

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

December 20, 2010

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *RS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Architectural Resources Survey Report, Proposed Improvements to NC 87 from US 74
Junction to Elizabethtown Bypass, R-2561, Bladen and Columbus Counties, ER 05-2886

We are in receipt of your October 29, 2010, letter transmitting the October 26, 2010, architectural resources survey report by Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., 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:

- **McDonald-Russ House** (BL 0206, Site #24, placed on the state Study List in 2010): Criterion C for design/construction;
- **Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery** (BL 0138, Site #63, listed in the National Register since 1987): Criterion A for its association with the spread of Presbyterianism in the upper Cape Fear Valley, Criterion C for design/construction, and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties;
- **Spring Hill** (BL 0233 as the Robeson-Stevens House, Site #71): Criterion C for design/construction;
- **Carvers Creek Methodist Church** (BL0153, Site #79, listed in the National Register since 2008): Criterion C for design/construction and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties;
- **Former Weyman Methodist Church** (CB 0011 as Wayman [*sic*] Methodist Church, Site #135): Criterion C for design/construction and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties;
- **Christ the King Catholic Church** (Site #161): Criterion C for design/construction and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties;
- **Acme Presbyterian Church** (Site #163): Criterion C for design/construction and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties; and,
- **Wesley United Methodist Church** (Site #169): Criterion C for design/construction and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties.

The proposed boundaries for the above eight properties appear appropriate.

Please note that a typo on page 129 of the report states that Acme Presbyterian Church is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria C *and* D; all other references to the church's eligibility are under Criterion C only. Please revise accordingly.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are *not eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based upon current information:

- **Cromartie House** (Site # 56);
- **Carvers Creek School** (Site #77); and,
- **Heinzl House** (CB 0005 as Heinsel [*sic*] House, Site # 179).

We also concur that the intersection at Carvers does not possess a significant concentration of original buildings and structures to constitute a rural historic district.

At this time we are unable to concur with the findings regarding the **Love House** (Site #126) based upon the survey report. The Love House is one of the last remaining two-story I-houses in Columbus County, and while its form may be vernacular, there are clearly several elements of high artistic value including the porch posts, the staircase treads and balusters, the fireplace mantels, the chair rails, and the original doors and windows. The house's integrity, Federal details, and the increasing rarity of the I-house form in the region make the Love House potentially *eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for design/construction. The National Register boundary for the Love House should be drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. A boundary that coincides with the tax parcel (identified by Columbus County PIN #2213.00-31-7530.000), which includes the house and two outbuildings, appears appropriate.

At this time we are also unable to fully concur with the findings regarding the **Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery** (Site #76) based upon the survey report. We do concur that the church is *eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration A for its central role in the development of the area's African American community. However, in order to make a determination on the church's eligibility under Criterion C for design/construction additional documentation of the interior is required. In general, sites in North Carolina have not been approved for listing in the National Register under Criterion C if a non-historic siding, such as the church's brick veneer, has been applied. However, if the historic integrity of the interior and of the church's setting remains intact the site may still be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. The proposed boundary for the Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery appears appropriate.

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.

**ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, PROPOSED
IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 87 FROM US 74 JUNCTION TO ELIZABETHTOWN
BYPASS, BLADEN AND COLUMBUS COUNTIES,
NORTH CAROLINA
TIP Project R-2561; WBS #34466**

Prepared for

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October 26, 2010

Date

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

OCTOBER 2010

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve NC 87 from US 74 in Columbus County to the Elizabethtown Bypass in Bladen County. This report represents documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for TIP No. R-2561, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This project has state funding (WBS Project No.34466) and requires federal permits (US Army Corps of Engineers) and is classified as a State Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The project location is depicted in Exhibit 1.

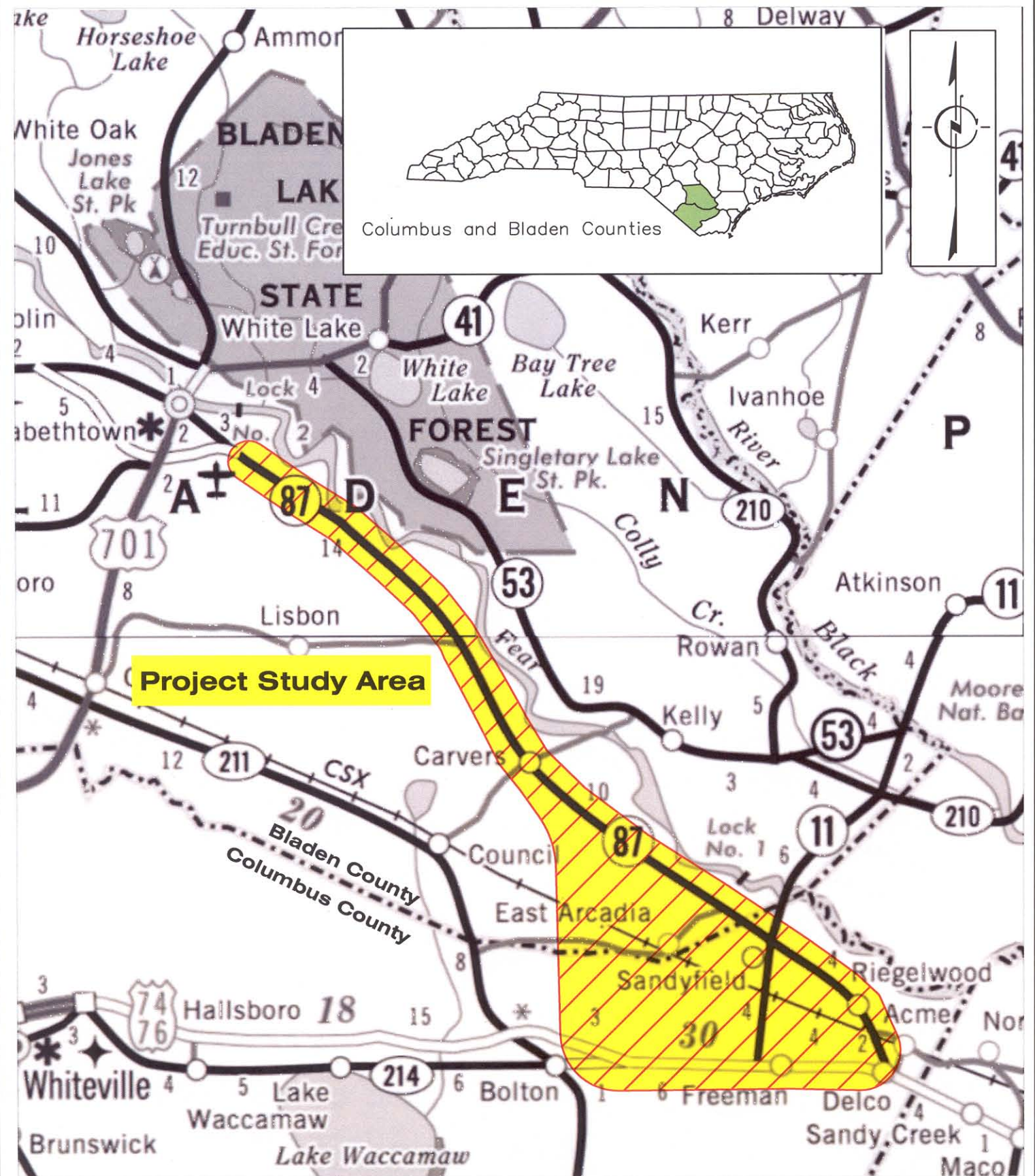
In response to a request for input from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO), NCDOT hired architectural historians from Coastal Carolina Research, a wholly owned subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., to identify and evaluate all structures over 50 years of age within the APE. Surveys of the project area and individual evaluations of the structures were undertaken in 2009 and 2010. The architectural historians conclude that in the project area there are two properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommend seven additional properties as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The properties are listed below:

Listed in the NRHP:

- No. 63 – Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church
- No. 79 – Carvers Creek Methodist Church

Eligible for the NRHP:

- No. 24 – McDonald-Russ House
- No. 71 – Spring Hill
- No. 76 – Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery
- No. 135 – Former Weyman Methodist Church
- No. 161 – Christ the King Catholic Church
- No. 163 – Acme Presbyterian Church
- No. 169 – Wesley United Methodist Church



NC 87 Improvements
 from US 74 in Columbus County to the
 Elizabethtown Bypass in Bladen County
 TIP No. R-2561

Project Vicinity
NTS
Exhibit 1

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INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 87 from US 74-76 to the Elizabethtown Bypass and is studying two alternatives for the Environmental Document. Alternative A widens NC 87 to a typical 4-lane, 12-foot section with a 46-foot grass median and 8-foot shoulders except through Riegelwood. In the Riegelwood area, the Right-of-Way (ROW) is constrained, and the typical section is reduced to a 4-lane, 12-foot section with a 23-foot grass median and 8-foot shoulders. Alternative B widens NC 87 but the route avoids Riegelwood and maintains a consistent typical 4-lane, 12-foot section with 46-foot grass median and 8-foot shoulders throughout.

The project is state funded; however it requires federal permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the project's permit areas and as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a State Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the SEIS and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 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 in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 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.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation*¹ and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*. This survey and report meet NCDOT and the National Park Service guidelines.

NCDOT conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation survey with the following goals:

¹ 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60

1) to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the NRHP criteria. The APE boundary is shown in Figure 1.

The NRHP criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.²

In 2009, Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historians surveyed the entire APE in a vehicle and on foot and identified 181 properties greater than fifty years of age. On January 6, 2010, CCR architectural historians presented the survey results to the NC HPO representative and NCDOT architectural historians who requested a survey report to further document and evaluate 13 properties; the remaining 168 resources were determined to be not eligible and not worthy of further consideration. This report contains in-depth eligibility evaluations for the 13 properties as well as brief notes and photos for the remaining 168 properties.

Resources were also evaluated in light of Criteria Consideration G, which applies to properties achieving significance within the past 50 years.

² Federal Register 1981

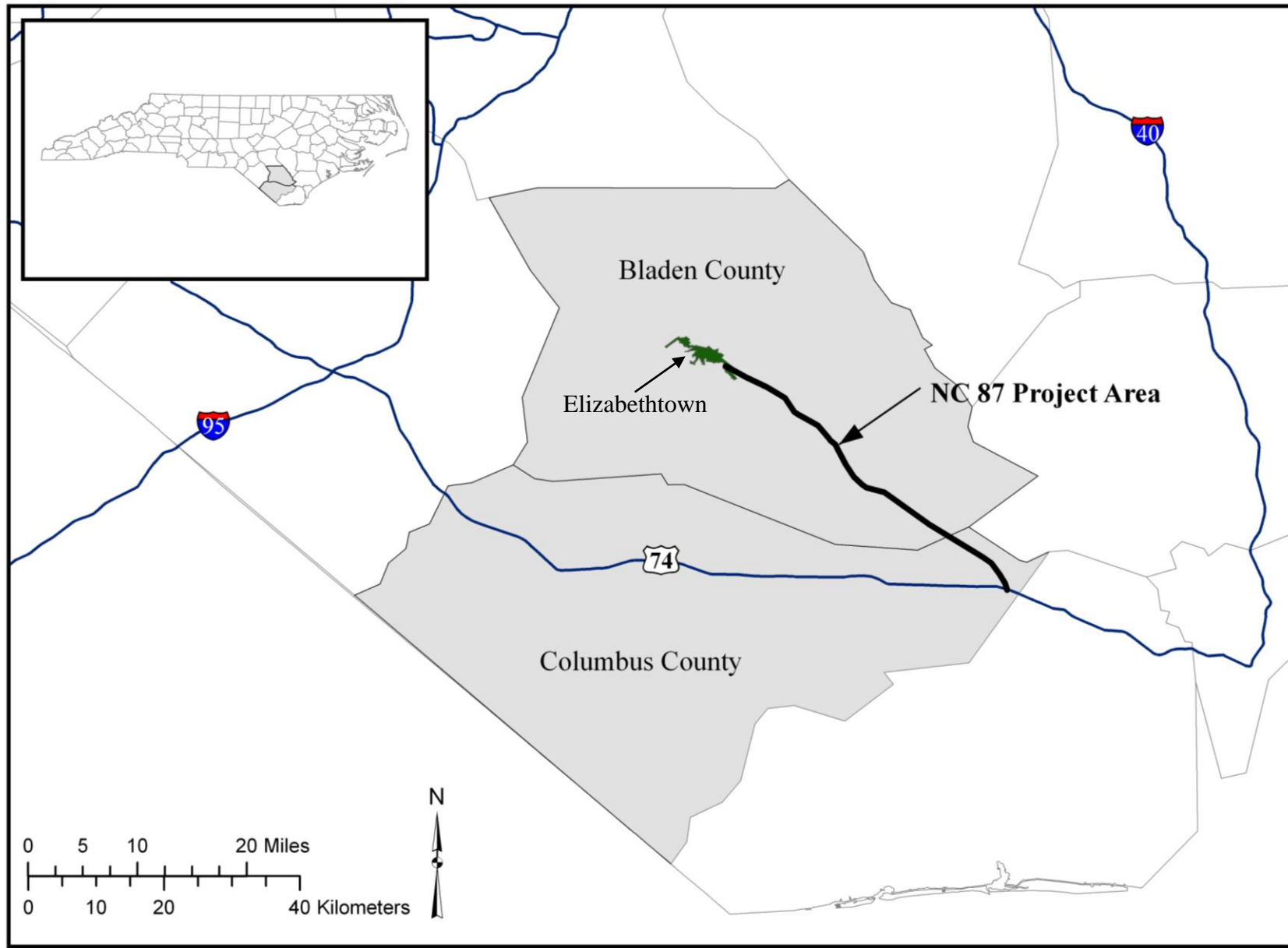


Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area

Background Research

Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories: Bladen County Public Library (Elizabethtown), Bladen County Register of Deeds (Elizabethtown), Bladen County Clerk of Circuit Court (Elizabethtown), Columbus County Public Library (Whiteville), Columbus County Register of Deeds (Whiteville), and Columbus County Clerk of Circuit Court (Whiteville). Individuals who contributed guidance and helpful information include: Sharon L. Hobbs, Mattie Shepherd Russ Edwards, Bill Russ, Mary Ellen Bridgers, Tim Stevens, Kaye Bledsoe (Presbytery of Coastal Carolina), Judy Breene (Member of Acme Presbyterian Church), William Westmoreland (Member of Christ the King Church), Ennis Ellis (Member of Christ the King Church), Pastor Deb Wilkins (Wesley United Methodist Church), Tom Bostic (Member of Wesley United Methodist Church), Stephen Pearsall (Member of Wesley United Methodist Church), and Shelly Warwick (LS39 Associates LTD., Wilmington, NC).

Physical Environment

The project area is located along NC 87 from just east of Elizabethtown to the NC 87/US 74-76 intersection. NC 87 runs relatively parallel to the Cape Fear River, the main tributary of the Cape Fear River Basin. The project area is crossed by several tributaries to the Cape Fear River, including Hammond Creek, Whites Creek, Carver Creek, Beaverdam Creek, and Livingston Creek.

Portions of the project include open, rural areas including farmhouses and agricultural fields. The predominantly rural setting is contrasted by more residential development in the Elizabethtown vicinity at the northwestern end of the project corridor and the communities of Riegelwood, Acme, and Delco at the southeastern end. The Elizabethtown vicinity also includes the airport at the Curtis L. Brown, Jr. Field, one of the resources recorded during the project, but facility and commercial development is not a dominant characteristic within the project area. The dates for residential architecture represented along the corridor span the nineteenth century and twentieth centuries.

Summary of Results

The thirteen evaluated resources included seven churches, five dwellings, and one school (Figure 2a through 2c). Two of the churches, Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (No. 63) and Carvers Creek Methodist Church (No. 79), are currently listed on the NRHP and were reevaluated to determine if their architectural integrity has been compromised since their listing.

Five dwellings were evaluated. The interiors of four dwellings (Nos. 24, 71, 126, and 179) were accessed, while permission to enter the Cromartie House (No. 56) could not be obtained. As a result of the evaluations, the McDonald-Russ House (No. 24) and Spring Hill (No. 71, also known as the Stevens-Robeson House) are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The Cromartie House (No. 56), the Love House (No. 126), and the Heinzl House (No. 179), are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

In addition to the two churches (Nos. 63 and 79) already listed on the NRHP, five other churches were evaluated. Access to the interior of the Carvers Creek AME Zion Church (No. 76) could not be obtained. As a result of the evaluations, the Former Weyman Methodist Church (No. 135), the Acme Presbyterian Church (No. 163), the Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery (No. 76), the Christ the King Church (No. 161), and the Wesley United Methodist Church (No. 169), are recommended as eligible for the NRHP are recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

The Carvers Creek School (No. 77), was identified as a possible Rosenwald school based on its apparent following of known Rosenwald “Six Teacher Community School” floor plans. As a result of information obtained during the evaluation, the school is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

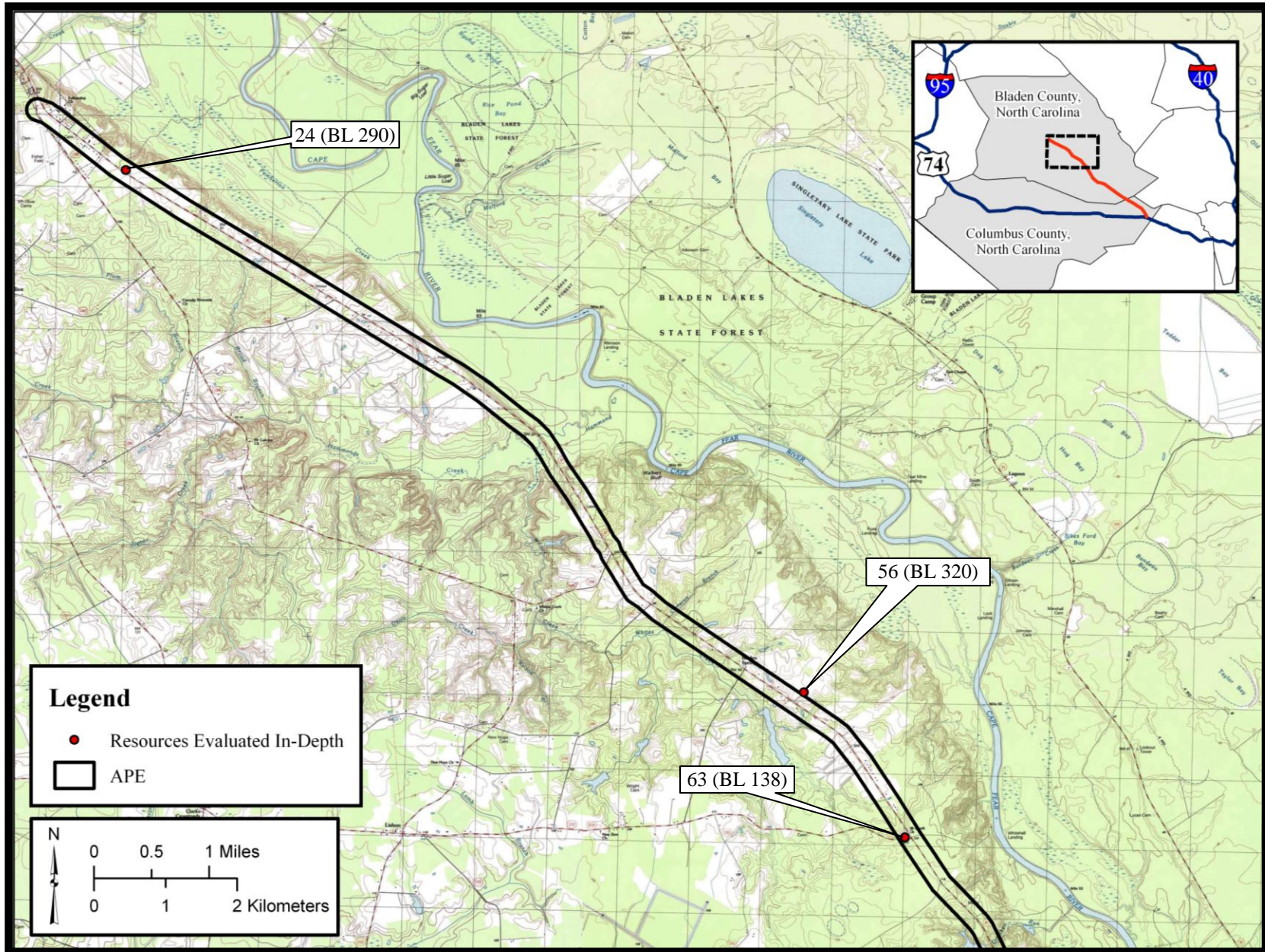


Figure 2a. Location of Resources Evaluated In-Depth, Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Elizabethtown South and Singletary Lake, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangles.

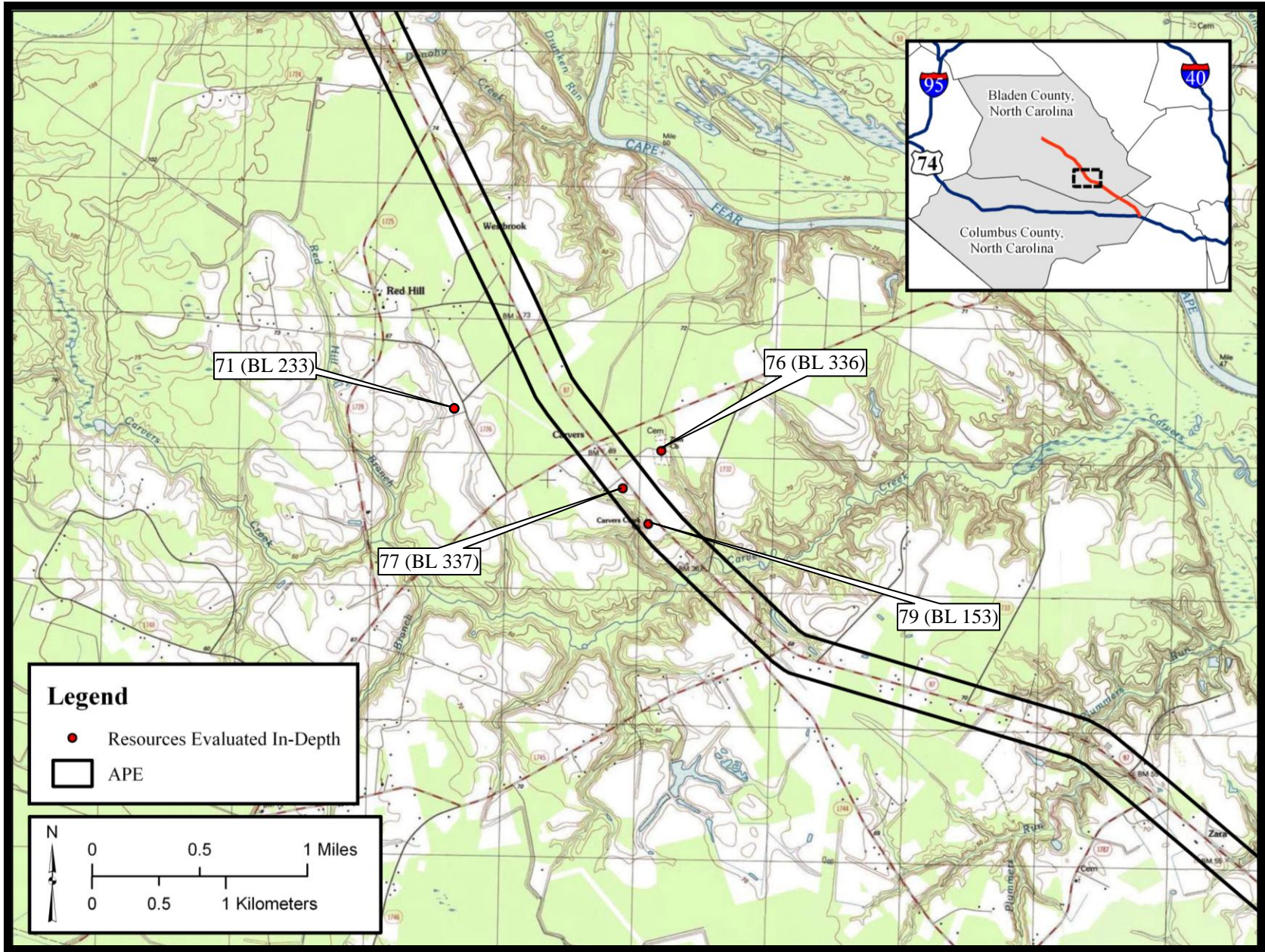


Figure 2b. Location of Resources Evaluated In-Depth, Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Council, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.

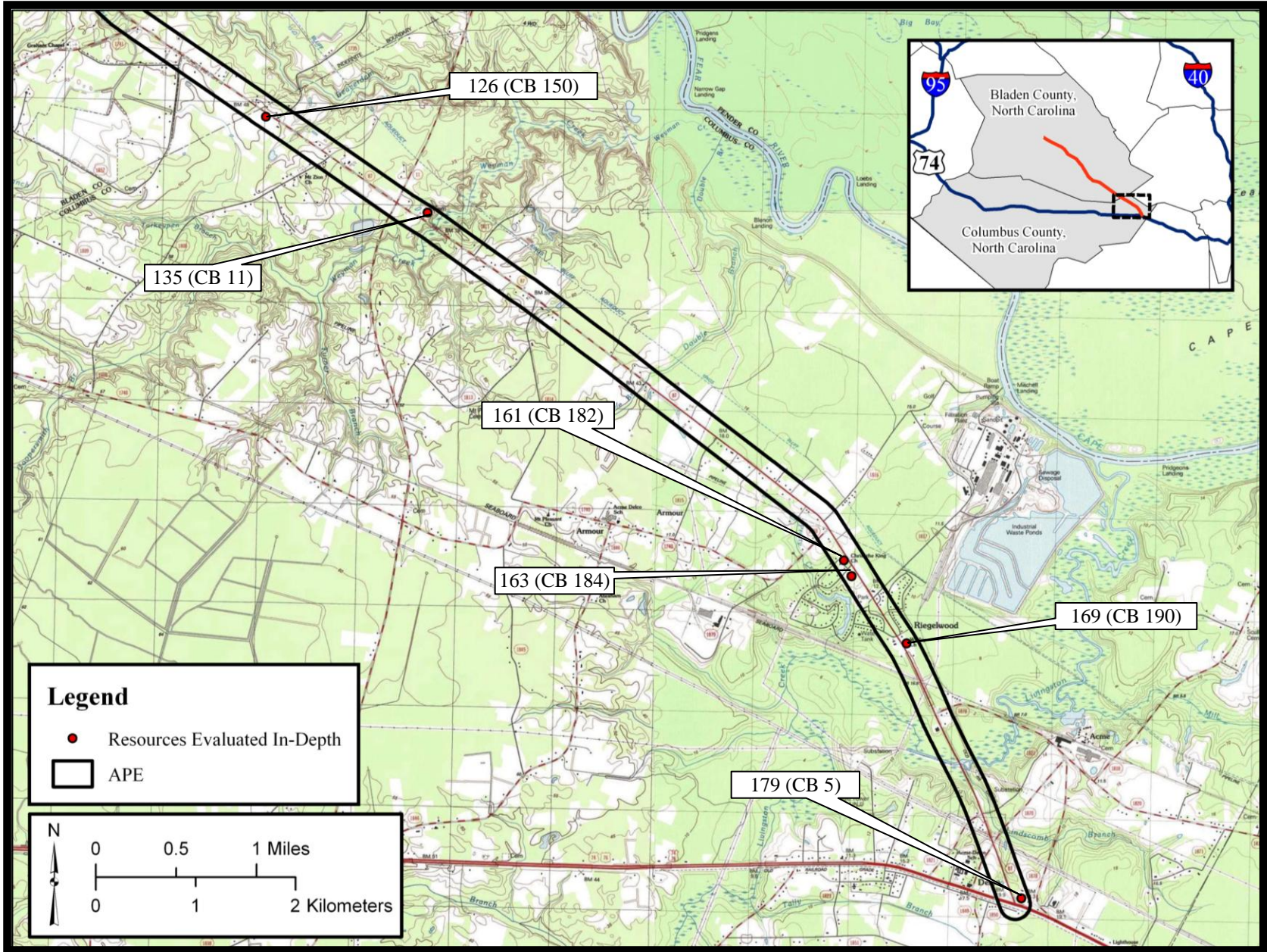


Figure 2c. Location of Resources Evaluated In-Depth, Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Kelly, Freeman and Acme, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangles.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	McDonald-Russ House
Survey Site Number:	24
Location:	3247 NC Highway 87, Bladen County, NC
Parcel ID:	132000998812
Dates(s) of Construction:	Late 1860s
Recommendation:	Eligible for National Register, Criterion C



Setting

The McDonald-Russ House is located north of NC 87, approximately 3.0 miles southeast of Elizabethtown. The house is set off the road in a semi-rural setting on a forested tract surrounded by agricultural land.

Property Description

Exterior

The McDonald-Russ House was built after the Civil War during the late 1860s. It is a one-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame dwelling on a raised brick pier foundation – later underpinned with old bricks – and has a standing-seam metal roof and two exterior gable-end chimneys (Figure 3). The house is clad with board-and-batten siding. A very plain box cornice terminates the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) elevations of the main block.

The McDonald-Russ House faces southwest, and a cross-gable porch accentuates the central bay on the southwest elevation. Five brick steps lead up to the porch, which is surrounded by a basic wooden rail. Four square columns with unadorned wooden capitals support the pediment at the end of the porch, giving it a more formal appearance (Figure 4). The

raised four-panel door is accentuated by a Greek Revival-style surround consisting of a four-light transom and three-light side lights. The original windows on the main section of the house are six-over-six sash windows (Figure 5). Louvered shutters flank the windows on the southwest elevation. The principal roof extends farther to the northeast side of the house creating an integral shed addition (Figure 6). Three bays divide the gable ends. The front two bays on the gable ends are separated by the external single-shouldered brick chimney stacks. A door is located in the second bay on the southeast gable, which appears to be original.

A one-story front-gabled frame kitchen wing on a concrete block foundation, with a central brick chimney, was added to the northwest corner of the northeast elevation of the main block by 1902 (Figure 7). The 1902 kitchen probably replaced an earlier kitchen structure. A square shed addition is located off the east corner of the kitchen wing. Originally a porch, or breezeway, on the southeast elevation of the kitchen wing connected it to the main block of the house. The owners enclosed the breezeway in the 1960s. The walls of the kitchen are sided with board-and-batten siding, and the roof is standing-seam metal. At some point in time a carport was added to the northeast gable end of the kitchen.

Interior

The current layout of the dwelling is a center-passage, four-room, plan. Originally, the center passage only extended as far as the front rooms with no connection to the rear section. Two raised four-panel doors give access to the front rooms. Only the front rooms were originally heated, and each still has its modest, classically-inspired mantelpiece (Figure 8). The west room is only accessible from the passage and not connected to any other part of the house. The south room has both a door in the southeast gable end, leading to the outside (Figure 9), and in the northeast wall connecting it with the east room. A door in the northwest wall of the east room opens onto the second part of the passage. The north room is only accessible from the passage. The walls and ceilings of the rear two rooms and the front section of the center passage are all covered with lath and plaster. The use of board-and-batten siding on the walls and the board ceiling in the second part of the center passage suggests that it was originally left open to the elements (Figure 10). The kitchen wing consists of a single room with a brick central chimney. The stack is not enclosed and is only decorated with a plain mantelpiece. Narrow beaded boards cover the kitchen ceiling.

Outbuildings

In addition to the house, the property includes a small front-gabled frame smokehouse, with board-and-batten siding and a standing-seam metal roof, with an open shed roof on the north elevation and a two-story front-gabled frame ancillary building with drop siding on the side elevation and weatherboard on the gable end and a standing-seam metal roof. The two-story building has both doors on the first and second floor in the gable end as well sash windows in the elevation and a later open shed roof addition on the opposite elevation (Figures 11 and 12).



Figure 3. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, House and Setting, Looking East.



Figure 4. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, Southwest Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Figure 5. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, Detail of Original Window.



Figure 6. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, View of Northwest Gable End, Looking Southeast.



Figure 7. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, Main House and Kitchen Wing, Looking West.



Figure 8. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, Detail of Mantel in West Room.



Figure 9. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, View Original Exterior Door in South Room, Looking East.



Figure 10. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, Detail of Board-and-Batten Siding in Original Breezeway of Main Block, Looking South.



Figure 11. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, View of Smokehouse, Looking South.

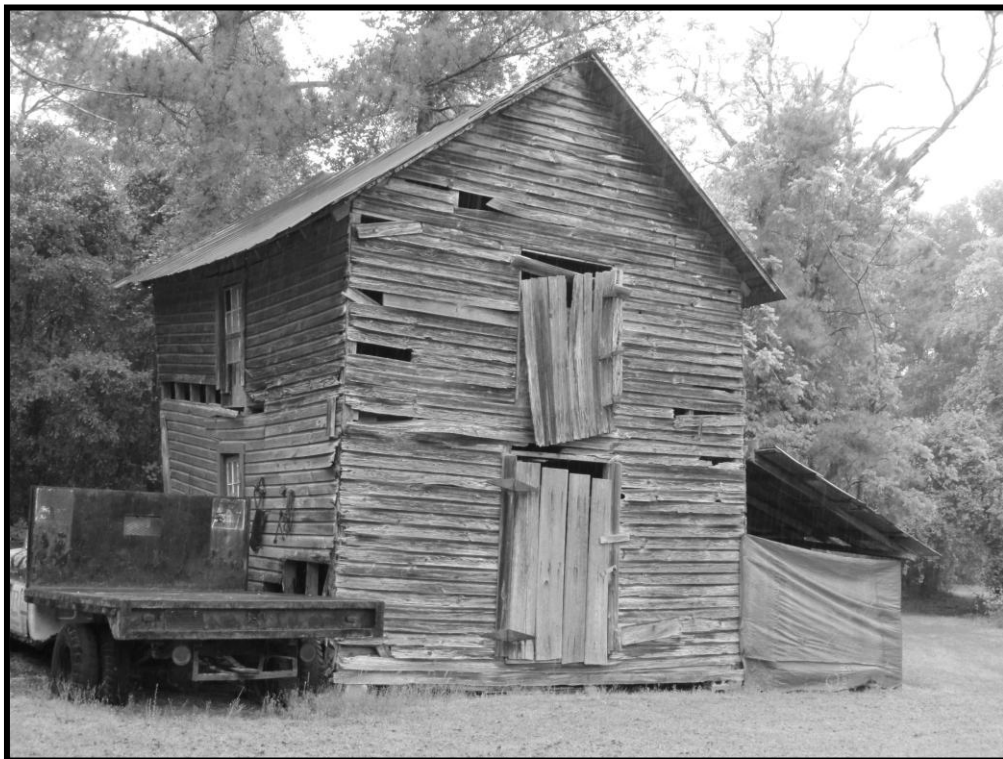


Figure 12. No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, View of Barn, Looking Northeast.

Historic Background

The McDonald-Russ house historically has been owned by the Kemp and Russ families. Bill Russ, one of the current owners, indicated that the house was constructed by Dr. Alexander McDonald and his wife Mary Ann Kemp McDonald shortly following the Civil War in the late 1860s.³ Mary Ann Kemp McDonald received the land from her brother, William J. Kemp.⁴

The 1880 census lists the McDonalds as living on the property along with a female servant, her infant child, and a male African-American servant.⁵ In her will, written and probated in 1894, Mary Ann Kemp McDonald devised the property, including the house, to her brother's daughter, Anna Shepard Kemp Russ.⁶ In the 1894 deed, the property is referred to as the "Singletary plantation," likely a reference to the land's early owner Joseph Singletary. Bladen County deeds recorded a conveyance of property from Joseph Singletary to Joseph R. Kemp in 1836.⁷

Anna Shepard Kemp Russ lived in the house with her husband John Morgan Russ and, by 1910, their six children.⁸ Following the death of Anna Shepard Kemp Russ in 1939, it appears that the children shared the property in common.⁹ By 1961, only three of the Russ children were still living. A 1961 plat shows the Russ property subdivided into three tracts, one for each of the living brothers. The tract upon which the Russ House is located was "Lot No. 2" belonging to Joseph Strange Russ. Although Joseph owned the property on which the house was located, his brother, William Love Russ, and his family resided in the home.¹⁰

William Love Russ died in 1970 and that same year Joseph Strange Russ deeded the approximately 1.37 acres on which the house is located to William's widow, Gladys B. Russ. Joseph Strange Russ also mentioned the house in his will, stating that Gladys B. Russ was to receive "the Russ home, furnishings and contents, one acre of land surrounding it, and all my

³ Mattie Shepherd Russ Edwards, personal communication 2010

⁴ Bladen County Clerk of Circuit Court [BCCCC] 1864: Will Book [WB] 2:25

⁵ Ancestry.com 2010a

⁶ BCCCC 1894: WB 3:64

⁷ Bladen County Register of Deeds [BCRD] 1836: Deed Book [DB] 22:158

⁸ Mattie Shepherd Russ Edwards, personal communication 2010; Ancestry.com 2010b

⁹ Edwards et al. 1999

¹⁰ Mattie Shepherd Russ Edwards, personal communication 2010

personal property.”¹¹ Gladys B. Russ died in 2003 and the unoccupied home is currently owned in common by her heirs.¹²

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the McDonald-Russ House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Figure 13).

Integrity

The McDonald-Russ House remains in its original location. The setting is still predominantly rural, and not yet encroached upon by development spilling down from Elizabethtown to the northwest. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house are reflective of vernacular post-Civil War frame architecture and possess a high level of integrity. Because of the integrity of the location and setting the property retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

The McDonald-Russ House is not recommended 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 pre-history 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 McDonald-Russ House is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The McDonald-Russ House is not recommended 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.,

¹¹ BCCCC 1980: Estate File 80 E27

¹² Mattie Shepherd Russ Edwards, personal communication 2010

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 for significance 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 McDonald-Russ House is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The McDonald-Russ House is recommended 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 McDonald-Russ House retains sufficient integrity to be recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house are reflective of vernacular post-Civil War frame architecture and possess a high level of integrity. The two-room, center-passage plan with two shed rooms off the back, with the initial open breezeway in between, is not uncommon for the region. Other notable architectural details include the original board-and-batten siding, doors and windows with their surrounds, door hardware, mantelpieces, floors, baseboards, and lath-and-plaster walls and ceilings.

Criterion D

The McDonald-Russ House is not recommended 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 McDonald-Russ House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

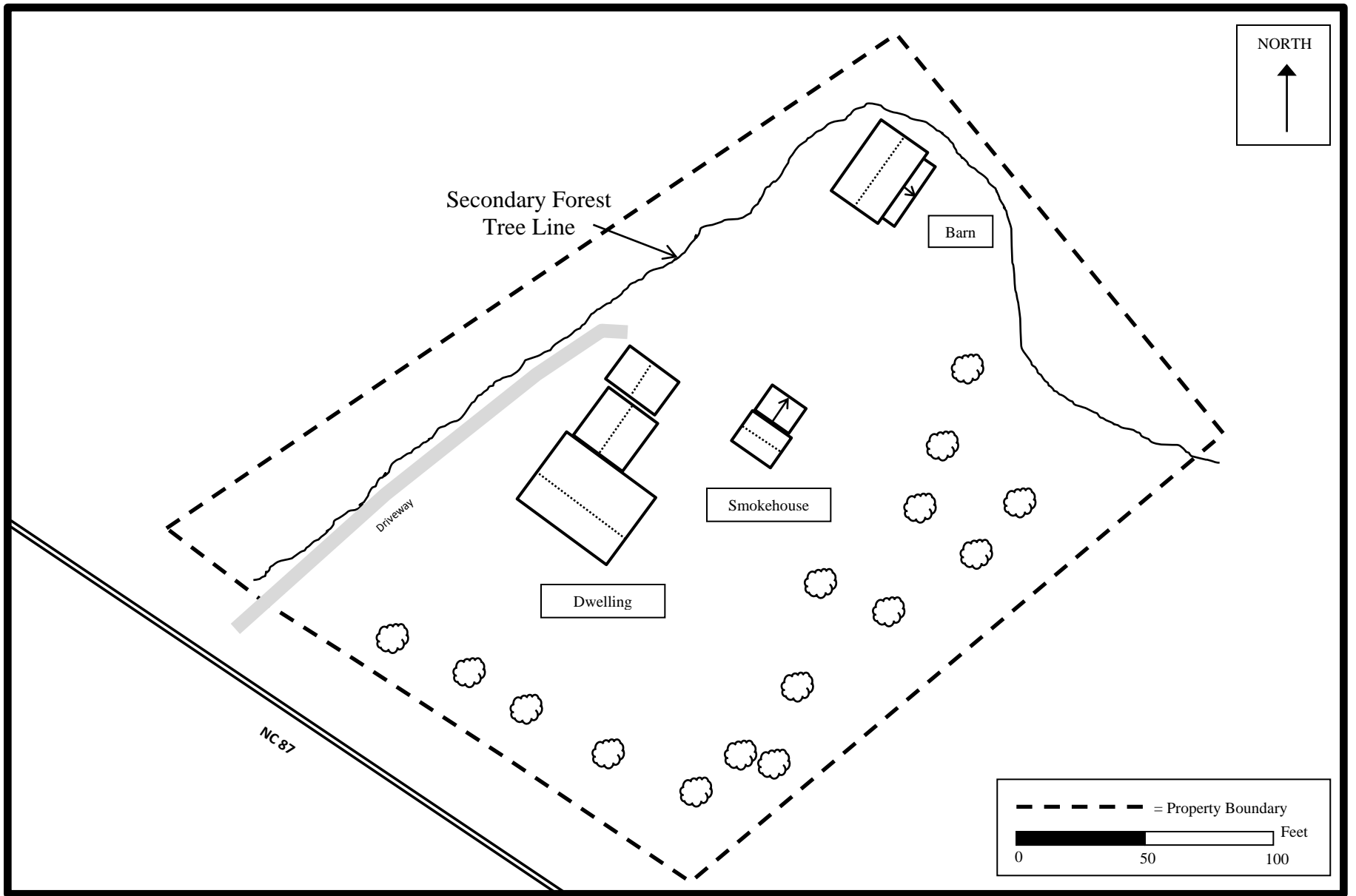


Figure 13. Site Plan Sketch of McDonald-Russ House (Resource 24).

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the McDonald-Russ House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary coincides with the current tax parcel boundaries and is consistent with the resource's historical significance and remaining integrity. The boundary is drawn to include the dwelling, smokehouse, barn, and interrelated cleared area that constitute the historic setting of the resource. The boundary contains approximately 1.37 acres. The legal property boundary is identified as 132000998812 (Bladen County PIN) and follows the ROW along NC Highway 87 (Figure 14). With the exception of the western edge, the parcel does not appear to include planted vegetation used to define a boundary. Rather, it appears that vegetation was likely cleared from the existing forest to create the open lot.



Figure 14. Aerial Photograph of No. 24 McDonald-Russ House, Showing the Proposed NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Cromartie House
Survey Site Number:	56
Location:	10503 NC Highway 87, Bladen County, NC
Parcel ID:	126800166735
Dates(s) of Construction:	Late nineteenth century
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Setting

The Cromartie House is located in a rural agricultural setting with some secondary forest growth surrounding the resource.

Property Description

Exterior

The Cromartie House was built in the late 1890s. It is a one-story, three-bay, hipped-roof, frame building with two interior brick chimneys, on a brick foundation with a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 15). The house is clad with weatherboard siding. The brick foundation on the southwest elevation of the house is laid in a decorative open “basket weave” pattern, whereas it is solid masonry brick on all other elevations. The window bays on the main (southwest) elevation are double six-over-six light sash windows. The central door bay is covered by an unadorned cross-gable porch supported by plain square (replacement) posts. The steps leading up to the brick porch are flanked at the top by two brick piers (Figure 16). The central door is glazed and has four horizontal panels; three below the glazing and one above. A large, two-window hipped dormer terminates the southwest hip of the roof (the two windows are boarded up). The side elevations are each divided into two bays, consisting of six-over-six sash windows (Figures 17 and 18). A shed addition is located on the east corner of northeast (rear)

elevation and a gable roof wing extends off the north corner of the same elevation. A door in the southeast wall of the shed addition gives access to the addition and the rear of the house. A bank of four horizontal two-over-two windows lights the shed addition (Figure 19). A shed dormer is located off center on the northeast hip of the roof (the windows are also boarded up). The gable roofed wing has a shed addition on the southeast elevation, which connects in an L-shape with the shed against the main block. A double two-over-two window and a small six-light window light the shed addition on the wing. An exterior brick chimney stack is located on the northeast gable end of the wing (Figure 20). Two six-over-six sash windows pierce the northwest wing elevation.

Interior

The surveyors could not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.

Outbuildings

In addition to the house, the property includes a well with a manual pump and the remnants of a potential pump house with a partial cut-stone and partial brick wall (Figure 21).



Figure 15. No. 56 Cromartie House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Figure 16. No. 56 Cromartie House, View of Southwest Elevation, Looking North.



Figure 17. No. 56 Cromartie House, View of Southeast Elevation, Looking North.



Figure 18. No. 56 Cromartie House, View of Northwest Elevation, Looking South.



Figure 19. No. 56 Cromartie House, View of Southeast Elevation, Looking West.



Figure 20. No. 56 Cromartie House, View of Northeast Elevations, Looking West.



Figure 21. No. 56 Cromartie House, View of Concrete Well and Stone and Brick Well House, Looking Northeast.

Historic Background

According to deed research, the Cromartie House was present by 1897 and was used as a reference point in a conveyance from James Cromarite and J. E. Cromartie to Francis E. Monroe. Though the house was not part of this conveyance, one of the referenced points in the deed was “a stake in a field back of said Cromartie residence, the chimney of the kitchen in rear of said residence”¹³ The same description that references the house is found in a 1913 conveyance from C. Monroe, Commissioner, to W. H. Payne of Randolph County, North Carolina.¹⁴

The other tracts in the deed of conveyance from Monroe to Payne may have included the house. It is known from more recent deeds that W. H. Payne acquired the tract on which the house is located at some point in time. Monroe was acting as a court appointed commissioner that was to sell the lands of the late Frances E. Monroe.¹⁵ Payne most likely obtained the Cromartie House from J. E. Cromartie sometime soon after 1913.

W. H. Payne retained the property until his death at which time it was held in common by his heirs. Court appointed commissioners allotted tracts to the various heirs of W. H. Payne as recorded in a 1982 deed. The 52.6-acre tract on which the house is located was allotted to Frank C. Payne.¹⁶

Frank Payne deeded the tract to Barbara Gail Andrews and Norman Thomas Andrews in 1997. However, the deed also granted a life estate to Estelle Payne, Frank Payne’s wife.¹⁷ This indicates that Frank and Estelle Payne were residing in the home at the time. The tax card for the property suggests that Estelle Payne died in 2007 at which time Barbara Gail Andrews and Norman Andrews became owners of the property. The house is currently vacant.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Cromartie House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

¹³ BCRD 1897: DB 53:90

¹⁴ BCRD 1913: DB 60:389

¹⁵ BCRD 1913: DB 60:389

¹⁶ BCRD 1982: DB 255:339

¹⁷ BCRD 1997: DB 392:133

Integrity

The Cromartie House remains in its original location and its setting is still predominantly rural as it sits back approximately 500 feet, down a tree-lined driveway, northeast of NC Highway 87, on a 52.6-acre lot (Figure 22). The design, materials, and workmanship of the house are reflective of a late nineteenth-century rural dwelling. Alterations have occurred over the years and in recent history. Since the surveyors did not gain access to the building there is no information on its integrity. Despite the integrity of the location and setting, the property has lost many features and all of its original outbuildings and therefore no longer conveys the feeling of its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

The Cromartie House is not recommended 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 pre-history 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 Cromartie House it is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Cromartie House is not recommended 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 for significance 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 Cromartie House is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Cromartie House is recommended not 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 Cromartie House does not retain the integrity to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Six-over-six vinyl windows replace four of the original six-over-six sash windows on the house – a double window on the left side of the southwest (front) elevation and both windows on the northwest elevation of the main block. The windows on the dormers on the front and back of the building are boarded up and the original porch posts are missing. A small, gable-roofed shed addition was recently removed from the northeast gable end of the wing and a large section of siding was replaced in the southeast elevation of the wing.

Criterion D

The Cromartie House is not recommended 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 Cromartie House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

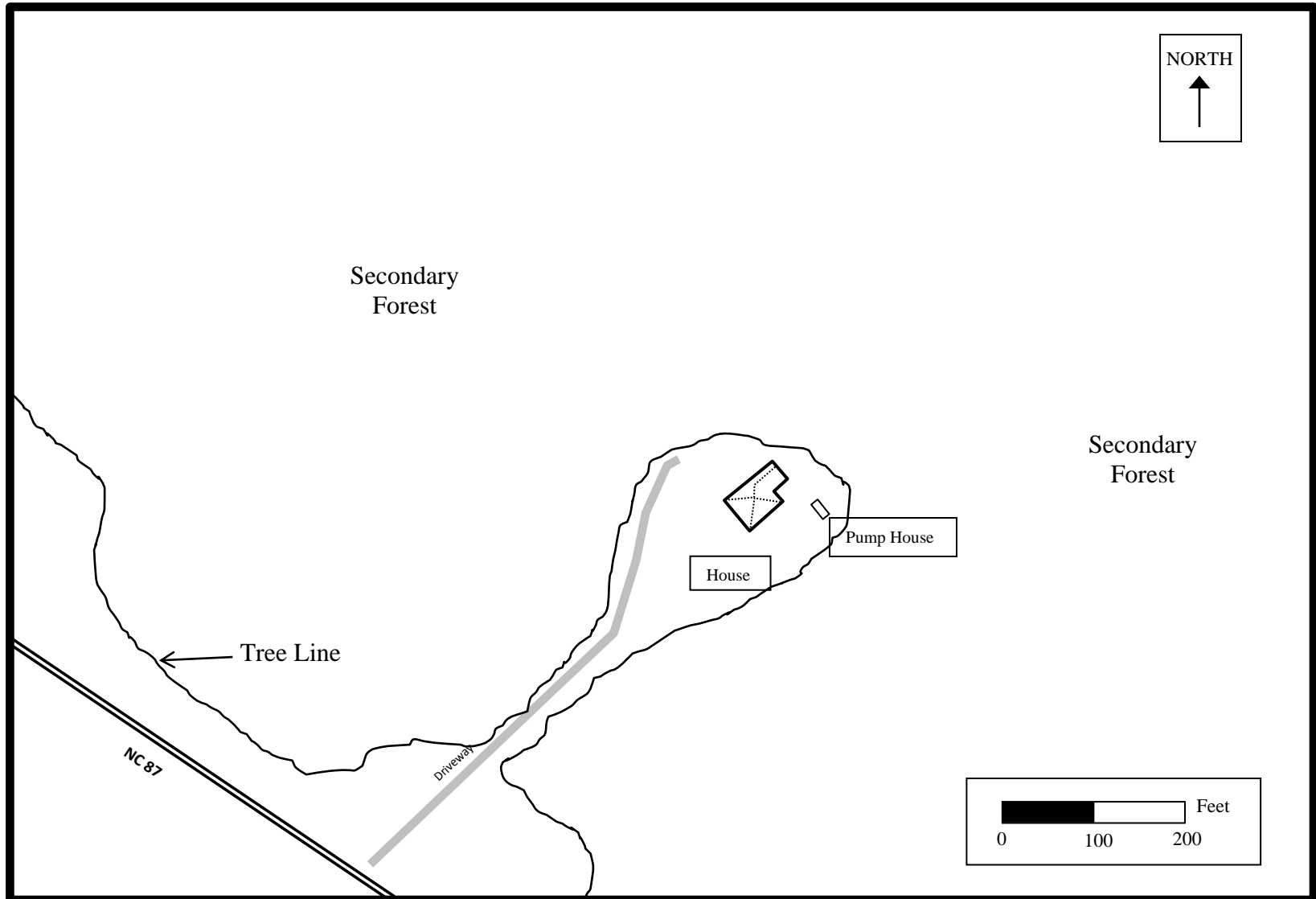


Figure 22. Sketch Map of No. 56, the Cromartie House.

Resource Name:	Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Survey Site Number:	63
Location:	Southwest side of NC 87, Bladen County, NC
Parcel ID:	126700592365
Dates(s) of Construction:	1845, 1932 (portico), 1952 (Sunday School)
Recommendation:	Listed on National Register (1987 - Building - #87000695)



Setting

Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is located within a mixed agricultural/forested rural setting.

Property Description

The following is excerpted from the 1987 National Register of Historic Places nomination form.¹⁸

Exterior

The overall form and finish of Mt. Horeb Church is plain yet impressive. The simple three-bay by four-bay structure, twenty-seven feet wide, and forty feet deep, is dominated by the full-façade portico added to its southeast (front) elevation in 1932. It is supported by four simple Tuscan columns, paired near the edges of the porch, which rise from shallow bases to simply-turned capitals. The northeast and southwest side elevations of the sanctuary are symmetrically arranged with four window openings on each elevation. The rear elevation of the church has a two-bay, symmetrically disposed elevation. The Sunday School addition, set at the north corner of the sanctuary and occupying portions of both the northwest and northeast elevations, was designed by Leslie Boney of Wilmington and erected in 1952.

¹⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, Bladen County, North Carolina, National Register #87000695.

Interior

The interior of the church is a single chamber sanctuary and retains much of its original character and finish. The church follows the center aisle plan with ranks of original hand-planed pews on either side. The aisle focuses on the northwest end of the room where the raised chancel occupies the space in front of and between two windows. The Sunday School contains a men's and women's lavatory and three classrooms.

Mt. Horeb Church and its cemetery are eligible under Criteria A and C and meet Criteria Consideration A. Mt. Horeb Church and its cemetery are associated with the spread of Presbyterianism in the upper Cape Fear Valley, settled first by Highland Scots in the 1730s. The congregation of this church was organized as a missionary effort by the Rev. H. A. Monroe in 1843-1845 from an immediate community largely Methodist in their disposition. Mt. Horeb Church, a white frame sanctuary erected in 1845 and altered and expanded in 1932 and the 1950s, retains the significant elements of its original Greek Revival finish, and represents the modest form and appearance of rural mid-nineteenth-century church buildings in North Carolina. Mt. Horeb is architecturally significant as one of a distinguished group of frame, Greek Revival style, Presbyterian churches built by Highland Scot descendants in the Upper Cape Fear Valley of North Carolina in the mid-nineteenth century.

Update 2010

The church and cemetery are well maintained and remain in a good condition (Figures 23, 24, 25, and 26). There have been no significant additions or alterations to the property since its listing in the NRHP. Likewise, the NRHP boundaries as previously defined – consisting of the tax parcel and following the ROW along NC Highway 87 and Lisbon Road – are appropriate (Figure 27).



Figure 23. No. 63 Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, Church and Setting, Looking Northwest.



Figure 24. No. 63 Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, View of the Southwest Elevation, Looking North.



Figure 25. No. 63 Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, View of the Northeast Elevation, Looking West.



Figure 26. No. 63 Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, View of the Cemetery, Looking West.



Figure 27. Sketch Map of No. 63, Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, Showing the Current NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Spring Hill
Survey Site Number:	71
Location:	437 Lloyd Road, Bladen County, NC
Parcel ID:	127500298245
Dates(s) of Construction:	c. 1839
Recommendation:	Eligible for National Register, Criterion C



Setting

Spring Hill is located on Lloyd Road approximately 0.4 miles west of NC of Hwy 87 in the dispersed rural community of Council. The house is within a forested tract surrounded by agricultural land.

Property Description

Exterior

Spring Hill¹⁹ was built circa 1839. It is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed frame dwelling on a raised foundation – partially brick piers, with later concrete block infill – with an asphalt shingle roof with a box cornice and two interior brick chimneys (Figure 28). The house is clad in weatherboard siding with plain corner boards with stylized capitals, at the corners of the main block and the west corner of the shed addition. The shed appears to be contemporary with the main block of the house. A hip-roofed porch covers the three bays on the northeast (front) elevation. Four square pillars with basic, classically-inspired, capitals carry the porch roof. Five brick steps lead up to the porch.

¹⁹ Spring Hill has been previously recorded for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and listed as the Robeson-Stevens House (BL0233)

The window bays flanking the central door consist of floor-to-ceiling six-over-nine sash windows, flanked by two-section louvered shutters (Figure 29). Two pilasters, with classically inspired capitals, mirroring the design of the capitals on the porch pillars, flank the main door. A Greek Revival-style door surround consisting of a five-light transom and six-light side lights accentuates the entrance door (Figure 30). The ceiling of the porch is finished with narrow boards running the length of the porch. Two evenly placed six-over-six sash windows pierce the northwest elevation of the main block. A third six-over-six sash window on the northwest elevation is located in the shed addition. The shed addition on the southwest elevation of the main block has a hipped roof (Figure 31). Evidence suggests that the current horizontal two-over-two sash window replaced an original six-over-six sash window. A six-light glazed door gives access to the addition on the back.

A frame wing, with a hipped roof, extends off the southwest elevation of the main block. Two windows pierce the northwest wall of the wing; both are six-over-six sash windows, but the window closest to the main block is slightly larger. Three six-over-six windows also pierce the southwest elevation of the wing – each of them is of the smaller type. Three large six-over-six sash windows pierce the southeast elevation of the wing as well. A hip-roofed porch, supported by four slightly tapered columns with Tuscan capitals, covers the southeast elevation of the main block (Figures 32 and 33). The southeast elevation of the main block is divided into four bays. Tall two-over-two sash windows, which extend up to the ceiling, flank a fifteen-light glazed door, and a six-over-six sash window is located to the right side of the door.

Interior

The original layout of the main block was a center-passage double-pile plan with all four rooms of the house being heated. The hall partition wall to the right of the passage was removed at some point from the front to the back of the house. The mantelpieces in the front rooms are unadorned with stylized capitals that replicate the capitals used on the exterior of the main block of the house (Figure 34). The corner blocks of the door and window surrounds in the front section of the house are decorated with stylized six-leaved flowers or stars (Figure 35). The shed addition along the back of the main block connects to the wing. Originally the wing was a screened-in porch that was eventually enclosed.

Outbuildings

In addition to the house, the property includes a front-gabled frame barn with German, or drop siding and a standing-seam metal roof, located to the south of the house, dating to the early twentieth century (Figure 36). The remaining outbuildings date to the 1970s. Aligned behind the house to the west is a front-gabled metal machine shed with a standing-seam metal roof, with an enclosed shed addition on the south elevation and a shed roof attached to the north (Figure 37). A rectangular front-gabled metal storage shed with a standing-seam metal roof and four short circular corrugated metal silos with standing-seam metal roofs are located to the north of the machine shed. A row of eight corrugated metal bulk tobacco barns is lined-up perpendicular at the end of the silos (Figure 38). There is also a small brick pump house with a low pitched asphalt shingle roof on the property (Figure 39).



Figure 28. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Northeast Elevation of House, Looking Southwest.



Figure 29. No. 71 Spring Hill, Detail of Sash Window on Northeast Elevation.



Figure 30. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Main Entrance on Northeast Elevation.



Figure 31. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Southwest Side of House, Looking Northeast.



Figure 32. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Southeast Elevation, Looking North.



Figure 33. No. 71 Spring Hill, Detail of Porch on Southeast Elevation, Looking North.



Figure 34. No. 71 Spring Hill, Detail of Mantel in North Room, Looking Southwest.



Figure 35. No. 71 Spring Hill, Detail of Corner Blocks on Door Surround in North Room, Looking Southwest.



Figure 36. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Barn, Looking South.



Figure 37. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Machine Shed, Looking West.



Figure 38. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Metal Shed, Silos and Bulk Tobacco Barns, Looking Northwest.



Figure 39. No. 71 Spring Hill, View of Pump House, Looking Southwest.

Historic Background

Thomas C. Miller of Wilmington conveyed the 265-acre tract “known as the Spring Hill or Swindell survey” to William L. Moore of Bladen County in 1854.²⁰ W. L. Moore deeded the property to N. T. Harris in 1857.²¹

N. T. Harris appears to have resided on the property until his death in 1906, when George Harris, W. N. Harris, and their respective wives of Wilmington conveyed the property “known as the N. T. Harris lands” to Christian Kellum of Wilmington.²² The same day of this conveyance, Kellum deeded the property to A. P. Dickson for \$1,000. This deed also references the tract as the Spring Hill survey.²³

Dr. A. P. Dickson of Robeson County deeded 125 acres of the tract that included the house to his son F. F. Dickson in 1909.²⁴ The property was later acquired by the North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank of Durham, and was subsequently conveyed to C. E. Stevens in 1939. C. E. Stevens and his wife deeded 100 acres of the property to C. E. Stevens, Jr. in 1949.²⁵ C. E. Stevens, Jr. is deceased, and the property is owned by his wife, Norma Stevens.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Spring Hill is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity

Spring Hill remains in its original location and retains much of its predominantly rural setting (Figure 40). The design, materials, and workmanship of the house are reflective of a vernacular Greek Revival-style pre-Civil War dwelling. The dwelling retains a high level of original materials and finishes. Because of the integrity of the location and setting, the property retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

²⁰ BCRD 1854: DB 24:384

²¹ BCRD 1857: DB 46:80

²² BCRD 1906: DB 46:85

²³ BCRD 1906: DB 46:88

²⁴ BCRD 1909: DB 51:318

²⁵ BCRD 1949: DB 126:84

Criterion A

Spring Hill is not recommended 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 pre-history 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.

Spring Hill is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and does not retain enough contributing agricultural outbuildings to convey its agricultural context and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Spring Hill is not recommended 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 for significance 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.

Spring Hill it is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Spring Hill is recommended 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.

Spring Hill retains sufficient integrity to be recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house are reflective a vernacular Greek Revival-style pre-Civil War dwelling. Despite the removal of one of the partition walls of the center passage, the original four-room plan remains intact. Other notable architectural details include the original weatherboard siding with the corner boards and stylized capitals, doors and windows with their surrounds and the stylized floral patterns in the corner blocks, mantelpieces, beaded base boards, and lath-and-plaster walls and ceilings. Because of the integrity of the location and setting, the property retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. There are no important historic events or persons associated with the property.

Criterion D

Spring Hill is not recommended 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.

Spring Hill is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

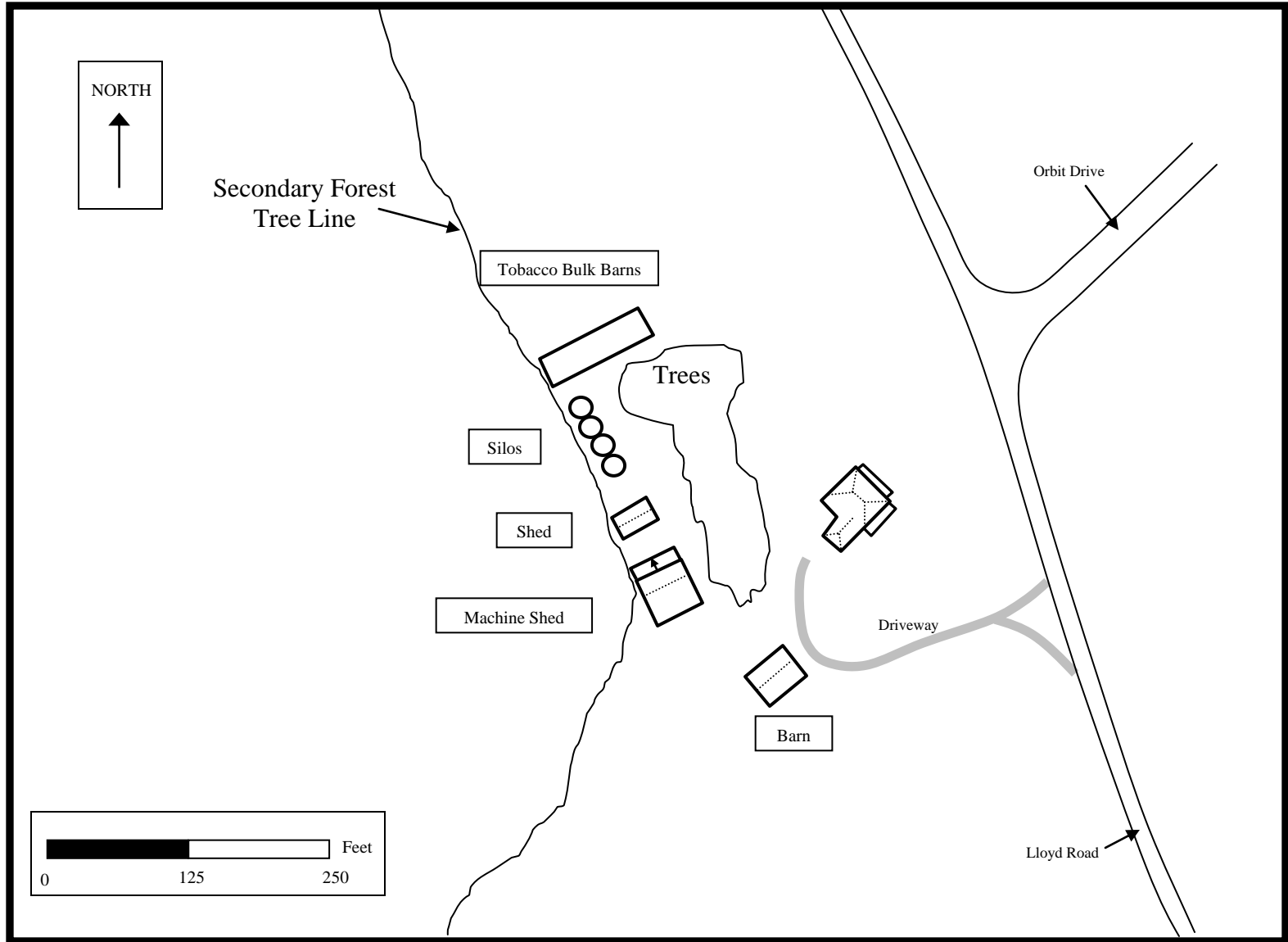


Figure 40. Sketch Map of No. 71, Spring Hill.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for Spring Hill has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The northern boundary follows an east-west gravel or dirt road, while the southern boundary follows the east-west driveway leading west to the barn and the rear of the house. The western boundary is irregular but follows an approximately north-south line between the recent outbuildings and a tree line to the west of the dwelling. The eastern boundary is Lloyd Road (Figure 41). The boundary is drawn to include the house and the front-gabled frame barn that constitute the historic setting of the property. Excluded are the more recent outbuildings shielded from the house view by a line of trees. The boundary contains approximately 1.8 acres. The legal property boundary is identified as part of parcel #127500298245 (Bladen County PIN) and does not follow the ROW along NC Highway 87.



Figure 41. Sketch Map of No. 71, Spring Hill, Showing the Proposed NRHP Boundary.

Discussion of Potential for a Rural Historic District at Carvers

The intersection at the Carvers locality does not possess a significant concentration of original buildings and structures to constitute a Rural Historic District. Only Carvers Creek Methodist Church and Carvers Creek AME Zion Church maintain enough integrity and are significant enough to be on the National Register (Carvers Creek Methodist Church) or considered eligible (Carvers Creek AME Zion Church). Furthermore the spatial organization patterns and the circulation networks have been drastically altered since 1914, compromising the integrity of the community.

The area around Carvers, at the crossroads of the old Wilmington-to-Fayetteville Road (NC 87) and Elwell Ferry Road (SR 1730), contained three churches and approximately ten other structures on the 1914 soil map for Bladen County (Figure 42). Few of these structures appear to have survived. The oldest surviving, documented, structure is Carvers Creek Methodist Church (79), which dates to ca. 1859. The second oldest building is Carvers Creek AME Zion Church (76), which was built in 1909. A third church was located on the southwest side of NC 87, on or near the current location of Carvers Creek School (77). The 1914 soil map and a 1921 map, showing the rural delivery routes for the postal service, also show the original configurations of the roads before the current crossroads came to be (Figure 42). The 1921 map more clearly shows the roads and the location of the churches and the other structures. A 1938 highway map shows the current road alignment of the crossroads and indicates the loss of one of the churches and approximately half the other structures (Figure 42). However, the map also shows the construction of another church on the north side of NC 87, potentially the Christ Temple Church of God (76), although according to the tax records this church was not built until 1940. A 1968 highway map for Bladen County indicates the location of Carvers Creek Methodist Church, Carvers Creek AME Zion Church, and two other churches near the latter, on the northeast side of NC 87, and several other structures, most of which are no longer there (Figure 42).

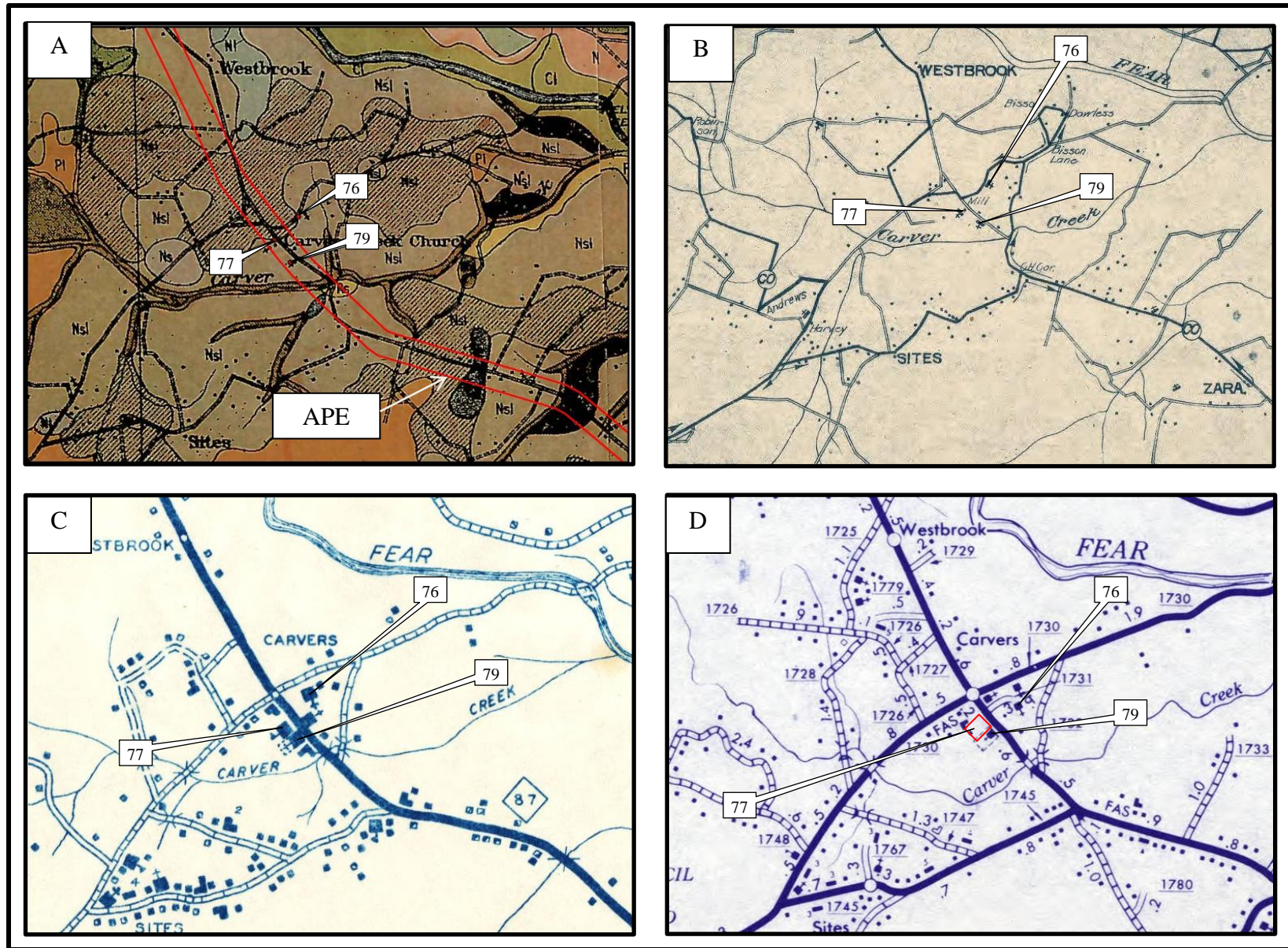


Figure 42. Four Maps of Carvers Creek Area Showing Community Growth between 1914 and 1968. A) 1914 Bladen County Soil Map; B) 1921 Bladen County Rural Delivery Routes; C) 1938 Bladen County Highway Map; and D) 1968 Bladen County Highway Map.

Resource Name:	Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery
Survey Site Number:	76
Location:	210 NC Highway 87, Bladen County, NC
Parcel ID:	127500896085
Dates(s) of Construction:	1909
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register, Criteria A, C; Criteria Consideration A



Setting

The Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is located within a rural agricultural setting. The church and cemetery grounds have been cleared from secondary forest growth, and the property is set back off of NC 87 by approximately 1,000 feet.

Property Description

Exterior

Carvers Creek AME Zion Church was built in 1909. It is an example of an early twentieth-century Gothic Revival church (Figure 43). The building was renovated between 1968 and 1970 and rededicated in 1975. It is likely that during the period of renovation the sanctuary was covered with brick veneer and the concrete block section was added against the east (rear)

gable end of the church. The plan of the building is a T-shape with the brick nave of the church in the front and a brick and concrete block section placed perpendicular at the back (Figure 44).

Three bays divide the west front of the church. Triangular pointed-arch doors flank a double triangular pointed-arch stained-glass window at the center. Three brick steps lead up to a small brick porch in front of each door. Cross-gable porch roofs supported by slender columns cover the entrances. Frame bell-towers with weatherboard siding flank a cross gable with a cupola on top at the upper floor of the west elevation. Diamond-shaped louvered openings decorate the lower level of the bell-towers and the gable end of the cross gable (Figure 45). Paired triangular pointed-arch louvered openings pierce the upper level of the bell-towers on all four sides. The octagonal cupola has triangular pointed-arch louvered openings on all sides (Figure 46). The pyramidal roofs of the steeples and the octagonal roof of the cupola are covered with asphalt shingles. They each have decorative saw tooth trim along the eaves and turned finials at the top.

The side elevation is divided into five bays pierced by triangular pointed-arch stained-glass windows (Figure 47). Five brick buttresses, topped with white cast-stone caps, separate the four bays that make up the nave. At the east end of the church, and perpendicular to the nave, is a side-gabled concrete block wing that is faced with brick on the west elevation to blend in with the main body of the church. A door and window bay pierce the west wall on either side of the nave. Three windows pierce the north and south gable end and three windows pierce the east elevation.

Interior

The surveyors could not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.

Cemetery

The cemetery has two different sections that are located to the north and south of the church and is well maintained (Figures 48 and 49).



Figure 43. No. 76 Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery, View of West Elevation of Church, Looking East.



Figure 44. No. 76 Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery, View of East Elevation of Church, Looking West.



Figure 45. No. 76 Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery, View of West and South Elevations of Church, Looking Northeast.



Figure 46. No. 76 Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery, Detail of Cupola on West Elevation, Looking East.



Figure 47. No. 76 Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery, Detail of Window on West Elevation.



Figure 48. No. 76 Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery, View of Cemetery, Looking South.



Figure 49. No. 76 Carvers Creek AME Zion Church Cemetery.

Historic Background

This African-American church was constructed in 1909, replacing a log structure built in the 1870s that was used for a church and school.²⁶ The deed records indicate that the church was originally constructed on land belonging to the Robeson family. Among the Robeson family owners was W. B. Robeson, who according to the 1920 census was a 36-year old white farmer.²⁷ The Robeson family appears to have allowed the congregation to construct the church on their property.

The property on which the church is located was deeded to C. H. Ellison, T. S. Jones, W. C. Brown, “and others” in 1919. These grantees were described as Trustees of Odd Fellows Lodge # 474, an African-American lodge. The description given for the property revealed that the lodge was located on an adjacent tract with the church.²⁸ The current 7.9-acre tract was conveyed to the Trustees of Carvers Creek AME Zion Church, or their successors in office, by William Barber, commissioner, in 1962.²⁹ The Carvers Creek AME Zion Church was responsible for the founding of “all the present day African American churches in the Carvers Creek Community.”³⁰

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C and meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction.

Integrity

The Carvers Creek AME Zion Church remains in its original location and its setting is still predominantly rural as it sits back approximately 1200 feet, down a driveway, northeast of NC Highway 87, on an 8.83-acre lot (Figure 50). The design, materials, and workmanship of the church are reflective of an early twentieth-century vernacular church and the changes it underwent in the second half of that century. Since the surveyors did not gain access to the

²⁶ Andrews 1999

²⁷ Ancestry.com 2010c

²⁸ BCRD 1919: DB 71:121

²⁹ BCRD 1962: DB 155:570

³⁰ Andrews 1999: 46

interior of the building there is no information on its interior integrity. Because of the integrity of the location and setting the property still conveys the feeling of its historic character. Because of its integrity it also retains its association with the social and religious development of the African American community in the Carvers Creek area.

Criterion A

Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is recommended 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 pre-history 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.

Carvers Creek AME Zion Church played an important role in the social and religious development of the African American community in the Carvers Creek area. John A. Robinson of Carvers Creek Township, a white man, donated the land where the current church stands. The church is considered the mother church of all present day African American churches in the Carvers Creek Community and is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion A.³¹

Criterion B

Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is not recommended 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 for significance 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.

³¹Braddy 1999

Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is recommended 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.

Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Despite the application of brick veneer and the addition at the east end of the church, the building retains enough of its integrity, in location, design – as an example of an early twentieth-century, vernacular Gothic-style church with very distinctive double towers and octagonal cupola– setting, and feeling to be considered significant.

Criterion D

The Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is not recommended 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.

Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

The Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (a religious property). For a religious property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

The Carvers Creek AME Zion Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A. It retains its architectural integrity and played an important role

in the social and religious development of the African American community in the Carvers Creek area.

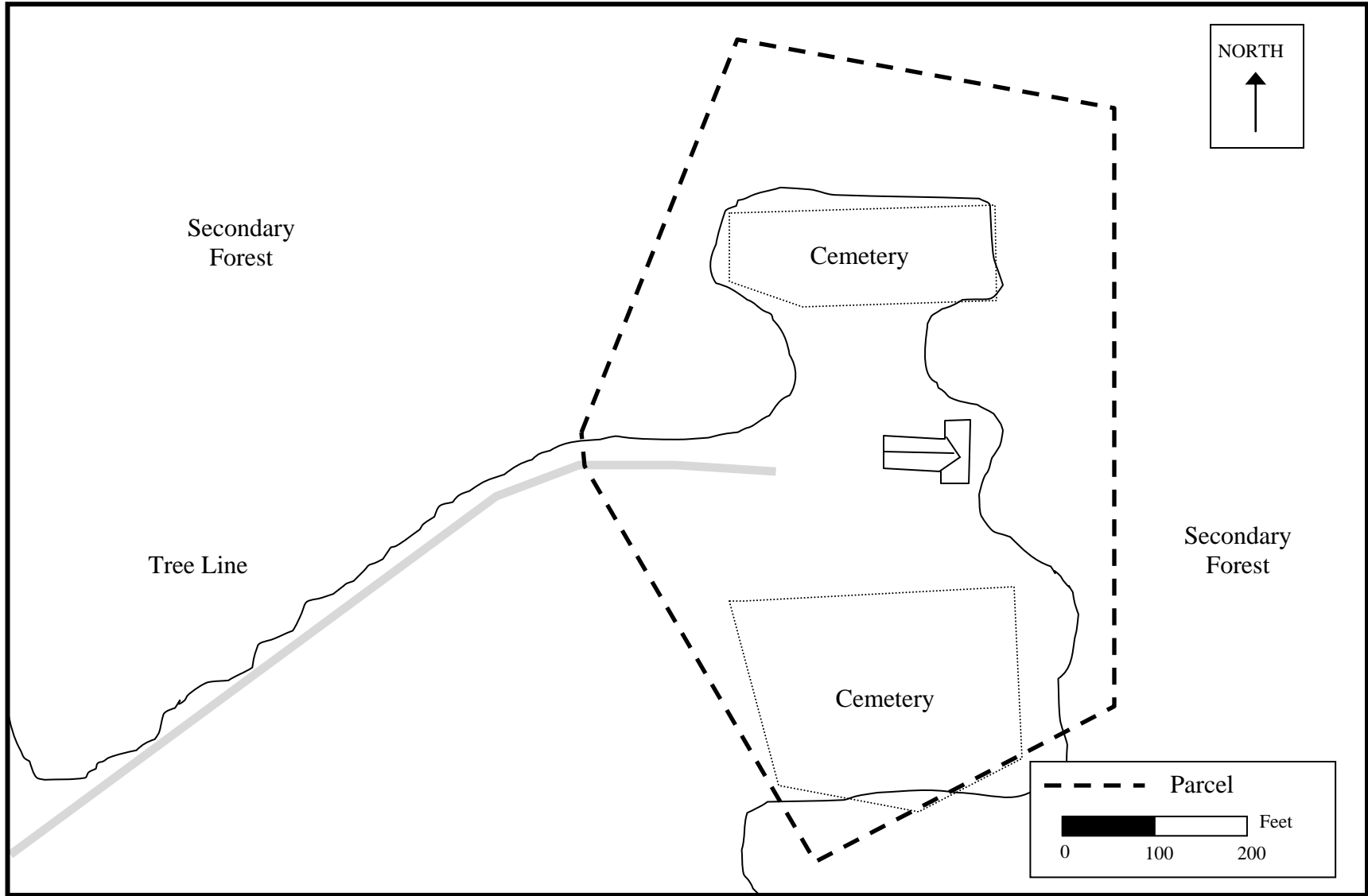


Figure 50. Sketch Map of No. 76, the Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for Carvers Creek AME Zion Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary follows the tax parcel map, which includes the principal church building as well as the two cemeteries that constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 51). The tax parcel boundary contains approximately 8.8 acres. In addition, the approximately 800-ft long existing easement for Carvers Creek Church Road, which provides access from NC 87, is included in the boundary. The legal property boundary is identified as 127500896085 (Bladen County PIN) and does not follow the ROW along NC Highway 87.

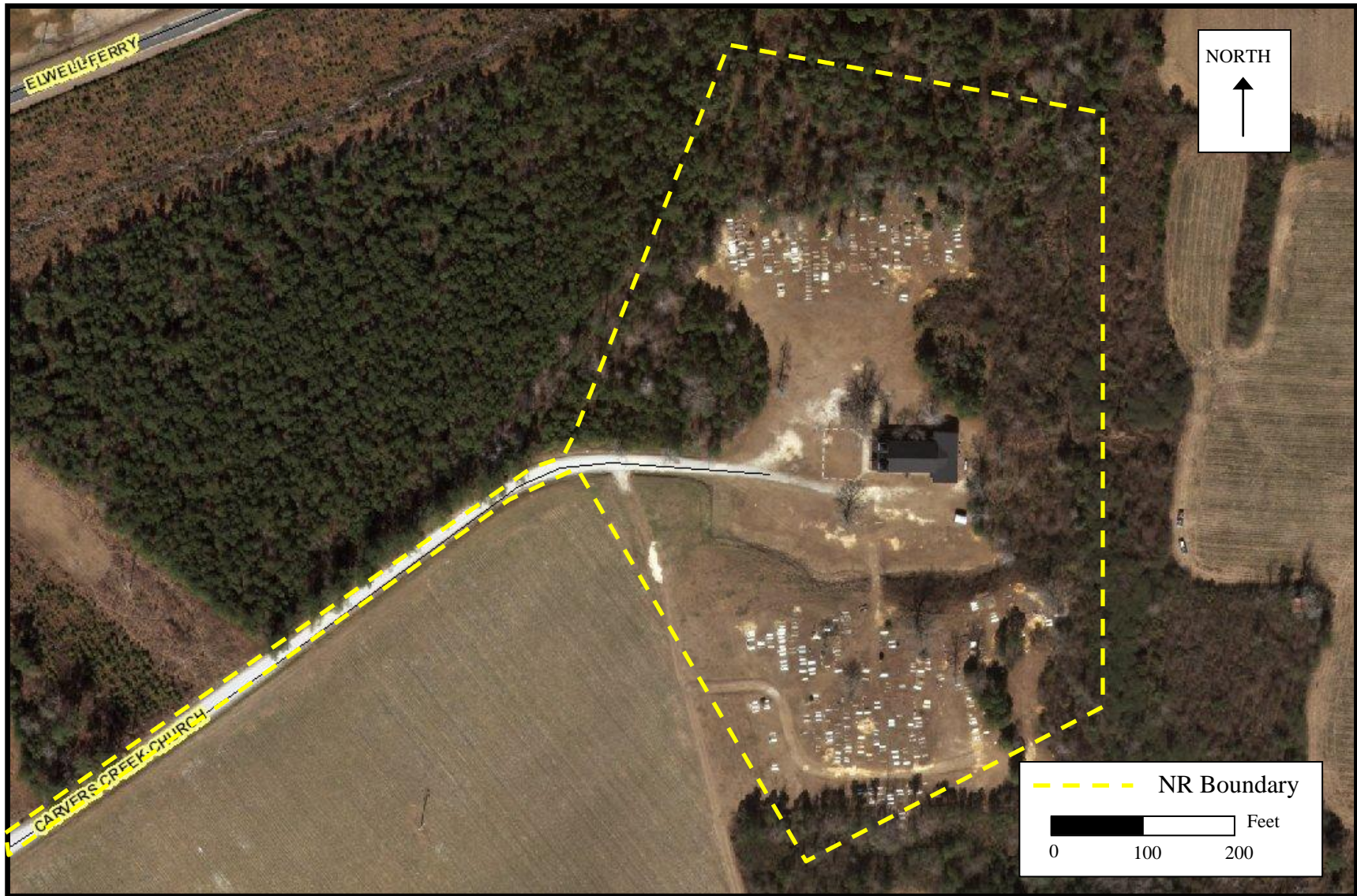


Figure 51. Sketch Map of No. 76, the Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery, Showing the NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Carvers Creek School
Survey Site Number:	77
Location:	16840 NC Highway 87, Bladen County, NC
Parcel ID:	127500788111
Dates(s) of Construction:	1930
Recommendation:	Not eligible for the National Register



Setting

Carvers Creek School is located within a rural agricultural setting and fronts NC Highway 87. The landscape around the resource has been cleared and maintained. To the west of the property, a small drainage runs in a northwest to southeast direction.

Property Description

Exterior

Carvers Creek School was built in 1930. It is a one-story brick building, with an I-shaped plan on a raised brick foundation with a low pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 52). A decorative band of vertically placed brick runs along the entire lower edge of the wall – a couple of feet above grade – creating the appearance of a water table. All of the window openings have been bricked in, but the original fenestration pattern is still visible. Seven bays divided the central section of the northeast (front) elevation. Large tripartite windows, consisting of a large central opening flanked by two rectangular openings, flanked a central recessed doorway. Single brick pilasters terminate the tripartite windows at the far ends. A slightly protruding pedimented cross gable tops the central door bay. Two large shed dormers with three louvered openings are located directly above the tripartite windows. A boxed cornice runs along

the eave of the roof and has a return on the gable ends of the perpendicularly placed wings. The gable ends of the wings had two large square window openings with a smaller rectangular opening in the gable peak. The long elevations of the wings are not identical. The northwest elevation is divided into three bays. Rectangular window bays flank a central recessed door. The doorway is topped by a small, slightly protruding, pedimented cross gable (Figure 53). Brick steps lead up to the door. Single brick pilasters flank the bays at the exterior ends. The southeast elevation is also divided into three bays, but the central door is not recessed and the windows were larger (Figure 54). Brick pilasters flank the door, which is covered by a shed roof porch supported by plain brackets. A rectangular brick porch, or loading dock, extends from the door and is accessed by steps on the east side. Dense vegetation prevented an accurate description of the southwest elevation of the main block.

Interior

The interior of the school has been heavily altered (Figures 55 and 56). The narrow board wooden floors survive, as do the narrow board wooden ceilings, which have been whitewashed. Subsequent owners removed most of the original interior walls, replacing some of the loadbearing ones with steel I-beams, as the building changed its function. At some point the ceiling was covered with a dropped ceiling.



Figure 52. No. 77 Carvers Creek School, View of Northeast Elevation of School, Looking Southwest.



Figure 53. No. 77 Carvers Creek School, View of Northwest Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Figure 54. No. 77 Carvers Creek School, View of Southeast Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Figure 55. No. 77 Carvers Creek School, View of Interior of School.



Figure 56. No. 77 Carvers Creek School, View of Interior of School.

Historic Background

The property on which the current Carvers Creek School is located was originally set aside for school use in 1912 when D. G. Robeson and W. B. Robeson sold property “on the South West side of the Wilmington and Fayetteville Public road” to the Bladen County Board of Education.³² A 1929 conveyance from A. C. Stevens to the Board of Education added almost three acres to the school tract. This deed mentioned the Hine School lot, indicating the presence of a school most likely built following the 1912 conveyance.³³ A second conveyance made to the Board of Education in 1930 was also adjacent to the Hines School lot.³⁴ The current Carvers Creek School building was constructed in 1930.

The school layout appears to follow one similar to that of Floor Plan No. 60 of a Rosenwald Community School (Figure 56). Rosenwald Schools were part of an early twentieth-century initiative to improve African American education and are often considered landmarks representing the history of improvements in African-American education in North Carolina and other parts of the country. The interior of the Carvers Creek School was consistent with the Rosenwald Plan, which features an auditorium and stage as seen in the floor plan in Figure 57. However an interview with Mr. Tim Stevens, whose family owns Spring Hill (No. 71), noted that the school was never used by African-American students and that his father, C. E. Stevens, Jr., and uncle both attended the school.³⁵

The school had ceased operation by 1963 when the Board of Education sold it to the Trustees for Carvers Creek Community Development Club. The property at that time consisted of five acres of land. One of the three listed trustees was C. E. Stevens, Jr.³⁶ Part of this tract that included the school was transferred to the Carvers Creek Development Corporation in 1969. The conveyance was for 0.97 acres, the current acreage of the school property.³⁷ During the 1970s the school was occupied as office space at which time the interior was renovated.³⁸

³² BCRD 1912: DB 59:200

³³ BCRD 1929: DB 89:137

³⁴ BCRD 1930: DB 88:259

³⁵ Tim Stevens, personal communication 2010; Brown 2007

³⁶ BCRD 1963: DB 156:19

³⁷ BCRD 1969: DB 181:55

³⁸ Tim Stevens, personal communication 2010

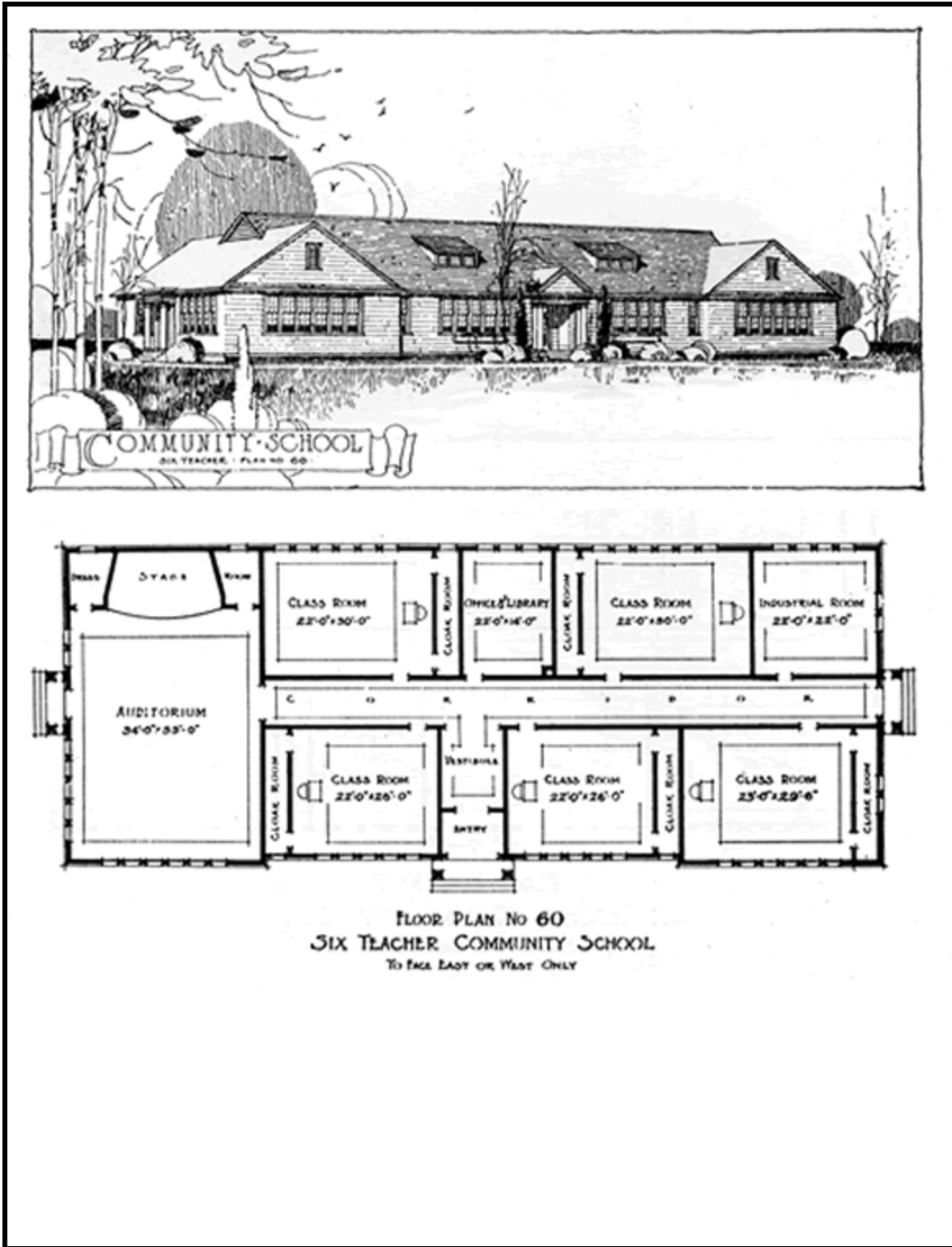


Figure 57. Plan for a Six Teacher Rosenwald School.



Figure 58. No. 77 Carvers Creek School, Interior, View of Stage Area.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Carvers Creek School is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

Carvers Creek School remains in its original location and its setting located on the south side of NC Highway 87 (Figure 59). The design, materials, and workmanship of the school are reflective of an early twentieth-century educational building. Carvers Creek School is designed very similar to the Rosenwald Floor Plan No. 60, the “Six Teacher Community School Plan To Face East or West.” The building has the same volume with its two slightly protruding cross wings at either end. The fenestration pattern differs slightly, and a clear comparison is impossible due to the total absence of all original windows. Despite the integrity of the location and setting the school has lost all of its original windows and most of its interior plan and therefore no longer conveys the feeling of its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

Carvers Creek School is not recommended 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 pre-history 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.

Carvers Creek School is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A. Although the school building appears to be based on a Rosenwald floor plan, informant interviews indicate that there is no apparent association with the African-American education or the theme of improvements to African-American education through the Rosenwald School initiative.

Criterion B

The Carvers Creek School is not recommended 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 for significance 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.

Carvers Creek School is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Carvers Creek School is not 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.

Carvers Creek School does not retain sufficient integrity of type and method of construction, due to subsequent renovations, and is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

Carvers Creek School is not recommended 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.

Carvers Creek School is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

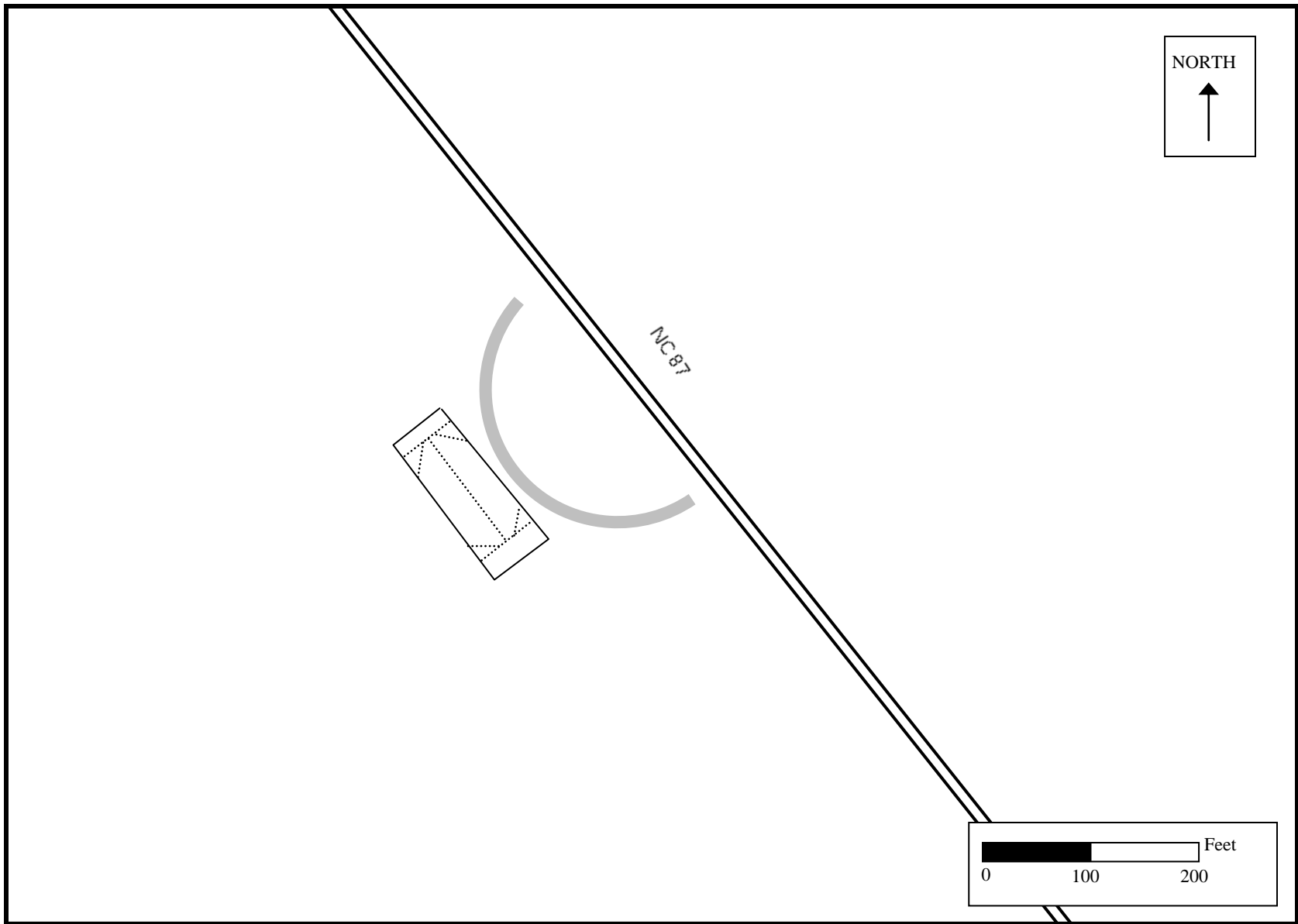


Figure 59. Sketch Map of No. 77, the Carvers Creek School.

Resource Name:	Carvers Creek Methodist Church
Survey Site Number:	79
Location:	16904 NC Highway 87, Bladen County, NC
Parcel ID:	127500873190
Dates(s) of Construction:	1859
Recommendation:	Listed on the National Register (2008) # 08000365



Setting

Carvers Creek Methodist Church is located within a rural agricultural setting and fronts NC 87. The landscape around the resource has been cleared and maintained.

Property Description

The following is excerpted from the 2008 National Register of Historic Places nomination form.³⁹

Exterior

The frame church, measuring forty feet across and sixty feet deep, is two bays wide and five bays deep, with a pedimented front portico, and a two-story rear addition sharing a common roofline. The Greek Revival form of the church is dominated by a raised, pedimented portico supported by four non-classical octagonal columns with molded capitals that frame the twin front entrances. The upper portion of the façade incorporates two, twenty-light windows flanked by louvered blinds. Each side elevation contains four tall, twenty-over-twenty sash windows covered by five-section louvered blinds and triangular, Greek Revival-style back-band moldings. The rear elevation of the church originally contained entrances to the upper slave galleries, but they were removed when the current addition was built in 1952.

³⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Carvers Creek Methodist Church, Bladen County, North Carolina, National Register # 08000365.

Interior

The interior of the church consists of a narthex across the east end of the building. Paired, six-panel doors open to twin aisles in the sanctuary where three sections of seating are arranged down the center and along the north and south sides of the room. The pews along the sidewalls are tucked beneath galleries which extend across the north, east and south walls. The galleries are accessed by twin, open-string, dog-leg stairs on the north and south sides of the narthex, adjacent to the front doors, and feature turned newel posts and balustrades. Within the sanctuary, the galleries are supported by square posts with Greek Revival-style capitals.

Carvers Creek Methodist Church is eligible under Criterion C, and meets Criteria Consideration A.

Update 2010

The church is well maintained and remains in an excellent condition (Figures 60, 61, 62, and 63). There have been no significant additions or alterations to the property since its recent listing in the NRHP. Likewise, the NRHP boundaries as previously defined – consisting of the tax parcel and following the ROW along NC Highway 87 – are appropriate (Figure 64).



Figure 60. No. 79 Carvers Creek Methodist Church, View of Northeast Gable End, Looking South.



Figure 61. No. 79 Carvers Creek Methodist Church, Church and Setting, Looking North



Figure 62. No. 79 Carvers Creek Methodist Church, View of Southwest Gable End, Looking East.



Figure 63. No. 79 Carvers Creek Methodist Church, View of Cemetery, Looking South.



Figure 64. Sketch Map of No. 79, Carvers Creek Methodist Church, Showing the Current NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Love House
Survey Site Number:	126
Location:	Southwest side of NC Highway 87, Columbus County, NC
Parcel ID:	221300317530000
Dates(s) of Construction:	Last quarter, 19 th century
Recommendation:	Not eligible for the National Register



Setting

The Love House is located in a rural, mixed agricultural and forested setting.

Property Description

Exterior

The construction date given for the Love House by the Columbus County tax records is 1900 (often a default date given for buildings predating the twentieth century). Building evidence suggest that it was probably built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century with 1900 possibly being a date when certain elements in the house were updated. The Love House is a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof and two exterior chimney stacks (Figure 65). During the survey the building was heavily overgrown obscuring of the exterior details and complication its documentation. The building is clad in weatherboard siding. The windows are six-over-six sash windows and have louvered shutters on the northeast (front) elevation. Some of the shutters survive on the other elevations. A shed-roof porch covers the first floor on the front elevation. Six square columns with plain capitals support the porch roof. The ceiling of the porch consists of wide boards running parallel to the elevation, the porch floor or narrow boards running perpendicular (Figure 66). The southeast gable end has a door (to the left of the chimney) and window bay on the first floor and two window bays on the

second floor divided by a central chimney. The northwest gable end has two window bays on the first and second floor divided by the central brick chimney stack. An original one-story frame shed addition extends off the southwest (rear) elevation of the house (Figure 67). A shed-roof porch covers the central three bays of the shed addition. Three window bays evenly divide the second floor of the main block.

Interior

The layout of the dwelling is a center-passage, single-pile plan. The front rooms on the first and second floor have hearths with two sets of distinct mantelpieces; the downstairs mantelpieces have pilasters with plain capitals supporting a blank frieze, whereas the upstairs mantelpieces have a plain molding supporting a frieze with short pilasters and plain capitals that support the actual shelf (Figures 68 and 69). All original doors are four-panel doors and beaded base boards and chair rails run along the walls of the rooms in the main section of the house (Figure 70). The original floorboards are irregular width and the ceiling was lath and plaster. An open string stair with plain square balusters leads to the second floor. The stair runs from the rear (southwest side) of the house to the front (northeast) (Figure 71). The second floor has a three-room plan with two heated rooms on either side of the stair landing and a small unheated room over the back to the stairs.

Outbuildings

In addition to the house there are several small outbuildings on the property in various states of disrepair (Figures 72 and 73).



Figure 65. No. 126 Love House, House and Setting, Looking West.



Figure 66. No. 126 Love House, View of Porch on Northeast (front) Elevation, Looking East.



Figure 67. No. 126 Love House, View of Southwest Elevation, Looking North.



Figure 68 No. 126 Love House, Interior, First Floor, Detail of Mantel on Southeast Gable End.



Figure 69. No. 126 Love House, Interior, Second Floor, Detail of Mantel on Northwest Gable End.



Figure 70. No. 126 Love House, Interior, First Floor, North Room, Looking South.



Figure 71. No. 126 Love House, Interior, First Floor, Detail of Stair, Looking East.



Figure 72. No. 126 Love House, View of Outbuilding, Looking South.



Figure 73. No. 126 Love House, View of Outbuilding, Looking South.

Historic Background

The owner of the property during the last quarter or the nineteenth century was Clarissa Ann Allen Love, who received the property from her mother, Calista A. Allen, in 1874. Clarissa Ann Allen and her husband John B. Love, Sr. likely constructed the house.⁴⁰

In 1929, the heirs of Clarissa Ann Love conveyed their interest in the property to Clarissa's son, John B. Love, Jr. of Portsmouth, Virginia. The tract conveyed amounted to 171 acres in both Columbus and Bladen Counties.⁴¹

The tract, known as the "John B. Love, Jr. place," passed back to Clarissa's three remaining living children upon John B. Love, Jr.'s death. In 1948, the heirs deeded the land to Hobbs Lumber Company of Wilmington.⁴² The tract changed hands twice more that year. First the Hobbs Lumber Company deeded the property back to one of the Love heirs, Lura H. Love. Love then deeded the property to J. A. Owen of Bladen County. However, reserved from this conveyance was "the dwelling house and one acre of land around it," which Lura Love retained; J. A. Owen retained the right of first refusal should Lura decide to sell the house.⁴³

Lura Love died testate in New Hanover County in 1959. One of the items of her will was the devising of the dwelling house and surrounding one acre tract to the Diocese of East Carolina of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The church deeded the house tract to Beulah Inez Campbell in 1960.⁴⁴ Campbell deeded the property to J. A. Owen and his wife Frances in 1968.⁴⁵

J. A. Owen predeceased his wife, Frances. Frances Owen died testate in 1997. She willed all of the property to her three children Karen Y. Owen-Bogan, Joy Denise Owen, and John Andrew Owen. The terms of the will stipulated that the house and surrounding two acres of land were to be used by John Andrew Owen as his residence for the rest of his life.⁴⁶ The house remains in the Owen family and is currently unoccupied.

⁴⁰ BCRD 1929: DB 257:105

⁴¹ BCRD 1929: DB 257:105

⁴² BCRD 1948: DB 182:434

⁴³ BCRD 1948: DB 184:210

⁴⁴ BCRD 1960: DB 224:224

⁴⁵ BCRD 1968: DB 252:283

⁴⁶ BCRD 1999: DB 593:373

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Love House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Love House remains in its original location but its setting is becoming more and more developed (Figure 74). The design, materials, and workmanship of the house are reflective of a common late nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling. Despite the integrity of the location the property has lost some of its setting and almost all of its original outbuildings and therefore no longer conveys the feeling of its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

The Love House is not recommended 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 pre-history 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 Love House is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Love House is not recommended 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 for significance 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 Love House is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Love House is not 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 Love House appears to represent a common traditional form and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type and is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Love House is not recommended 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 Love House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

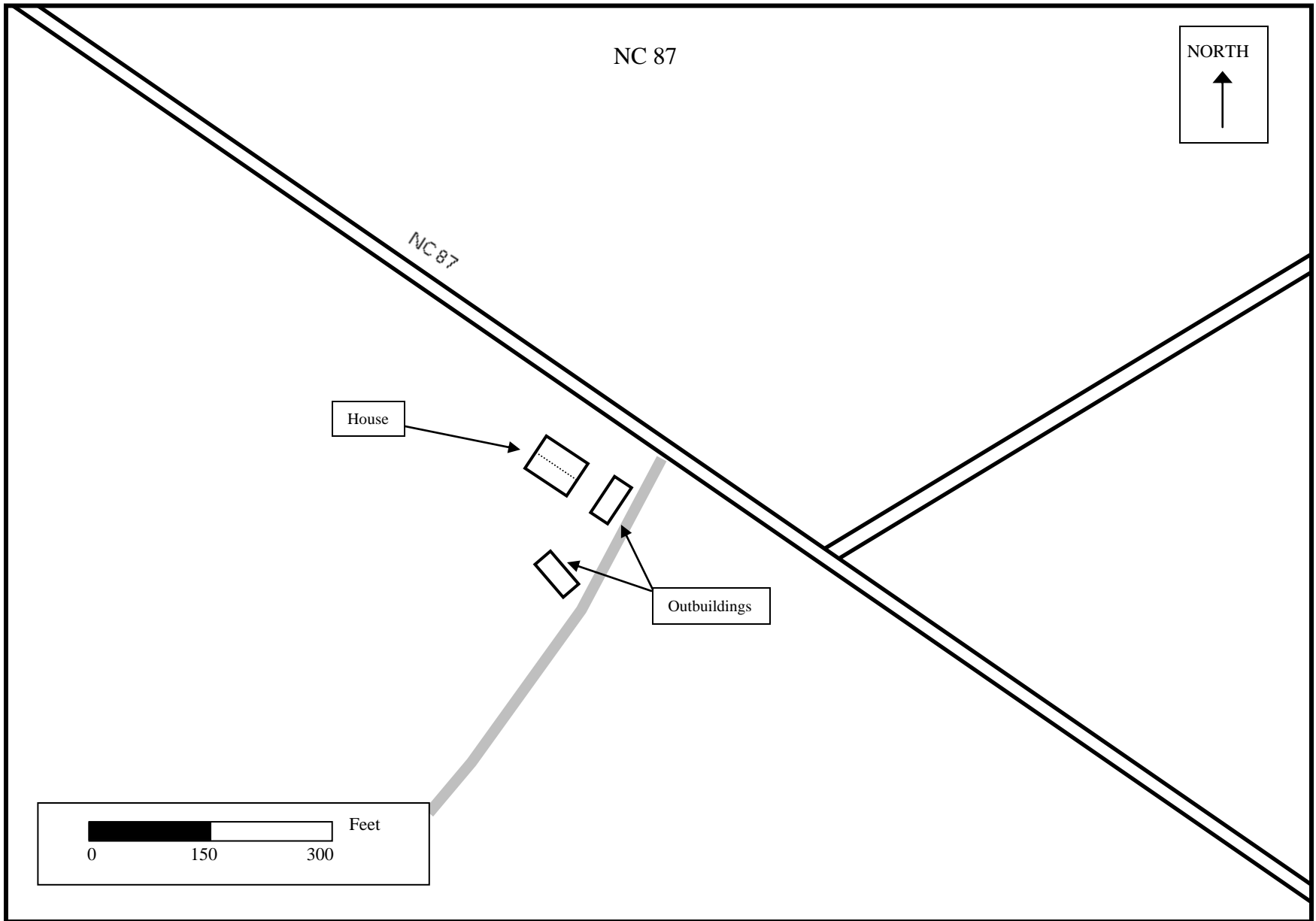


Figure 74. Sketch Map of No. 126, the Love House.

Resource Name:	Former Weyman Methodist Church
Survey Site Number:	135
Location:	North side of NC HWY 87, 0.2 mi. SE of NC HWY 11, Columbus County, NC
Parcel ID:	221200981472
Dates(s) of Construction:	1886
Recommendation:	Eligible for National Register , Criterion C; meets Criteria Consideration A



Setting

The former Weyman Methodist Church is located north of Hwy 87, approximately 3.75 miles northwest of Riegelwood in Columbus County. The church is set back off the highway in rural setting on a forested tract surrounded by agricultural land.

Property Description

Exterior

The former Weyman⁴⁷ Methodist Church was built in 1886. The one-story, three-bay, front-gabled frame church sits on a brick foundation, consisting of brick piers with brick infill, and has a T-shaped plan (Figure 75). It is clad in weatherboard siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Two windows flank the double doors on the southwest (front) gable end. All of the nine-over-nine sash windows have functioning braced shutters (Figure 76). The roof extends over the

⁴⁷ The former Weyman Methodist Church was previously recorded for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in 1998 and listed as the (Former) Wayman Methodist Church (CB0011). The church was named after a nearby creek. An 1857 map of North Carolina has the name spelled as Wymans and an 1882 map of Columbus County has the name spelled Waymans. For this report the spelling is taken from Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern's "A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina," 1996.

gable end of the church creating a portico. Four square columns with plain capitals support the overhang. A square belfry with louvered openings on each side, and a pyramidal roof, tops the portico (Figure 77). Four brick steps lead up to the brick porch with a concrete floor. The original church had a rectangular plan with four window bays lighting the interior. Two classroom wings, added in the early twentieth century, subsequently covered the last two bays at the northeast end of the church (Figure 78). The wings are mirror images of each other with a door and a window bay in the southwest elevation – with the doors being closest to the nave of the church – and two evenly spaced windows in the northwest and southeast gable ends. Small square louvered openings are located in the gable peaks. Single windows are located in the northeast elevations of the wings.

Interior

The layout of the church consists of the rectangular nave with four rectangular rooms in the wings. A plain dado, or wainscot, surrounds the nave of the church (Figure 79). The ceiling consists of narrow beaded boards that come in from the walls and the center to create two decorative star shapes; one at the entrance of the church and one just in front of the altar rail. A plain rosette emphasizes the ornamental element at the center with six raised beads radiating out from the center and a light fixture (Figure 80). The ceilings were originally painted. Turned balusters support the curved altar rail (Figure 81). The wings have a two-room plan with beaded board ceilings and beaded board wainscot (Figure 82).

Cemetery

A cemetery surrounds the church on three sides, to the northwest, northeast, and southeast. Late nineteenth-century cast-iron fences surround some of the plots. Some of the fences follow the hairpin and picket motif with open posts, whereas other have elaborate scroll patterns with solid posts. Some of the markers predate the current church, dating from the antebellum period to the second half of the twentieth century.



Figure 75. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, Church and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Figure 76. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, Interior, View of Original Sash Windows, Looking South.



Figure 77. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, Cemetery and Church, Looking Northwest.



Figure 78. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, View of Northeast Gable End of Church, Looking West.



Figure 79. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, Interior, Detail of Altar Rail, Looking North.



Figure 80. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, Interior, Detail of Ceiling and Remnant of Light Fixture.



Figure 81. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, Interior, Detail of Altar Rail, Looking North.



Figure 82. No. 135 Former Weyman Methodist Church, Interior, Detail of Beaded Board Wainscot in Sunday School Rooms.

Historic Background

Weyman Methodist Church was established in 1840 on land donated by Purdie Richardson. The church took its name from its location on Weyman Creek. A frame structure replaced the original log structure following a fire. In 1886, the current building was constructed on the same site by G. M. Summerell.⁴⁸

Weyman Methodist Church merged with Wesley United Methodist Church in Riegelwood in 1968, after which the Weyman Church was only used for weddings and funerals. After the merger, the church building was vandalized and, in the mid-1970s, the Cape Fear Historical Society undertook improvements, including painting the building and installing shutters. However, the persistent problem of vandalism continued.⁴⁹

In 1983, former members of the Weyman Church congregation, as well as individuals who had family buried in the church cemetery, requested that the property be deeded to the Weyman Community Cemetery Association. The request was approved that same year and the Weyman Community Cemetery Association now owns and oversees the building and cemetery.⁵⁰

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Weyman Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction.

Integrity

Weyman Methodist Church remains in its original location and it retains much of its predominantly rural setting (Figure 83). The design, materials, and workmanship of the church illustrate a good example of a late nineteenth-century vernacular Greek Revival church. The compatible addition of the two small classroom wings has not altered the architectural significance of the building. Because of the integrity of the location and setting the property

⁴⁸ Wesley United Methodist Church 2008

⁴⁹ Wesley United Methodist Church 2008

⁵⁰ Wesley United Methodist Church 2008

retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

Weyman Methodist Church is not recommended 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 pre-history 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.

Weyman Methodist Church is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Weyman Methodist Church is not recommended 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 for significance 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.

Weyman Methodist Church is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Weyman Methodist Church is recommended 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.

Weyman Methodist Church is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The design, materials, and workmanship of the church illustrate a good example of a late nineteenth-century vernacular Greek Revival church. The exterior and interior of the church retain a high level of integrity despite some loose weatherboards on the exterior and the crumbling of some of the original brick piers. Some of the original window sashes are missing as well as are the double front doors. The original wainscot and decorative ceiling remain intact as do the curved altar rail with the turned balusters.

Criterion D

Weyman Methodist Church is not recommended 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.

Weyman Methodist Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

Weyman Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (a religious property). For a religious property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Weyman Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A for its architectural importance.

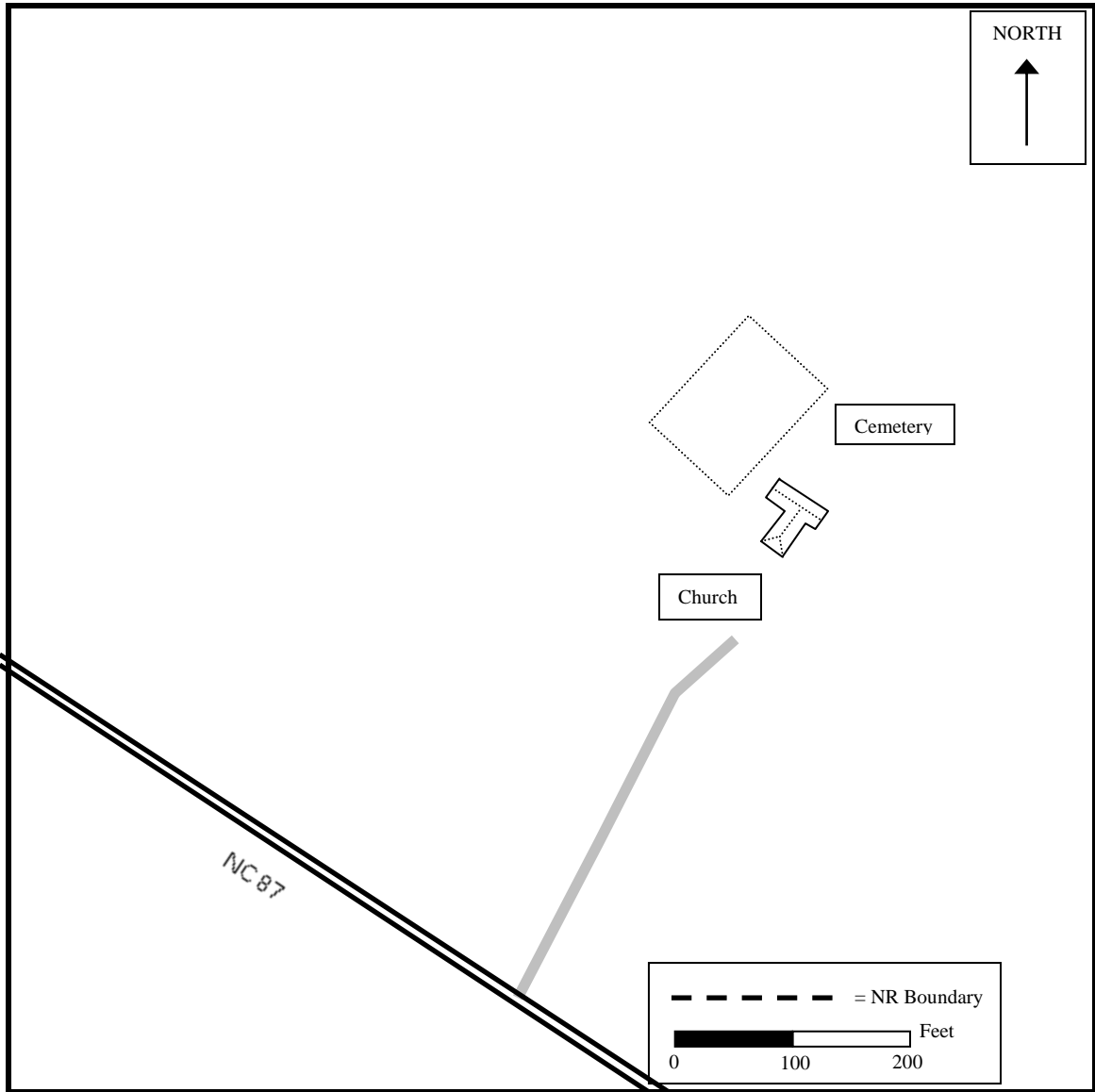


Figure 83. Sketch Map of No. 135, the Weyman Church.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for Weyman Methodist Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary encompasses the current tax parcel consisting of one acre and includes the church and the cemetery, which constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 84). In addition, the boundary includes the road easement into the property from NC 87 (approximately 350 feet). The legal property boundary is identified as 221200981472 (Columbus County PIN) and does not follow the ROW along NC Highway 87, except at the driveway.

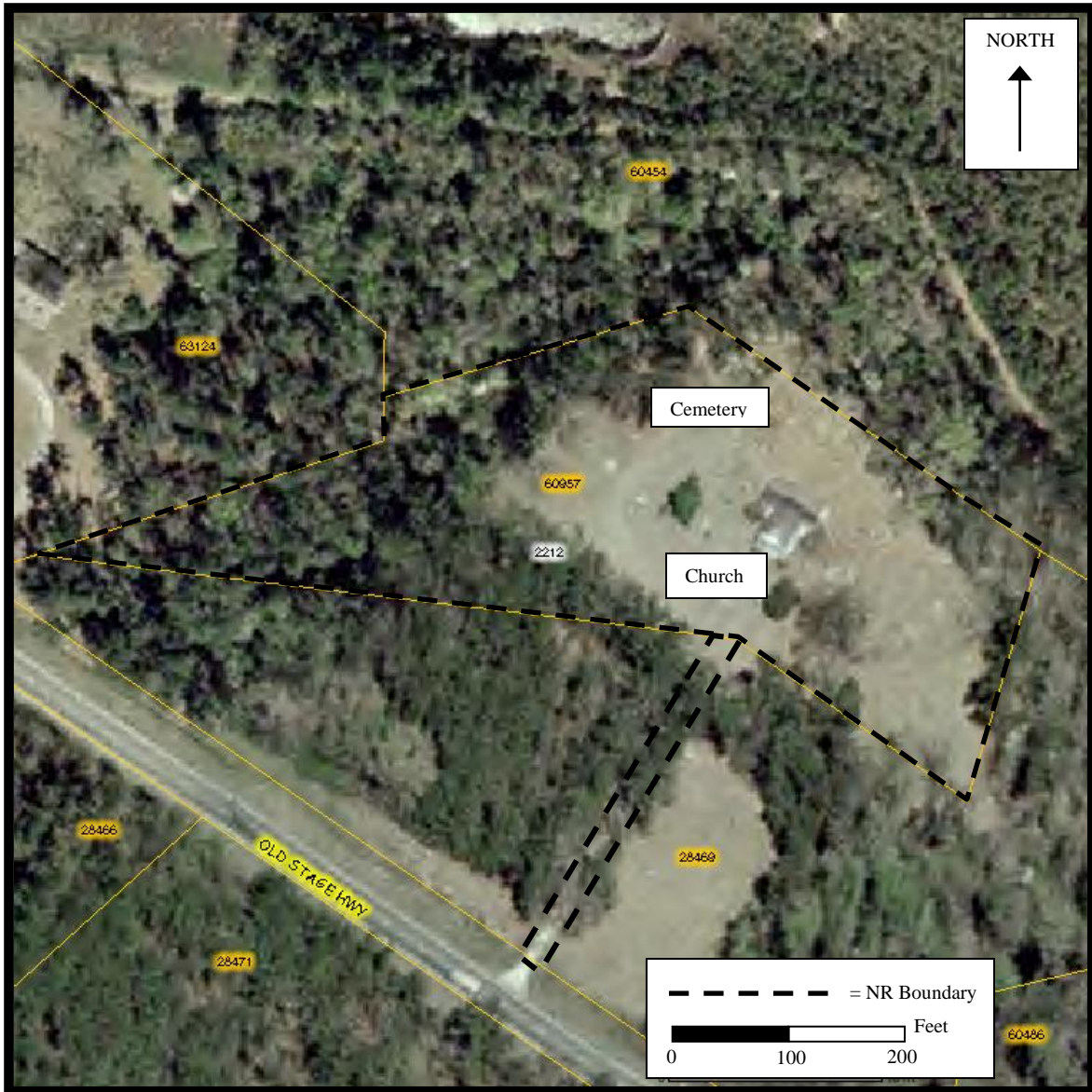


Figure 84. Sketch Map of No. 135, the Weyman Church, Showing the Proposed NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Christ the King Catholic Church
Survey Site Number:	161
Location:	100 Burns Road, Columbus County, NC
Parcel ID:	223101277024
Dates(s) of Construction:	1950
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and meets Criteria Consideration A



Setting

The Christ the King Church is located on a maintained and landscaped parcel in a residential setting north of Riegelwood.

Property Description

Exterior

Christ the King Church was built in 1950. It is a one-story, one-bay, front-gabled brick building with a one-story wing extending off of the east corner of the southeast elevation (Figure 85). The steeply pitched roof has projecting eaves on the southwest and northwest gable ends, with the peaks extending farther than the lower edges of the roof, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof of the one-story wing has a lower pitch than that of the main body of the church (Figure 86). A single bay, consisting of double doors, divides the southwest gable end of the main body of the church. A square slab overhang protects the entrance from the rain. A large plate glass window tops the overhang and extends up into the gable peak. Two glazing bars divide it into a cross shape. A stone cross sits on the roof ridge over the top of the gable end. Three windows bays in the southeast elevation light the vestibule and the nave of the

church. The southwest elevation of the wing is divided into five bays, consisting of four windows and one door, with the door being closest to the main body of the church. This pattern is mirrored on the northeast elevation. Two windows pierce the southeast gable end of the wing. A small square window is located on the southeast elevation of the church near the east corner. There are no windows in the northeast gable end of the church, but the gable end is divided by a white band, which is slightly recessed from the brick and has a large metal cruciform at the top. The northwest elevation of the church is divided into five bays. The three windows at the west end light the vestibule and the nave. A door with a side light gives access to the nave near the altar. A second door is located near the north corner.

Interior

The layout of the church consists of a rectangular open plan with a vestibule at the southwest end and the altar at the northeast end (Figure 87). A confession room is located to the left in the vestibule and to the right is a dog-leg stair leading up to the choir loft (Figure 88). The roof structure is exposed on the interior and consists of a modernist interpretation of cruck frames supporting the roof (Figure 89). Two sets of purlins connect the blades of each cruck. The interior walls of the nave are covered with large tan-glazed bricks. Two tan-glazed brick rectangular structures with a concave corner facing the sanctuary flank the altar – the concave corners could have been filled in at a later date. The bricks match the bricks used throughout the church. The structure to the left side of the altar has an exterior door, but neither connects to the sanctuary. A panel and glass partition wall with a door separates the sanctuary from the wing on the southeast side near the altar (Figure 90). The wing contains three rooms, including a full size bathroom and a closet (Figures 91, 92, and 93).



Figure 85. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, View of Southwest Elevation, Looking North.



Figure 86. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, View of Northeast Elevation, Looking West.



Figure 87. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, Interior, Sanctuary, Looking Northeast.



Figure 88. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, Interior, View of Stairs Leading up to Choir Loft, Looking South.



Figure 89. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, Interior, View from Choir Loft Towards Altar, Looking Northeast.

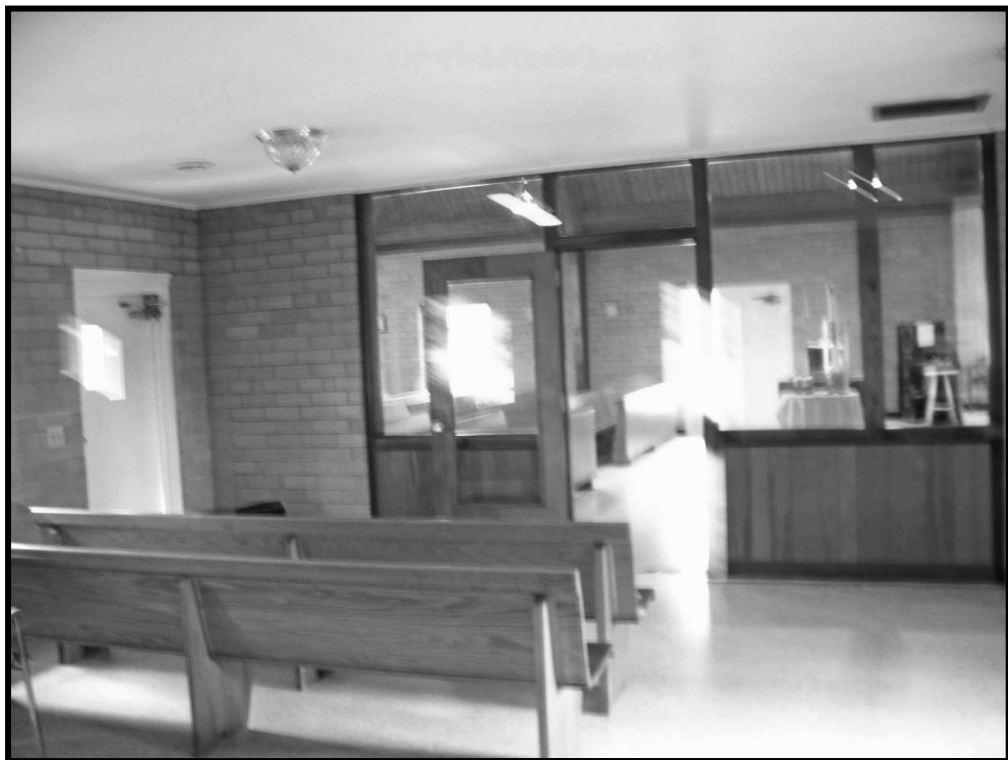


Figure 90. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, Interior, Wing, View Towards the Altar, Looking Northwest.



Figure 91. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, Interior, Wing, Ancillary Space, Looking West.



Figure 92. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, Interior, Wing, View of Bathroom, Looking West.



Figure 93. No. 161 Christ the King Catholic Church, Interior.

Historic Background

CCR staff interviewed Ms. Ennis Ellis, a member of Christ the King Church since it was first constructed. According to Ms. Ellis, lots for the Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches in Riegelwood were all donated by the Riegelwood mill. The specific donors of the property were Joe Callum (a Catholic) and C. C. Peters. Christ the King Church is the oldest of the Riegelwood churches according to Ms. Ellis. She remembers congregation members holding bake sales to raise money for the construction of the church.⁵¹

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Christ the King Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction.

Integrity

Christ the King Church remains in its original location and retains its setting within the unincorporated town of Riegelwood (Figure 94). The design, materials, and workmanship of the church illustrate a mid-twentieth-century modernist approach to church architecture. Because of the integrity of the location and setting the property retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

Christ the King Church is not recommended 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 pre-history 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.

Christ the King Church is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

⁵¹ Ennis Ellis, personal communication 2010

Criterion B

Christ the King Church is not recommended 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 for significance 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.

Christ the King Church is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Christ the King Church is recommended 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.

Christ the King Church is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture for the distinctive characteristics of its modernist type, period, and the method of construction. The use of the large wooden crucks allows the sanctuary to be one open space without interrupted sightlines to the altar. The color combination of the unpainted wood and yellow bricks create a warm space. The church also retains its original windows, pews, light fixtures, and interior finishes. Further research may determine whether modern mid-twentieth-century churches such as Christ the King were precursors to changes in the liturgy suggested by the Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican (or Vatican II), between 1962 and 1965, and their effects on church architecture.

Criterion D

Christ the King Church is not recommended 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.

Christ the King Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

Christ the King Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (a religious property). For a religious property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Christ the King Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A for its architectural significance.

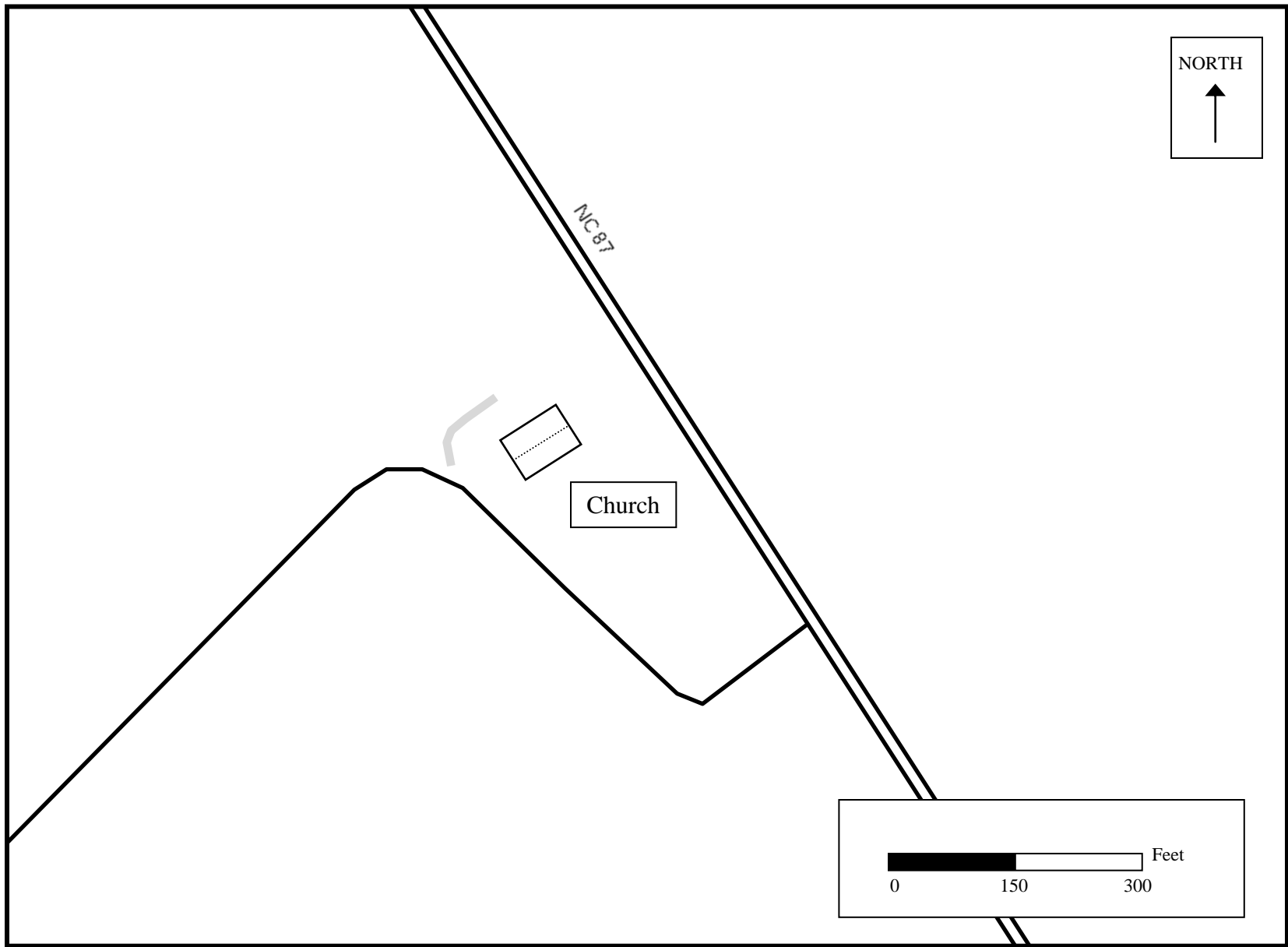


Figure 94. Sketch Map of No. 161, Christ the King Catholic Church.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for Christ the King Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary encompasses the current tax parcel consisting of three acres and includes the church and grounds, which constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 95). The legal property boundary is identified as 223101277024 (Columbus County PIN) and follows the ROW along NC Highway 87.

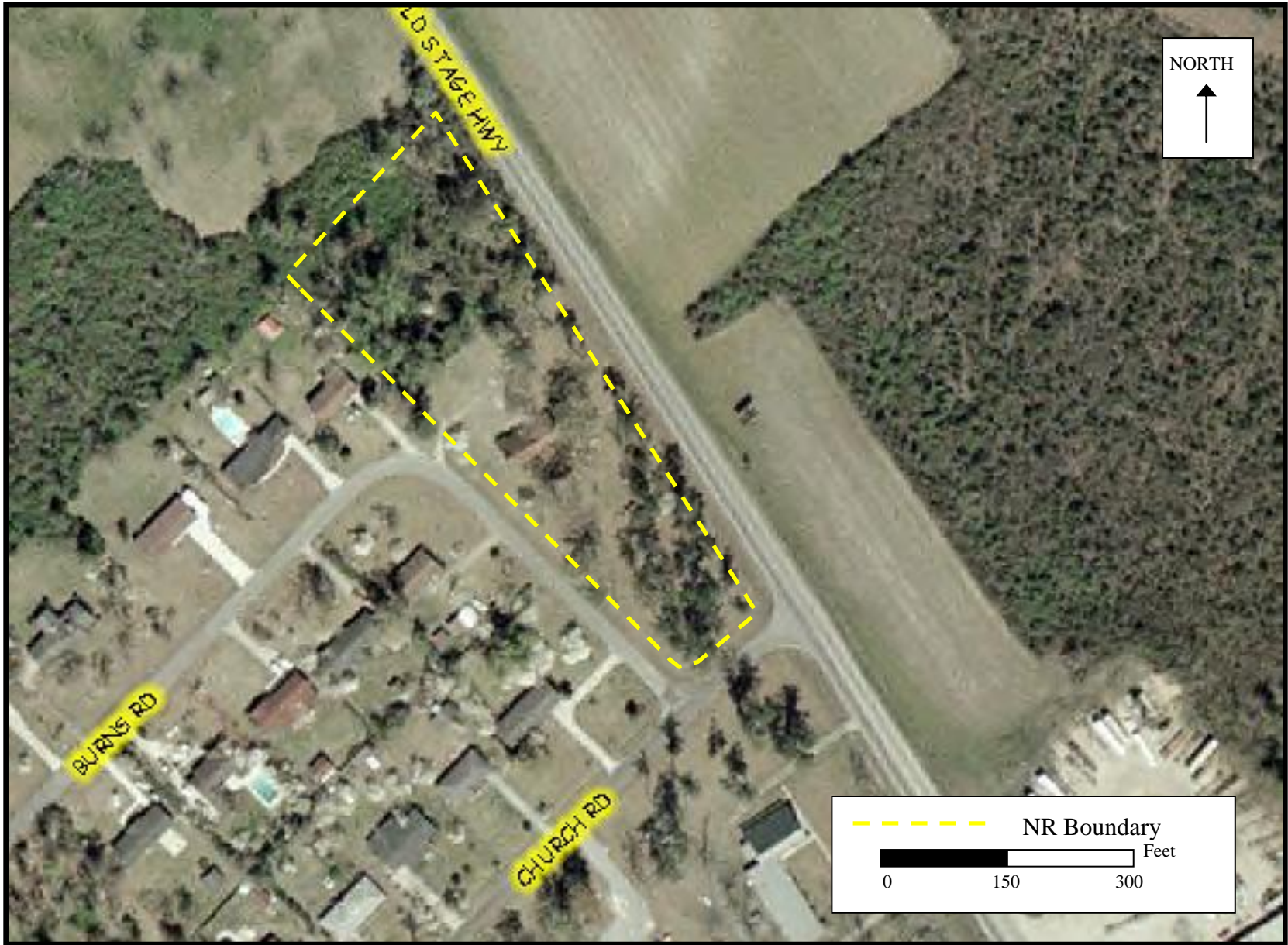


Figure 95. NRHP Boundary (Parcel Boundary) Map of No. 161, Christ the King Catholic Church.

Resource Name:	Acme Presbyterian Church
Survey Site Number:	163
Location:	3223 NC Highway 87, Columbus County, NC
Parcel ID:	223101361445
Dates(s) of Construction:	Ca. 1954
Recommendation:	Eligible for National Register , Criterion C; meets Criteria Consideration A



Setting

The Acme Presbyterian Church is located south of NC Highway 87, northwest of Riegelwood. The church is set off the road in a semi-rural setting on a tract planted with hardwood trees. The surrounding area includes residential neighborhoods, as well as industrial and agricultural lands.

Property Description

Exterior

The current Acme Presbyterian Church was built in circa 1954 (Figure 96). It is a tall, steel, A-frame brick and concrete block structure with an asphalt shingle roof. A one-story, side-gabled brick and concrete block wing extends off the south corner of the southeast elevation (Figure 97). The northeast (front) gable end of the church is pierced by a single bay. Side lights, divided into cruciform shapes, flank the double doors (Figure 98). A rectangular slab with an upturned outer edge protects the entrance from the rain. Two steps lead up to a brick terrace, which is surrounded by a concrete block and perforated brick wall. The northwest elevation of the church consists of a nearly continuous bank of fifteen one-over-one windows, divided into sets of three by the A-frames that support the roof (Figure 99). A concrete block utilities shed is

located against the southwest (rear) gable end of the church (Figure 100). The section of the gable end directly behind the utilities shed is covered with brick – which extends several feet to either side of the shed – with the remainder of the gable end consisting of concrete block. A low one-story, five-bay wing (the Sunday school) with a low pitched roof connects to the south corner of the southeast elevation of the church. The wing was originally only four bays long. The bays are slightly recessed from the brick. The first bay, starting from the west, has a central door with a small metal awning flanked by a two-over-two horizontal light sash window, with the remaining space filled with stuccoed concrete block. The four other bays are all similar window bays consisting of triple two-over-two horizontal light sash windows, with the lower half of the bay filled in with stuccoed concrete block (Figure 101). The bays in the southeast gable end of the wing are set in an asymmetrically placed recessed stuccoed concrete block section. A triple and a double two-over-two horizontal light sash window flank a door with a small metal awning. The northeast elevation of the wing is divided into five recessed bays. They mirror the appearance of the bays on the southwest elevation, with the exception of the bay closest to the church. This bay consists of a double door flanked by two-over-two horizontal light sash windows. A shallow ramp leads up to a brick porch in front of the door, which is surrounded by a concrete block and perforated brick wall, similar to that on the northeast gable end of the church. The southeast elevation of the church consists of nine one-over-one windows, divided into sets of three by the A-frames that support the roof. The section closest to the wing is filled in with brick.

Interior

The main body of the church has an open layout. The roof structure is exposed on the interior (Figure 102). Steel purlins and I-beams connect the A-frames and together support the actual roof. Single secondary steel rafters divide the bays between the A-frames. The bays closest to the entrance and the chancel have four sets of cross-braced tie rods to prevent the structure from rocking due to wind forces. The lights and fans suspended from the A-frames appear to be original. A single door to the left, in front of the chancel, gives access to the lobby of the Sunday school (Figure 103). A T-shaped corridor dissects the wing. A kitchen, mechanical room and bathrooms are located at the northwest end of the wing, as are office spaces. Multipurpose rooms are located along both sides of the corridor leading to southeast gable end (Figure 104). The rooms on the southwest side of the corridor are larger than the

rooms on the northeast side. The wing was extended by one bay, but the original fenestration pattern was maintained and the door and windows on the southeast gable end were moved (Figure 105).

Outbuildings

In addition to the church there is a small concrete block outbuilding located behind the wing probably dating to 1954 as well.



Figure 96. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, View of the Church, Looking South.



Figure 97. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, View of Sunday School Wing, Looking Southwest.



Figure 98. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Figure 99. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, View of Northwest Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Figure 100. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, View of Church and Sunday School, Looking North.



Figure 101. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, View of Southwest Elevation of Sunday School, Looking Northwest.



Figure 102. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, Interior, View of Ceiling in Sanctuary, Looking Northeast.



Figure 103. No. 163 Acme Presbyterian Church, Interior, Sunday School, Detail of A-frame.

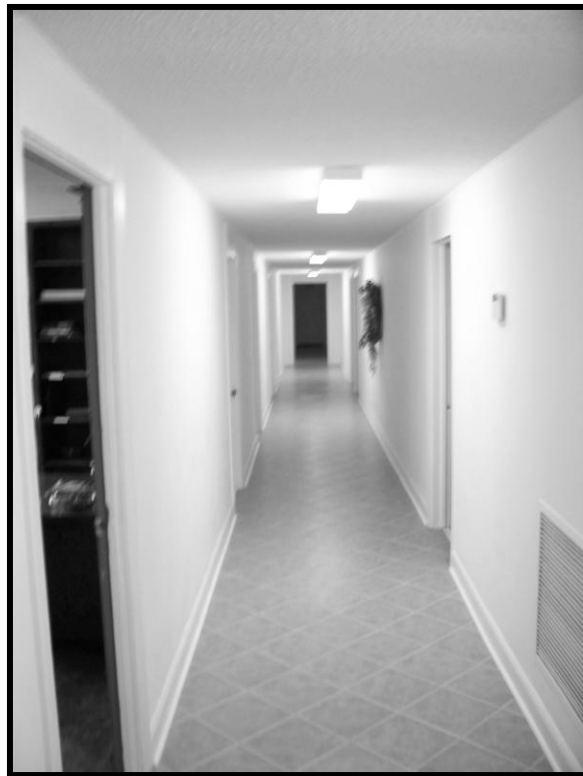


Figure 104. No 163 Acme Presbyterian Church,
Interior, View of Hallway in Sunday School, Looking



Figure 105. No 163 Acme Presbyterian Church,
Interior, View of Hallway in Sunday School, Looking

Historic Background

The Acme Presbyterian Church was organized as the Cronly Presbyterian Church in 1892 near the town of Cronly, now Acme. The name was changed to the Acme Presbyterian Church in 1917 to reflect the new name of the town with which it was associated. The church congregation retained the name when they moved to a new building in Riegelwood in 1954. The Acme Fertilizer Company purchased the old church building, but the pulpit from the original church was removed and is still displayed in the Riegelwood sanctuary.⁵²

Construction on the new church was started in 1954 upon land donated by the local mill.⁵³ The church was designed by architect Charles H. Boney, Sr. of Wilmington.⁵⁴ Workers from the mill did a lot of the work on the church. The original interior paint scheme consisted of institutional green paint that complimented the green asphalt floor tiles. The congregation accepted the paint and floor tiles because they were supplied by the mill.⁵⁵ The original flooring, though no longer found in the sanctuary, can still be found in some of the rooms in the Sunday School wing.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Acme Presbyterian Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C and D and meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction.

Integrity

Acme Presbyterian Church remains in its original location and retains its setting within the unincorporated town of Riegelwood (Figure 106). The design, materials, and workmanship of the church illustrate twentieth-century modernist approach to church architecture. Its use of new materials and spartan design gives it an engineered appearance. The church retains its original windows, pews and interior finishes. Because of the integrity of the location and setting

⁵² Acme Presbyterian Church 1992

⁵³ Acme Presbyterian Church 1992; Judy Greene, personal communication 2010

⁵⁴ Shelly Warwick, personal communication 2010, and noted on the surviving blueprints.

⁵⁵ Judy Greene, personal communication 2010

the property retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

Acme Presbyterian Church is not recommended 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 pre-history 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.

Acme Presbyterian Church is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Acme Presbyterian Church is not recommended 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 for significance 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.

Acme Presbyterian Church is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Acme Presbyterian Church is recommended 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.

Acme Presbyterian Church is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Designed by the Wilmington architect Charles H. Boney, Sr. in 1954, as noted on the surviving blueprints, its A-frame design was part of a much larger trend occurring after World War II that saw the revitalization of this type of construction. Particularly popular for domestic architecture—with thousands of A-frame houses built in America and across the globe—numerous churches followed a similar design. Perhaps the most well-known is Kramer Chapel at Concordia Theological Seminary in Fort Wayne, Indiana, designed by the renowned modern architect Eero Saarinen in 1957. Its design was widely published and numerous congregations adopted the A-frame design during the late 1950s and into the 1960s. The church retains its original windows, pews and interior finishes. The addition to the Sunday school was done in accordance with the original design and has not altered the architectural significance of the building.

Criterion D

Acme Presbyterian Church is not recommended 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.

Acme Presbyterian Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

Acme Presbyterian Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (a religious property). For a religious property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Acme Presbyterian Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A for its architectural significance.

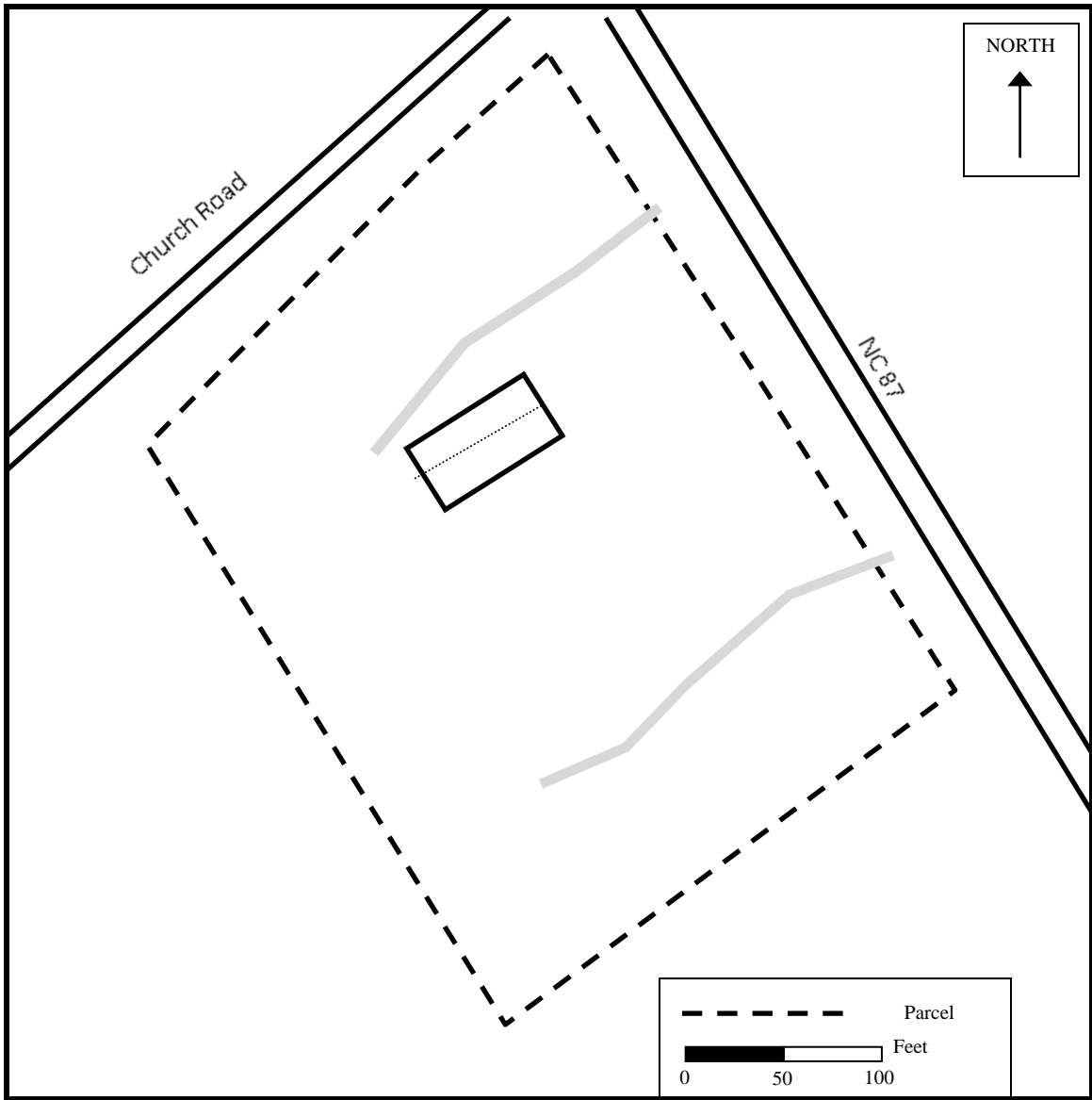


Figure 106. Sketch Map of No. 163, the Acme Presbyterian Church.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Acme Presbyterian Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary coincides with the tax map parcel for the parcel (Figure 107). The boundary is drawn to include the church as well as the surrounding landscape that constitute the historic setting of the property. The boundary contains approximately 2.5 acres. The legal property boundary is identified as 223101361445000 (Columbus County PIN) and follows the ROW along NC Highway 87 and Church Road.



Figure 107. Sketch Map of No. 163, the Acme Presbyterian Church, Showing the Proposed NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Wesley United Methodist Church
Survey Site Number:	169
Location:	104 NC Hwy 87, Columbus County, NC
Parcel ID:	223103448255
Dates(s) of Construction:	c. 1958
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and meets Criteria Consideration A



Setting

The Wesley United Methodist Church is located on a maintained and landscaped parcel in a residential setting in Riegelwood.

Property Description

Exterior

The Wesley United Methodist Church was built circa 1958. It is a one-story brick-faced concrete block structure with a steep-pitched roof covered with asphalt shingle roof and an irregular plan (Figure 108). The nave of the church is front gabled and faces southwest. The eaves extend over the gable end. The central section of the southwest gable end has a cruciform flanked by eight large blue glass panes (Figure 109). The tip of the cross extends all the way to the gable peak. The windows in turn are flanked by a vertically perforated section creating a tripartite pattern. This feature rests on three rectangular panels, with scored rectangles and crossing diagonals, which form a base. Four narrow, four-light rectangular windows pierce the southeast wall of the nave.

A one-story brick hyphen on the east corner of the southeast elevation – with a large plate glass window in the southwest wall – connects the church to the wing (Figure 110). The wing is

a one-story, brick, front-gabled brick structure, with a low-pitched asphalt shingle roof located parallel to the main body of the church (Figure 111). Two recessed bays divide the southwest gable end. The bays run almost the full height of the gable end and consist of vertical two-light windows framed by vertical boards at the top and the bottom.

The southeast elevation of the wing is divided into six bays starting with five narrow rectangular windows at the south end and a double door at the east end. A brick ramp and six brick steps lead up to a square terrace in front of the door. Two two-over-two horizontal light windows pierce the northeast gable end of the wing. The northeast wall of the hyphen and main body of the church are flush and extend back from the northeast gable end of the wing (Figure 112). The northeast wall extends to a second wing on the north corner of the northwest elevation of the church.

The northeast elevation is divided by seven bays in a window, window, door, window, window, door, window pattern. The windows at the ends are double horizontal four-light windows, with the remaining three windows being smaller horizontal three-light windows. Both doors are glazed with a glazed transom over the top. They each have a small brick stoop in front of them that is reached by three brick steps. A wooden dog-leg stair gives access to the second floor of the northeast gable end of the main section of the church. A double one-over-one sash window and a door pierce the gable end with a rectangular louvered opening in the peak. The northwest gable end of the wing is pierced by two double horizontal four-light windows and has a square louvered opening in the gable peak (Figure 113).

The southwest elevation of the wing is divided into two bays consisting of a double horizontal three-light window to the left and a double door topped by a rectangular transom light and flanked by side lights to the right. A shed roof supported by three posts extends off the southwest roof of the wing and covers the walkway leading up to double doors (Figure 114). Four narrow rectangular four-light windows pierce the northwest wall of the main body of the church and light the nave.

Interior

Wesley Methodist Church is originally modeled after the Oleander Methodist Church in Wilmington, North Carolina. A hallway wraps around the northeast exterior of the sanctuary connecting several ancillary spaces (Figure 115). The sanctuary is entered from the north end of the northwest wall. It is a single open space with a balcony, or choir loft, at the northeast end with a stair leading up to it and the chancel at the southwest end (Figure 116). The space is open to the rafters and the roof is carried by five sets of principle rafters. The three central rafter sets rest on concrete block piers. They have diagonal braces that are bolted together with iron plates where the braces cross at the center and at the top where they meet the rafters (Figure 117). In 1987 the roof of the sanctuary was extended to the northeast, which created an additional room on the second floor, behind the sanctuary and over top of the ancillary spaces (Figure 118). This space can be accessed from both the balcony in the sanctuary and via the wooden dogleg stairs against the northeast gable end. The ancillary spaces at the northeast end of the structure consist of a multipurpose room and a nursery on the northwest side of the sanctuary; restrooms, a closet, and kitchen at the northeast end; and a library at the southeast side. The eastern half of the kitchen and the library used to be the original fellowship hall (Figures 119 and 120). A new fellowship hall was added in 2002 against the southeast side of the building. It is one large open space with a wall of closets along the northeast gable wall, and a central access to restrooms directly behind them.



Figure108. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church (1958 sanctuary and wing), Church and Setting, Looking East.

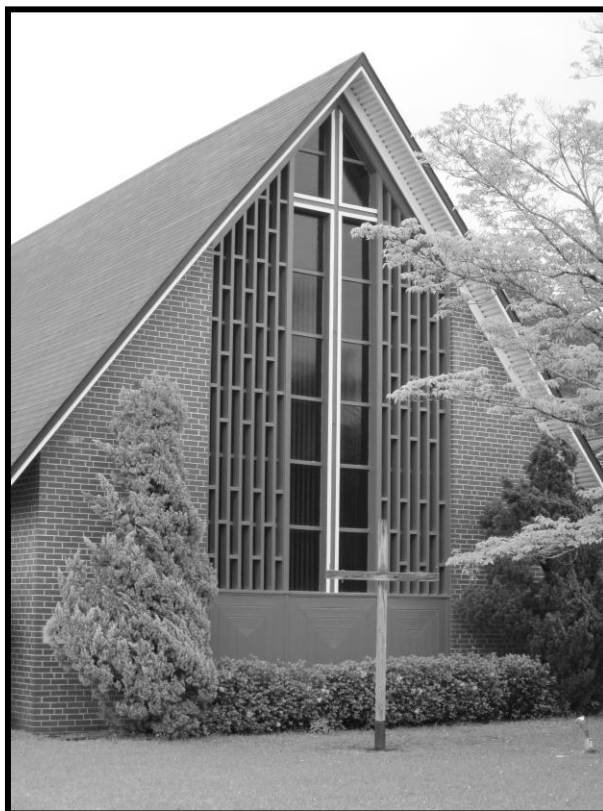


Figure 109. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, View of Southwest Gable End of Sanctuary, Looking East.



Figure 110. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, View of Southwest Elevation of Church, Looking North.



Figure 111. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, View of Fellowship Hall (2002), Looking North.



Figure 112. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, View of Northeast Elevation Showing 1987 Addition, Looking Southwest.



Figure 113. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, View of Northwest Elevation of Original Wing, Looking South.



Figure 114. Wesley United Methodist Church, View of Northwest Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Figure 115. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, Interior, View of Ancillary Space, Looking North.



Figure 116. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, Interior, Sanctuary, Looking Southwest.



Figure 117. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, Interior, Sanctuary, Balcony, Looking Southwest.



Figure 118. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, Interior, Second Floor, Ancillary Space, Looking Northeast.



Figure 119. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, Interior, Kitchen, Looking Northwest.



Figure 120. No. 169 Wesley United Methodist Church, Interior, Kitchen, Looking North.

Historic Background

Wesley United Methodist Church was constructed in 1958.⁵⁶ The architectural firm responsible for the church design was Ballard & McKim of Wilmington; the plans are in the possession of the church. The church plans were originally drawn for the Oleander United Methodist Church in Wilmington, but utilized for the new church in Riegelwood. The tract on which the church was constructed was deeded from Riegel Paper Corporation. The church purchased an additional two acres of land located to the rear of the church in 1978.⁵⁷

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Wesley United Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction.

Integrity

Wesley United Methodist Church remains in its original location and retains its setting within the unincorporated town of Riegelwood (Figure 121). The design, materials, and workmanship of the church illustrate twentieth-century modernist approach to church architecture. Because of the integrity of the location and setting the property retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

Criterion A

Wesley United Methodist Church is not recommended 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 pre-history 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.

⁵⁶ Wesley United Methodist Church 2008

⁵⁷ Wesley United Methodist Church 2008

Wesley United Methodist Church is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Wesley United Methodist Church is not recommended 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 for significance 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.

Wesley United Methodist Church is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Wesley United Methodist Church is recommended 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.

Wesley United Methodist Church is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture for the distinctive characteristics of its modernist type, period, and the method of construction. The sanctuary remains original and the addition of 1987 – extension of the roof of the sanctuary at the rear – and 2002 – the addition of the fellowship hall to the east of the church – do not detract from its integrity or significance.

Criterion D

Wesley United Methodist Church is not recommended 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.

Wesley United Methodist Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

Wesley United Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (a religious property). For a religious property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Wesley United Methodist Church is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A for its architectural significance.

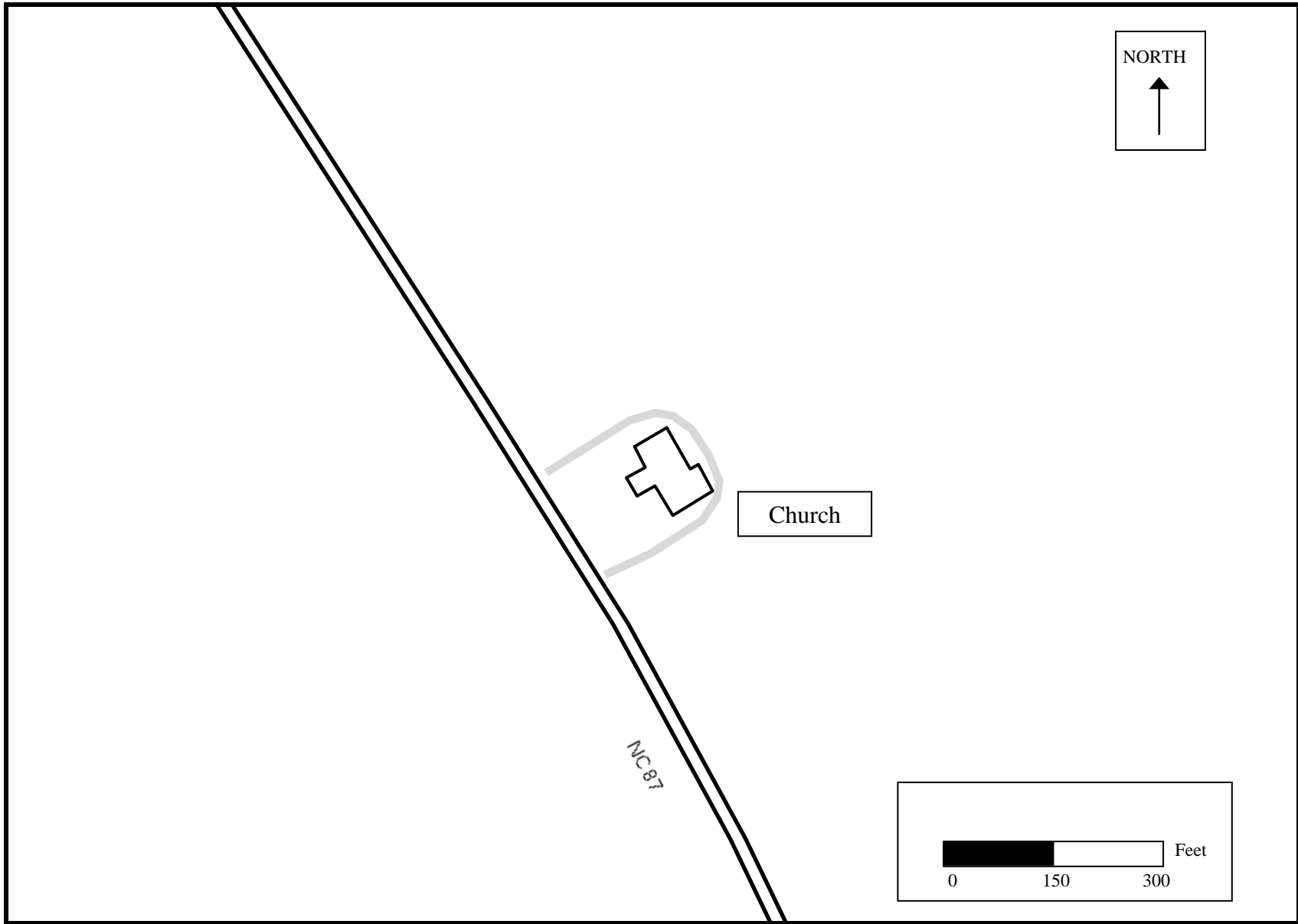


Figure 121. Sketch Map of No. 169, the Wesley United Methodist Church, Showing the NRHP Boundary.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Wesley United Methodist Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary encompasses the southwest portion of the current tax parcel consisting of approximately one acre and includes the church and surrounding grounds, which constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 122). The legal property boundary is identified as 223103448255 (Columbus County PIN) and follows the ROW along NC Highway 87.



Figure 122. Sketch Map of No. 169, the Wesley United Methodist Church, Showing the NRHP Boundary.

Resource Name:	Heinzl House
Survey Site Number:	179
Location:	926 NC Highway 87, Columbus County, NC
Parcel ID:	223002855932000
Dates(s) of Construction:	c. 1920
Recommendation:	Not eligible for the National Register



Setting

The Heinzl House is located within a dispersed residential area within a secondary growth forest south of Riegelwood.

Property Description

Exterior

The Heinzl⁵⁸ House was built circa 1920 (Figure 123). It is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame dwelling on a brick foundation, with one exterior brick chimney stack and German, or drop, siding and an asphalt shingle roof (Figure 124). The main section of the house consists of an L-shaped plan with a one-story side-gabled wing on the west gable end (Figure 125). The south (front) elevation of the main block is three bays wide with a central door flanked by windows.

The original door surround consisted of an unadorned entablature supported by two pilasters with classically inspired capitals. A small front-gabled porch, supported by plain square columns, was added at a later date. It replaced a small porch roof supported by slender Tuscan

⁵⁸ The Heinzl has been previously recorded for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in 1998 and listed as the Heinsel House (CB0005)

columns with a plain entablature with dentils. Historic photographs indicate that originally the house did not have a porch. A wide three-bay shed-roof wall dormer terminates the south elevation. This roof has dripping eaves with exposed plain rafter tails.

The original windows were two-over-two light sash windows, and most were replaced with six-over-six sash windows. The louvered shutters on the house were added later and are non-functional. The east gable end of the front section of the house is pierced by four windows; two on the first floor and two on the second. The windows on the second floor are placed slightly closer together. The east elevation of the ell has a door and a window. The current window is smaller than the original full-sized window. The original window in the shed-roofed wall dormer has been removed, and the opening was covered with drop siding. The north gable end of the ell is divided into two bays on the first and second floor. Two of the original two-over-two sash windows survive, but the two on the east side of the gable end have been replaced by smaller two-over-two horizontal light windows. An external brick chimney stack was also removed at some point (Figure 126).

A shed addition was built against the west elevation of the ell. A rectangular stained glass window pierces the north wall of the shed. A door in the west wall of the shed addition – near the corner with the main block – provides access. There are no windows in the north wall of the wing. The west gable end of the wing is pierced by two windows on the first floor and a rectangular louvered opening in the gable peak (Figure 127). A double six-over-six sash window pierces the south wall of the wing. Two of the original four window openings survive on the west gable end of the main block of the house, as does the original external chimney stack.

Interior

The original layout of the dwelling was a two-room open plan with a kitchen ell off the rear elevation. The door in the front elevation leads into the largest of the two rooms. A fireplace is located against the west gable wall – the mantelpiece and bookshelves are a later addition (Figure 128). An open string L-shaped stairs in the northeast corner of the room with a two square newel posts – one at the bottom of the stairs and one at the landing – and turned balusters gives access to the upstairs. A door in the west gable wall leads to the wing. A fifteen-pane glazed door in the east wall gives access to the room in the southeast corner of the main block, and a door in the north wall gives access to the shed addition. The ceiling in the front of

the house consists of narrow beaded boards with plain crown molding. A door in the north wall of the southeast room gives access to the ell, which contains a kitchen. A door in the west wall of the kitchen connects to the shed addition. A door in the shed additions leads to the wing. The second floor consists of a central hallway/stair landing in the main block of the house with rooms at either side (Figure 129). The landing also gives access to the ell. The rooms on the east side of the house are interconnected. One of the original windows in the west gable end was turned into a doorway to give access to the unfinished attic space over top of the wing. The ceilings on the second floor are similar to those on the first floor and consist of narrow beaded boards with crown molding (Figure 130).



Figure 123. No. 179 Heinzl House, Historic Photograph of the House, Looking North.



Figure 124. No. 179 Heinzl House, House and Setting, Looking North.



Figure 125. No. 179 Heinzl House, View of the Southwest Elevation, Looking East.



Figure 126. No. 179 Heinzl House, View of the Northeast Elevation, Looking South.



Figure 127. No. 179 Heinzl House, View of Northwest Gable End, Looking Southeast.



Figure 128. No. 179 Heinzl House, Interior, View of Mantel on Northwest Gable, Looking North.



Figure 129. No. 179 Heinzl House, Interior, Second Floor, Stair Landing, Looking Northeast.



Figure 130. No. 179 Heinzl House, Interior, Detail of Narrow Board Ceiling and Crown Molding.

Historic Background

The individual responsible for the construction of this house is thought to be John Heinzl. Heinzl is listed in the 1910 census as a resident of Columbus County. He moved to the United States from Germany in 1905 with his wife, two daughters, and cousin. The family worked in 1910 as farmers.⁵⁹

The tract on which the Heinzl house is located was acquired by John Heinzl in 1918.⁶⁰ Heinzl's property was partitioned in 1934 as a result of a court case involving Heinzl and his cousin listed in the 1910 census, John Amentt. The partition allotted about 62 acres to Heinzl and included the dwelling house.⁶¹

The property eventually passed into the hands of William Arrell Pierce and Mabel Pierce. The property remained in the Pierce family until 1991. At that time the heirs of William and Mabel Pierce deeded the property, including the house, to William Arrell Watts.⁶² That same year Watts deeded the property to Claudius R. Hobbs and his wife Sharon Hobbs.⁶³ The property is currently owned by Sharon Hobbs.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Heinzl House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Heinzl House remains in its original location but its setting at the intersection of NC Highway 87 and the Andrew Jackson Hwy (US 76) is becoming more and more developed. The design, materials, and workmanship of the house are reflective of an early twentieth-century vernacular dwelling. Despite the integrity of the location, the Heinzl House no longer conveys the feeling of its historic character due to changes on the interior – such as the alteration of the windows and entrance porch – and exterior – such as the addition of built-in bookshelves and a new mantelpiece in the heated front room, and the addition of a laundry room in the kitchen ell – of the building. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant to this resource.

⁵⁹ Ancestry.com 2010d

⁶⁰ Columbus County Register [CCRD] 1918: DB 102:145

⁶¹ CCRD 1934: DB 142:504

⁶² CCRD 1991: DB 420:29

⁶³ CCRD 1991: DB 425:487

Criterion A

The Heinzl House is not recommended 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 pre-history 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 Heinzl House is not associated with an important event in American pre-history or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Heinzl House is not recommended 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 for significance 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 Heinzl House is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Heinzl House is not recommended 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 Heinzl House is not recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Due to the alterations of the windows and entrance porch on the exterior and the addition of built-in bookshelves and a new mantelpiece in the heated front room, and the addition of a laundry room in the kitchen ell on the interior the building no longer retains its distinctive characteristics of type, period, or methods of construction.

Criterion D

The Heinzl House is not recommended 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 Heinzl House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

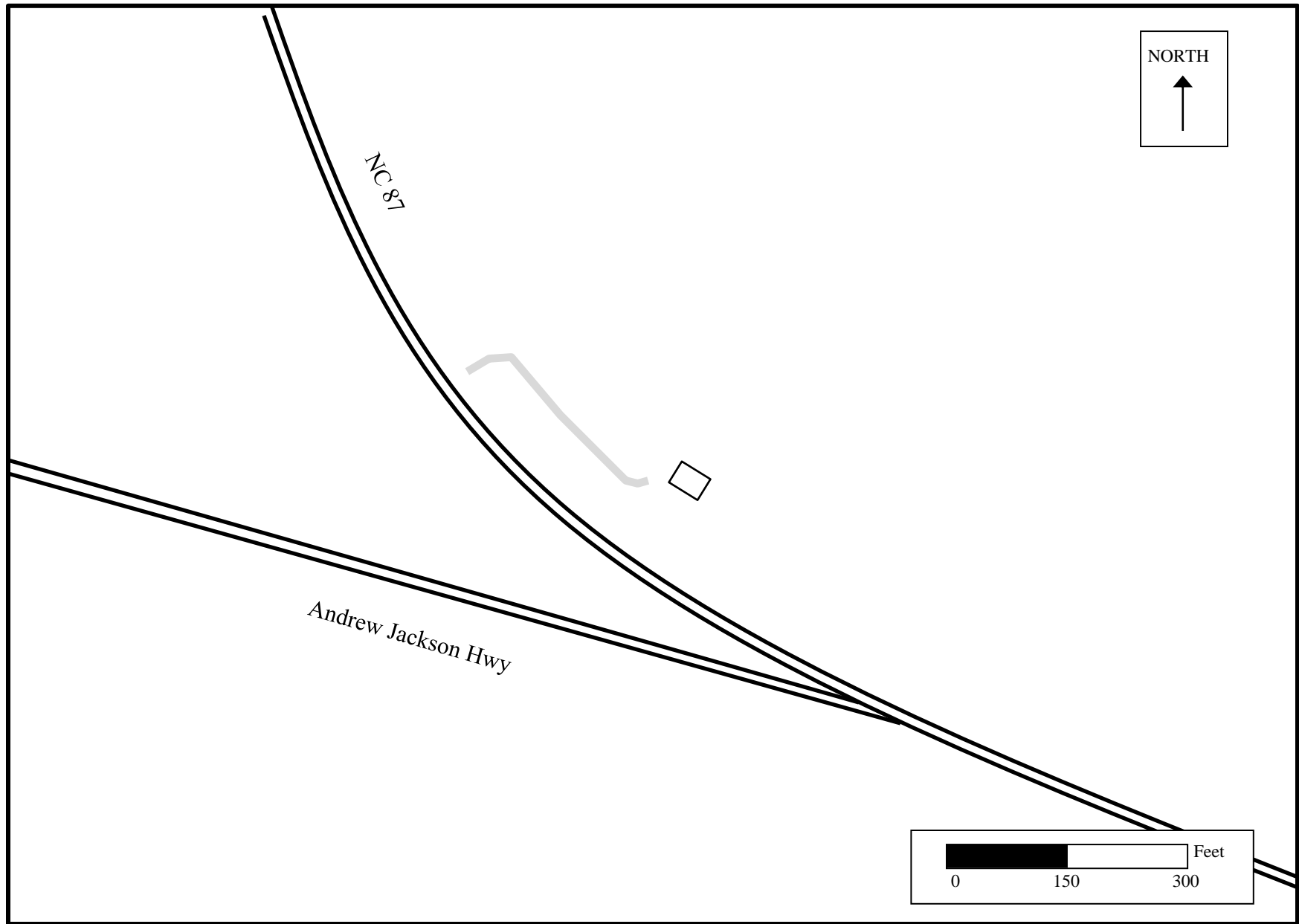


Figure 131. Sketch Map of No. 179, the Heinzl House.

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APPENDIX A

**CONCURRENCE FORM
SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST**

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

Project Description: Widening of NC 87 to a multi-lane facility, from the Elizabethtown Bypass in Bladen County to US 74-76 junction in Columbus County.

On January 6, 2010, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

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 _____ are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- 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 24, 56, 63, 71, 76, 77, 79, 126, 135, 161, 163, 169, 179 of 181 properties

Signed:

Rene Sandbeck
Representative, NCDOT

Jan. 6, 2010
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date

Rene Hedrick-Early
State Historic Preservation Officer

1-6-2010
Date

APPENDIX A: SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project #	State #	GPS_X ^a	GPS_Y	Resource_Name	County_PIN	Address	USGS Quadrangle	County	Appendix B Map #
1	BL 267	2126182.56960	312933.848041	Daniel E. Harbaugh House	132115621336	2311 East Broad Street	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
2	BL 268	2126411.86094	310607.883815	Curtis L. Brown, Jr. Field	132114426893	466 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
3	BL 269	2126758.85639	311954.949934	Ace Wrecker	132119616820	2600 NC HWY NC 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
4	BL 270	2126569.39224	311493.131068	Walter McDuffie House	132119616345	473 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
5	BL 271	2126648.33564	311398.398993	Virginia Ann Cashwell House	132119617208	491 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
6	BL 272	2126735.17337	311295.772579	Bryan L. Barnes House	132119617281	590 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
7	BL 273	2126932.53186	311441.817861	Cemetery	132119618670	Behind 491 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
8	BL 274	2127493.02997	311414.187672	Marion Davis House	132119713252	On HWY NC 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
9	BL 275	2128290.35827	311390.504654	Collapsed House	132120812332	Off HWY NC 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
10	BL 276	2127876.95137	310978.125664	McDuffie Pest Control	132120707877	2904 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
11	BL 277	2128006.16204	310964.210316	William Roger Smith House	132120709727	2908 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
12	BL 278	2128108.78846	310893.161260	Walter McDuffie House	132120709780	2912 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
13	BL 279	2128337.72431	311090.519750	Jerry Tatum House	132120910811	2913 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
14	BL 280	2128464.03374	310632.648054	Walter McDuffie House II	132120800435	3006 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
15	BL 281	2128566.66015	310506.338621	Herbert Ward, Jr. House	132120804206	3012 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
16	BL 282	2128740.33562	310806.323525	Richard Bridgers House	132120806723	3005 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
17	BL 283	2127500.92431	310344.504659	Fletcher Kemp House	132120706415	739 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
18	BL 284	2127603.55073	310202.406547	John Floyd Raynor House	132120707219	769 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
19	BL 285	2127674.59978	310083.991453	Dana McDuffie House	132000796948	795 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
20	BL 286	2127769.33186	309941.893341	James R. Tessenear House	132119617281	825 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
21	BL 287	2128227.20355	310044.519755	Ruby J. Townsend House	132000890769	891 Airport Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
22	BL 288	2128977.16581	310593.176356	Mary Bridgers House	132120905936	3061 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
23	BL 289	2129561.39261	310329.912958	Joseph Strange Russ House	133000395216		Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
24	BL 290	2129798.17713	309906.368813	McDonald-Russ House	132000998812	3247 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
25	BL 291	2131867.48089	308018.634861	Hutchinson House	133000173520	Off NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
26	BL 292	2132660.86202	307663.389580	Tobacco Barn Complex	133000173520	Off NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
27	BL 293	2135177.18276	306976.582037	Red Barns	133000687049	Off NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	1
28	BL 294	2137533.64312	304969.446199	George Meares House	133000743876	4800 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
29	BL 295	2137752.71105	304803.665068	Isaac Wilkins House	133000745783	4856 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
30	BL 296	2138279.65821	304436.578277	John R. Sebastian House	133000746052	4980 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
31	BL 297	2138842.12991	304412.895259	Miles H. Hair House	133000848474	5077 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
32	BL 298	2138528.32991	303897.789601	Bill Hair House	133000932264	138 Coley Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
33	BL 237	2138700.03180	303364.921679	Hair House	133000835102	81 Coley Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2

APPENDIX A: SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project #	State #	GPS_X ^a	GPS_Y	Resource_Name	County_PIN	Address	USGS Quadrangle	County	Appendix B Map #
34	BL 299	2139428.28462	304039.887713	Store	133000945314	Intersection of NC 87 and Coley Road	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
35	BL 300	2140156.53745	304797.744313	Marsha Howell House	133000945314	Down a long lane behind #31	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
36	BL 301	2140938.07707	302660.351872	Robert Gause House	134000025445	5460 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
37	BL 302	2142039.33744	302500.491496	Steven Tatum House	134000237487	5659 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
38	BL 303	2142187.35630	302097.880177	Virginia Watts House	134000220032	5724 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
39	BL 304	2142045.25819	301493.963199	Elkins Farm House	134000214467	5846 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
40	BL 305	2143590.57516	301221.608484	Margaret Beard House	134000315176	6038 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
41	BL 306	2143910.74499	301088.219366	David Greene House	134000308773	6098 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
42	BL 307	2145633.23553	299984.170755	Stable/Barn	124900496539	Off NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
43	BL 308	2146882.51477	298977.642459	Linda H. White, Trustee House	124900563498	6830 NC HWY 87	Elizabethtown South	Bladen	2
44	BL 309	2151113.06768	293502.302331	Allen Clark House	125900034836	8113 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	3
45	BL 310	2151452.64827	292898.603505	John P. Smith (deceased) House	125900123797	8262 NC HWY 87			3
46	BL 311	2151553.26474	291496.261438	Leon Blue House	125900114450	7519 Airport Road	Singletary Lake	Bladen	3
47	BL 312	2153974.34858	290628.444374	Jerry L. Graham House	125900317159	8945 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	3
48	BL 223	2157150.05595	288590.960833	Monroe House	N/A	.4 miles north of intersection of NC HWY 87 and SR 1715	Singletary Lake	Bladen	3
49	BL 313	2157942.41066	287370.986121	Sammy K. Phillips House	126900234136	9909 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	3
50	BL 314	2158244.26007	287106.867884	Store/ Gas Station	126900234136	North side of NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	3
51	BL 315	2159501.96596	285572.466699	Dora S. Register House	125800945395	South side of NC HWY 87, behind # 50	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
52	BL 316	2159872.98920	285742.256994	Food Plus Gas Station	125800956678	South side of NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
53	BL 317	2159715.77596	286182.454055	Bladen Springs Community Club House	125800963186	North side of NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
54	BL 318	2160105.66479	286018.952290	Steve W. Rains House	125800958971	10387 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
55	BL 319	2160564.72744	285195.154932	Jane Benovitz House	126800045869	10554 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
56	BL 320	2160898.01950	285924.624348	Cromartie House	126800166735	10503 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
57	BL 176	2163180.75569	284327.337868	Dr. Neil Graham House	126800342219	11017 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
58	BL 321	2161998.51215	283025.612273	Elizabeth G. Preist House	126800222704	South side of NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
59	BL 322	2163400.85422	283786.524336	Guyton House	126800334970	11135 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
60	BL 323	2163734.14628	283377.769922	Guyton House II	126800337369	North side of NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
61	BL 324	2163021.91912	283179.197262	Priest House	126800222704	1116 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
62	BL 325	2163809.60863	282610.569330	Hazel Finn House	126800327522	11343 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	4

APPENDIX A: SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project #	State #	GPS_X ^a	GPS_Y	Resource_Name	County_PIN	Address	USGS Quadrangle	County	Appendix B Map #
63	BL 138	2165526.81001	279270.633586	Mt. Horeb Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	126700592365		Singletary Lake	Bladen	4
64	BL 326	2167677.05424	277347.070182	Hobson S. Morgan House	126700778535	12589 NC HWY 87	Singletary Lake	Bladen	5
65	BL 327	2170937.65676	270990.415000	Jerry Roberson House	127700007999	13040 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	5
66	BL 328	2171197.58264	270227.406760	Three Houses	127600190456		Council	Bladen	5
67	BL 329	2172153.43912	269112.240872	House	127600290105	14343 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	5
68	BL 330	2172254.05559	268064.152631	Elmwood Lodge	127600281039	Hunting Club Road	Council	Bladen	6
69	BL 331	2172044.43794	266269.825562	Old General Store	127600176126	North side of South Brady Plantation Road	Council	Bladen	6
70	BL 332	2174995.85443	265280.430262	Hobson S. Morgan House II	127600551163	Westbrook Drive	Council	Bladen	6
71	BL 233	2173679.45560	260090.297292	Spring Hill	127500298245	437 Lloyd Road	Council	Bladen	6
72	BL 333	2176278.71444	261155.154945	Alex Williams, Sr. House	127600614332	16039 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	6
73	BL 192	2174618.54266	257985.736104		N/A		Council	Bladen	6
74	BL 334	2176245.17561	258597.819637	House	127500687357	185 S. Ewell Ferry Road	Council	Bladen	6
75	BL 335	2177620.26739	258882.899638	Christ Temple Church of God	127500786726	North side of NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	6
76	BL 336	2178720.28835	259079.515098	Carvers Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery	127500896085	210 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	6
77	BL 337	2177779.57680	258161.814928	Carvers Creek School	127500788111	16840 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	6
78	BL 338	2177310.03327	258111.506693	Ruby Campbell House	127500687357	16644 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	6
79	BL 153	2178408.42974	257289.805512	Carvers Creek Methodist Church	127500873190	16904 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	6
80	BL 339	2179196.59210	256501.643154	Sean Scanlon House	127500961485	17094 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
81	BL 340	2179640.98151	256132.716094	Mill site (dam)	127500854161	Next to house at 17130 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
82	BL 341	2179749.98269	256258.486683	Culvert for HWY NC 87 over Carvers Creek	N/A		Council	Bladen	7
83	BL 342	2182366.01094	254061.693729	Nettie A. Moore House	128500241254	17863 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
84	BL 343	2182550.47447	254078.463141	The Lady Bug's Shoppe	128500241254	17863 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
85	BL 344	2182860.70859	253684.381962	Doris P. Graham House	128500237302	17964 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
86	BL 345	2184101.64507	253332.224313	James Edwards Blanks House	128500431327	18210 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
87	BL 346	2185107.80978	254003.000788	Pearlene Bryant House	128500531905	Down Earl Brown Blvd.	Council	Bladen	7
88	BL 347	2185812.12508	252887.834899	Renetta Brown House	128500521262	18548 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
89	BL 348	2187011.13803	252443.445485	James G. Flowers House	128500612890	18800 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
90	BL 349	2187178.83214	252510.523132	James G. Flowers House II	128500612890	18800 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
91	BL 350	2187723.83803	252627.909015	Martha B. Jackson House	128500837414	18903 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
92	BL 351	2187899.91685	253617.304315	Gillespie House	128500837414	Down lane behind Resource # 83	Council	Bladen	7
93	BL 352	2187698.68391	252217.058425	John O. West House	128500710796	18938 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7
94	BL 353	2187983.76391	251822.977246	Phillip Little House	128500811635	19028 NC HWY 87	Council	Bladen	7

APPENDIX A: SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project #	State #	GPS_X ^a	GPS_Y	Resource_Name	County_PIN	Address	USGS Quadrangle	County	Appendix B Map #
95	BL 354	2189786.47569	251604.974892	House	129500023222	19331 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	7
96	BL 355	2190675.25452	252711.756074	Mattie H. Settlemeier House	129500025781	275 Flowers Settlemeier Road7	Kelly	Bladen	7
97	BL 200	2189199.54627	249768.724293	John King House	N/A	Youngstown Road, 0.1 miles south of junction with NC 87	Kelly	Bladen	7
98	BL 356	2188954.48663	248631.085478	Tabernacle True Believer Holiness Church and Cemetery	128400888597	Youngstown Road	Kelly	Bladen	7
99	BL 357	2190448.86746	249944.803118	Geroge W. Brown House	129400095501	412 Youngstown Road	Kelly	Bladen	7
100	BL 358	2191522.10982	249928.033706	Store	129400192890	South Side of NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	7
101	BL 359	2192477.96629	249416.566644	John K. Nicholson, Jr. House	129500202465	19983 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	7
102	BL 360	2194289.06277	247152.696043	Jade Sigmund Ripley House	129400378667	20470 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
103	BL 361	2195110.76395	246926.308983	Abell Cemetery	129400378667	South Side NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
104	BL 362	2196594.85690	246079.453685	Charles M. Hobbs House	129400664022	21013 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
105	BL 363	2196921.86043	244913.979560	Brenda Maultsby House	129400347789	21160 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
106	BL 364	2201617.29575	240411.392476	Jimmie C. Davis House	220300194637	East side of Kennedy Store Road	Kelly	Bladen	8
107	BL 365	2202774.38517	240621.010125	Sherman Milton Macon House	220400206568	22561 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
108	BL 366	2202522.84399	240512.008948	John T. Benton House	220400201593	22538 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
109	BL 367	2203337.75282	239526.503289	Debbie Ellington House	220300298275	22774 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
110	BL 368	2203696.70282	239824.463061	Milton Macon House	220400308972	22791 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	8
111	BL 369	2204409.40283	238876.991291	Norma S. Clayter House	220300483709	23010 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
112	BL 370	2204501.63459	238801.528938	Frankie Mae Benton House	220300483631	23030 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
113	BL 371	2204803.48401	238860.221880	Nettie Sellers House	220300486824	23081 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
114	BL 372	2205591.64636	238440.986583	William Smith House	220300599090	23251 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
115	BL 373	2206245.65343	237745.055991	Norman Terry Macon House	220300784369	23417 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
116	BL 374	2208677.21815	235397.338331	Bessie Ruth Hawes House	220300960255	24053 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
117	BL 375	2209582.76639	234324.095972	Kathy Munn House	220316943169	24312 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
118	BL 376	2210941.08875	234080.939500	Eric Eugene Charles House	221313037991	77 Devon Lane	Kelly	Bladen	9
119	BL 377	2210662.70386	233598.286931	Store	221313033509	SW Corner of NC 87 and Mooretown Road	Kelly	Bladen	9
120	BL 378	2211402.24757	232840.003022	Willie Fogle House	221313122874	24744 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
121	BL 379	2211653.78875	233267.623025	Ruth King House	221313136381	24745 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
122	BL 380	2212824.26880	232844.490136	Dixon House	221313233011	24917 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
123	BL 381	2213117.71884	232637.348929	Merley Graham House	221300331200	24977 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
124	BL 382	2213480.21595	232067.710610	Store	221300325670	25155 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9

APPENDIX A: SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project #	State #	GPS_X ^a	GPS_Y	Resource_Name	County_PIN	Address	USGS Quadrangle	County	Appendix B Map #
125	BL 383	2213549.26302	231981.401774	William Dixon House	221300325670	25173 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Bladen	9
126	CB 150	2213799.55865	231515.334059	Love House	221300317530	NC HWY 87	Kelly	Columbus	9
127	CB 151	2214144.79399	230988.850158	Bogan House	221300412147	7775 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Columbus	9
128	CB 152	2215758.76923	230030.822076	Sherman Blanks House	221300507023	2198 Woodyard Road	Kelly	Columbus	10
129	CB 153	2215689.72216	229970.405891	McNeil House	221200597903	2160 Woodyard Road	Kelly	Columbus	10
130	CB 154	2215776.03100	229582.016128	Betty Brown House	221200597519	Off Woodyard Road	Kelly	Columbus	10
131	CB 155	2216026.32662	230048.083843	Concrete Block House	221200599877	NC HWY 87	Kelly	Columbus	10
132	CB 156	2216552.81052	230013.560309	Corey Shaw House	221300605006	7298 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Columbus	10
133	CB 157	2216872.15322	229676.955847	Gwendolyn Brown House	221200699726	7188 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Columbus	10
134	CB 158	2216941.20029	229625.170546	Edna Dixon House	221200699689	7178 NC HWY 87	Kelly	Columbus	10
135	CB 11	2219100.12765	228371.970395	Former Weyman Methodist Church	221200981472	N. side of NC 87, 0.2 miles se of NC 11	Freeman	Columbus	10
136	CB 10	2220870.17031	226562.165847	Peterson House	222200066382	6229 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
137	CB 159	2221189.51300	226734.783520	Christopher Harrelson House	222200161629	6204 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
138	CB 160	2221310.34537	226657.105567	Roland Burney House	222200163701	6176 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
139	CB 161	2221802.30574	226285.977571	Margaret Heath House	222200262675	6060 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
140	CB 162	2221465.70128	225854.433390	James Salter House	222200155958	6037 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
141	CB 163	2222242.48080	225673.184834	Eason House	222200250450	5921 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
142	CB 164	2222363.31317	225578.245114	Former Gas Station	222200250450	5891 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
143	CB 165	2222277.00434	225923.480459	Ruins	222200360027		Freeman	Columbus	10
144	CB 166	2222596.34703	225060.392097	Foster Brooks House	222200256106	1296 Love Road	Freeman	Columbus	10
145	CB 167	2223122.83093	224982.714145	Thelma Larkins House	222200340607	5783 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
146	CB 168	2226083.22401	223135.705050	David Moore House	222200639945	5058 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
147	CB 169	2226264.47257	222669.637334	Robert Carroll House	222200622684	4897 NC HWY 87	Freeman	Columbus	10
148	CB 170	2227688.56837	221987.797528	William Woodburn House	222200717944	4678 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
149	CB 171	2227679.93748	221547.622463	Velma Hargrove House	222200716497	4689 NC HWY 87/ Old Stage HWY	Acme	Columbus	11
150	CB 172	2228637.96557	220822.628239	Troy's Produce	222200805769	NC HWY 87 Near Gus Bryant Road	Acme	Columbus	11
151	CB 173	2228732.90529	220736.319403	Eleanor Troy House	222200807674	4371 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
152	CB 174	2228914.15384	220615.487032	Marvin Brown House	222200809636	4343 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
153	CB 175	2229104.03328	220511.916429	Brown's Lube, Tire, and Motel	222200900304	3434 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
154	CB 176	2229293.91272	220330.667873	Ruins	222200902236	4255 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
155	CB 177	2228793.32147	219933.647226	Ivan Troy House	222200807020	4273 NC HWY 87 (Behind Brown's)	Acme	Columbus	11
156	CB 178	2229932.59811	218906.572075	Martinez House	222100987782	229 Martinez Avenue	Acme	Columbus	11
157	CB 179	2231365.32479	218673.538218	Tammy Perkins House	223101181574	NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11

APPENDIX A: SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project #	State #	GPS_X ^a	GPS_Y	Resource_Name	County_PIN	Address	USGS Quadrangle	County	Appendix B Map #
158	CB 180	2232729.00440	218803.001472	Thelma Peterson House	223101286537	426 Riegel Course Road	Acme	Columbus	11
159	CB 181	2232936.14561	217991.698412	W. Burns House	223101370287	HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
160	CB 8	2232280.19845	217646.463067	The Beckwith House	223101179222	3483 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
161	CB 182	2232763.52794	216981.885028	Christ the King Church	223101277024	Burns Road	Acme	Columbus	11
162	CB 183	2233354.92105	215843.234461	Riegelwood Neighborhood West	N/A	Burns, Church, Green, and Waccamaw Roads-17 homes	Acme	Columbus	11
163	CB 184	2233014.63162	216466.744498	Acme Presbyterian Church	223101361445	3223 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
164	CB 185	2232823.34008	216377.475113	East Columbus Public Library/ formerly Seaboard Airline Railway	223101352843	Off Cross Road	Acme	Columbus	11
165	CB 186	2233320.69808	215631.438106	Park	223101352843	Waccamaw Road	Acme	Columbus	11
166	CB 187	2234308.20106	215278.407732	Riegelwood Neighborhood East	N/A	Forest Drive and Cedar Drive-15 homes	Acme	Columbus	11
167	CB 188	2234411.05986	214273.268171	Riegelwood Baptist Church	223103444322	NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
168	CB 189	2234666.11525	214477.312481	Kenneth Watts House	223103447421	106 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
169	CB 190	2234819.14848	214260.515402	Wesely United Methodist Church	223103448255	104 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
170	CB 191	2234889.28871	214152.116863	Riegelwood Local 738	223104541042	102 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	11
171	CB 192	2236177.31841	212609.031772	CSX Transportation	223104620643	177 Old HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	12
172	CB 193	2236330.35165	212519.762387	Train Building	223104624460	Route 1878	Acme	Columbus	12
173	CB 194	2236413.24465	212475.127694	Countryside Florist	223104625473	Route 1878	Acme	Columbus	12
174	CB 195	2236476.47377	212443.548447	Canal Wood, LLC	223104626398	Route 1878	Acme	Columbus	12
175	CB 196	2236992.53718	208408.870868	James Morris House	223002781316	714 Route 1821	Acme	Columbus	12
176	CB 197	2237189.25326	207228.027549	James Munroe House	223002772442	323 Route 1870	Acme	Columbus	12
177	CB 198	2237320.94117	206156.957800	Andrea Hovanec House	223002763367	Route 74/76	Acme	Columbus	12
178	CB 199	2237696.26001	206078.766374	Dorothy Prioleau House	223002767178	26357 Route 74 / 76	Acme	Columbus	12
179	CB 5	2238587.64227	205906.745237	Heinzl House	223002855932	926 NC HWY 87	Acme	Columbus	12
180	CB 200	2238822.21654	205828.553811	J. Amentt House	223002859738	2928 Old 87 Road	Acme	Columbus	12
181	CB 201	2239134.98225	205547.064678	David Williamson House	223002951588	2960 Route 1878	Acme	Columbus	12

^a GPS coordinates are in feet. The Projected Coordinate System is NAD 1983 State Plane North Carolina (FIPS 3200) with a Lambert Conformal Conic projection.

APPENDIX A: INVENTORY LIST

Properties Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP and Not Included in the In-depth Evaluations

No. 1 (BL 267) Daniel E. Harbaugh House
Bladen County

This 1960s, brick veneered, split-level house features a moderate eave overhang, a low-pitched side-gable roof, and aluminum awning windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 2 (BL 268) Curtis L. Brown, Jr. Field
Bladen County

This airfield was constructed between 1938 and 1955 but has been relocated and altered over the years, and the buildings associated with the airstrip are not historical. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 3 (BL 269) Ace Wrecker
Bladen County

This one-story building was constructed ca. 1950 but has been covered with concrete block on the side exterior walls and board-and-batten on the front exterior. The original appearance of this building has been significantly altered. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 4 (BL 270) Walter McDuffie House
Bladen County

This ca. 1945 house displays a new concrete block foundation, the porch has been altered, the original windows have been replaced, and vinyl siding has been added to the exterior. Due to the alterations, the house lacks the significance and integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 5 (BL 271) Virginia Ann Cashwell House
Bladen County

Built in 1953, this one-story wooden frame house features asbestos siding on the exterior walls and asphalt shingles on the roof. This is a very common Minimal Traditional style house and lacks the significance needed for the National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 6 (BL 272) Bryan L. Barnes House
Bladen County

This one-story Minimal Traditional-style house features exterior walls that are covered in asbestos siding, a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney located in the center of the roof. This is a very common style house for the area. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 7 (BL 273) Cemetery, Behind 491 Airport Road
Bladen County

This cemetery is mapped on the Elizabethtown Quadrangle map, and an attempt was made to locate it for Section 106 compliance, but it was not located. A local resident did not recall a cemetery in the mapped location.

No. 8 (BL 274) Marion Davis House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1953, this one-story frame house's exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the front porch has been altered. Although it retains its late Craftsman style form, it remains a common house type and lacks the significance required for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 9 (BL 275) House Ruins, NE Intersection of NC HWY 87 and Dewitt St.
Bladen County

This resource includes the ruins of a one-story wooden frame house, a twentieth century log outbuilding, and a metal shed. All three structures are in ruins and are covered with heavy vegetation. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 10 (BL 276) McDuffie Pest Control
Bladen County

This ca. 1950 one-story wooden frame house features a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and exterior walls that are clad in composition siding. The original windows have been replaced, the siding has been replaced, and the front entry has been altered. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 11 (BL 277) William Roger Smith House
Bladen County

This simple frame, one-story ranch-style dwelling rests on its original brick foundation and retains other original features, including weatherboard siding, a small picture window, and horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash. However, the house is a common 1960s type, has no exceptional design features of its type, and little or no original landscaping. As such, it lacks the significance for the National Register under any criterion.

No. 12 (BL 278) Walter McDuffie House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1950, this one-story Minimal Traditional-style house features exterior walls clad in aluminum siding, a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles, and windows that are two-over-two wooden horizontal sash with decorative shutters. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 13 (BL 279) Jerry Tatum House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1949, this one-story Minimal Traditional-style house features exterior walls clad in asbestos siding and a side-gabled roof. It remains a common house type and lacks the significance required for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 14 (BL 280) Walter McDuffie House II
Bladen County

Built ca. 1930, this one-story wooden frame house with some bungalow style elements features exterior walls that are clad in German, or drop, siding and a front-gabled roof. The hood, sheltering the entry door on the front gable end may have replaced a porch covering the entire gable end, more typical of the 1930s. The building remains a common house type and lacks the significance required for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 15 (BL 281) Herbert Ward, Jr. House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1935 this one-story, side-gabled frame dwelling is clad in asphalt siding simulating bricks. The roof has exposed rafter tails, and a good-sized brick chimney is located in the center of the roof. This house is a common style in the area and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 16 (BL 282) Richard Bridgers House
Bladen County

This one-story Ranch-style house was built ca. 1957 and features a solid brick foundation. The exterior walls are clad in brick, and the side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are two-over-two wooden horizontal sash windows. This house is a common style in the area and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 17 (BL 283) Fletcher Kemp House
Bladen County

This one-story brick Ranch-style house, built ca. 1960, features a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and a brick chimney located in the center of the roof. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 18 (BL 284) John Floyd Raynor House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1953 this is a one-story Ranch-style wooden frame house that rests on a brick foundation and has board-and-batten siding on a large amount of the exterior and aluminum siding on a portion of the exterior. A brick chimney is located in the center of the roof. This house is a common style for the period and the area and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 19 (BL 285) Dana McDuffie House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1960 this is a very common Ranch-style home for the area. The exterior walls are clad in white brick laid in a running bond, and the low-pitched side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 20 (BL 286) James R. Tessenaar House
Bladen County

This one-story, front-gabled, late Craftsman style frame dwelling features exterior walls clad in German, or drop siding, and a brick flue located on the side exterior wall of the house. This is a very common style house for the area and it lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 21 (BL 287) Ruby J. Townsend House
Bladen County

This one-story, front-gabled, frame house was built ca. 1954. The exterior walls are clad in asbestos siding. It appears the supports for the hip-roofed porch were replaced and the metal flue near the rear gable end was added later. The house is common for the area and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 22 (BL 288) Mary Bridgers House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1947, this one-story Craftsman/Bungalow-style house features exterior walls that are covered in asbestos siding, a front gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, and windows that are six-over-six wooden sash. A brick chimney and a brick flue are located along the southeast exterior wall of the house. A wooden shed with a shed roof and exterior walls covered in Brick-tex siding is associated with this house. This is a very common style house for the area. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 23 (BL 289) Joseph Strange Russ House
Bladen County

This Shotgun-style house that is in poor condition and currently abandoned. The house was lived in by Joseph Strange Russ. The house lacks exceptional design features and the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 25 (BL 291) Hutchinson House
Bladen County

This one-story, Craftsman bungalow was built ca. 1930 but moved ca. 1960 to its current location by the present owner's father, hence its concrete block foundation. The house retains its weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and four-over-one double-hung sash windows. It is not a significant example of the Craftsman style bungalow, a popular house type in this region, and is not otherwise eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

No. 26 (BL 292) Tobacco Barn Complex, West Side of NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This resource is a collection of three tobacco barns, a collapsed barn, and an outbuilding. The barn is located in the woods and is in poor/ruinous condition. The three tobacco barns are located in a line and are each two stories in height, clad in weatherboard, and have a gable roof covered in standing-seam metal. Due to the condition of these structures and the lack of their original agricultural context, this resource is not considered eligible for National Register under any criterion.

No. 27 (BL 293) Barns, East Side of NC HWY 87, North of SR 1709
Bladen County

This property contains only two barns and a shed, with no other domestic or agricultural buildings; furthermore, indications of the former agrarian landscape surrounding these extant buildings are minimal. Alterations to the larger barn (Barn A) include replacement plywood siding. Barn B, apparently a pack house, is clad in German siding, as is the small gabled end. All are in bad repair and, as non-exceptional buildings devoid of their original agricultural context, lack the significance and integrity requisite for National Register eligibility.

No. 28 (BL 294) George Meares House
Bladen County

This house, built ca. 1938, has been significantly altered. The original exterior has been clad in T-111 siding, the original windows have been replaced with six-over-six vinyl windows, the porch materials have been altered, and an addition has been appended to the rear of the house. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 29 (BL 295) Isaac Wilkins House
Bladen County

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow has undergone several alterations. The exterior walls are covered in vinyl siding and the front porch has been substantially changed. A brick chimney is located along the exterior wall, and a brick flue is located in the interior portion of the roof. This house no longer retains the characteristic Craftsman-style elements and is therefore not considered eligible for listing on the National Register under any criterion.

No. 30 (BL 296) John R. Sebastian House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1945, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style house features exterior walls that are clad in precast rusticated concrete blocks. Six-over-six vinyl sash windows have replaced the original windows and a large addition has been added to the rear of the house. Due to alterations and the common style, this house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 31 (BL 297) Miles H. Hair House
Bladen County

This Minimal Traditional-style house, built ca. 1949, features a wooden frame structural system that rests on a brick foundation, exterior walls covered in vinyl siding, a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and windows that are six-over-six wooden sash with metal awnings. This house displays are common style for the project area and lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 32 (BL 298) Bill Hair House
Bladen County

This one-story Ranch-style house, built in 1950, features exterior walls covered in vinyl siding, and a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and windows that are two-over-two horizontal sash. A large split-level addition was constructed in 1957. This house displays are common style for the project area and lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 33 (BL 237) Hair House
Bladen County

This house was reportedly constructed during the early part of the nineteenth century, but has undergone numerous alterations since 1974. The exterior walls have been clad in a faux board-and-batten siding that is applied in panels, the original windows have been replaced with nine-over-nine vinyl windows, the porch supports, foundation, and rear addition have been altered, and both chimney stacks have been rebuilt. Due to numerous alterations, this house lacks the integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 34 (BL 299) Store, Intersection of Coley Road and NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This one-story concrete block structure was reportedly built ca. 1941, according to the owner's father, Bill Hair. The structure is vacant and in poor condition. The structure lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 35 (BL 300) Marsha Howell House, NC HWY 87
Bladen County

Built ca. 1940, this one-story wooden frame house features exterior walls that are covered in drop siding and a front gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. Due to the deteriorated condition of this house it is apparent that it lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 36 (BL 301) Robert Gause House
Bladen County

Modified with later paneled siding and an altered porch, this frame, Ranch-style house has original two-over-two horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 37 (BL 302) Steven Tatum House
Bladen County

Built in the 1930s this one-story, front gabled Craftsman-style bungalow has a hip-roofed porch, supported by brick pillars, on the front gable end, extending into a porte-cochere. The roof has exposed rafter tails and the original three-over-one and six-over-six wooden sash windows with their original screens survive. Due to the common design of this house for the area, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 38 (BL 303) Virginia Watts House
Bladen County

Constructed ca. 1960, this Ranch house typifies the style with its asymmetrical facade and horizontal sash windows, low pitched roof, and moderate eave overhang. The concrete block foundation is a replacement. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 39 (BL 304) Elkins Farm House
Bladen County

This postwar, Minimal Traditional house has a brick exterior, six-over-six windows, and a front gabled entry porch with cast metal posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 40 (BL 305) Margaret Beard House
Bladen County

Constructed ca. 1958, this brick Ranch house is a type seen throughout North Carolina. Typical elements include the carport shelter, a picture window, and a band of horizontal, two-over-two sash windows. The house lacks the significance required for National Register eligibility.

No. 41 (BL 306) David Green House
Bladen County

This representative ca. 1960 Ranch house has a red brick veneer, a wide-eave overhang, horizontal sash windows, and an attached carport. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 42 (BL 307) Barn, NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This barn is a one-story wooden frame structure with exterior walls that are clad in board-and-batten siding, and a gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal. A silo sits near the corner of the barn. This barn is in poor condition and displays a common design for an outbuilding. The barn lacks the significant agricultural context – i.e. other outbuildings and a farmstead – needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 43 (BL 308) Linda H. White Trustee House
Bladen County

Asbestos shingle siding and replacement windows have altered this mid-twentieth-century, front-gable roofed house. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 44 (BL 309) Allen Clark House
Bladen County

Inspired by the nationally popular Cape Cod style, this one and one-half story, side-gabled dwelling from the 1920s has a center chimney, four-over-one windows, a small shed roof, supported by decorative brackets, sheltering the entry door and three gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof. The original siding was replaced and a flat-roofed section with an external shouldered brick chimney was added against the left gable end, as well as a small side-gabled addition to the right gable end, and a short entrance ramp. Due to the alterations the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 45 (BL 310) John P. Smith (deceased) House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1942, this one-story vernacular frame house features exterior walls that are clad in vinyl siding and a front gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. A hipped roof screened porch has been added to the front façade of this small home. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 46 (BL 311) Leon Blue House
Bladen County

Inspired by the nationally popular Minimal Traditional style, this one-story, double-pile dwelling from the 1950s has an integral screened porch, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and a gable roofed entry porch. The house is covered in vinyl siding. The house is an unremarkable example of the Minimal-Traditional style and lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 47 (BL 312) Jerry L. Graham House
Bladen County

Constructed ca. 1960, this Ranch house typifies the style with its moderate eave overhang, inset double carport, and red brick exterior. The windows are replacements. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 48 (BL 223) Monroe House
Bladen County

This house has been destroyed since original survey

No. 49 (BL 313) Sammy K. Phillips House
Bladen County

This typical, ca. 1954, brick Ranch house has a red brick interior, a picture window, an attached garage, and two-over-two horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 50 (BL 314) Store/Gas Station, West Side of NC HWY 87
Bladen County

Typical of the 1950s, this one-story concrete block gas station features large store front windows and glazed entry doors. The pumps have been removed from the property, but the island where the pumps were located still remains. The structure lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 51 (BL 315) Dora S. Register House
Bladen County

This ca. 1930, weatherboard clad, hipped-roof house is missing its original porch and the windows have been altered. The house lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 52 (BL 316) Food Plus Gas Station, West Side of NC HWY 87
Bladen County

Built ca. 1957, this concrete block building has been significantly altered. The windows, doors, roofing, and service pump islands have all been replaced. The gas station lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 53 (BL 317) Bladen Springs Community Club House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1950, this one-story log structure has been covered on the exterior with plywood panels. The front porch is a one-bay front-gabled entry that is supported by timber that has not been milled. The windows are six-over-six wooden sash. This structure lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 54 (BL 318) Steven W. Rains House
Bladen County

Typical of the 1920s, this one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled Craftsman/Bungalow house features exposed rafter tails and a hip-roofed porch on the front elevation. The turned wooden posts, on brick pedestals, supporting the porch roof and the turned balusters are probably replacements. The windows are replacements. The house lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 55 (BL 319) Jane Benovitz House
Bladen County

This altered Ranch-style house has replacement siding, windows, and porch posts. The form of the house remains intact, but lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 57 (BL 176) Dr. Neil Graham House
Bladen County

This ca. 1829 house has been significantly altered, and the original form or style of the house is no longer apparent from the exterior. The house lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 58 (BL 321) Elizabeth G. Priest House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1957, this altered house has replacement siding and windows, brick infill between the brick piers, and a large addition appended to the side of the house. The original house is side-gabled and one-room deep with an integral shed addition off the rear elevation. The front elevation features two separate entry doors under a front gabled porch that is supported by timber that has not been milled and rests on brick piers. The house lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 59 (BL 322) Guyton House
Bladen County

Typical of the 1950s, this two-story house features a picture window, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, a low-pitched hipped roof, and a variety of wall cladding. The house lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 60 (BL 323) Guyton House II
Bladen County

This vacant house was built ca. 1948 and is currently in deteriorated condition. The porch is in ruinous condition. The exterior walls of this house are clad in weatherboard and the front-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 61 (BL 324) Priest House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1960, this one-story Ranch-style house features a brick exterior, a picture window, a front gabled entry porch, and replacement one-over-one sash windows. A common house type, it lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 62 (BL 325) Hazel Finn House
Bladen County

This altered, one-story, hip-roofed cottage, was built ca. 1900. It has a hip-roofed front porch with a bay window to one side and a mix of original two-over-two windows and later replacements. The original chimneys were removed and the porch and foundation altered. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 64 (BL 326) Hobson S. Morgan House
Bladen County

This one-story house was built ca. 1930 but has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and an addition that has been added to the side elevation. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 65 (BL 327) Jerry Roberson House
Bladen County

This typical, ca. 1930, Craftsman/Bungalow-style house has multiple roof planes, a full-width porch supported by square columns, a porte cochere, a side exterior brick chimney, and a mix of four-over-one and replacement windows. A large one-story addition has been appended to the rear corner of the house. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 66 (BL 328) Three Houses, West Side NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This resource consists of three small dwellings that are in very poor condition and appear to date from the late nineteenth century. House (A) is a one-story structure that rests on a foundation of brick and features exterior walls clad in board-and-batten and a side-gable roof covered in 5-V crimped metal. House (B) rests on a combination of brick and concrete block piers. It is a T-shape structure with a center brick chimney and exterior walls clad in board-and-batten siding and a gabled roof covered in 5-V crimped metal. House (C) is a one-story structure that rests on concrete block piers. It has exterior walls that are clad in weatherboard and a side-gable roof covered in 5-V crimped metal. These structures lack the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 67 (BL 329) House, 14343 NC HWY 87

Bladen County

Inspired by the nationally popular Tudor Revival style, this one-and-one-half-story, double pile dwelling from the 1950s has a dominant front-facing gable, an offset gable porch, and pairs of six-over-six wooden sash windows. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 68 (BL 330) Elmwood Lodge

Bladen County

Built in the 1950s this one-and-one-half story lodge is constructed of concrete block, has a gabled roof covered in 5-V crimped metal, and windows that are a mix of original six-over-six sash and replacement windows. The roof features exposed rafter tails. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 69 (BL 331) Old General Store, North Side of SR 1725

Bladen County

This wooden frame structure is in ruins and lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 70 (BL 332) Hobson S. Morgan House II

Bladen County

Built during the late nineteenth century, this house features a projecting gabled bay extension at its front elevation. Though the house retains its original weatherboarding and most of its two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, two gabled dormers were added ca. 2000; likewise other additions from this later period have taken place at the side and rear elevations. Due to this extensive alteration, this house lacks the integrity requisite for National Register listing.

No. 72 (BL 333) Alex Williams, Sr. House

Bladen County

This altered house built in the 1940s has a front porch that has been enclosed, several additions to the sides and rear elevations, an added carport, and replacement windows. A small shed clad in T-111 siding with a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles is associated with this house. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 73 (BL 192) Clarence Edgar Stevens House

Bladen County

This house has been destroyed since original survey.

No. 74 (BL 334) House, 185 S. Ewell Ferry Road

Bladen County

This L-shaped frame cottage rests on brick piers with concrete block infill. The exterior walls are clad in weatherboard, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 75 (BL 335) Christ Temple Church of God
Bladen County

Built ca. 1940 this altered church features a brick veneer that was added later to the façade of the church, vinyl siding has been added to the side and rear elevations, the Gothic arched entry has been covered with vinyl siding, an illuminated cross has been added above the front entry, and the brick pier foundation is currently covered in vinyl siding. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 78 (BL 338) Ruby Campbell House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1952, this one-story Minimal Traditional style house features exterior walls that are clad in asbestos siding and a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. An addition has been appended to the side of this house, and some of the original windows have been replaced. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 80 (BL 339) Sean Scanlon House
Bladen County

This altered house features replacement windows, replacement siding, and an addition on the side elevation. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 81 (BL 340) Dodds Mill Pond
Bladen County

Built in the mid-twentieth century this reinforced concrete mill dam is a common structure for the area and is not technologically significant. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 82 (BL 341) Culvert, NC HWY 87 and Carvers Creek
Bladen County

Constructed in the mid-twentieth century this reinforced concrete mill dam is a common structure for the area and is not technologically significant. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 83 (BL 342) Nettie A. Moore House
Bladen County

This Craftsman/Bungalow-style house, a common design for the area, features asbestos siding on the exterior walls and a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are the original four-over-one wooden sash windows. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 84 (BL 343) The Lady Bug's Shoppe
Bladen County

This small wooden frame building features exterior walls that are clad in board-and-batten siding and a hipped roof clad in metal panels. This structure is currently vacant and in poor condition. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 85 (BL 344) Doris P. Graham House
Bladen County

This 1947 vernacular style house has been significantly altered with the addition of a brick veneer on the exterior walls, the addition of replacement windows, and the addition of a modern carport. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 86 (BL 345) James Edwards Blanks House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1960 this small L-shaped house features brick veneer on the exterior walls, and the gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. This is a very common design for the area. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 87 (BL 346) Pearlene Bryant House
Bladen County

This one-story wooden frame house has been heavily altered. The exterior of this house is covered in a mix of asbestos siding and T-111 siding, the windows are a mix of six-over-six vinyl and wood sash windows, and the original foundation has been replaced with concrete block. This house is in poor condition and lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 88 (BL 347) Renetta Brown House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1940, this house features exterior walls that are covered in cement-fiber siding, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A large addition has been added to the side elevation of this house, and the windows are a mix of the original three-over-one wooden sash windows and replacement windows. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 89 (BL 348) James G. Flowers House
Bladen County

This 1950s, brick veneered Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, a moderate eave overhang, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 90 (BL 349) James G. Flowers House II
Bladen County

Built ca. 1925, this one-story side-gabled house features exterior walls that are clad in drop siding and four-over-one wooden sash windows. This house is currently vacant and in poor condition. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 91 (BL 350) Martha B. Jackson House
Bladen County

This 1950s, brick veneered Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, a picture window, moderate eave overhang, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion. A second dwelling also located on this property appears to date to the early twentieth century and is in very poor condition. The exterior walls are clad in weatherboard, and the gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal. This second structure also lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 92 (BL 351) Gillespie House
Bladen County

This weatherboard clad, Folk Victorian cottage is missing its front porch and displays the remnants of a Queen Anne-style window in the gable peak of the shingled cross gable. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 93 (BL 352) John O. West House
Bladen County

This 1950s, brick veneered Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, a picture window, moderate eave overhang, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 94 (BL 353) Phillip Little House
Bladen County

Built in 1950, this Minimal Traditional-style house features brick exterior walls and a side-gable roof. The house displays the typical front-facing gable and large side chimney. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 95 (BL 354) Jackson House, 19331 NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This altered house has replacement porch posts and a addition to the side elevation. The windows are replacements. The house no longer retains the architectural integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 96 (BL 355) Mattie H. Settlemyer House
Bladen County

Inspired by the nationally popular Tudor Revival style, this one-and-one-half-story, double-pile dwelling from 1949 has a dominant front-facing gable, an asymmetrical façade, and pairs of six-over-six vinyl sash windows. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 97 (BL 200) John King House
Bladen County

This house has been destroyed since original survey.

No. 98 (BL 356) Tabernacle True Believer Holiness Church and Cemetery
Bladen County

This resource consists of a ca. 1950 one-story stucco-clad church, a fellowship hall, and an associated cemetery. The church features a one-bay entry into a small square vestibule while the sanctuary is rectangular in shape with a gable roof. Originally short wings extended from the side elevations at the rear of the sanctuary giving the church a T-shaped plan. One wing was subsequently extended, giving the building more of an L-shaped plan. A small modern fellowship hall with vinyl siding on the exterior, a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, and French doors is separate from the church. The cemetery appears to date from the 1970s. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 99 (BL 357) George W. Brown House
Bladen County

This typical Craftsman/Bungalow-style house was built ca. 1944. The house is constructed of concrete block, but has the traditional Craftsman details that are found in the brackets under the eaves, the front gable porch supported by posts on piers, and the original six-over-six wooden sash windows. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 100 (BL 358) Store, NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This one-story concrete block building is in ruins. The structure is constructed of concrete block and has a side-gabled roof. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 101 (BL 359) John K. Nicholson, Jr. House
Bladen County

This typical Craftsman/Bungalow-style house was built ca. 1930. The house has the traditional Craftsman details that are displayed in the brackets under the eaves, the front gable porch that is supported by posts on piers, and the original four-over-one wooden sash windows. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 102 (BL 360) Jade Sigmund Ripley House
Bladen County

This Ranch-style house was built ca. 1950 and features exterior walls that are clad in red brick, a shed roof supported by metal posts, and aluminum awning windows. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 103 (BL 361) Abell Cemetery
Bladen County

There are four marked graves for the Abell family in this cemetery as well as several unmarked graves. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 104 (BL 362) Charles M. Hobbs House
Bladen County

This 1950s, brick veneered Ranch house features a front entry porch supported by cast metal posts, a moderate eave overhang, and one-over-one sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 105 (BL 363) Brenda Maultsby House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1929, this one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style house features two-over-two sash windows, brackets under the eaves, exposed rafter tails, a large brick chimney on the side elevation, and tapered wooden columns on brick piers that support an integral porch. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 106 (BL 364) Jimmie CA. Davis House
Bladen County

Inspired by the Craftsman/Bungalow style this one-story concrete block house features a front gable porch supported by tapered wooden columns on piers, altered six-over-eight windows, and exposed rafter tails. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 107 (BL 365) Sherman Milton Macon House
Bladen County

Built in 1960, this Minimal Traditional-style house features exterior walls that are clad in vinyl siding and a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house displays the typical front-facing gable and side chimney. The concrete block store on the property was built more recently. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 108 (BL 366) John T. Benton House
Bladen County

This 1950s, vinyl-siding-clad Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, a picture window, and a moderate eave overhang. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 109 (BL 367) Debbie Ellington House
Bladen County

Built in 1952, this Minimal Traditional-style house features exterior walls that are clad in aluminum siding and a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house displays the typical front-facing gable and one-bay, front gabled entry portico. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 110 (BL 368) Milton Macon House
Bladen County

Built ca. 1939, this house has been significantly altered. The addition of new windows, new siding, new porch supports, and a new addition has altered the original appearance of this house. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 111 (BL 369) Norma S. Clayter House
Bladen County

This 1950s, aluminum-siding-clad Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, a picture window, a moderate eave overhang, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 112 (BL 370) Frankie Mae Benton House
Bladen County

This 1950s, brick veneered Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, a picture window, a moderate eave overhang, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 113 (BL 371) Nettie Sellers House
Bladen County

This late 1950s-1960s, Minimal Traditional house retains original elements including the shed-roof entry porch, a front-facing gable, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 114 (BL 372) William Smith House
Bladen County

This 1960s, brick veneered Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, picture window, moderate eave overhang, and low-pitched hipped roof. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 115 (BL 373) Norman Terry Macon House
Bladen County

This 1950s, brick veneered Ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, picture window, moderate eave overhang, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 116 (BL 374) Bessie Ruth Hawes House
Bladen County

This ca. 1952 one-story, hip-roofed house features exterior walls of concrete block, with brick header sills and brick pedestals supporting the decorative metal porch supports. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 117 (BL 375) Kathy Munn House
Bladen County

This 1940s, Minimal Traditional house features a shed-roof entry porch, a front facing gable, and a mix of the original six-over-six sash windows and replacement windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 118 (BL 376) Eric Eugene Charles House
Bladen County

Built in 1960, this one-story Ranch features an eave overhang, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and an exterior clad in vinyl siding. Behind this house is an outbuilding that has been converted into a house that has two front doors, a side-gable roof, two-over-two horizontal sash windows with metal awnings, and an exterior end chimney. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 119 (BL 377) Store, NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This typical one-story concrete block commercial structure is commonly seen in the area. The windows are covered with security bars and two garage bays are located on the end of the front façade. The building appears to be vacant. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 120 (BL 378) Willie Fogle House
Bladen County

Built in 1954, this one-story brick veneered Ranch-style house features a hipped roof, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, an interior chimney clad in stone, and a large multi-light bay window. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 121 (BL 379) Ruth King House
Bladen County

This house has been significantly altered over the years with the addition of vinyl siding, a new roofing material, replacement windows, and new porch supports. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 122 (BL 380) Dixon House
Bladen County

This one-story wooden frame house has been significantly altered due to the addition of vinyl siding, and the replacement of the foundation and posts on the porte-cochere. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 123 (BL 381) Merley Graham House
Bladen County

This small ca. 1953 wooden frame house features one-over-one sash windows, vinyl siding on the exterior, and a gabled roof covered in 5-V crimped metal. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 124 (BL 382) Store, 25155 NC HWY 87
Bladen County

This abandoned produce stand is a one-story wooden frame structure that is clad in vinyl siding and has a front-gabled roof covered in standing-seam metal. The integral porch is enclosed with chicken wire and has an earthen floor contains the empty wooden stands that once held the produce. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 125 (BL 383) William Dixon House
Bladen County

is turn-of-the-twentieth-century, hip-roofed cottage has and integral porch along the front elevation and an internal brick chimney is clad in vinyl siding. The original windows, porch supports, and foundation have been replaced. This resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 127 (CB 151) Bogan House
Columbus County

This ca. 1948 brick vernacular Ranch-style house features two gabled dormers that are a later addition on the front elevation, replacement windows, and a large multi-light bay window. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 128 (CB 152) Sherman Blanks House

Columbus County

Built in 1953, this one-story brick veneered Ranch-style house features a hipped roof, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, a picture window, and an attached carport. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 129 (CB 153) McNeil House

Columbus County

This late 1950s wooden frame house features exterior walls that are clad in weatherboard and a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. This small house is a very common design for the area. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 130 (CB 154) Betty Brown House

Columbus County

This one-story concrete block home has a hipped roof and two-over-two horizontal sash windows that have been broken. The house appears to have been abandoned. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 131 (CB 155) Concrete Block House

Columbus County

This one-and-one-half-story structure is constructed of concrete block, has a hipped roof, and has two entry doors on the front elevation. The building appears to be vacant. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 132 (CB 156) Corey Shaw House

Columbus County

Inspired by the Ranch style, this one-story house features two-over-two horizontal sash windows, an attached two-car garage, and a single interior brick chimney. The house and five associated outbuildings appear to be vacant. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 133 (CB 157) Gwendolyn Brown House

Columbus County

Built ca. 1945, this one-story, front-gable house features two-over-two horizontal sash windows, a front gabled porch supported by cast metal posts, and exterior walls clad in a mix of brick and vinyl siding. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 134 (CB 158) Edna Dixon House

Columbus County

Inspired by the Craftsman/Bungalow style this one-story, front-gabled house features a foundation of brick piers with concrete block infill, a mix of six-over-six and two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and a front gabled porch with cast metal posts. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 136 (CB 10) Peterson House
Columbus County

This house has been destroyed. The one chimney and half of the other end chimney are the only remnants of this house. This house should be removed from the North Carolina Study List.

No. 137 (CB 159) Christopher Harrelson House
Columbus County

Inspired by the Ranch style, this one-story house built in 1954 displays typical horizontal sash windows, a picture window, and aluminum siding on the exterior. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 138 (CB 160) Roland Burney House
Columbus County

This one-story, side-gable house has been significantly altered with the replacement of most of the original horizontal sash windows with one-over-one windows; a large gabled addition has been added to the rear of the house, and the porch supports and railing have been replaced. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 139 (CB 161) Margaret Heath House
Columbus County

Built ca. 1934, this Craftsman/Bungalow-style house features the typical front-gabled porch with wooden posts on brick pedestals, elbow brackets under the eaves, and four-over-one wooden sash windows. It is possible the porch was altered at a later date. This house is a very common style for the area. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 140 (CB 162) James Saltar House
Columbus County

Built ca. 1935, this one-story Craftsman/Bungalow-style house has been altered by the replacement of the original windows, the addition of concrete block infill between the brick pier foundation, and the addition of vinyl siding on the exterior. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 141 (CB 163) Eason House
Columbus County

Inspired by the Craftsman/Bungalow style, this ca. 1940 house has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding on the exterior walls, the replacement of the original windows, and alterations to the original porch. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 142 (CB 164) Former Gas Station, 5891 NC HWY 87
Columbus County

This former gas station that was built ca. 1940 is in deteriorated condition. This concrete block structure is currently vacant. Due to the condition of the building, this resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 143 (CB 165) Ruins, NC HWY 87
Columbus County

This one-story wooden frame house has been abandoned. The windows are missing and the house is overgrown with vegetation. Due to the condition of the building, this resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 144 (CB 166) Foster Brooks House
Columbus County

Built ca. 1930, this one-story Craftsman/Bungalow-style house has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding on the exterior walls. Concrete block infill has been added between the brick pier foundation, and the wooden porch supports have been replaced. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

CCR No. 145 (CB 167) Thelma Larkins House
Columbus County

Built ca. 1960, this Ranch-style house features exterior walls that are clad in aluminum siding, and a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house and the associated secondary dwelling are in poor condition. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 146 (CB 168) David Moore House
Columbus County

Built ca. 1941, this one-story, side-gabled house has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior walls, the addition of replacement windows, and the addition of a modern back porch. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 147 (CB 169) Robert Carroll House
Columbus County

This 1950s, brick-veneered Ranch house retains original elements including the integral front entry porch, a picture window, an attached garage, and a low-pitched side-gabled roof. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 148 (CB 170) William Woodburn House
Columbus County

Inspired by the Tudor Revival style this house features a dominant front-facing gable, a brick exterior, a front entry with a classical door surround, and six-over-six sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 149 (CB 171) Velma Hargrove House
Columbus County

This Craftsman/Bungalow style house was built ca. 1934 and retains original elements including the integral front screened porch, brackets under the eaves, and the original four-over-one windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 150 (CB 172) Troy's Produce
Columbus County

This currently one-story wooden frame structure was formerly used as a produce stand. The structure has been altered; it is clad in weatherboard siding, but a shed roof addition that spans the entire length of the front façade is enclosed in plywood panels. A shed porch has been added to the side elevation. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 151 (CB 173) Eleanor Troy House
Columbus County

Built ca. 1950, this one-story concrete block house features a front facing gable, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, and a picture window. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 152 (CB 174) Marvin Brown House
Columbus County

This Ranch-style house was built in 1949 and alterations include the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior, the addition of replacement windows, and the porch supports and railing have been replaced. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 153 (CB 175) Brown's Lube, Tire, and Motel
Columbus County

Dating to the postwar era, this brick, vernacular-style structure is two stories in height and appended to one side is a one-story gabled wing that contains several motel rooms and a small restaurant. Appended to the other side is a garage service station constructed of concrete block. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 154 (CB 176) Ruins, NC HWY 87
Columbus County

This was a wooden frame dwelling, but is now missing its windows and doors and is overgrown with heavy vegetation. This resource lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 155 (CB 177) Ivan Troy House
Columbus County

This ca. 1946, front-gabled, stucco clad Bungalow has six-over-six sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 156 (CB 178) Martinez House
Columbus County

This house has been extensively altered. Alterations include a new foundation, new vinyl siding, new vinyl sash windows, and new porch supports. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 157 (CB 179) Tammy Perkins House
Columbus County

Built ca. 1958, this Minimal Traditional style house features a dominant front-facing gable, two-over-two horizontal sash windows, a picture window, and a side chimney. This vacant property is in poor condition. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 158 (CB 180) Thelma Peterson House
Columbus County

Now covered with asbestos siding, this ca. 1950 house has original two-over-two, horizontal sash windows and a front-gable entry porch supported by metal posts. The property lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 159 (CB 181) W. Burns House
Columbus County

This wooden frame, cross-gabled bungalow retains its front-gabled porch and tapered columns on brick piers as well as its weatherboard exterior. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 160 (CB 8) Beckwith House
Columbus County

This one-and-a-half-story, brick veneered, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow retains its front-gabled porch and nine-over-one windows, but original porch supports are missing. The style of the house is common and lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 162 (CB 183) Riegelwood Neighborhood West
Columbus County

This neighborhood is a collection of 1950s brick Ranch houses with some infill of other house styles of the mid-twentieth century. Due to the popularity of the Ranch style and numbers of neighborhoods that reflect the same appearance as this neighborhood, this resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 164 (CB 185) East Columbus Public Library
Columbus County

Built in 1906, this building was originally the Seaboard Airline Railway train station that was located in Delco. The building was moved in 1979 to Riegelwood, and then it was moved to its current location in 2004. The building was altered with an addition to the south rear elevation. A train car was appended to the building, and the interior was altered to create a library. Due to the lack of integrity in its surroundings and the altered appearance of the train station on the interior and exterior, this resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 165 (CB 186) Riegelwood Dixie Youth Baseball Park
Columbus County

This resource was constructed in 1952 and is a collection of buildings and fields that include two baseball diamonds, four concrete block dugouts, one brick concession stand, a two-story concrete block announcers booth, a brick restroom, a concrete block picnic facilities/offices, and an additional brick shelter. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 166 (CB 187) Riegelwood Neighborhood East
Columbus County

This neighborhood is a collection of 1950s brick Ranch houses with some infill of other house styles of the mid-twentieth century. Due to the popularity of the Ranch style and numbers of neighborhoods that reflect the same appearance as this neighborhood, this resource lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 167 (CB 188) Riegelwood Baptist Church
Columbus County

Built in 1960, this large brick church features several large brick additions that have been added throughout the short history of this church. The roof is gabled and covered in asphalt shingles. The property lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 168 (CB 189) Kenneth Watts House
Columbus County

This ca. 1950 Ranch-style house features a wide overhanging eave, six-over-six vinyl sash windows, a front-gabled porch, and a low side-gabled roof. The exterior is a mix of aluminum siding and stone veneer. The property lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 170 (CB 191) Riegelwood Local 738
Columbus County

This rectangular building features exterior walls that are clad in brick and vinyl siding in the gable ends. The front gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There are no windows. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 171 (CB 192) CSX Transportation
Columbus County

This 1950s building features exterior walls that are clad in metal panels and a front gabled roof covered in metal. The windows are four or six-light hopper-style aluminum windows. A smaller building of the same style and building materials is located to the side of this building. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 172 (CB 193) Train Building, North Side of Old NC 87
Columbus County

This is a small building with exterior walls that are clad in corrugated metal and a gabled roof. The windows are eight-over-eight sash with security bars. It appears to be used for storage in relation to the railroad. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 173 (CB 194) Countryside Florist
Columbus County

Built ca. 1951, this brick veneered building displays wide eave overhangs and a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The windows are large 24-light industrial style windows with concrete sills. This building sits along the railroad track and may have been associated with the railroad at one time. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 174 (CB 195) Canal Wood, LLC
Columbus County

Built ca. 1952, this square building features exterior walls that are clad in brick and a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The building has wide eave overhangs and displays six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows. This building sits along the railroad track, and may have been associated with the railroad at one time. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 175 (CB 196) James Morris House
Columbus County

This 1954, side-gabled, stucco-clad Minimal Traditional house has replacement windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 176 (CB 197) James Munroe House
Columbus County

This ca. 1950 Bungalow inspired house has replacement siding, roofing, and windows. The property lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 177 (CB 198) Andrea Hovanec House
Columbus County

Built in 1938, this two-story brick veneered house is currently vacant. The house features a hipped roof, a large porch with square columns, and a porte cochere. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 178 (CB 199) Dorothy Prioleau House
Columbus County

Built in the 1950s, this two-story house has a brick exterior and six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 180 (CB 200) J. Amentt House
Columbus County

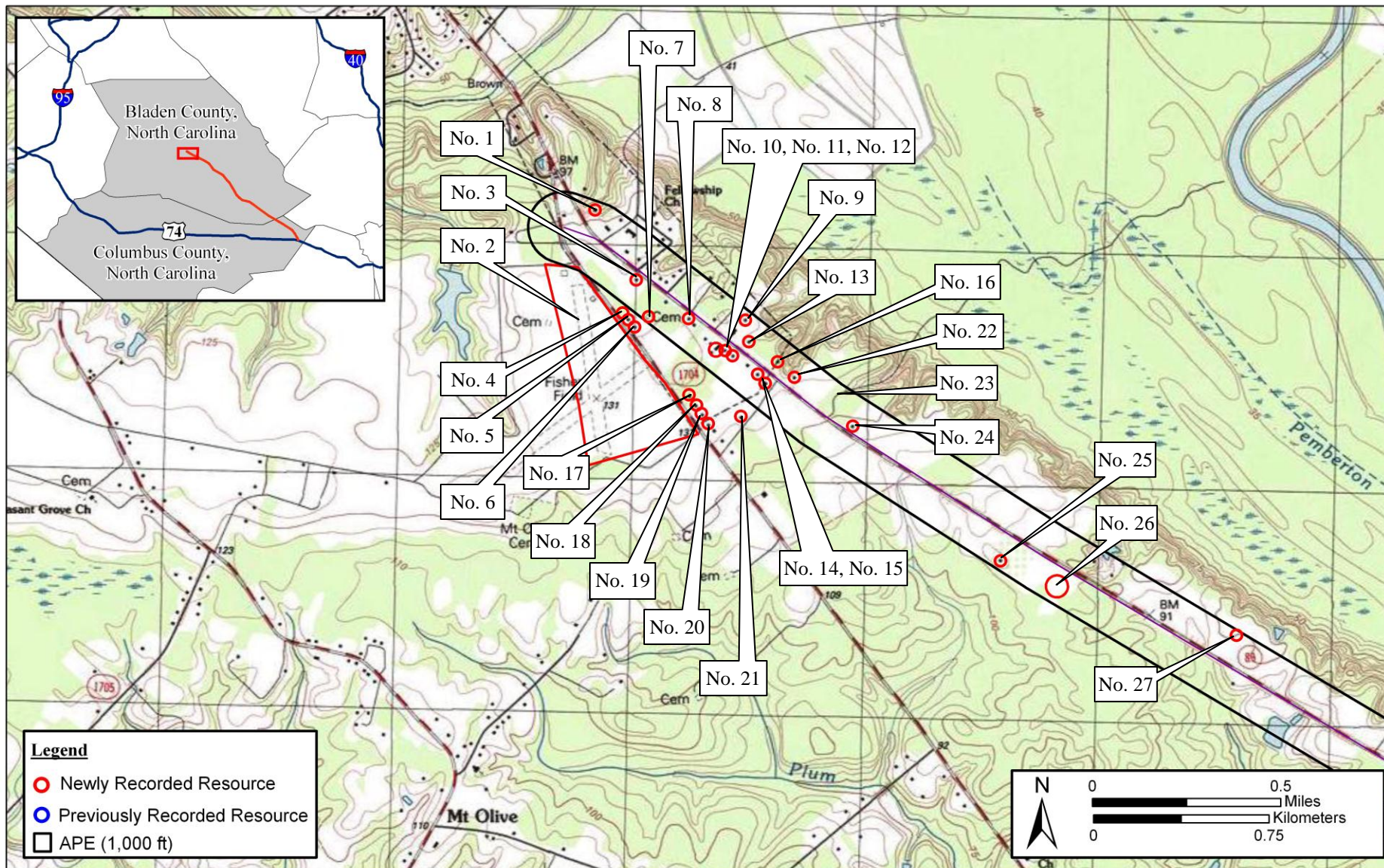
Built in the 1950s, this one-story cottage has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

No. 181 (CB 201) David Williamson House
Columbus County

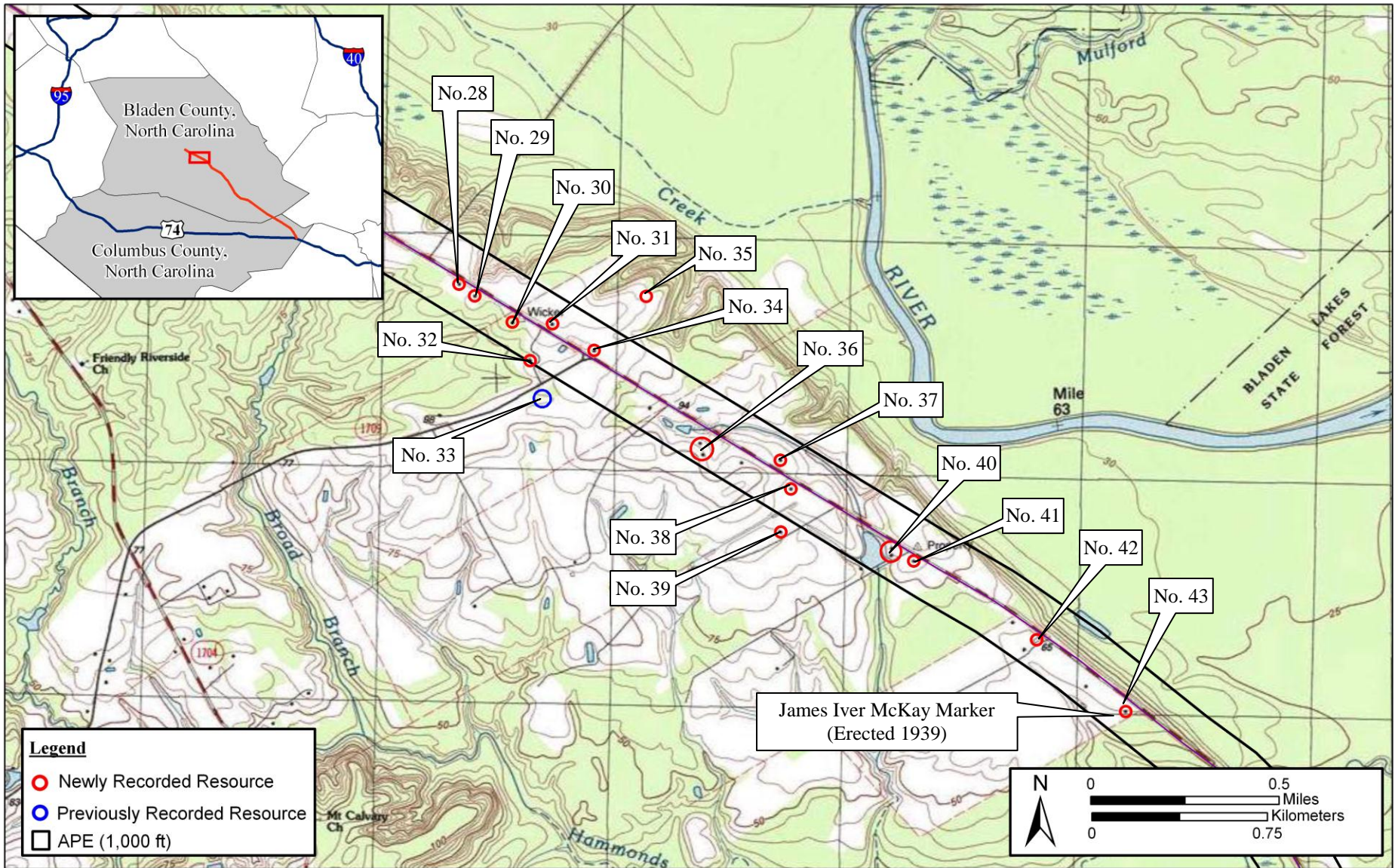
This one-story Minimal Traditional house features asbestos siding on the exterior walls, a one-bay front-gabled entry porch, and two-over-two horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

APPENDIX B

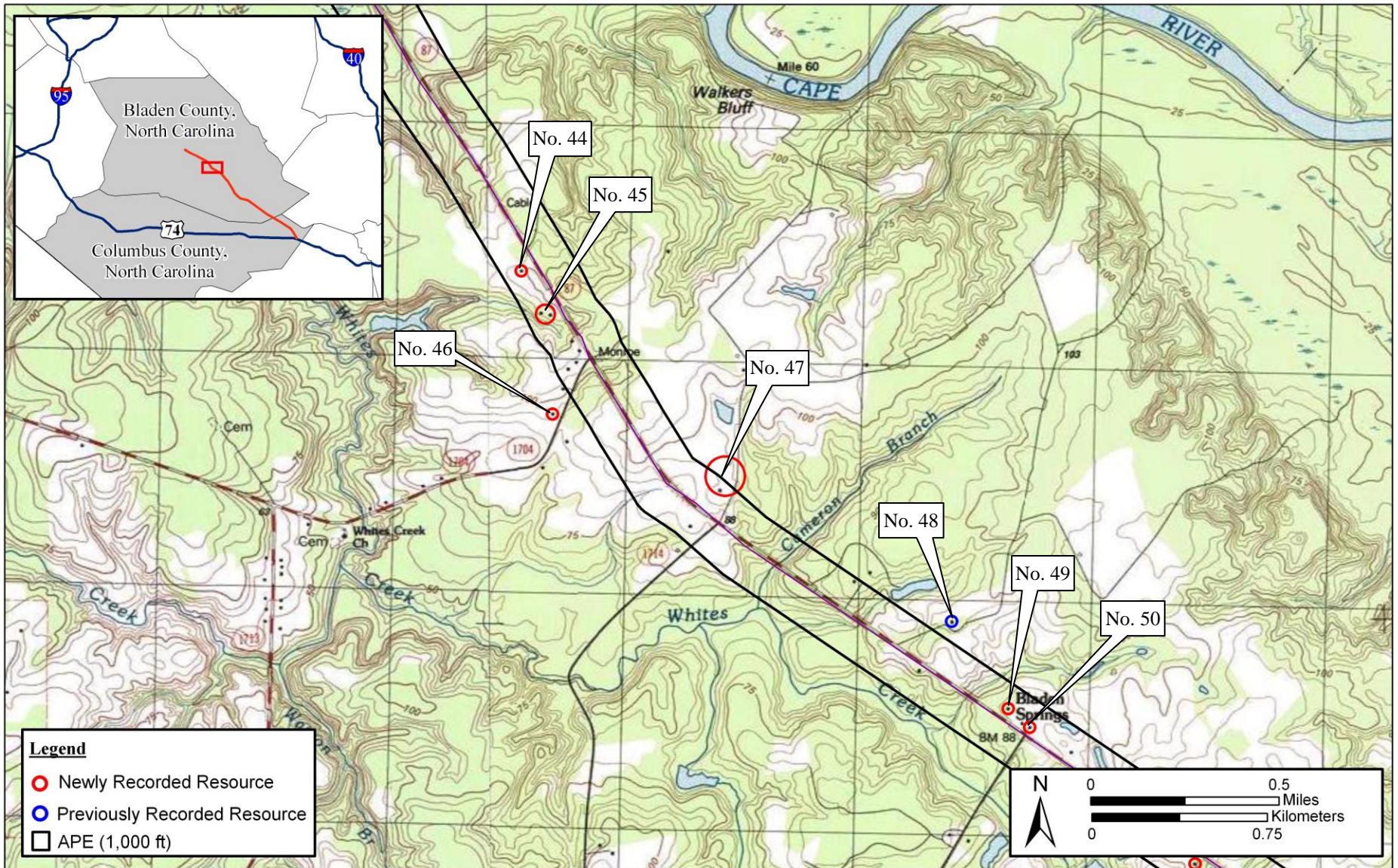
MAPPED LOCATIONS OF SURVEYED RESOURCES



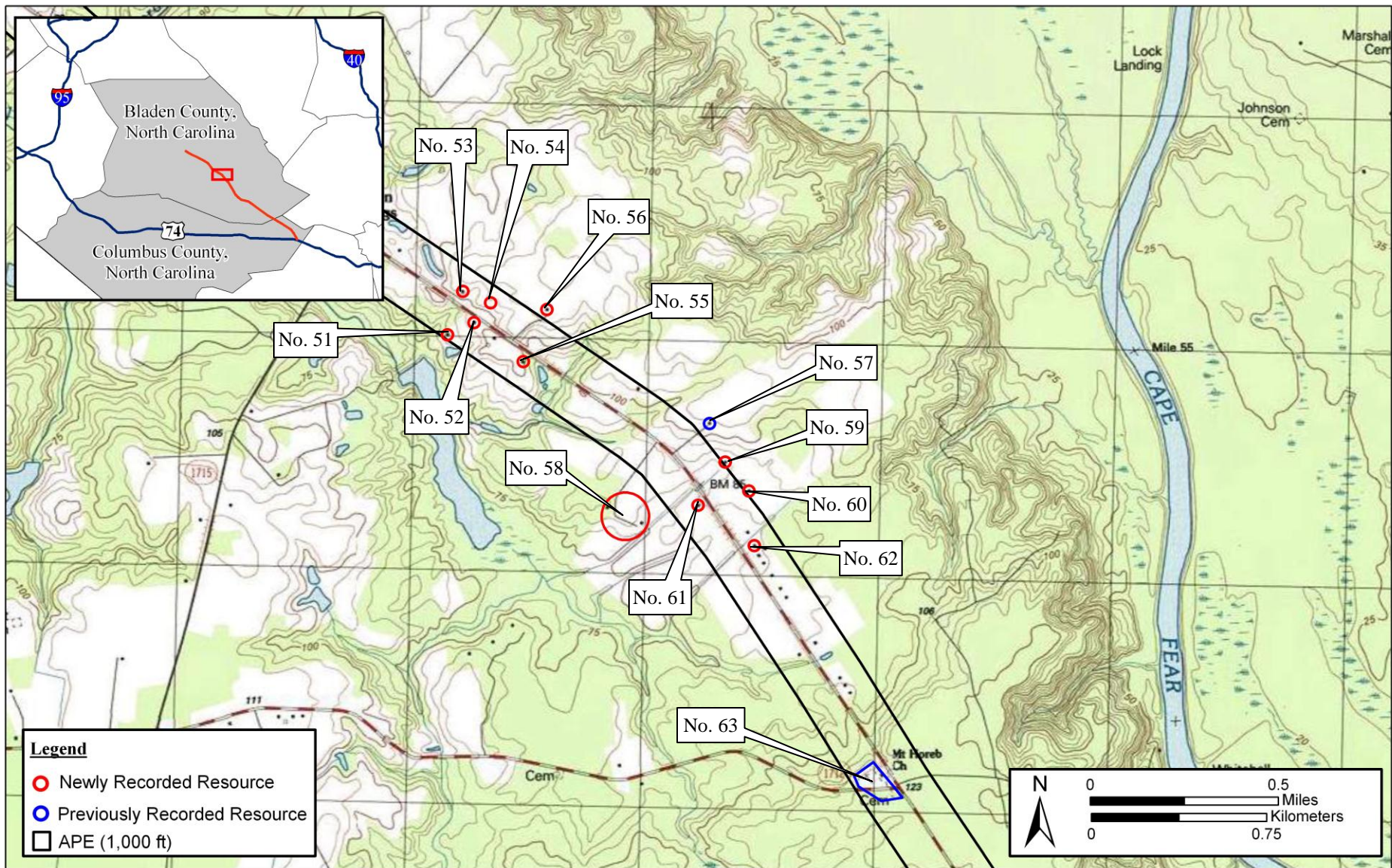
Map 1: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Elizabethtown South, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.



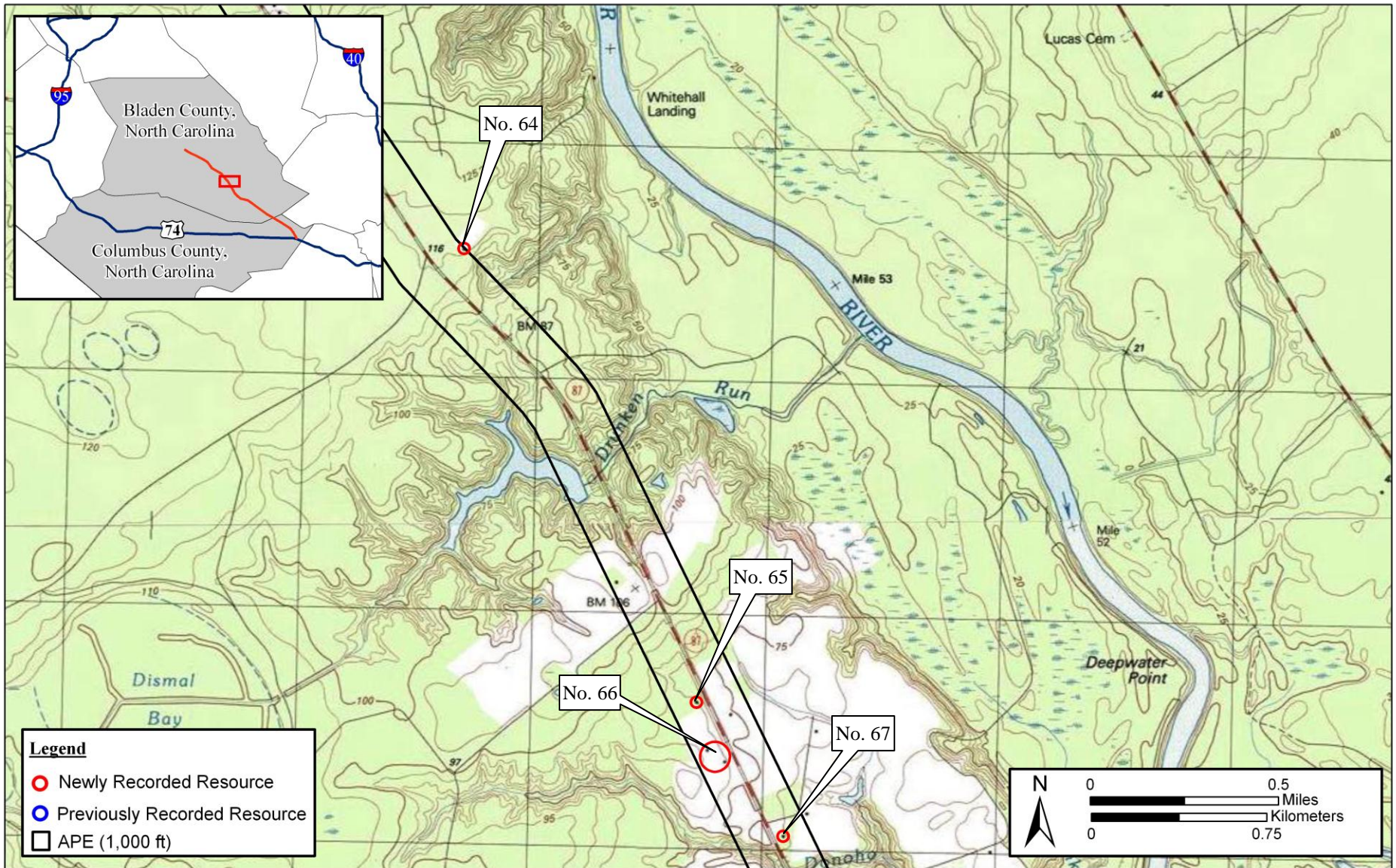
Map 2: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Elizabethtown South, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.



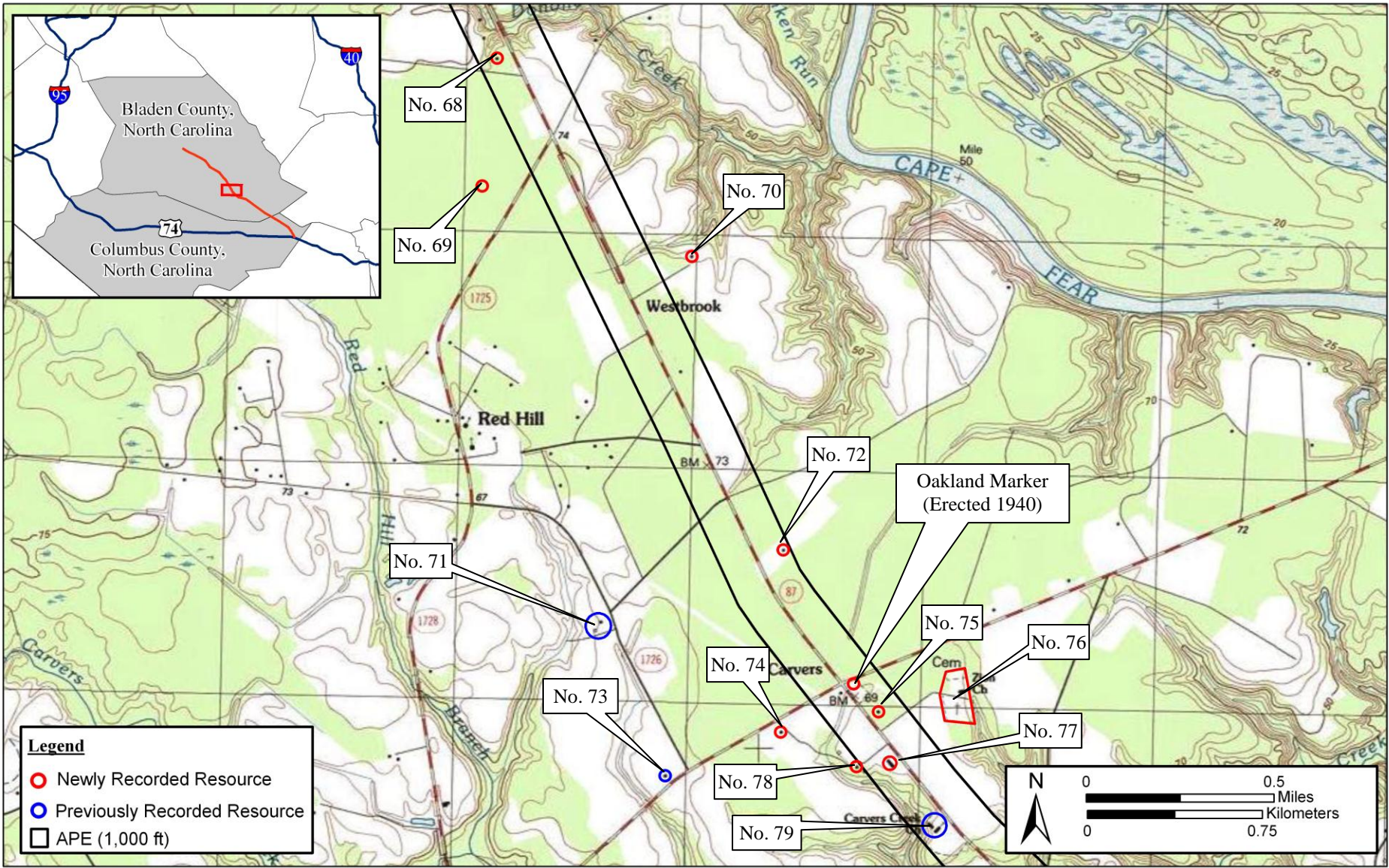
Map 3: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Singletary Lake, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.



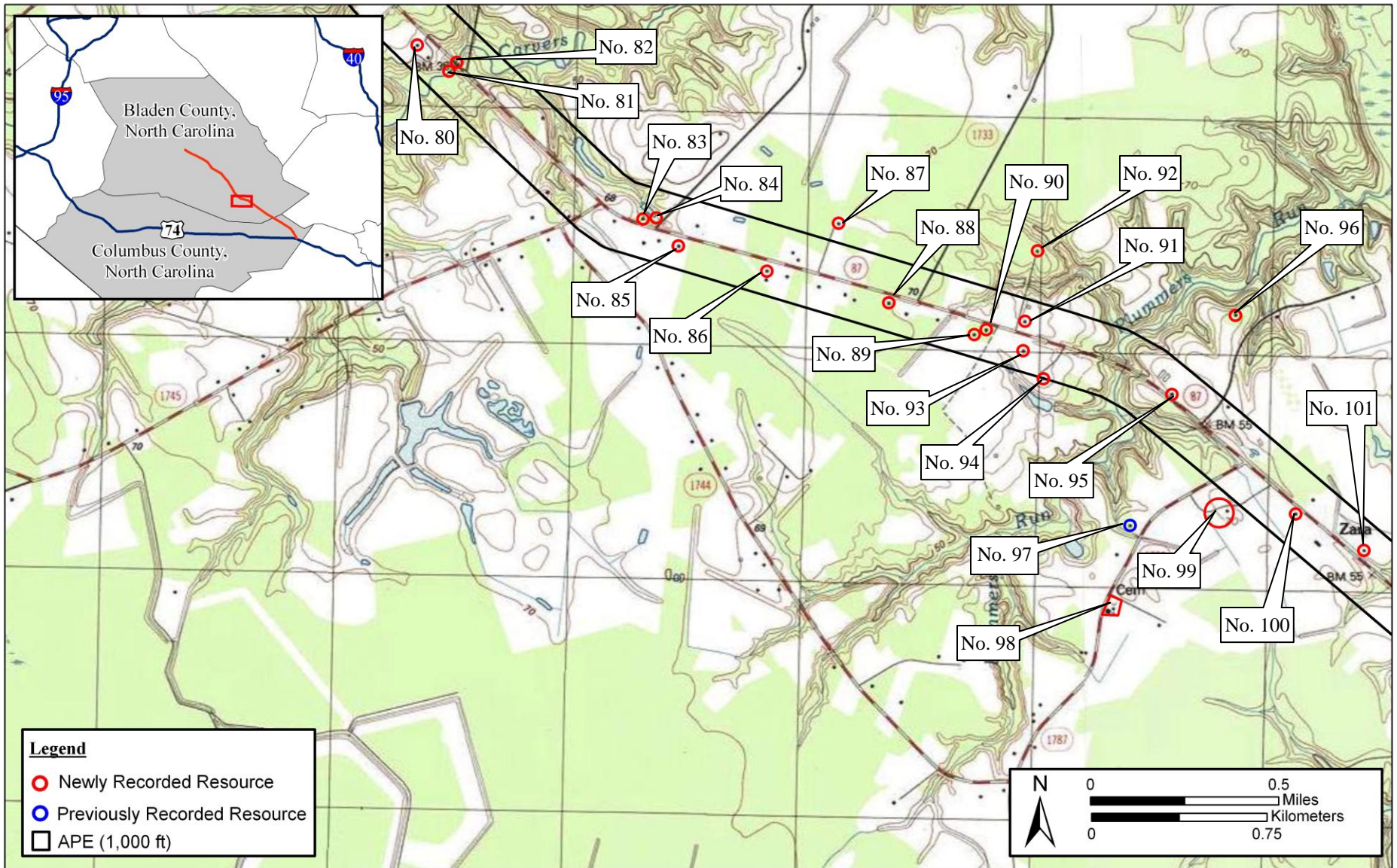
Map 4: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Singletary Lake, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.



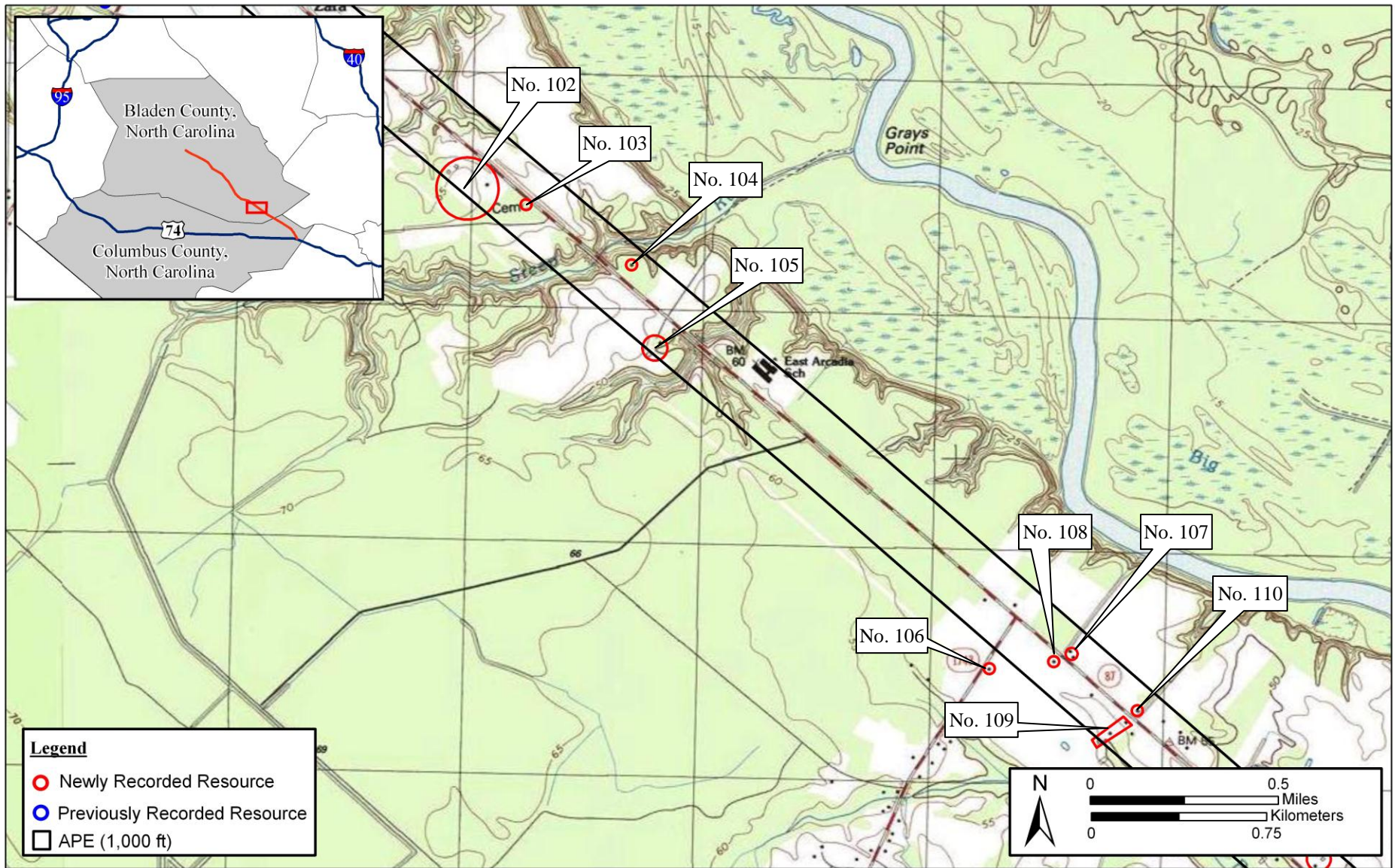
Map 5: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Singletary Lake and Council, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangles.



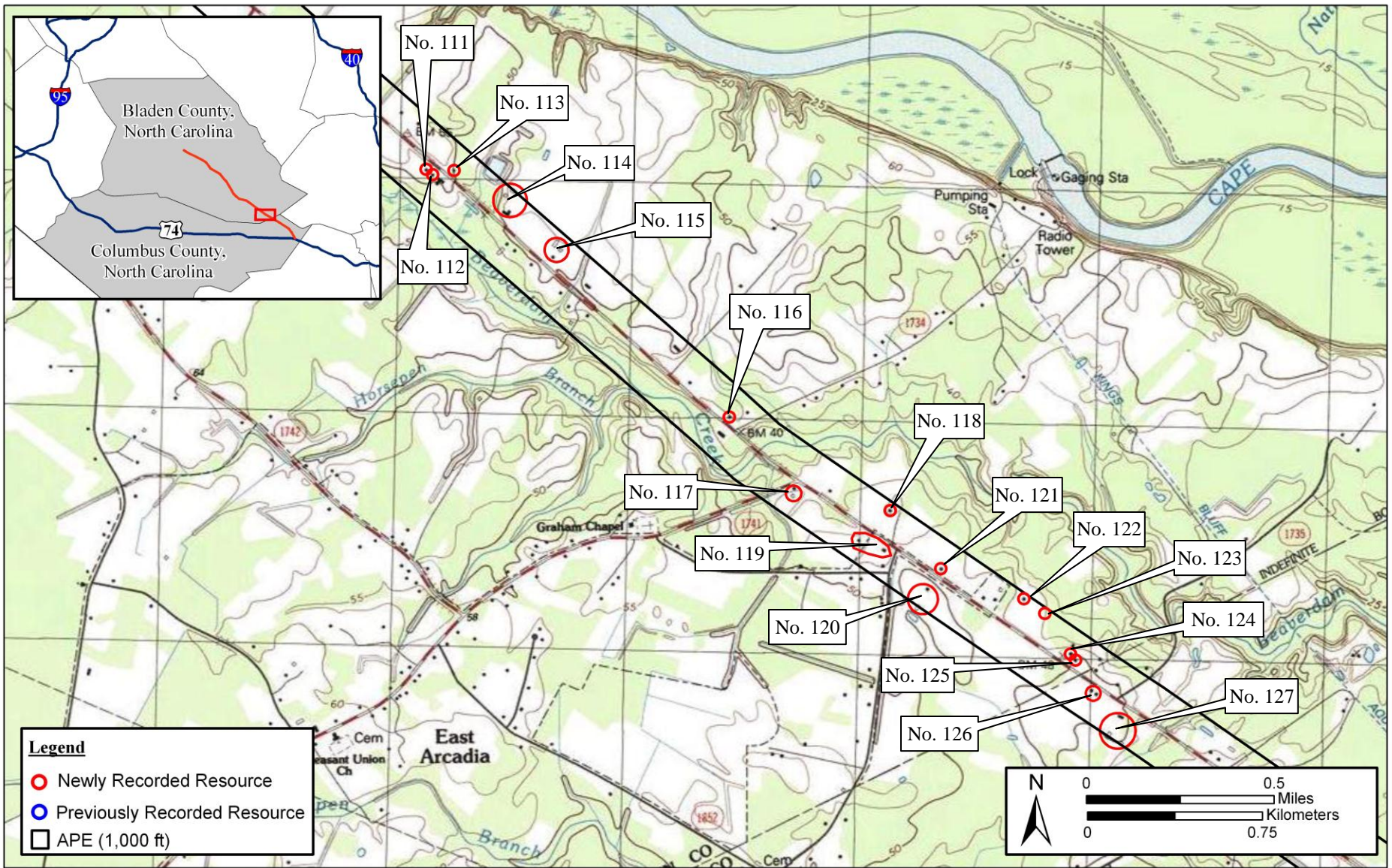
Map 6: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Council, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.



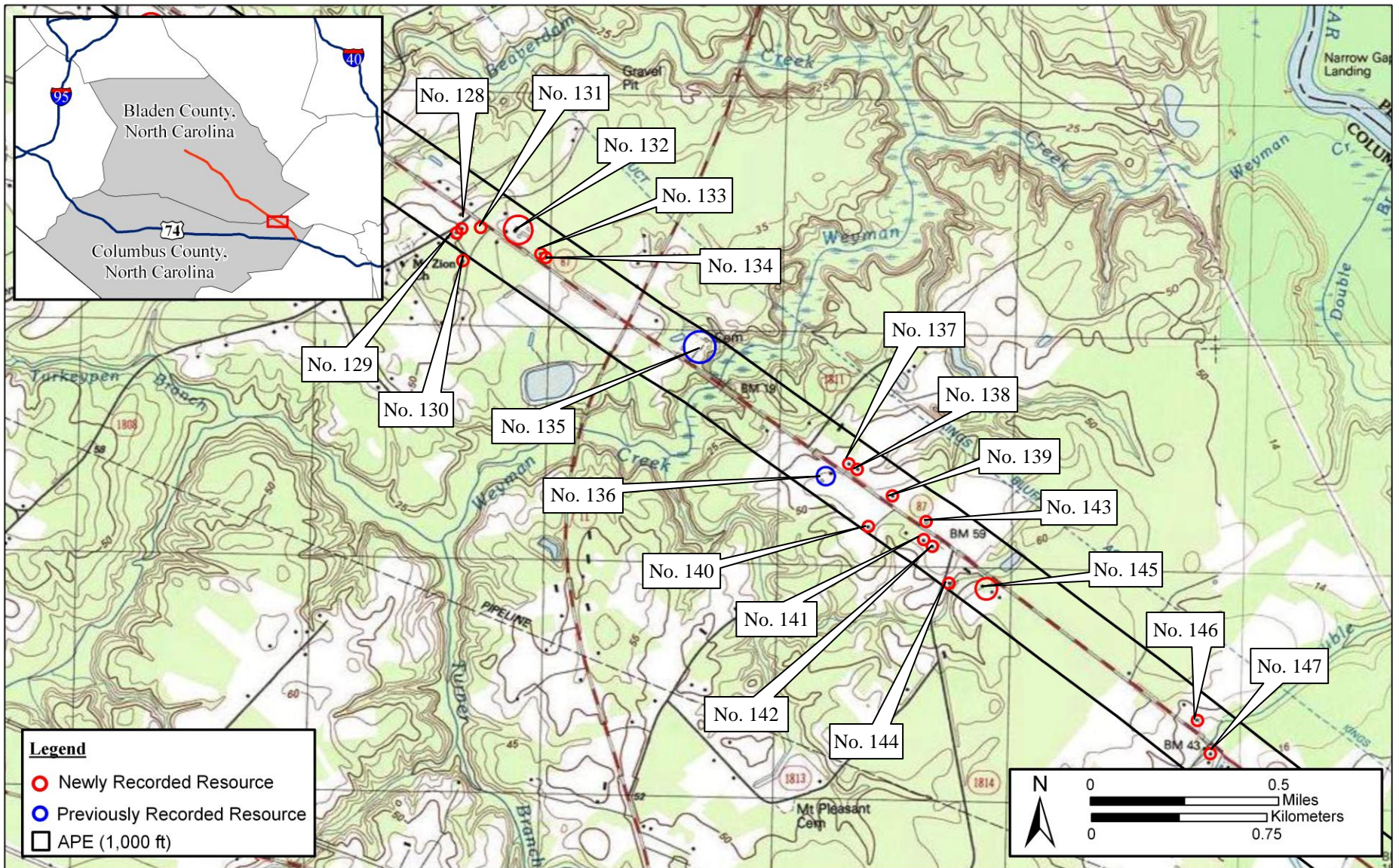
Map 7: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Council and Kelly, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangles.



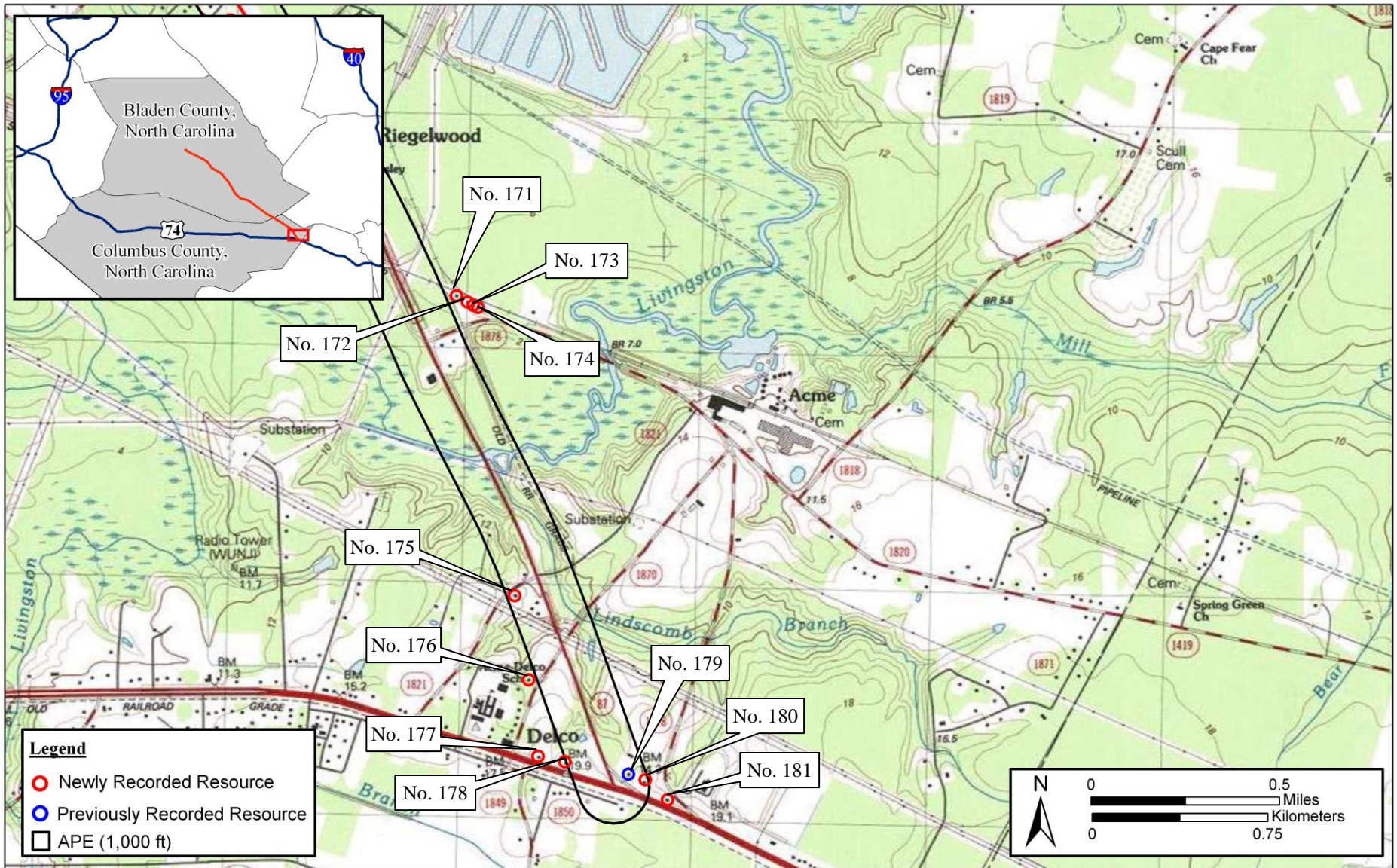
Map 8: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Kelly, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.



Map 9: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Kelly, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.



Map 10: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Kelly and Freeman, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangles.



Map 12: Location of the APE (Black), Newly Recorded Resources (Red) and Previously Recorded Resources (Blue), Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Acme, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle.

APPENDIX C

RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS



No. 1 (BL267) Daniel E. Harbaugh House



No. 2 (BL 268) Curtis L. Brown, Jr. Field



No. 3 (BL269) Ace Wrecker



No. 4 (BL270) Walter McDuffie House



No. 5 (BL271) Virginia Ann Cashwell House



No. 6 (BL272) Bryan L. Barnes House



No. 7 (BL273) Cemetery Behind 491 Airport Road



No. 8 (BL274) Marion Davis House



No. 9 (BL275) Collapsed House



No. 10 (BL276) McDuffie Pest Control



No. 11 (BL277) William Roger Smith House



No. 12 (BL278) Walter McDuffie House



No. 13 (BL279) Jerry Tatum House



No. 14 (BL280) Walter McDuffie House II



No. 15 (BL281) Herbert Ward, Jr. House



No. 16 (BL282) Richard Bridgers House



No. 17 (BL283) Fletcher Kemp House



No. 18 (BL284) John Floyd Raynor House



No. 19 (BL285) Dana McDuffie House



No. 20 (BL286) James R. Tessenaar House



No. 21 (BL287) Ruby J. Townsend House



No. 22 (BL288) Mary Bridgers House



No. 23 (BL289) Joseph Strange Russ House



No. 25 (BL291) Hutchinson House



No. 26 (BL292) Tobacco Barn Complex



No. 27 (BL293) Red Barns



No. 28 (BL294) George Meares House



No. 29 (BL295) Isaac Wilkins House



No. 30 (BL296) John R. Sebastian House



No. 31 (BL297) Miles H. Hair House



No. 32 (BL298) Bill Hair House



No. 33 (BL237) Hair House



No. 34 (BL299) Store, NC HWY 87



No. 35 (BL300) Marsha Howell House



No. 36 (BL301) Robert Gause House



No. 37 (BL302) Steven Tatum House



No. 38 (BL303) Virginia Watts House



No. 39 (BL304) Elkins Farm House



No. 40 (BL305) Margaret Beard House



No. 41 (BL306) David Greene House



No. 42 (BL307) Barn, NC HWY 87



No. 43 (BL308) Linda H. White, Trustee House



No. 44 (BL309) Allen Clark House



No. 45 (BL310) John P. Smith House



No. 46 (BL311) Leon Blue House



No. 47 (BL312) Jerry L. Graham House



No. 49 (BL313) Sammy K. Phillips House



No. 50 (BL314) Store/Gas Station North of NC HWY 87



No. 51 (BL315) Dora S. Register House



No. 52 (BL316) Food Plus Gas Station



No. 53 (BL317) Bladen Springs Community Club House



No. 54 (BL318) Steve W. Rains House



No. 55 (BL319) Jane Benovitz House



No. 57 (BL176) Dr. Neil Graham House



No. 58 (BL321) Elizabeth G. Priest House



No. 59 (BL322) Guyton House



No. 60 (BL323) Guyton House II



No. 61 (BL324) Priest House



No. 62 (BL325) Hazel Finn House



No. 64 (BL326) Hobson S. Morgan House



No. 65 (BL327) Jerry Roberson House



No. 66 (BL328) Three Houses, House A, West Side of NC HWY 87



No. 66 (BL328) Three Houses, House B, West Side of NC HWY 87



No. 66 (BL328) Three Houses, House C, West Side of NC HWY 87



No. 67 (BL329) House, 14343 NC HWY 87



No. 68 (BL330) Elmwood Lodge



No. 69 (BL331) Old General Store, North Side of SR 1725



No. 70 (BL332) Hobson S. Morgan House II



No. 72 (BL333) Alex Williams, Sr. House



No. 74 (BL334) House, 185 S. Ewell Ferry Road



No. 75 (BL335) Christ Temple Church of God



No. 78 (BL338) Ruby Campbell House



No. 80 (BL339) Sean Scanlon House



No. 81 (BL340) Dodds Mill Pond



No. 82 (BL341) Culvert, HWY NC 87 over Carvers Creek



No. 83 (BL342) Nettie A. Moore House



No. 84 (BL343) The Lady Bug's Shoppe



No. 85 (BL344) Doris P. Graham House



No. 86 (BL345) James Edwards Blanks House



No. 87 (BL346) Pearlene Bryant House



No. 88 (BL347) Renetta Brown House



No. 89 (BL348) James G. Flowers House



No. 90 (BL349) James G. Flowers House II



No. 91 (BL350) Martha B. Jackson House



No. 92 (BL351) Gillespie House



No. 93 (BL352) John O. West House



No. 94 (BL353) Phillip Little House



No. 95 (BL354) Jackson House



No. 96 (BL355) Mattie H. Settlemyer House



No. 98 (BL356) Tabernacle True Believer Holiness Church and Cemetery



No. 99 (BL357) George W. Brown House



No. 100 (BL358) Store, West Side NC HWY 87



No. 101 (BL359) John K. Nicholson, Jr. House



No. 102 (BL360) Jade Sigmund Ripley House



No. 103 (BL361) Abell Cemetery



No. 104 (BL362) Charles M. Hobbs House



No. 105 (BL363) Brenda Maultsby House



No. 106 (BL364) Jimmie C. Davis House



No. 107 (BL365) Sherman Milton Macon House



No. 108 (BL366) John T. Benton House



No. 109 (BL367) Debbie Ellington House



No. 110 (BL368) Milton Macon House



No. 111 (BL369) Norma S. Clayter House



No. 112 (BL370) Frankie Mae Benton House



No. 113 (BL371) Nettie Sellers House



No. 114 (BL372) William Smith House



No. 115 (BL373) Norman Terry Macon House



No. 116 (BL374) Bessie Ruth Hawes House



No. 117 (BL375) Kathy Munn House



No. 118 (BL376) Eric Eugene Charles House



No. 119 (BL377) Store, SW Corner of NC 87 and Mooretown Road



No. 120 (BL378) Willie Fogle House



No. 121 (BL379) Ruth King House



No. 122 (BL380) Dixon House



No. 123 (BL381) Merley Graham House



No. 124 (BL382) Store, 25155 NC HWY 87



No. 125 (BL383) William Dixon House



No. 127 (CB151) Bogan House



No. 128 (CB152) Sherman Blanks House



No. 129 (CB153) McNeil House



No. 130 (CB154) Betty Brown House



No. 131 (CB155) Concrete Block House



No. 132 (CB156) Corey Shaw House



No. 133 (CB157) Gwendolyn Brown House



No. 134 (CB158) Edna Dixon House



No. 136 (CB10) Peterson House



No. 137 (CB159) Christopher Harrelson House



No. 138 (CB160) Roland Burney House



No. 139 (CB161) Margaret Heath House



No. 140 (CB162) James Saltar House



No. 141 (CB163) Eason House



No. 142 (CB164) Former Gas Station



No. 143 (CB165) Ruins, North Side of NC HWY 87



No. 144 (CB166) Foster Brooks House



No. 145 (CB167) Thelma Larkins House



No. 146 (CB168) David Moore House



No. 147 (CB169) Robert Carroll House



No. 148 (CB170) William Woodburn House



No. 149 (CB171) Velma Hargrove House



No. 150 (CB172) Troy's Produce



No. 151 (CB173) Eleanor Troy House



No. 152 (CB174) Marvin Brown House



No. 153 (CB175) Brown's Lube, Tire, and Motel



No. 154 (CB176) Ruins, 4255 NC HWY 87



No. 155 (CB177) Ivan Troy House



No. 156 (CB178) Martinez House



No. 157 (CB179) Tammy Perkins House



No. 158 (CB180) Thelma Peterson House



No. 159 (CB181) W. Burns House



No. 160 (CB8) Beckwith House



No. 162 (CB183) Riegelwood Neighborhood West



No. 164 (CB185) East Columbus Public Library



No. 165 (CB186) Riegelwood Dixie Youth Park



No. 166 (CB187) Riegelwood Neighborhood East



No. 167 (CB188) Riegelwood Baptist Church



No. 168 (CB189) Kenneth Watts House



No. 170 (CB191) Riegelwood Local 738



No. 171 (CB192) CSX Transportation



No. 172 (CB193) Train Building, North Side Old NC 87



No. 173 (CB194) Countryside Florist



No. 174 (CB195) Canal Wood, LLC



No. 175 (CB196) James Morris House



No. 176 (CB197) James Munroe House



No. 177 (CB198) Andrea Hovanec House



No. 178 (CB199) Dorothy Prioleau House



No. 180 (CB200) J. Amentt House



No. 181 (CB201) David Williamson House

APPENDIX D

QUALIFICATIONS

Education

B.A., History, North Carolina Wesleyan College, 1998, *Summa Cum Laude*
Section 106 in the New Regulatory Environment Workshop, Dr. Lynne Sebastian, 2000

Professional Experience

Bill Hall is Manager of Research and staff historian. He received his BA degree in history from North Carolina Wesleyan College, graduating *Summa Cum Laude*. Mr. Hall prepares the historic contexts and conducts the background research for archaeological and architectural projects. He oversaw the compilation of data from over 2,000 resources for the Tier 1 EIS of Interstate 81 in Virginia. He has a special interest in the American Civil War, conducting research on several Civil War battlefields, including Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania, and Manassas. Mr. Hall also researched and developed the historic context for the All American Engineering facility, which conducted military aviation testing at the Sussex County Airport, Georgetown, Delaware.

Key Projects**Gaston East-West Connector, Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties, NC**

Served as historian responsible for conducting historic background research and analyzing potential for historic sites in all corridor alternatives. The project was conducted for the North Carolina Turnpike Authority.

Fayetteville Festival Park, Cumberland County, NC

Conducted research for, and authored, report detailing archaeological background research for the proposed Fayetteville Festival Park, Cumberland County, NC.

Green Square Project, Wake County, NC

Researcher and author for report on historic context and archaeological potential for the Green Square project in Raleigh, NC.

I-81 Tier I EIS, Eastern VA

Responsible for coordinating research and the compilation of previously recorded resource information for the Tier I EIS covering the 325-mile I-81 corridor in Virginia.

Cultural resources Identification Study for Improvements to US 1, Prince William and Fairfax Counties, VA

Authored the report of findings for the Cultural Resources Identification Survey (Phase I) for improvements to US 1 from the Stafford County line to Route 123 (Project A), Prince William County, VA.

Harrisonburg Southeast Connector Location Study, Rockingham County, VA

Authored the report providing historic context and delineating the boundaries of the Cross Keys Battlefield in conjunction with the proposed Harrisonburg Southeast Connector.

Cultural Resources Survey, Sussex County Airport, Georgetown, Sussex County, DE

Author for report on the All American Engineering complex at the Sussex County Airport in Georgetown, DE. The research was conducted in connection with the cultural resources survey for proposed improvements to the airport.

Tri-County Parkway Location Study, Prince William, Loudoun, and Fairfax Counties, VA

Researched and defined the boundary of the Manassas Battlefield National Register Historic District as it extended into the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Tri-County parkway.

Jennifer Stewart, M.A.

Architectural Historian

Coastal Carolina Research A wholly owned subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.
1601 Saint Andrew St. Tarboro, NC 27886 (252)641-1444

Education

M.A., Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, 2005

B.A., Art Education, Old Dominion University, 1996

Professional Associations

Historic Preservation Commission, Elizabeth City, NC

Professional Experience

Ms. Stewart has extensive experience in the survey and evaluation of architectural resources and historic districts. She has conducted the architectural surveys for a number of transportation projects in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, and Maryland. She has prepared National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for the North Carolina Global TransPark in Lenoir County, North Carolina, and for the Max Brewer Bridge, Treasure Island Causeway, Round Lake District, and Kenwood District in Florida. Ms. Stewart has a special interest in farm buildings and bridges. She has been working with online forms in various states for eight years and is very experienced with the preparation of resource forms.

Key Projects

Architectural Survey, Hertford County, NC

Serving as architectural historian currently conducting an architectural survey for the NC Department of Archives and History in Hertford County.

Architectural Survey, NC 87, Columbus and Bladen Counties, NC

Serving as architectural historian currently conducting an architectural survey for the proposed improvements to NC 87 from US 74 Junction to Elizabethtown Bypass for NCDOT.

Southeastern Parkway and Greenbelt, Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, VA

Served as architectural historian responsible for conducting the survey and evaluation of architectural resources for the location study for the proposed parkway and greenbelt. This study required the compilation of the results of a number of previous reports prepared over a 20-year period, including the review of all previously recorded resources to note their current status and whether they were in the revised corridors. The study also included survey of the revised alignments and the evaluation of resources for NRHP eligibility.

Route 460 Location Study, Prince George and Sussex Counties, VA

Served as architectural historian responsible for the survey and evaluation of architectural resources for the study of the proposed improvements to the 60-mile corridor of Route 460. The survey of the build alternatives resulted in the recording or revisiting of 232 architectural resources and the evaluation of 27 resources. The project was conducted for VDOT.

Harrisonburg Southeast Connector Location Study, Rockingham County, VA

Served as lead architectural historian responsible for the survey and evaluation of resources in the four candidate build alternatives for the Harrisonburg Southeast Connector.

Architectural Survey, Coalfields Expressway, Wise, Dickenson, and Buchanan Counties, VA

Served as architectural historian responsible for the survey and evaluation of architectural resources for the reevaluation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement findings for the Coalfields Expressway (CFX, U.S. Route 121), a proposed four-lane, controlled access, primary highway that is approximately 50 miles in length. The project crossed multiple counties in the western part of the state, and involved the architectural evaluation of several properties within a regional context.

Tri-County Parkway, Prince William, Loudoun, and Fairfax Counties, VA

Served as architectural historian responsible for conducting the survey and evaluation of two candidate build alternatives for the propose Tri-County Parkway in Loudoun, Prince William, and Fairfax Counties.

Education

Ph.D., American Art and Architecture, University of Delaware, 2006
M.A., Architectural History, Utrecht University, The Netherlands, 1994

Professional Associations

Society of Architectural Historians
Vernacular Architecture Forum
National Trust for Historic Preservation

Professional Experience

Dr. Van den Hurk has eighteen years experience documenting historic buildings. This experience includes work in the Netherlands and twelve years in the United States (including documentation and field research in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky). For the last three years Dr. Van den Hurk has been a Lecturer at the College of Design, Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There he taught both historic preservation and architectural history classes. As a researcher, he administered and coordinated a two-year documentation project for historic resources in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, for the New Garden Township Historic Commission. Twenty-five buildings were carefully documented during this period. He has also administered and coordinated the Delaware Threatened Building Survey from 1997 to 1999. He has provided technical support and assisted with field documentation involving architectural photography and production of scaled field drawings.

Key Projects

Mid-Atlantic Historic Buildings and Landscape Survey: Bartley – Tweed Bank Barn, Newark, New Castle County, Delaware. Newark, DE: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design.

Mid-Atlantic Historic Buildings and Landscape Survey: Negendank Bank Barn, Winterthur, New Castle County, Delaware. Newark, DE: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design.

Mid-Atlantic Historic Buildings and Landscape Survey: Stetson-Ellison/Libby, McNeil and Libby Cannery, Houston, Kent County, Delaware. Newark, DE: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design.

Mid-Atlantic Historic Buildings and Landscape Survey: Weldin House, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware. Newark, DE: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design.

Vernacular Architecture Group American Tour, New England, The Delaware Valley, The Chesapeake, Williamsburg Virginia: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Threatened Buildings Documented in New Castle County 2002. Newark, DE: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design.

Mid-Atlantic Historic Building Survey: Star-Spangled Banner Flag House, Baltimore, Maryland. Newark, DE: University of Delaware, Center for Historic Architecture and Design.