwelling does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 51 House (PIN 3282-78-4887-0000)**

450 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Aluminum siding now covers this ca. 1930, frame, gable front bungalow. The house has a hip roofed front porch with metal supports and six-over-six windows. The dwelling does not have sufficient integrity or significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 52 House (PIN 3282-78-3978-0000)**

480 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

An enclosed front porch, aluminum siding, and horizontal sash windows are the major changes to this ca. 1930, frame, gable front bungalow. The dwelling does not have sufficient integrity or significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 53 House (PIN 3282-79-2079-0000)**

508 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Asphalt shingles cover this ca. 1930, frame, gable front bungalow. The house has knee brackets and a porch with a hip roof, chamfered posts, and exposed rafters. The dwelling does not have the architectural or historical significance to merit intensive level investigation.



**No. 54 House (PIN 3282-79-1188-0000)**

534 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Built in the 1930s, this one-story, frame, aluminum sided, gable front bungalow has knee brackets under the eaves, four-over-one windows, and a hip roofed porch with square posts. There is a concrete block chimney flue on the south elevation. The dwelling does not have the special historical or architectural significance to warrant further investigation.

**No. 55 House (PIN 3282-29-0907-0000)**

1554 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

One of many gable front dwellings in the APE, this ca. 1940 frame house has composition-board siding, one-over-one windows, and an off-set porch with square posts. The property does not have the special historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 56 House (PIN 3273-90-9458-0000)**

1955 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Now in poor condition, this ca. 1940, one-story, frame, gable front dwelling has a vinyl siding and a screened porch capped by a hip roof. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 57 House (PIN 3273-81-1640-0000)**

2350 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

An enclosed front porch marks this ca. 1930, cross gable bungalow. The frame, one-story dwelling has exposed rafters and aluminum siding. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 58 Church (PIN 3273-22-9732-0000)**

3351 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Relocated recently to its present location on a modern farm, this ca. 1900, gable front, frame church has weatherboard siding and classical gable returns. The entrance is comprised of double leaf, six-panel doors. The modern changes to the exterior include horizontal sash windows, a prominent gable front porch, the standing-seam metal roof, concrete-block foundation piers, and a modern, metal steeple (to be installed). The hip roofed rear appendages appear to have been added in the 1920s. Having been moved and remodeled, the church no longer has sufficient integrity to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 59 House (PIN 3273-12-3503-0000)**

3685 NC Highway 210 North  
Hampstead, Pender County

Capped by a low hip roof, this one-story, 1920s, frame bungalow has an engaged porch with later turned posts. The house has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The dwelling no longer has sufficient integrity to merit additional survey.

**No. 60 Island Creek Missionary Baptist Church (PIN 3273-00-2153-0000)**

325 Harrison Creek Road  
Hampstead, Pender County

Established by African Americans in the early twentieth century, this frame church has a modern brick veneer and later, brick veneered additions to the rear. The original features include the gable front form, center entry tower, and distinctive pairs of arched windows with heavy moldings that suggest tracery. A small cemetery is sited adjacent to the church. The church property does not have the integrity or the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 61 House (PIN 3272-18-9027-0000)**

866 Harrison Creek Road  
Hampstead, Pender County

Built ca. 1950, this one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional dwelling has a side gable roof and double pile form. The vinyl sided house has replacement windows and a gable front porch with iron supports. The property does not have the integrity or the significance needed to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 63 House (PIN 3282-99-8781-0000)**

218 Hoover Road  
Topsail, Pender County

Erected ca. 1940, this frame, one-story, gable front bungalow has an engaged porch with square posts and decorative sawnwork. The house has asbestos shingle siding, and the six-over-six windows are original. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 64 House (PIN 3283-90-8155-0000)**

310 Hoover Road  
Topsail, Pender County

This ca. 1940, frame, one-story, gable front bungalow has replacement windows and a hip roofed porch with exposed rafters and metal pole supports. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior. The dwelling does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 65 House (PIN 3283-90-7207-0000)**

344 Hoover Road  
Topsail, Pender County

Erected ca. 1940, this frame, one-story, gable front bungalow has a gable front porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior. The dwelling does not have the special historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 66 House (PIN 3283-90-5015-0000)**

321 Hoover Road  
Topsail, Pender County

This ca. 1950, side gable, double pile ranch house has asbestos shingle siding, horizontal sash windows as well as a picture window. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to merit further survey.

**No. 67 House (PIN 3283-91-4018-0000)**

504 Hoover Road  
Topsail, Pender County

This ca. 1950, frame, side gable, double pile dwelling has aluminum siding, replacement six-over-six windows, and a gabled entry porch with square posts. There is a brick chimney flue on the north elevation. The dwelling does not have the integrity or the significance to merit intensive level survey.

**No. 68 House (PIN 3283-84-7450-0000)**

1161 Hoover Road  
Topsail, Pender County

This ca. 1940, frame, gable front bungalow has six-over-six windows and a shed roofed porch with exposed rafters and square posts. Aluminum siding now covers the exterior. The house lacks the special historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 69 House (PIN 3293-20-9602-0000)**

15670 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Built ca. 1940, the small, frame, side gable cottage has six-over-six windows and an enclosed, gable front porch. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level survey.

**No. 70 House (PIN 3293-20-8908-0000)**

15696 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

This hip roofed bungalow has a gable front dormer, exposed rafters, an engaged porch supported by chamfered posts, and German siding. The paired, four-over-one windows are original. Although intact, the house lacks the historical or architectural significance to merit further investigation.

**No. 71 House (PIN 3293-32-8013-0000)**

16000 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Now in poor condition, this ca. 1930, side gable bungalow has asbestos shingle siding and a gable front porch supported by replacement piers. The house retains its four-over-one windows but has a rear addition. The dwelling has only marginal integrity and lacks the historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 72 Duplex (PIN 3293-42-1571-0000)**

16090 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Now used as offices but probably built as a small duplex, this ca. 1940, one-story, brick veneered dwelling has an L-shaped plan and cross gable roof. The two units are marked by separate entry porches. One has a shed roof and box piers, and the other has a gable roof and classical columns. The building has four-over-one, Craftsman windows and exposed purlins. The dwellings does not have the historical or architectural significance needed to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 73 House (PIN 3293-42-3518-0000)**

16126 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Possibly relocated to this roadside location, this ca. 1940, gable front bungalow has a later concrete block foundation. The house retains its four-over-one windows, exposed rafters, and German siding. The dwelling does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant intensive level investigation.

**No. 74 House (PIN 3293-43-2144-0000)**

16191 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Erected ca. 1930, this frame, one-story, gable front bungalow now has vinyl siding and an engaged porch with replacement turned posts and a modern balustrade. The four-over-one windows and knee brackets are original. The dwelling no longer has the integrity or the significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 75 Topsail Presbyterian Church Cemetery (PIN 3293-33-9744-0000)**

16249 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Associated with Topsail Presbyterian Church, this cemetery contains approximately 150 headstones installed between the early twentieth century and the present. Represented in the cemetery are both traditional stone tablets and nationally popular designs that reveal the names of local white families including the Nixons; Howards; and Padricks. The adjoining church is a modern, frame rendition of the Colonial Revival style. The cemetery does not possess the special historical or architectural significance to merit intensive level investigation.

**No. 76 St. John's AME Church Cemetery (PIN 3293-65-0269-0000)**

861 St. John's Church Road  
Topsail, Pender County

This small, African American church cemetery contains approximately fifty visible headstones that date from the early twentieth century to the present. The stones are primarily simple tablets and reveal the names of local residents including members of the Batts, Alexander, and Jones families. A modern, concrete block church stands adjacent to the cemetery to the north. The cemetery does not possess the special historical or architectural significance needed for intensive level investigation.

**No. 77 House (PIN 3293-75-6604-0000)**

16988 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Now overgrown and abandoned, this ca. 1940, gable front bungalow has exposed rafters and asbestos shingle siding. The house no longer has sufficient integrity to merit further survey.

**No. 78 House (PIN 4203-07-1431-000L)**

17550 US 17 North  
Topsail, Pender County

Modernized with a new roof, new front porch, and vinyl siding, this 1940s, frame, gable front bungalow retains its four-over-one windows. Now used as a dental office, the house no longer has sufficient integrity to merit further survey.

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES THROUGH  
HPO CONCURRENCE ON MARCH 30, 2010**



No. 1 House (PIN R05009-005-038-000)  
205 Old Eastwood Road, Wilmington



No. 2 House (PIN R05009-005-031-000)  
139 Old Eastwood Road, Wilmington



No. 3 Industrial Building  
(PIN R05009-005-027-000)  
111 Old Eastwood Road, Wilmington



No. 4 Bethel Holiness Church  
(PIN R04912-003-014-000)  
5425 Market Street, Wilmington



No. 5 House (PIN R05006-003-004-000)  
6205 Market Street, Wilmington



No. 6 Tourist Cabins (PIN R04319-001-001-000)  
6505 Market Street, Wilmington



No. 6 Tourist Cabins  
(PIN R04319-001-001-000)  
6505 Market Street, Wilmington



No. 7 House (PIN R04400-005-016-000)  
7038 Market Street, Wilmington vicinity



No. 10 House (PIN R04409-001-004-000)  
7148 Market Street, Wilmington vicinity



No. 11 House (PIN R04409-001-001-000)  
7158 Market Street, Wilmington vicinity



No. 12 House (PIN R03600-003-022-000)  
7799 Alexander Road, Wilmington vicinity



No. 13 House (PIN R02900-004-019-000)  
8370 Market Street, Wilmington vicinity



No. 14 House (PIN R02900-004-007-000)  
8390 Market Street, Wilmington vicinity



No. 15 Parker-Smith House (NH0566)  
(PIN R02900-004-006-000)  
8414 Market Street, Wilmington vicinity



No. 16 House (PIN R02900-004-002-000)  
8564 Market Street, Wilmington vicinity



No. 17 House (PIN R02900-001-037-000)  
8837 St. Stephen's Road, Wilmington vicinity



No. 18 House (PIN R02900-001-045-000)  
8871 St. Stephen's Road, Wilmington vicinity



No. 19 Brinckley House (NH0567)  
(PIN R02900-001-078-000)  
8971 St. Stephen's Road, Wilmington vicinity





No. 19 Brinckley House  
(PIN R02900-001-078-000)  
8971 St. Stephen's Road, Wilmington vicinity



No. 20 Pollocks Cemetery  
(PIN R02900-001-064-000)  
9101 St. Stephen's Road, Wilmington vicinity



No. 20 Pollocks Cemetery  
(PIN R02900-001-064-000)  
9101 St. Stephen's Road, Wilmington vicinity



No. 21 House (PIN 3271-10-7334-000)  
10115 US 17 North, Scotts Hill



No.22 House (PIN 3271-20-2289-0000)  
10171 US 17 North, Scotts Hill



No. 23 House (PIN 3271-10-9596-000)  
10160 Sidbury Road, Scotts Hill



No. 26 House (PIN 3271-20-9252-000)  
10250 US 17 North, Scotts Hill



No. 27 House (PIN 3271-30-1300-0000)  
10280 US 17 North, Scotts Hill



No. 28 School (PIN 3271-30-4326-0000)  
10340 US 17 North, Scotts Hill



No. 29 House (PIN 3271-41-0280-0000)  
4314 Scotts Hill Loop Road, Scotts Hill



No. 31 House (PIN 3281-19-8097-0000)  
12640 US 17 North, Scotts Hill



No. 32 Browntown Cemetery  
(PIN 3281-15-7192-0000)  
Browntown Road, Scotts Hill



No. 33 House (PIN 3281-19-2053-0000)  
164 Browntown Road, Scotts Hill



No. 34 St. John Disciple Church  
(PIN 3281-19-4202-0000)  
106 Browntown Road, Scotts Hill



No. 35 House (PIN 3281-19-5342-0000)  
34 Browntown Road, Scotts Hill



No. 36 House (PIN 3281-19-5461-0000)  
60 Browntown Road, Scotts Hill



No. 37 House (PIN 3282-00-9177-0000)  
10 Browntown Road, Scotts Hill



Nos. 38-39 Houses  
(PIN 3282-00-0177-0000)  
104-114 Christian Chapel Road, Scotts Hill



No. 40 House (PIN 3282-31-4539-0000)  
13175 US 17 North, Hampstead



No. 41 House (PIN 3282-31-4539-0000)  
13211 US 17 North, Hampstead



No. 42 House (PIN 3282-54-9096-0000)  
13865 US 17 North, Hampstead



No. 43 House (PIN 3281-97-0041-0000)  
14680 US 17 North, Hampstead



No. 44 Store (PIN 3282-97-1166-0000)  
14712-14714 US 17 North, Hampstead



No. 45 Duplex (PIN 3282-97-6579-0000)  
14820 US 17 North, Hampstead



No. 46 Hampstead United Methodist Church (PIN 3282-97-6579-0000), 14840 US 17 North, Hampstead



No. 47 House (PIN 3282-87-6997-0000) 132 Peanut Road, Hampstead



No. 48 House (PIN 3282-78-6086-0000) 305 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 49 House (PIN 3282-78-9134-0000) 296 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 50 House (PIN 3282-78-6702-0000) 416 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 51 House (PIN 3282-78-4887-0000) 450 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 52 House (PIN 3282-78-3978-0000)  
480 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 53 House (PIN 3282-79-2079-0000)  
508 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 54 House (PIN 3282-79-1188-0000)  
534 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 55 House (PIN 3282-29-0907-0000)  
1554 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 56 House (PIN 3273-90-9458-0000)  
1955 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 57 House (PIN 3273-81-1640-0000)  
2350 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 58 Church (PIN 3273-22-9732-0000)  
3351 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 59 House (PIN 3273-12-3503-0000)  
3685 NC Highway 210 North, Hampstead



No. 60 Island Creek Missionary Baptist Church  
(PIN 3273-00-2153-0000)  
325 Harrison Creek Road, Hampstead



No. 61 House (PIN 3272-18-9027-0000)  
866 Harrison Creek Road, Hampstead



No. 63 House (PIN 3282-99-8781-0000)  
218 Hoover Road, Topsail



No. 64 House (PIN 3283-90-8155-0000)  
310 Hoover Road, Topsail



No. 65 House (PIN 3283-90-7207-0000)  
344 Hoover Road, Topsail



No. 66 House (PIN 3283-90-5015-0000)  
321 Hoover Road, Topsail



No. 67 House (PIN 3283-91-4018-0000)  
504 Hoover Road, Topsail



No. 68 House (PIN 3283-84-7450-0000)  
1161 Hoover Road, Topsail



No. 69 House (PIN 3293-20-9602-0000)  
15670 US 17 North, Topsail



No. 70 House (PIN 3293-20-8908-0000)  
15696 US 17 North, Topsail





No. 71 House (PIN 3293-32-8013-0000)  
16000 US 17 North, Topsail



No. 72 Duplex (PIN 3293-42-1571-0000)  
16090 US 17 North, Topsai



No. 73 House (PIN 3293-42-3518-0000)  
16126 US 17 North, Topsail



No. 74 House (PIN 3293-43-2144-0000)  
16191 US 17 North, Topsail



No. 75 Topsail Presbyterian Church Cemetery  
(PIN 3293-33-9744-0000), 16249 US 17  
North, Topsail



No. 76 St. John's AME Church Cemetery  
(PIN 3293-65-0269-0000)  
861 St. John's Church Road, Topsail



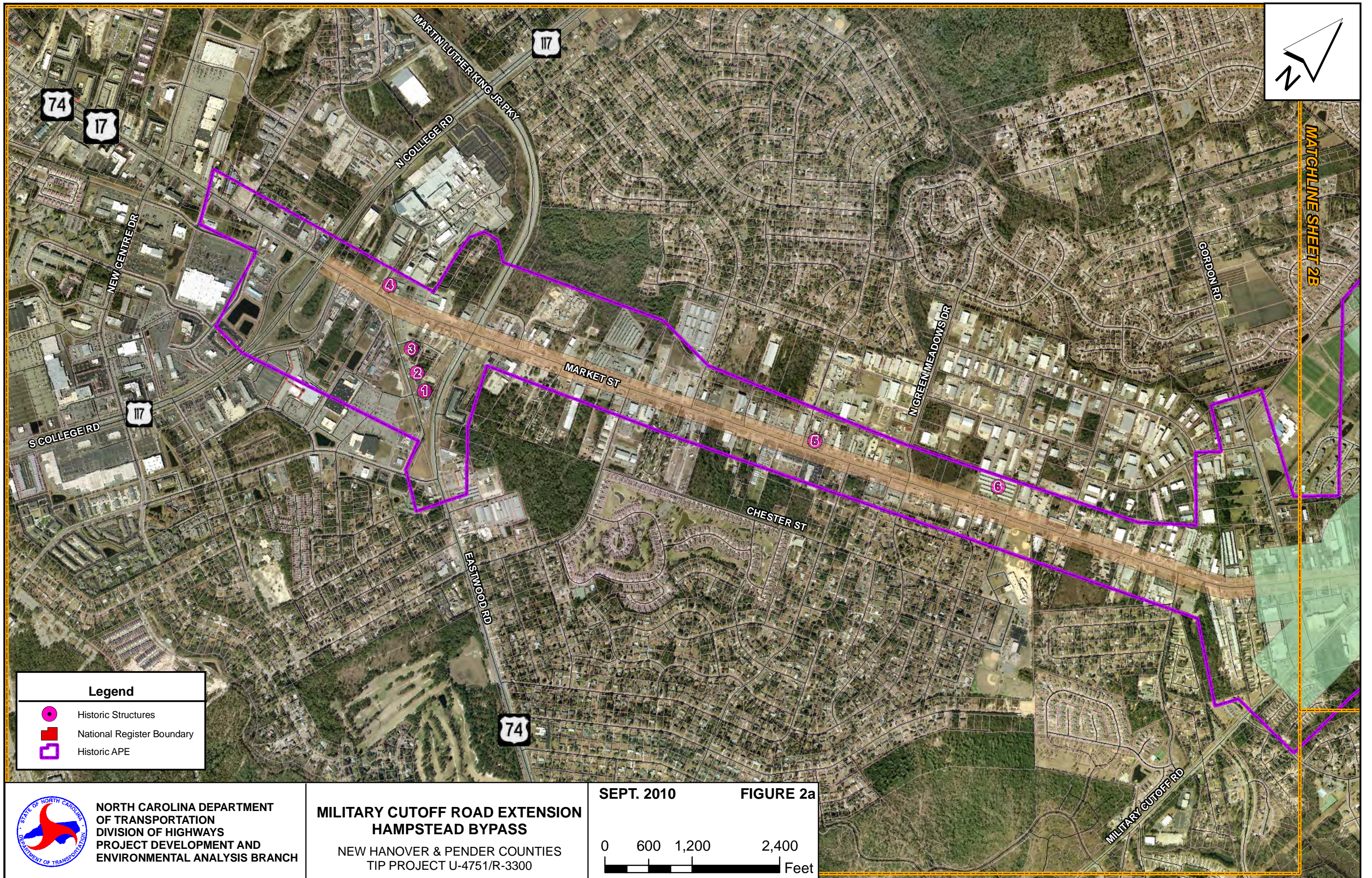
No. 77 House (PIN 3293-75-6604-0000)  
16988 US 17 North, Topsail



No. 78 House (PIN 4203-07-1431-000L)  
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**APPENDIX B:**

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Maps



**Legend**

- Historic Structures
- National Register Boundary
- Historic APE



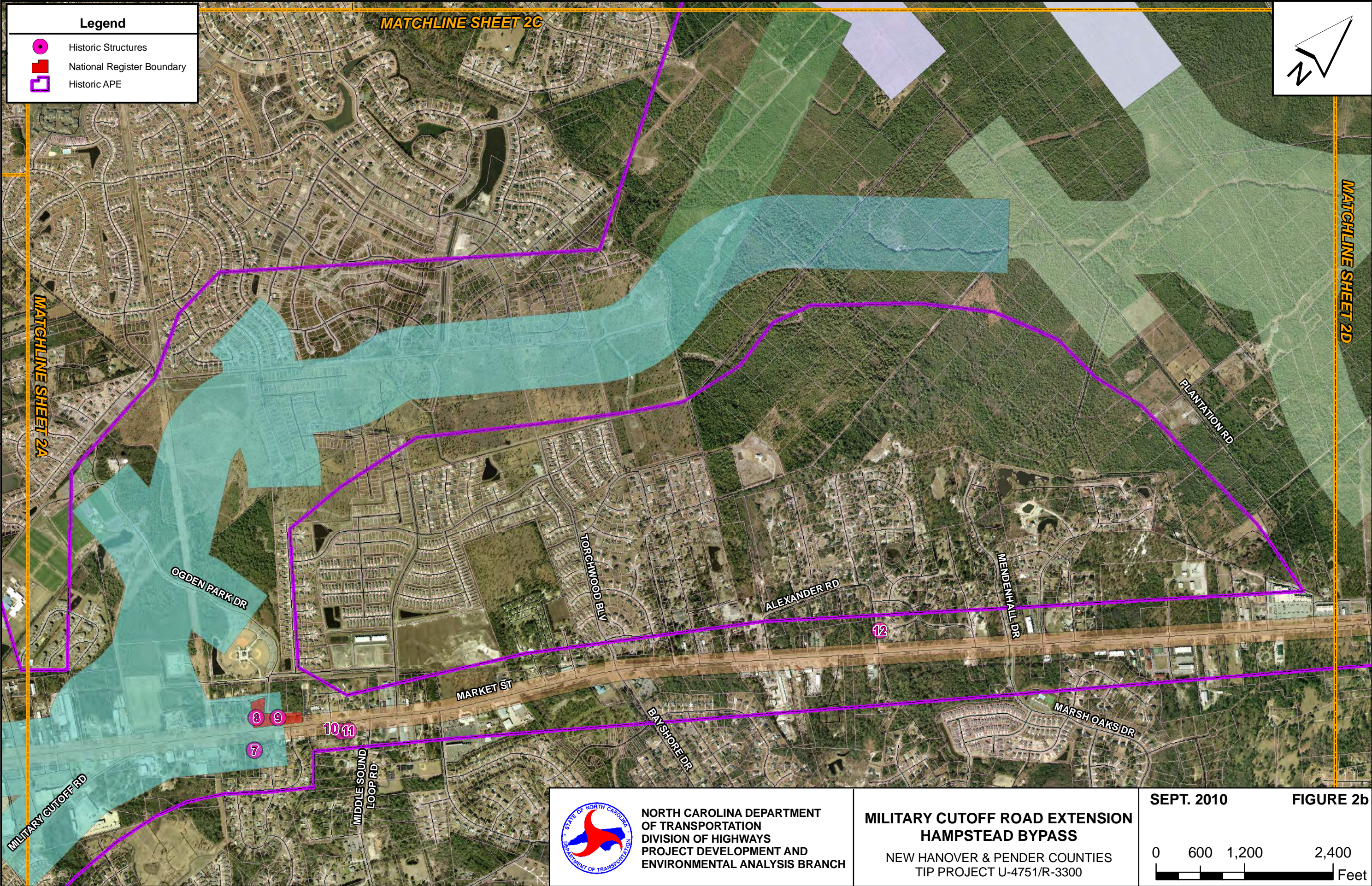
**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
 HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**  
 NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
 TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010 **FIGURE 2a**

0 600 1,200 2,400  
 Feet

By: J.TORTORELLA



**Legend**

- Historic Structures
- National Register Boundary
- Historic APE

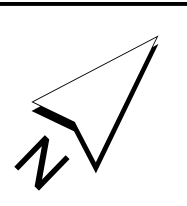



  
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**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
 HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**  
 NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
 TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010 FIGURE 2b  
 0 600 1,200 2,400  
 Feet

By: J.TORTORELLA



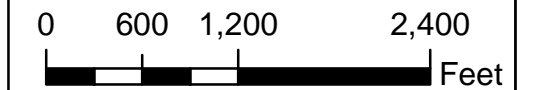
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT  
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DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**

NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010

FIGURE 2c

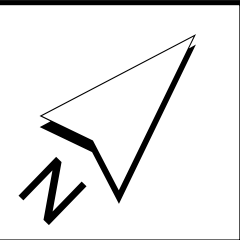


Legend	
	Historic Structures
	National Register Boundary
	Historic APE

By: J.TORTORELLA

MATCHLINE SHEET 2b

MATCHLINE SHEET 2d



MATCHLINE SHEET 2c

MATCHLINE SHEET 2e



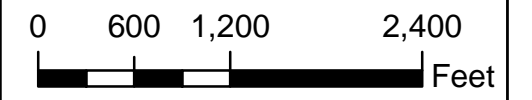
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

### MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION HAMPSTEAD BYPASS




NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010

FIGURE 2d






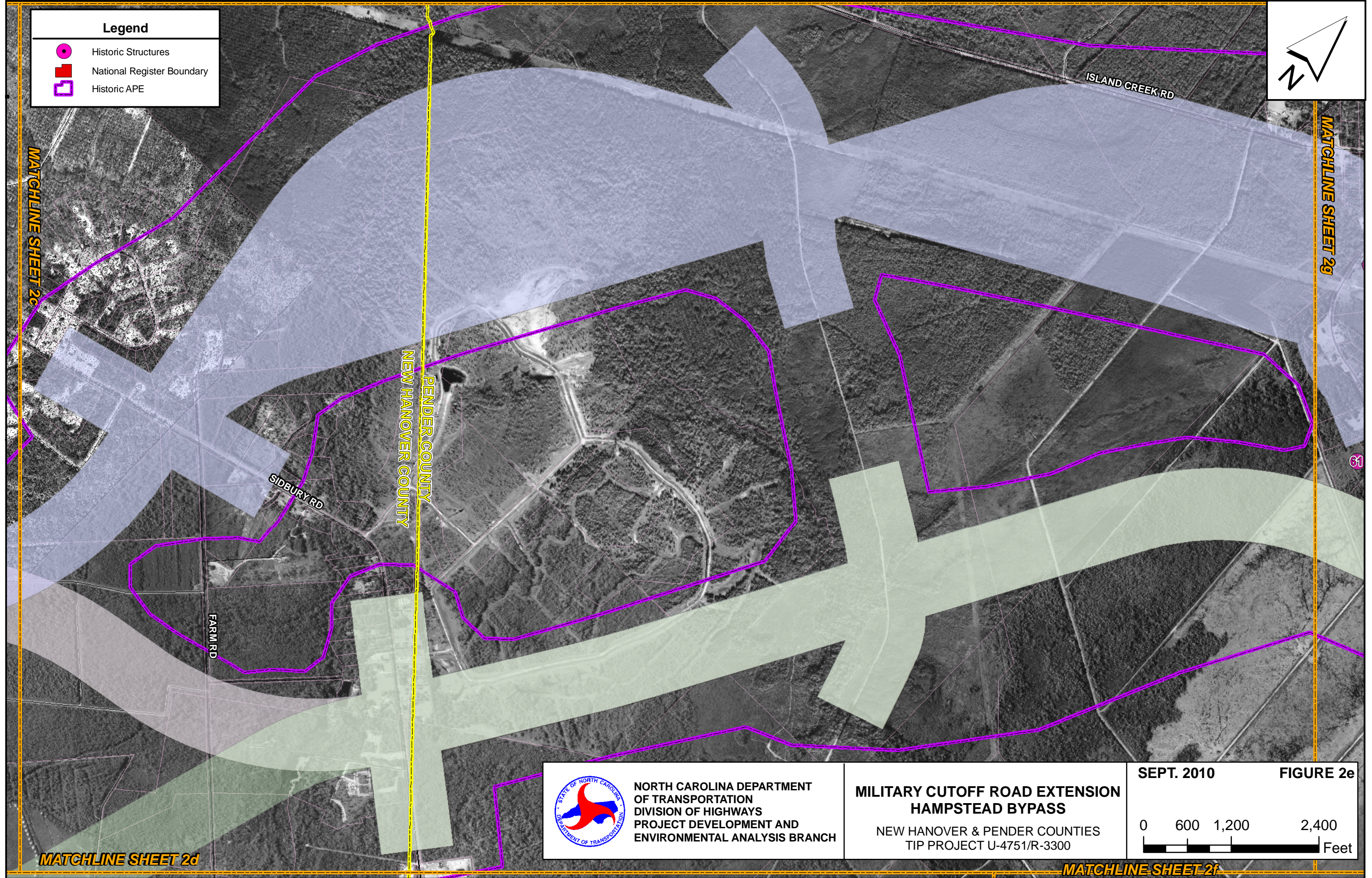
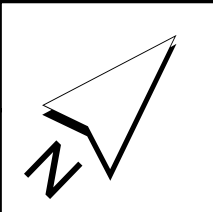
**Legend**

-  Historic Structures
-  National Register Boundary
-  Historic APE

By: J.TORTORELLA

**Legend**

-  Historic Structures
-  National Register Boundary
-  Historic APE



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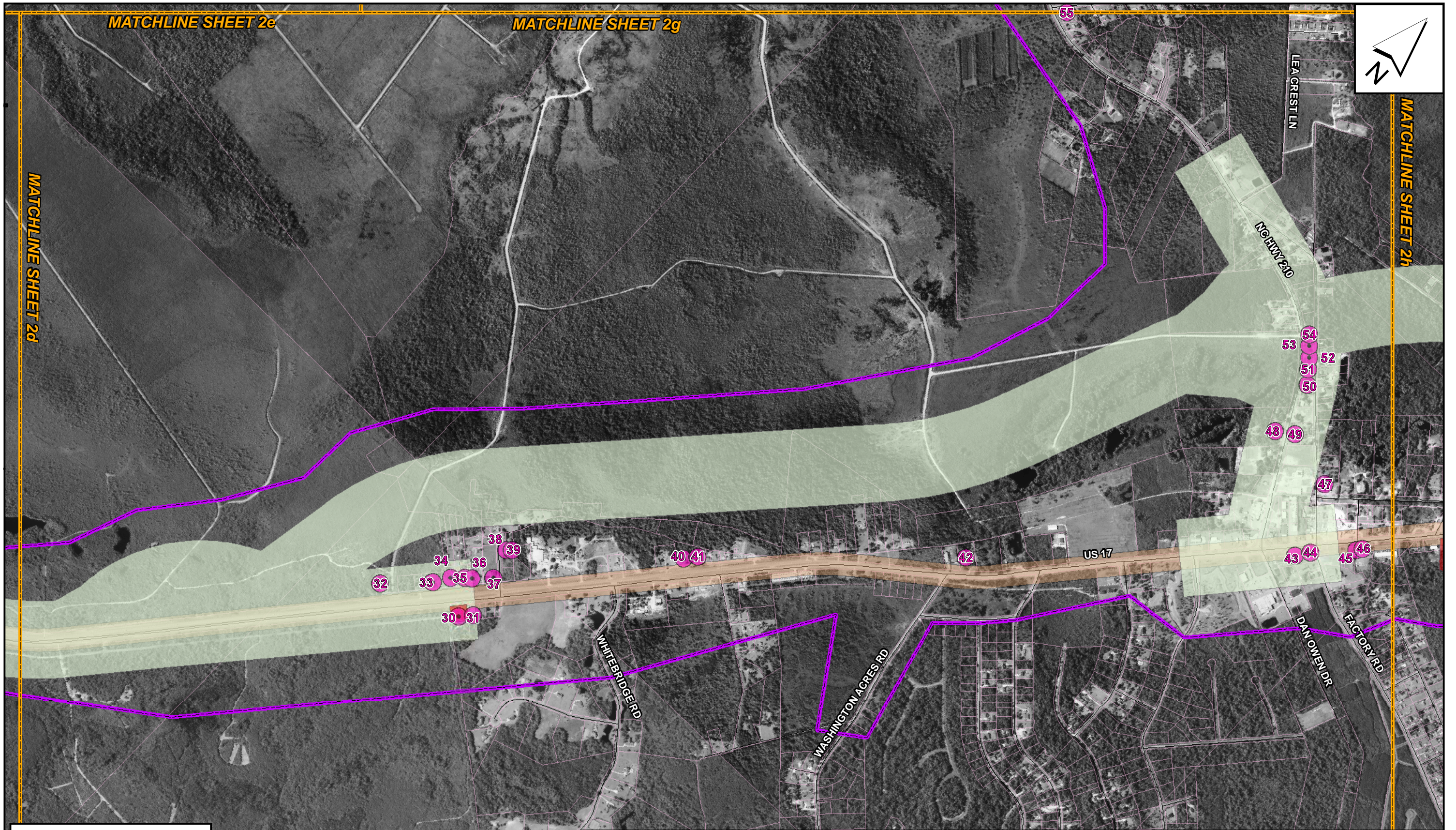
**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
 HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**  
 NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
 TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010 FIGURE 2e

0 600 1,200 2,400  
 Feet


By: J.TORTORELLA





**Legend**

- Historic Structures
- National Register Boundary
- Historic APE



**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
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 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
 HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**  
 NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
 TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010 FIGURE 2f

0 600 1,200 2,400  
 Feet

By: J.TORTORELLA



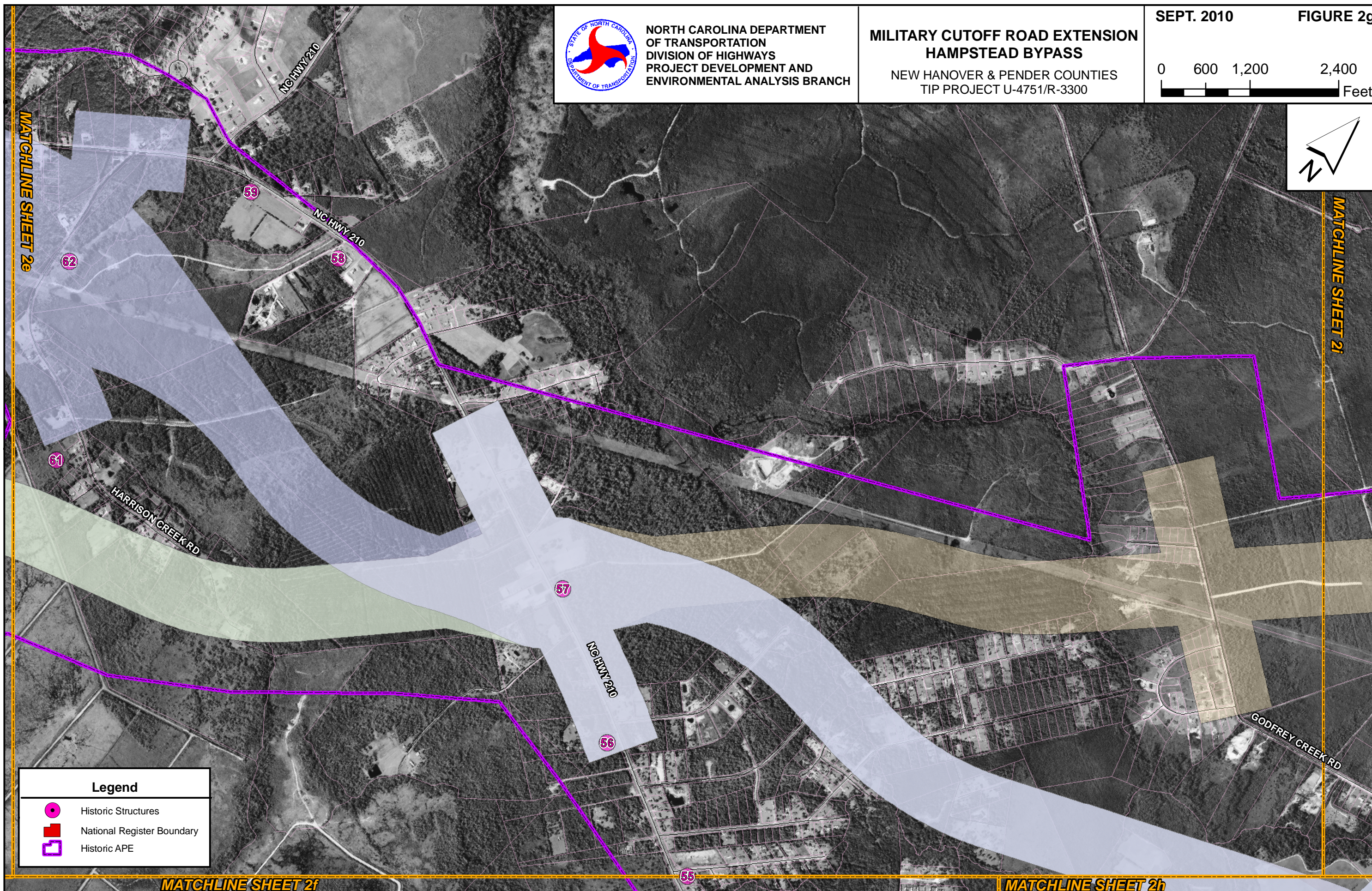
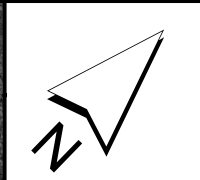
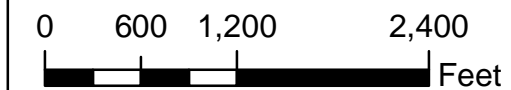
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ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**

NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

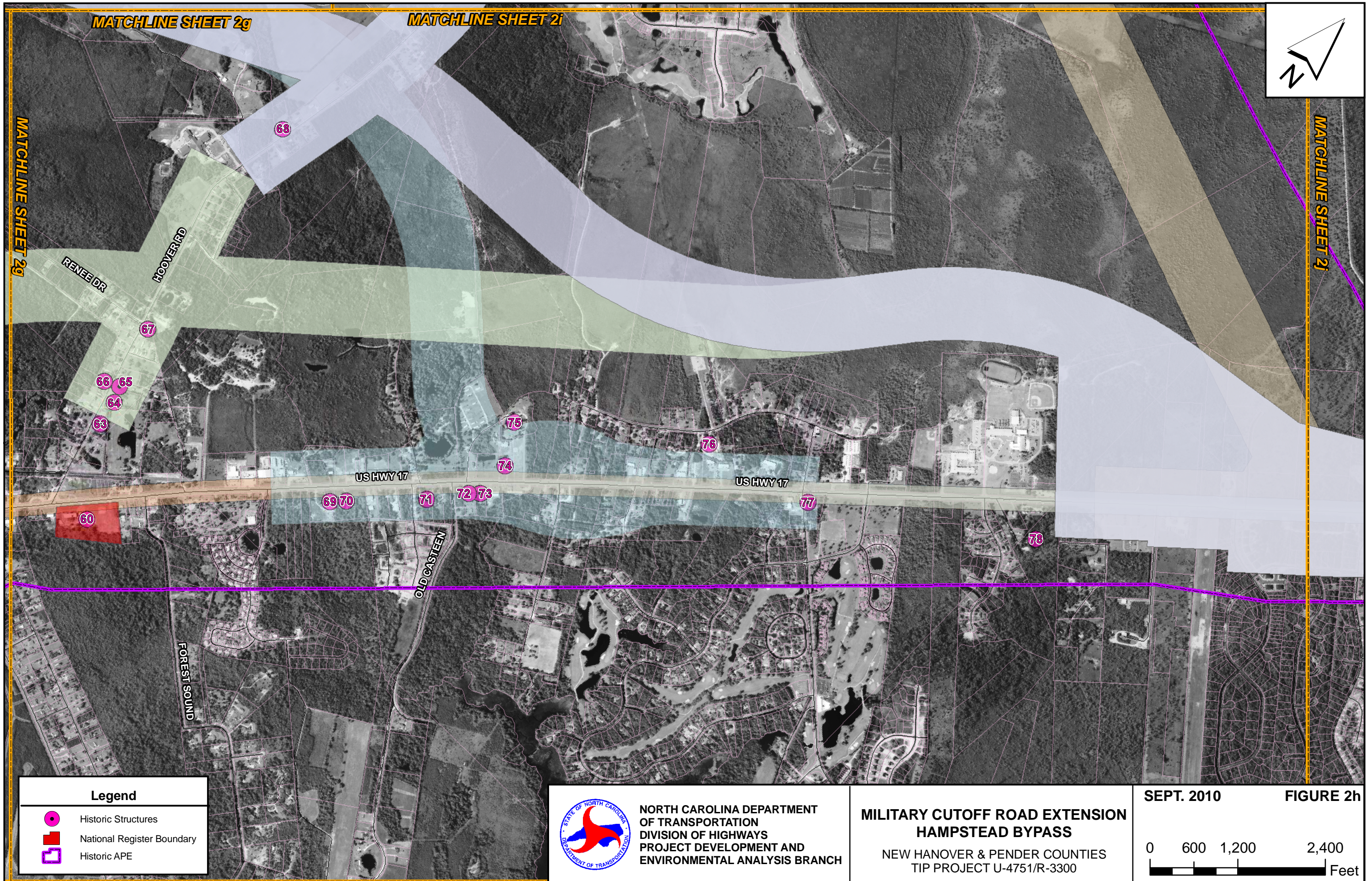
SEPT. 2010

FIGURE 2g




Legend	
	Historic Structures
	National Register Boundary
	Historic APE

By: J.TORTORELLA



**Legend**

- Historic Structures
- National Register Boundary
- Historic APE



**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
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 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
 HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**  
 NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
 TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010 FIGURE 2h

0 600 1,200 2,400  
 Feet

By: J.TORTORELLA



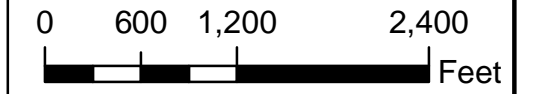
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ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION  
HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**




NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

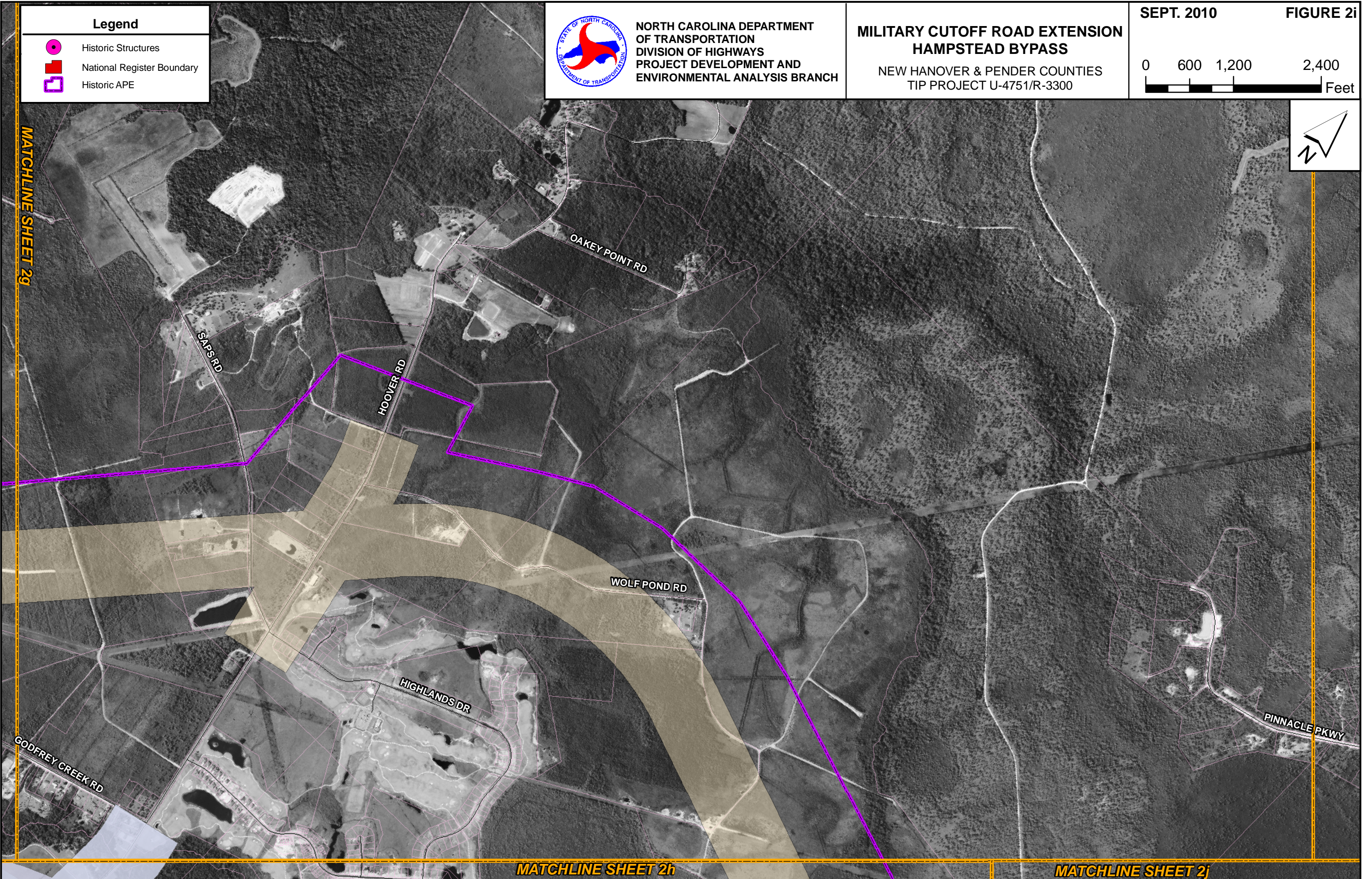
SEPT. 2010

FIGURE 2i



**Legend**

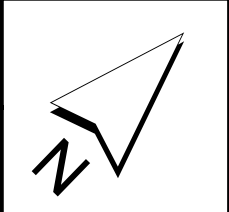
-  Historic Structures
-  National Register Boundary
-  Historic APE






By: J.TORTORELLA

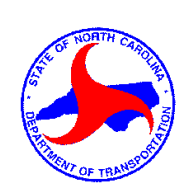
MATCHLINE SHEET 2i

MATCHLINE SHEET 2h



**Legend**

-  Historic Structures
-  National Register Boundary
-  Historic APE

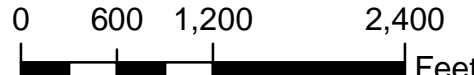


**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
**DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**  
**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH**

**MILITARY CUTOFF ROAD EXTENSION**  
**HAMPSTEAD BYPASS**  
 NEW HANOVER & PENDER COUNTIES  
 TIP PROJECT U-4751/R-3300

SEPT. 2010 FIGURE 2j

0 600 1,200 2,400  
 Feet



By: J.TORTORELLA

**APPENDIX C:**

Professional Qualifications

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.  
Historical Geographer

**Education**

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

**Relevant Work Experience**

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop and developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,  
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Illinois, Urbana,  
Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois

Frances P. Alexander  
Architectural Historian

**Education**

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History  
George Washington University  
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors  
Guilford College  
Greensboro, North Carolina

**Relevant Work Experience**

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department  
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American  
Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,  
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,  
Chicago, Illinois