

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

March 25, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Improve US 701 Bypass in Whiteville, R-5020,
Columbus County, ER 12-0739

Thank you for your March 14, 2014 transmittal of the above-referenced Historic Structures Survey Report, prepared by Coastal Carolina Research. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the **Beth Isereal/Whiteville Hebrew Center (CB0203)** is eligible for listing in the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criterion C for Architecture as a good example of mid-century modernist architecture rather than under Criterion A for its use as a synagogue. The Criterion A argument for the settlement of the Jewish community is not well supported. The boundaries as described appear appropriate.

We concur that the **Williamson House (CB0204)** is eligible for listing in the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criterion C for Architecture as a modest, yet unique early example of mid-twentieth century modern design and construction in a small rural community. The boundaries as described appear appropriate.

We concur that the **Whiteville High School (CB0205)** is not eligible for listing in the **National Register of Historic Places** due to losses of historic buildings and other changes over time.

There are several typographical errors in the report, including in the end of the secondary dwelling description on page 26 and in the property description of the school. An additional proof reading would be beneficial to the finished product.

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, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Improve US 701 Bypass in Whiteville
Columbus County
Final Identification & Evaluation**

**TIP Project R-5020
WBS # 41499.1.1
FA # NHS-701(15)**

**Prepared for:
The North Carolina Department of Transportation
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch
Century Center
1020 Birch Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27610**

**Prepared by:
Coastal Carolina Research
A wholly owned subsidiary of
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.
P.O. BOX 1198
201 W. Wilson Street
Tarboro, North Carolina 27886**

**Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.
Architectural Historian
Amanda Stamper
and
Lindsay Flood**

NCR-0189

MARCH 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve US 701 Bypass (J. K. Powell Boulevard) in Whiteville, Columbus County. This report represents documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for TIP No. R-5020, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This project is included in the North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) as Project Number R-5020 and is federally funded.

NCDOT staff conducted reconnaissance surveys of the APE in July and August of 2013, and 115 resources 50 years of age or older were identified. On September 3, 2013, the NCDOT and the HPO reviewed the resources identified and determined that three of the surveyed properties required in-depth evaluations of eligibility. NCDOT hired an architectural historian from Coastal Carolina Research (CCR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., to provide architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of these three properties (all containing early- to mid-twentieth-century buildings) in the proximity of US 701 Bypass (J. K. Powell Boulevard).

This report recommends that one of the evaluated properties, Whiteville High School (Parcel ID 0281.04-82-2842.000 + 0281.04-82-4356.000, HPO SSN CB0205), is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and that the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center (Parcel ID 0281.02-85-0098.000, HPO SSN CB0203), and the Williamson House (Parcel ID 0281.04-74-5280.000, HPO SSN CB0204) are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Eligible for the NRHP:

- No. 13 – Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center, 269 West Frink Street
- No. 14 – Williamson House, 315 Washington Street

Not Eligible for the NRHP:

- No. 15 – Whiteville High School, 413 North Lee Street

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary	i
Illustrations	iii
Introduction.....	1
Methodology	1
Physical Environment	5
Summary of Results.....	5
Property Inventory and Evaluations.....	6
Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center	6
Williamson House.....	21
Whiteville High School.....	35
References Cited	55
Appendix A. Concurrence Form	
Appendix B. Properties Deemed Not Eligible for the NRHP	
Appendix C. Qualifications	

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Location of Whiteville and the APE along US 701 Bypass (R-5020).....	2
Figure 2	Location of Evaluated Properties on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a)	3
Figure 3	Location of Evaluated Properties, on the 7.5-minute USGS Whiteville, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangle (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).....	4
Figure 4	View of the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center	6
Figure 5	Sketch Map of the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center	7
Figure 6	View of the Beth Israel Center, Looking Southwest	9
Figure 7	View of the Beth Israel Center, Looking Northeast	9
Figure 8	View of the Beth Israel Center Entrance	10
Figure 9	Detail of Window to the Right of the Entrance	10
Figure 10	Detail of Windows to the Left of the Entrance	11
Figure 11	Detail of Window of the ca. 1966 Addition.....	11
Figure 12	Date Stone at the Northwest Corner	12
Figure 13	Interior Hallway Looking West with Sanctuary to the Left and Ancillary Rooms to the Right.....	12
Figure 14	Interior of the Commemorative Room/Library Added ca. 1966	13
Figure 15	Interior of Sanctuary Looking East with <i>Bimah</i> and Holy Ark	13
Figure 16	Interior of Sanctuary Looking Southwest from <i>Bimah</i>	14
Figure 17	Plat of the Oliver Heights Subdivision in Whiteville Showing Lots # 9, 10, and 11 (Whiteville Plat Book 6, p. 23)	16
Figure 18	Aerial Map of the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).....	20
Figure 19	View of the Williamson House.....	21
Figure 20	Sketch Map of the Williamson House	22

Figure 21	View of Williamson House, Looking Southeast.....	23
Figure 22	Detail of Entrance and Picture Windows on North (Front) Elevation, Looking Southwest.....	23
Figure 23	Detail of Steel Casement Window	24
Figure 24	View of Williamson House, Looking North.....	24
Figure 25	View of Williamson House, Looking Northwest Showing Rear Entrance and Recessed Porch	25
Figure 26	View of Williamson House, Looking East	25
Figure 27	View of the Secondary Dwelling, Looking Southeast.....	27
Figure 28	View of the Secondary Dwelling, Looking South	27
Figure 29	Detail of Window.....	28
Figure 30	View of the Secondary Dwelling, Looking Northeast.....	28
Figure 31	View of Abandoned Pool Looking Southeast.....	29
Figure 32	View of Swing Set, Looking Southeast	29
Figure 33	Plat of the Subdivision of the J. L. Memory Estate in Whiteville Showing Titus Williamson’s Lot (Whiteville Plat Book 4, p. 103).....	31
Figure 34	Aerial Map of the Williamson House, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a)	34
Figure 35	Current View of the Whiteville High School	35
Figure 36	Sketch Map of the Whiteville High School	36
Figure 37	View of Administration Building (A), Looking Northwest.....	37
Figure 38	View of Classroom Building (B), Looking Southwest.....	37
Figure 39	View of Cafeteria (E), Looking Northeast.....	38
Figure 40	Detail of Castellated Cornice on Cafeteria (E)	40
Figure 41	View of Vocational Building (D), Looking North.....	40

Figure 42	View of Science Classroom and Media Center Building (C), Looking Northeast.....	41
Figure 43	View of Covered Walkway Between Classroom Buildings, Looking South.....	41
Figure 44	View of Gymnasium (F), Looking West.....	42
Figure 45	View of Gymnasium (F), Looking Northwest.....	42
Figure 46	View of Original Auditorium (G), Looking Southwest.....	43
Figure 47	Detail of Original Auditorium (G) Window.....	43
Figure 48	View of Former Agricultural Building (H), Looking Northwest.....	44
Figure 49	View of Gym (I), Looking Southwest.....	44
Figure 50	View of Art Building (J), Looking Northwest.....	45
Figure 51	View of Ancillary Building (K), Looking Southwest.....	45
Figure 52	View of Ancillary Buildings (K), Looking Northwest.....	46
Figure 53	Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1910 (built 1905- burned 1923) (Courtesy Whiteville City Schools).....	48
Figure 54	Sheet 6 of the Sanborn Map of Whiteville, NC, Showing Whiteville High School in 1925 (Sanborn 1925).....	48
Figure 55	Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1928 (built 1921 – torn down 1976) and the Auditorium in the Background (built 1927) (Courtesy Whiteville City Schools).....	49
Figure 56	Plat Showing Land Conveyed by Mary A. Schulken (Columbus County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 134, p. 349).....	51
Figure 57	Detail of Sheet 6 of the Sanborn Map of Whiteville, NC, Showing the Whiteville High School and Whiteville Grammar School around 1936 (Sanborn 1925-1948).....	51
Figure 58	Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1940 (built 1936), Looking Northwest (Courtesy Whiteville City Schools).....	52
Figure 59	Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1956 (built 1936), Looking Southwest (Sandspur 1956).....	52

INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve US 701 in Columbus County (TIP No. R-5020). The study limits extend approximately 5.4 miles along U.S. 701, southwest of Whitville, beginning near the intersection with SR 1198, to north of Whiteville, and ending just north of the intersection with U.S. Bypass 74-76 (Figure 1). The project study corridor has a total width of 500 feet. Reconnaissance surveys of the APE were conducted by NCDOT in July and August of 2013, and 115 resources 50 years of age or older were identified. This report includes the results of CCR's architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of three of these properties (all containing early- to mid-twentieth-century buildings) in the proximity of US 701 Bypass (J. K. Powell Boulevard), as well as photos and brief notes for the remaining 112 properties in Appendix B (Figure 1). These properties include: (No. 13) Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center at 269 West Frink Street; (No. 14) the Williamson House at 315 Washington Street; and (No. 15) Whiteville High School at 413 North Lee Street (Figures 2 and 3).

This report contains in-depth eligibility evaluations for the twenty-five properties as well as brief notes and photos for the remaining sixty-one properties in Appendix B.

Since the project is federally-funded the investigations comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The purpose of the Final Identification and Evaluation survey was to identify significant historical architectural resources meeting the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 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 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

This report was prepared by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*¹ and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*. This report meets NCDOT and National Park Service guidelines.

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;

¹ National Park Service, 2013. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60

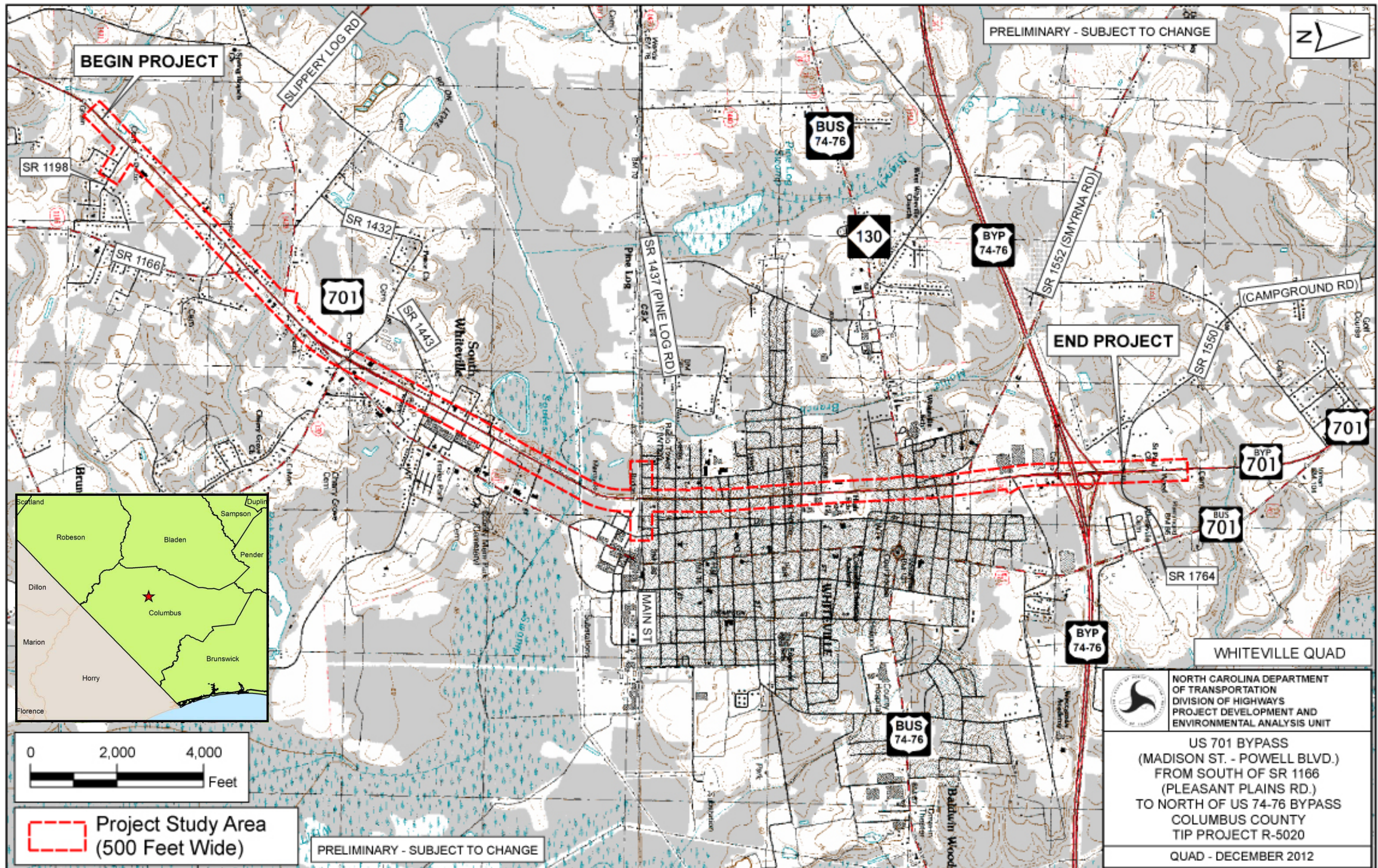


Figure 1: Location of Whiteville and the APE along US 701 Bypass (R-5020).

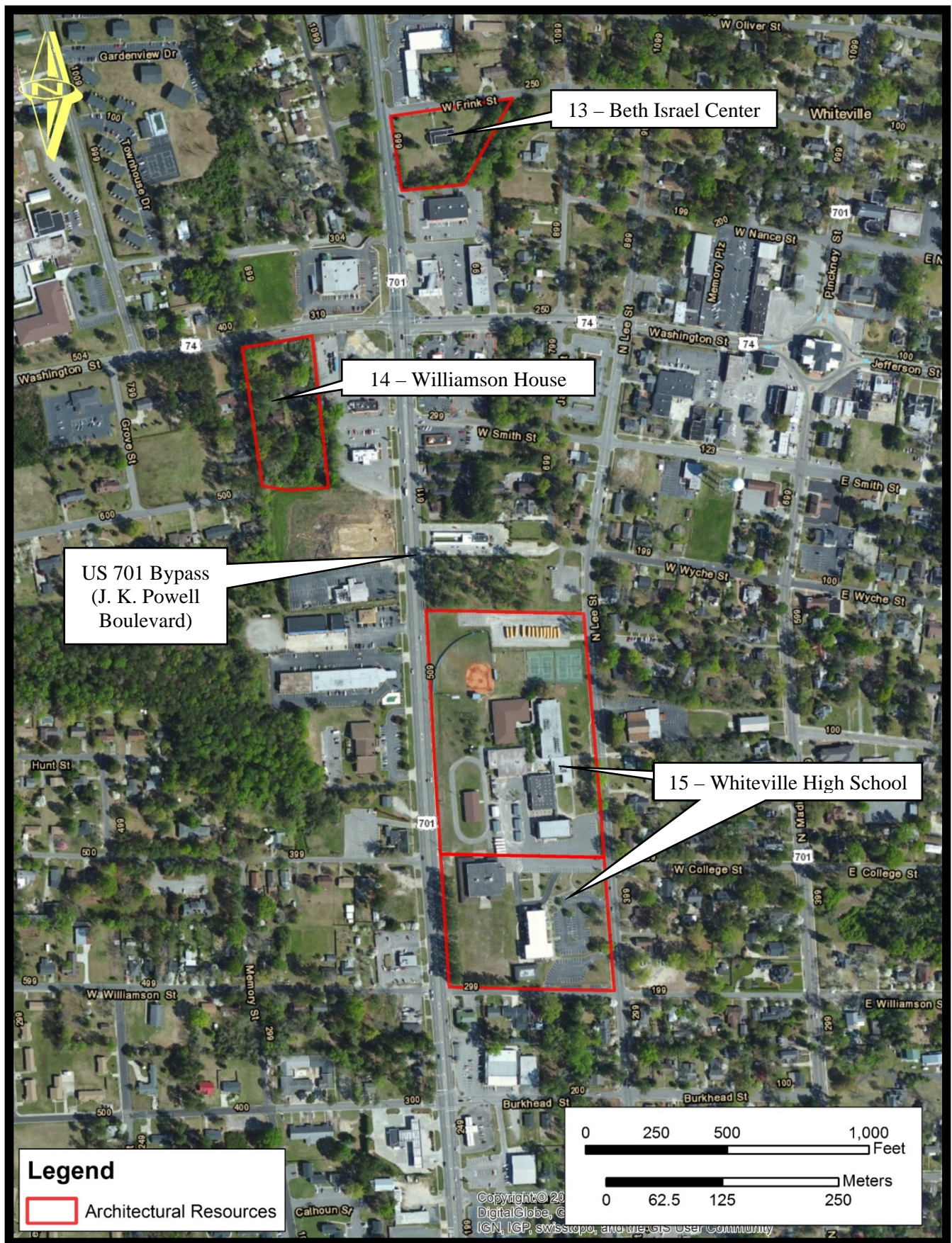


Figure 2: Location of Evaluated Properties on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

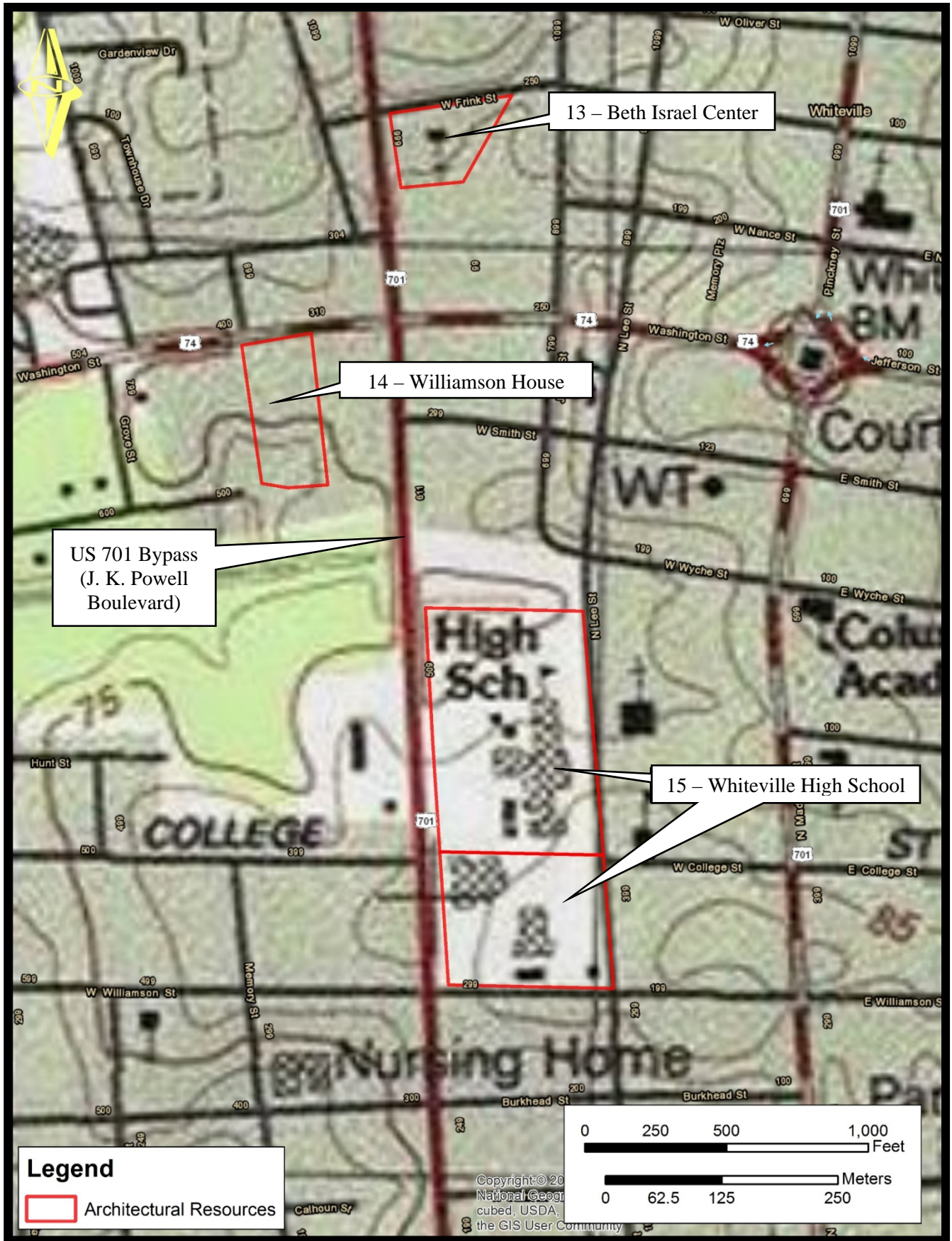


Figure 3: Location of Evaluated Properties, on the 7.5-minute USGS Whiteville, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangle (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).

- 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

For the preparation of this Final Identification and Evaluation survey report, at the request of NCDOT, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian inspected the three selected properties located along or in the proximity of US 701 Bypass in Whiteville, Columbus County in December 2013. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories: Columbus County Public Library (Whiteville) and the Columbus County Register of Deeds (Whiteville), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources.

Physical Environment

Large portions of the project include urban and suburban areas around Whiteville and South Whiteville, interspersed with rural areas at the south (beginning) and the north (end) of the APE and where it intersects with Soules Swamp. The urban and suburban areas contain both commercial and residential properties. The three properties that were evaluated in-depth are located along or in the proximity of US 701 Bypass (J. K. Powell Boulevard), one of two urban traffic arteries that run north-south through Whiteville – the other is US 701 Branch (Pinckney/Madison Streets). The parcels of two of the resources (Beth Israel Center and Whiteville High School) border US 701 Bypass. The Beth Israel Center is located at the edge of a residential neighborhood and the Whiteville High School faces a residential neighborhood along Lee Street but backs up to J. K. Powell Boulevard (US 701 Bypass). The Williamson House is located in a residential neighborhood on Washington Street (US 74/76) approximately 400 feet west of the intersection with J. K. Powell Boulevard, which runs east-west through Whiteville.

Summary of Results

The three evaluated properties include a synagogue, Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center (No. 13); a dwelling, the Williamson House (No. 14); and a high school, Whiteville High School (No. 15). Based on the information obtained during the evaluation, Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center (Criteria A and C, and Criteria Consideration A) and the Williamson House (Criterion C) are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

² Ibid.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	13
HPO Survey Site Number:	CB0203
Location:	269 West Frink Street, Whiteville, Columbus County
Parcel ID:	0281.02-85-0098.000
Dates(s) of Construction:	1959
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register, Criteria A and C, and Criteria Consideration A



Figure 4: View of the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center.

Setting

The Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of West Frink Street and North J. K. Powell Boulevard. The building sits approximately 75 feet away from the road and faces West Frink Street. The building is surrounded by a landscaped yard with grass, decorative shrubs, and small trees, and a tree line along the east and south sides of the parcel (Figure 4 and 5).

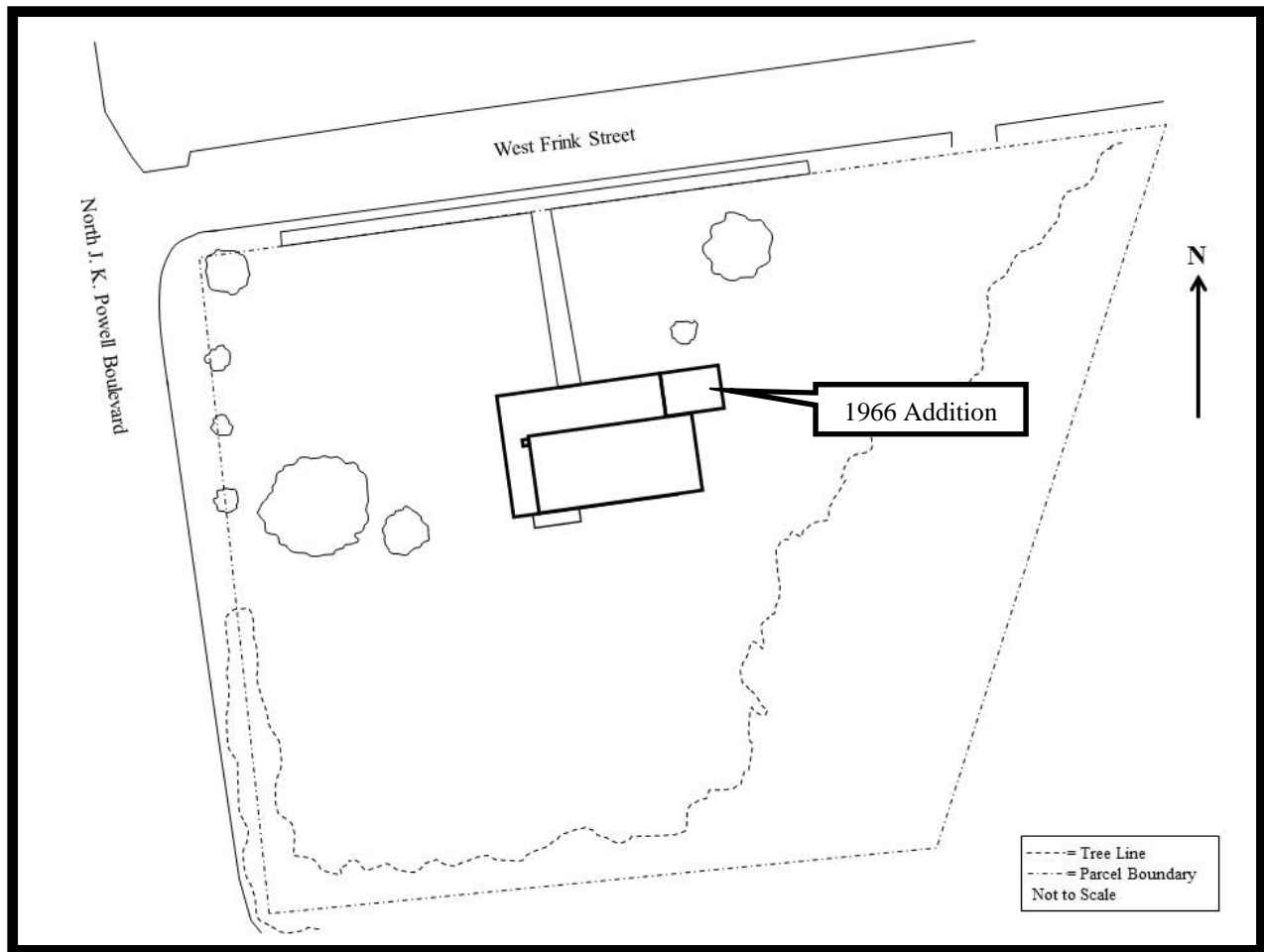


Figure 5: Sketch Map of the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center.

Property Description

Exterior

Built in 1959, the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center is a one-story, flat-roofed concrete-block building with brick veneer and modest Modernist styling. The section of the synagogue containing the sanctuary is several feet higher than the surrounding sections of the building containing the vestibule, a commemorative library, a kitchen, and various other ancillary spaces. This L-shaped lower section runs along the west (side) elevation and continues along the north (front) elevation. A recessed entrance, with double doors flanked by lead-glass sidelights, is located on the front elevation of the building. A band of light-colored stone frames the recessed entrance, which is crowned by a plaque with the Star of David inscribed on it. An aluminum horizontal three-light, hinged window with light-colored stone trim is located to the right of the entrance. Located to the left of the entrance are two double and a single horizontal three-light hinged windows with light-colored stone trim. Around 1966 a commemorative room/library was added to the building, which was built against the east elevation of the lower section of the Center and extends past the east (side) elevation of the sanctuary. Its design and finishes follow that of the original building, and it has a double horizontal three-light hinged window with light-

colored stone trim on the north (front) elevation. Three large leaded-glass windows pierce the south (rear) elevation of the sanctuary section of the Center and are flanked to the left by two doors that are sheltered by a flat-roofed porch. Four two-light hopper or awning windows, with light-colored stone sills, pierce the west (side) elevation of the lower section of the Center. The walls are laid in uniform stretcher-bond brick, and a white-metal cap crowns the low parapet walls emphasizing the horizontal appearance of the building (Figures 6 through 12).

Interior

The double doors in the front elevation give access to a vestibule, which leads to the sanctuary. A narrow hallway, which runs east to west, separates the sanctuary from the ancillary spaces in the lower section of the Center. The interior is very stark with white painted concrete-block walls, simple doorframes, and linoleum floors. The sanctuary is the most elaborate space in the Center. The space is lit by the three large leaded-glass windows in the south wall. Located at the east end of the sanctuary is the *bimah*, a raised platform where the majority of the prayer service takes place.¹ Fine wood paneling with decorative gold trim marks the east wall of the sanctuary, where the Holy Ark (*aron ha-kodesh*) is located. The Torah scrolls are located behind the two golden doors of the ark at the center of the wall. Positioned above the doors of the Ark is the *ner tamid*, the eternal light, recalling the light in the Temple (Figures 13 through 16).²

¹ Ariela Pelaia, *The Jewish Synagogue. A Guide to the Synagogue*. Electronic document, <http://judaism.about.com/od/judaismbasics/a/The-Jewish-Synagogue-House-of-Worship.htm>, accessed December 16, 2013.

² Michael Strassfeld & Sharon Strassfeld, *Synagogue Layout. An introduction to the parts that make up a synagogue sanctuary*. Electronic document, http://www.myjewishlearning.com/practices/Ritual/Prayer/Synagogue_and_Religious_Leaders/Architecture_and_Design/Synagogue_Geography.shtml, accessed December 16, 2013.



Figure 6: View of the Beth Israel Center, Looking Southwest.



Figure 7: View of the Beth Israel Center, Looking Northeast.



Figure 8: View of the Beth Israel Center Entrance.



Figure 9: Detail of Window to the Right of the Entrance.



Figure 10: Detail of Windows to the Left of the Entrance.



Figure 11: Detail of Window of the ca. 1966 Addition.



Figure 12: Date Stone at the Northwest Corner.



Figure 13: Interior Hallway Looking West with Sanctuary to the Left and Ancillary Rooms to the Right.



Figure 14: Interior of the Commemorative Room/Library Added ca. 1966.



Figure 15: Interior of Sanctuary Looking East with *Bimah* and Holy Ark.



Figure 16: Interior of Sanctuary Looking Southwest from *Bimah*.

Historic Background

One of the first Jews to live in Whiteville was Jacob Bamberger.³ Jacob was originally from Germany and came to the United States in 1854, initially settling in New York with his brother Herman. After a few years the brothers moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, where they opened a merchandise store. They eventually parted ways and Jacob moved to Whiteville in 1860. Jacob only lived in Whiteville for two years before joining the Confederate Army. In 1864, after being discharged from the army, he moved to Fort Scott, Kansas where he opened another clothing store. It would not be until 1918 that the next Jewish family moved to Whiteville. Nathan Kramer and his family had emigrated from Russia. He opened Kramer's Men (& Boys') and Ladies Stores, which would remain in operation for nearly ninety years. His sons Hyman and Isadore took over the store after their father retired. Over the next several years the Jewish community of Whiteville grew steadily with the arrival of the Mann, Leder, Leder, Leinwand, and Moskow families. Joseph Mann opened a department store in Whiteville in 1922. In 1925, they were followed by the Leder family.⁴ The Leder family originated in Poland and eventually built a chain of twenty-one small-town stores.⁵ The Moskows also started a department store in Whiteville and the Leinwand family opened a department store in Elizabethtown. By 1959, the Mann, Leder, Leinwand, and Moskow families all operated department stores in Whiteville.⁶ Whiteville's Jewish population was never very large and by 1937 only 34 Jewish persons lived in town. Initially these families attended Temple B'nai Israel in Wilmington, but from 1945 to 1960, rabbis from Wilmington would travel to Whiteville to help provide religious education for local children. Rabbi Harold Friedman had been visiting Whiteville since 1954 in a bus outfitted as a traveling synagogue, and in the late 1950s the Jewish community decided to establish a Jewish congregation. On January 15, 1958 Jews from Whiteville, Tabor City, and Elizabethtown, and some even from Loris, South Carolina, formed the congregation Beth Israel. On March 20, 1958 members of the Oliver family conveyed two lots of land to J. Herman Leder, Joseph S. Mann, Hyman Kramer, Abie Moscow [sic], and Wallace Leinwand, Trustees of the Whiteville Hebrew Center.⁷ The lots (# 10 and 11) were part of the proposed Oliver Heights Subdivision consisting of eleven lots bordering Frink Street to the north and south (Figure 17).⁸ Hyman Kramer and his wife already owned one-half undivided interest in lot # 9, which they had obtained in 1957, and would eventually convey to the Trustees of the Whiteville Hebrew Center in 1968.⁹ By May of 1959 the construction of the Beth Israel Center was completed. From a conversation with a member of the congregation it was not clear whether a known architect was involved with the design, or if it was the product of

³ The following information is excerpted from the *Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities*, unless mentioned otherwise. Electronic document, <http://isjl.org/history/archive/nc/whiteville.html>, accessed December 4, 2013.

⁴ *Hill's Whiteville (Columbus County, NC) 1959 City Directory*, Archive.org 2013a.

⁵ Leonard Rogoff, *Down Home. Jewish Life in North Carolina*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2010, p. 196

⁶ *Hill's Whiteville (Columbus County, NC) 1959 City Directory*, Archive.org 2013a.

⁷ Columbus County Deed Book 215, p. 389.

⁸ Columbus County Plat Book 6, p. 23.

⁹ Columbus County Deed Book 215, p. 101 and Deed Book 252, p. 391.

a local contractor.¹⁰ There were initially 25 Jewish families in the congregation, which practiced in the Conservative tradition and were members of the United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism. By the 1980s only ten or eleven families remained, and in 1999 the synagogue had 46 members. As with several Jewish communities in North Carolina their numbers are dwindling and currently no more than eleven members attend Friday-evening prayers.¹¹

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C with a period of significance from 1959 to the present.

Integrity

The Beth Israel Center is still in its original location and its setting is still semi-residential as it is surrounded by an expansive lawn with evergreens and crepe myrtles, which extends up to US 701 Bypass to the west, Frink Street to the north, and a residential neighborhood to the east. The design and workmanship of the synagogue are reflective of mid-twentieth-century architectural practices and styles with modest modernist influences such as the low horizontal lines and the aluminum framed windows. The synagogue retains a high level of original materials. Because of the integrity of the location and setting, the building retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. Since the synagogue is still in use it also retains its association with its original function and with the theme of Jewish settlement patterns and history in the local area.

Criterion A

The Beth Israel Center 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 prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends 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 synagogue is associated with the relative brief history of significant Jewish settlement in the Whiteville area, ca. 1920s to ca. 1980, and therefore recommended eligible under Criterion A at the local level. As an identifiable focal point of the Jewish community, it can convey this aspect of local history, as well as the patterns of demographic change in the make-up of communities like Whiteville.

¹⁰ Terry Mann, member of the Beth Israel congregation, personal communication, December 2013.

¹¹ Ibid.

Criterion B

The Beth Israel Center 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 synagogue is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Beth Israel Center 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 synagogue retains all of the typical elements of a modest mid-century modern building, and is one of the few modernist synagogues in North Carolina. The addition of the commemorative room/library around 1966 was done in accordance with the original design and does not detract from the overall appearance of the building. The Beth Israel Center is the only synagogue in Columbus County and one of the few surviving synagogues in North Carolina and therefore is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

The Beth Israel Center 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 and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

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

Criteria Consideration A

The Beth Israel Center is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (religious properties). 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 synagogue is significant under Criterion A for its association with Jewish settlement patterns in the local area, and under Criterion C as a modest example of a mid-century modern building and is therefore recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration A.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the synagogue and the surrounding landscape that constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 18). The boundary contains approximately 2.07 acres. The legal property boundaries are identified as parcels 0417-91-2166- and 0281.02-85-0098.000 (Columbus County PIN) and follows the ROW along North J. K. Powell Boulevard (US 701 Bypass) and West Frink Street.



Figure 18: Aerial Map of the Beth Israel/Whiteville Hebrew Center, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

Resource Name:	Williamson House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	14
HPO Survey Site Number:	CB0204
Location:	315 Washington Street, Whiteville, Columbus County
Parcel ID:	0281.04-74-5280.000
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1954
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register, Criterion C



Figure 19: View of the Williamson House.

Setting

The Williamson House is located on the south side of Washington Street, approximately 380 feet west of the intersection with North J. K. Powell Boulevard. The building sits approximately 160 feet back from the road and faces Washington Street and is surrounded by a lawn with numerous shrubs and trees (Figures 19 and 20).

Property Description

Exterior

Built around 1954 the Williamson House is a one-story, flat-roofed, dwelling with an irregular footprint and modest modernist detailing. Two projecting bays flank the entrance section on the north (front) elevation of the dwelling and are distinguished by multi-pane, floor-to-ceiling picture windows, which wrap around the corners framing a brick patio. A large fifteen-light,

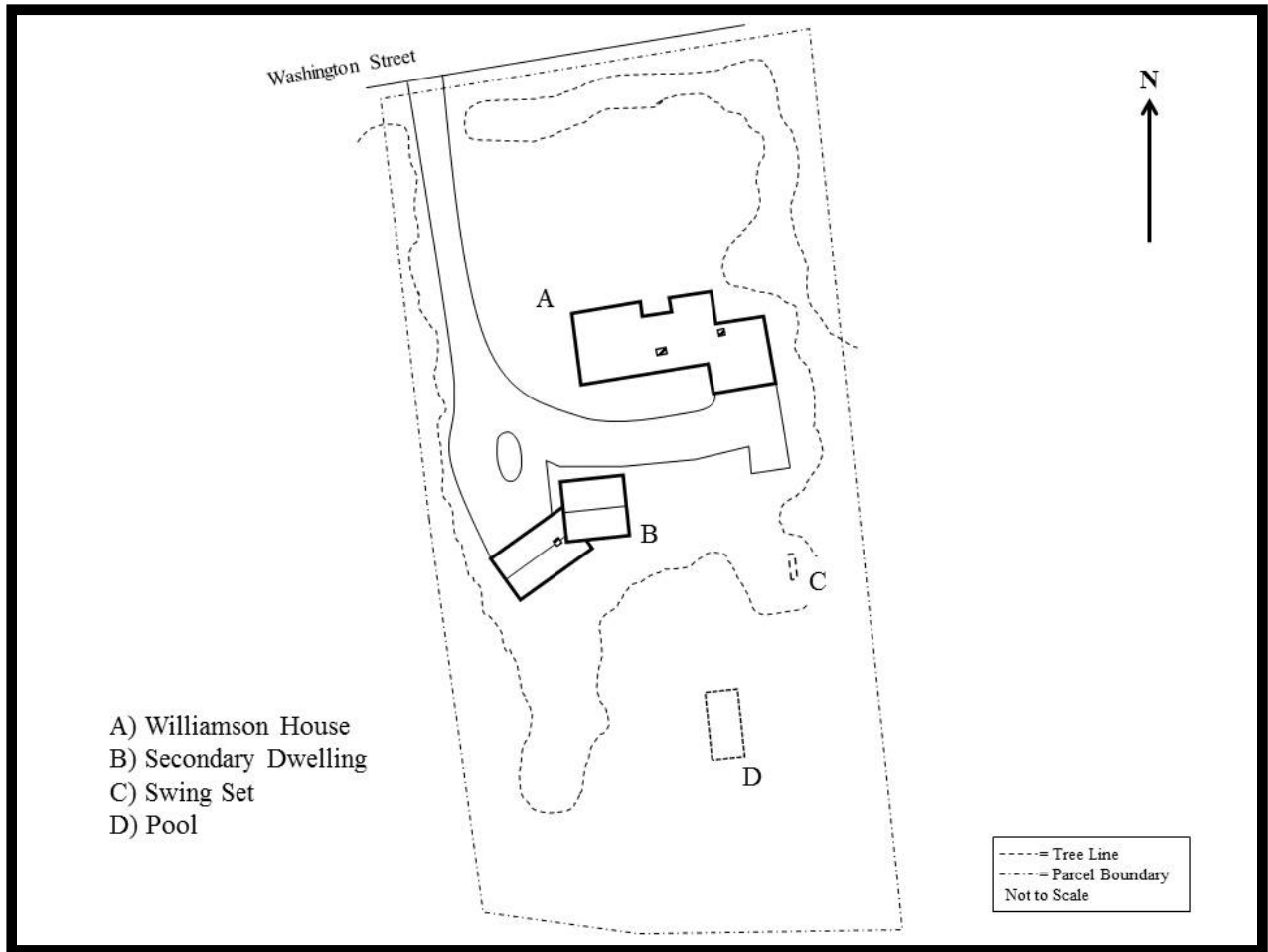


Figure 20: Sketch Map of the Williamson House.

floor-to-ceiling picture window flanks an unadorned entry door to the right, which in combination with the other picture windows give the main section of the façade a transparent appearance. The remaining windows are six- and nine-light steel casement windows. Located on the south (rear) elevation of the dwelling is a recessed entrance and a small recessed porch sheltered by the overhang of the roof. A two-car garage is located at the southwest corner of the dwelling and extends beyond the main block. The concrete-block walls are clad in a stretcher-bond brick veneer, and the roof has a deep overhang. At some point plain vinyl siding was added to the west wall of the two-car garage (Figures 21 through 26).

Interior

The owner did not give permission to access the interior of the property, but did mention that the dwelling remains in a similar condition as when she and her husband purchased the property in 1965, the only exception being the updating of one of the bathrooms to make it handicapped accessible.¹²

¹² Juanita H. Stanley, personal communication, December 2013.



Figure 21: View of Williamson House, Looking Southeast.



Figure 22: Detail of Entrance and Picture Windows on North (Front) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Figure 23: Detail of Steel Casement Window.



Figure 24: View of Williamson House, Looking North.



Figure 25: View of Williamson House, Looking Northwest Showing Rear Entrance and Recessed Porch.



Figure 26: View of Williamson House, Looking East.

Secondary Dwelling

Located behind the main house to the south is a secondary dwelling, which according to the tax record dates to around 1948, which would coincide with when Titus C. Williamson originally purchased the property. According to the current owner the Williamson family lived in this house until they built the brick dwelling. The secondary dwelling is a one-story, side-gabled frame building with an integral shed-roofed porch on the north (front) elevation. The deep overhang of the roof is supported by plain studs and has exposed rafter tails. A slightly lower narrow wing extends off the west gable end of the main block at an angle giving the building an irregular footprint. The roof of the wing has exposed rafter tails and a deep overhang on the southeast (rear) elevation, which is supported by plain studs creating an integral porch. The roof extends past the southwest gable end of the creating an integral carport. The structure is clad in board-and-batten siding and has simple four-light awning windows (Figures 27 through 30).

Interior Secondary Dwelling

The surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the secondary dwelling at the time of the survey.

Ancillary Resources

Located behind the secondary dwelling are two additional resources. One is an abandoned pool, and the other a swing set, both built by Titus Williamson. According to the current owner the unusual cast-iron posts for the swing set came from the oil company operated by Titus Williamson (Figures 31 and 32).



Figure 27: View of the Secondary Dwelling, Looking Southeast.



Figure 28: View of the Secondary Dwelling, Looking South.



Figure 29: Detail of Window.



Figure 30: View of the Secondary Dwelling, Looking Northeast.



Figure 31: View of Abandoned Pool Looking Southeast.



Figure 32: View of Swing Set, Looking Southeast.

Historic Background

The property is currently owned by the estate of Juanita H. Stanley.¹³ Juanita and her husband S. P. Stanley, Jr. obtained the largest part of the property in 1965, from Titus C. Williamson and his wife Mary Fay, and subsequently added two smaller sections in 1967 and 1968.¹⁴ The Williamsons bought the property in 1948 from Leila Memory McMillan and her husband, H. H. McMillan (Figure 33).¹⁵ According to the 1940 Census, Titus Carlton Williamson (1913-1996) was living with his parents in Whiteville and his profession is listed as automotive dealer.¹⁶ The following year he married Mary Fay McMillan.¹⁷ The house was built around 1954 by A. G. Carter, Jr., a local general contractor.¹⁸ In the yellow-pages section of *Hill's Whiteville (Columbus County, NC) City Directory* of 1959, Carter advertised himself as a general contractor of both commercial and residential properties, “Building for Comfort and Beauty.”¹⁹ In the same directory, Titus Williamson is listed as the manager of an oil company on Chadbourn Road near the city limits, and his home address is given on Washington [Road] near Powell.²⁰ In the 1961, *City Directory* Williamson is listed as the manager of the American Oil Company and the mayor of the City of Whiteville.²¹

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Williamson House is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C with a period of significance from ca. 1954 to the present.

Integrity

The Williamson House remains in its original location and its setting is still predominantly residential as it is surrounded by a landscaped yard with numerous mature trees on an approximately 2.9-acre parcel—which is slightly larger than the original parcel. The design and workmanship of the house are reflective of a modest mid-twentieth-century modern dwelling. The building retains a high level of original materials. Because of the integrity of the location and setting, the house retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is not relevant with this resource since there is no direct link between an important historic event or person and this property.

¹³ Columbus County Deed Book 975, p. 356.

¹⁴ Columbus County Deed Book 240, p. 90, Deed Book 247, p. 159, and Deed Book 252, p. 165.

¹⁵ Columbus County Deed Book 184, p. 22.

¹⁶ Ancestry.com. “1940 United States Federal Census.”

¹⁷ Ancestry.com. “North Carolina, Marriage Collection, 1741-2004.”

¹⁸ Juanita H. Stanley, personal communication, December 2013.

¹⁹ *Hill's Whiteville (Columbus County, NC) 1959 City Directory*, Archive.org 2013a.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ *Hill's Whiteville (Columbus County, NC) 1961 City Directory*, Archive.org 2013b.

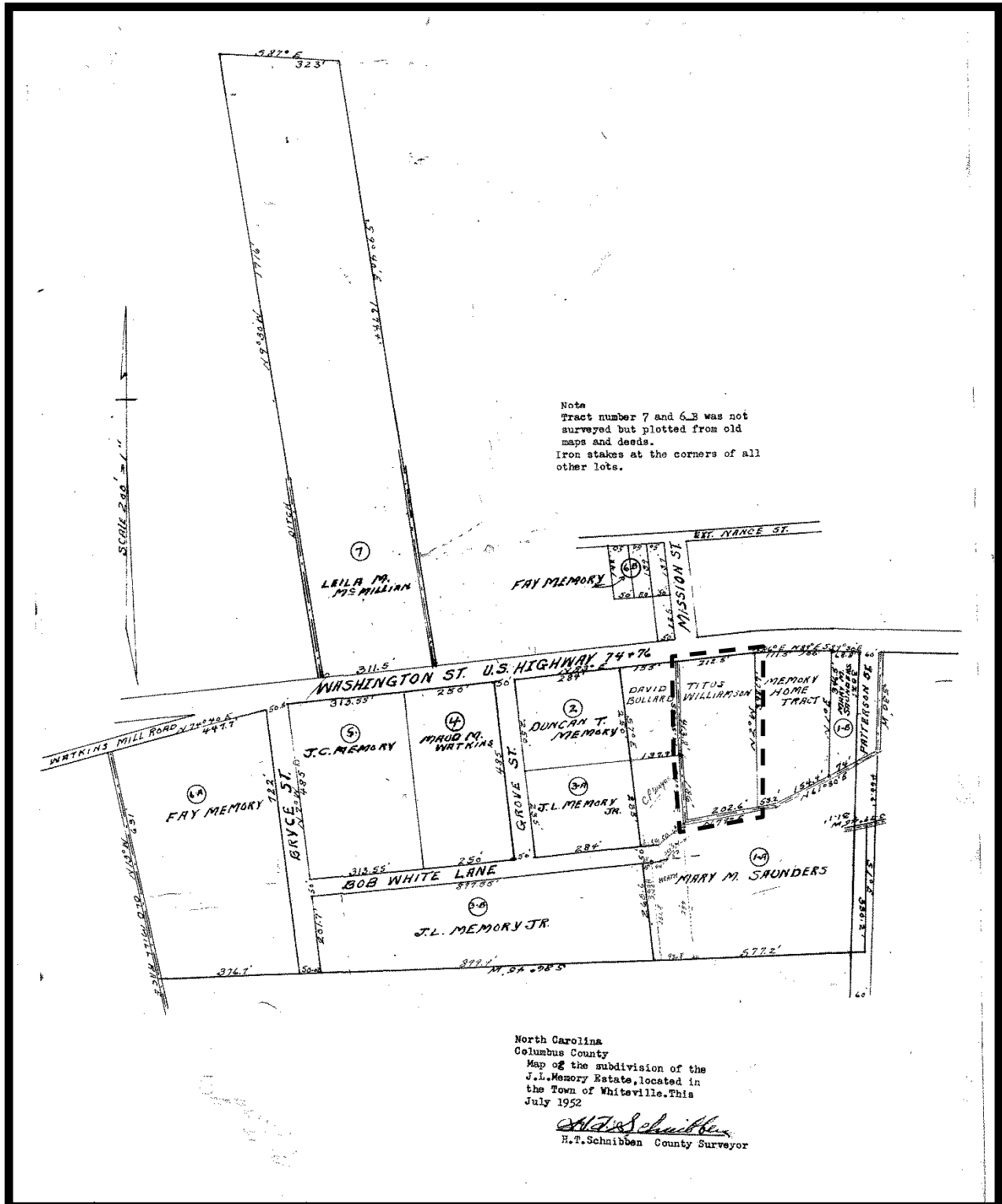


Figure 33: Plat of the Subdivision of the J. L. Memory Estate in Whiteville Showing Titus Williamson's Lot (Whiteville Plat Book 4, p. 103).

Criterion A

The Williamson 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 prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends 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 dwelling is not associated with an important event in American prehistory or history and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Williamson 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 dwelling is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Williamson 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.

A search for modernist dwellings in the HPO database reveals that approximately 89 modernist houses have been recorded across North Carolina, 24 of which are listed in the NRHP, the Study List (SL), or having received a Determination of Eligibility (DOE). The majority of these dwelling are located in large urban areas and are the work of the faculty or former students of the new School of Design at North Carolina State University who incorporated the ideas of the Modern Movement. No modernist houses are recorded in Columbus County, and only a few in recent years have been recorded in Brunswick County, only one of which was placed on the

Study List (Edwin and Theodora Clemmons House, BW0532, SL 2010). The Williamson House retains a high level of integrity and embodies the distinctive characteristics of a mid-century modern dwelling in its design and method of construction. Although modest, it is a unique early example of the modernist aspirations of local builders and clients uncommon in smaller communities, such as Whiteville, across southeastern North Carolina, and therefore is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Williamson 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 and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

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

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Williamson House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the main house and secondary dwelling and the surrounding landscape that constitute the historic setting of the property (Figure 34). The boundary contains approximately 3.03 acres. The legal property boundary is identified as parcel 0281.04-74-5280.000 (Columbus County PIN) and follows the ROW along Washington Street (US 74/76 & SR 130).

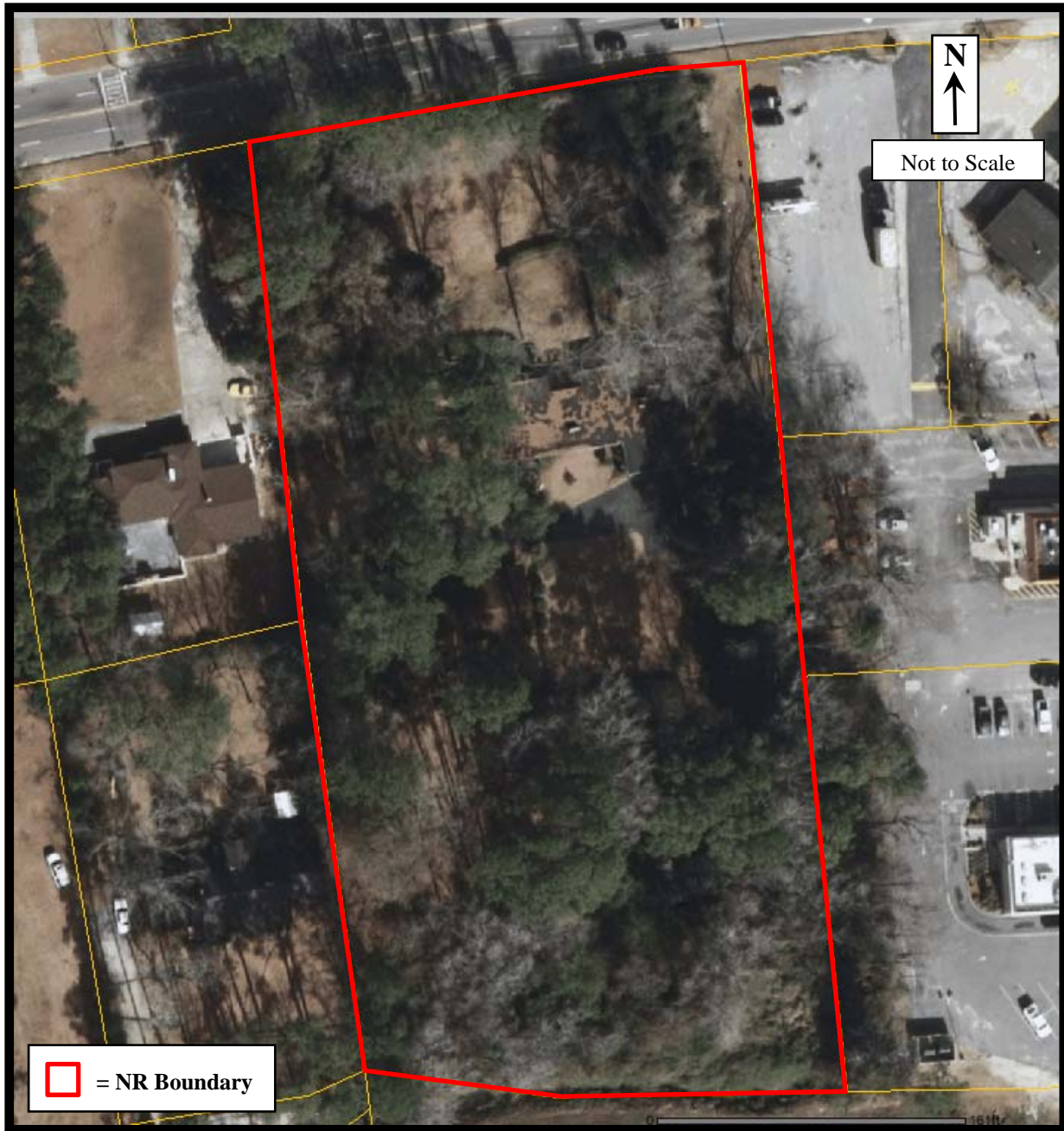


Figure 34: Aerial Map of the Williamson House, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

Resource Name:	Whiteville High School
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	15
HPO Survey Site Number:	CB0205
Location:	413 + 305 North Lee Street, Whiteville, Columbus County
Parcel ID:	0281.04-82-2842.000 + 0281.04-82-4356.000
Dates(s) of Construction:	1927 + 1936 + 1961 + 1980s-2000s
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 35: Current View of Whiteville High School.

Setting

Whiteville High School is located on the west side of North Lee Street. The complex contains ten permanent buildings and four temporary structures and is bordered by North J. K. Powell Boulevard (U.S. 701) to the west and West Williamson Street to the south. Besides the school buildings the 17.6-acre parcel contains a baseball field, tennis courts, a running/walking track, a practice field, parking lots, and a few grassy areas with trees and shrubs (Figures 35 and 36).

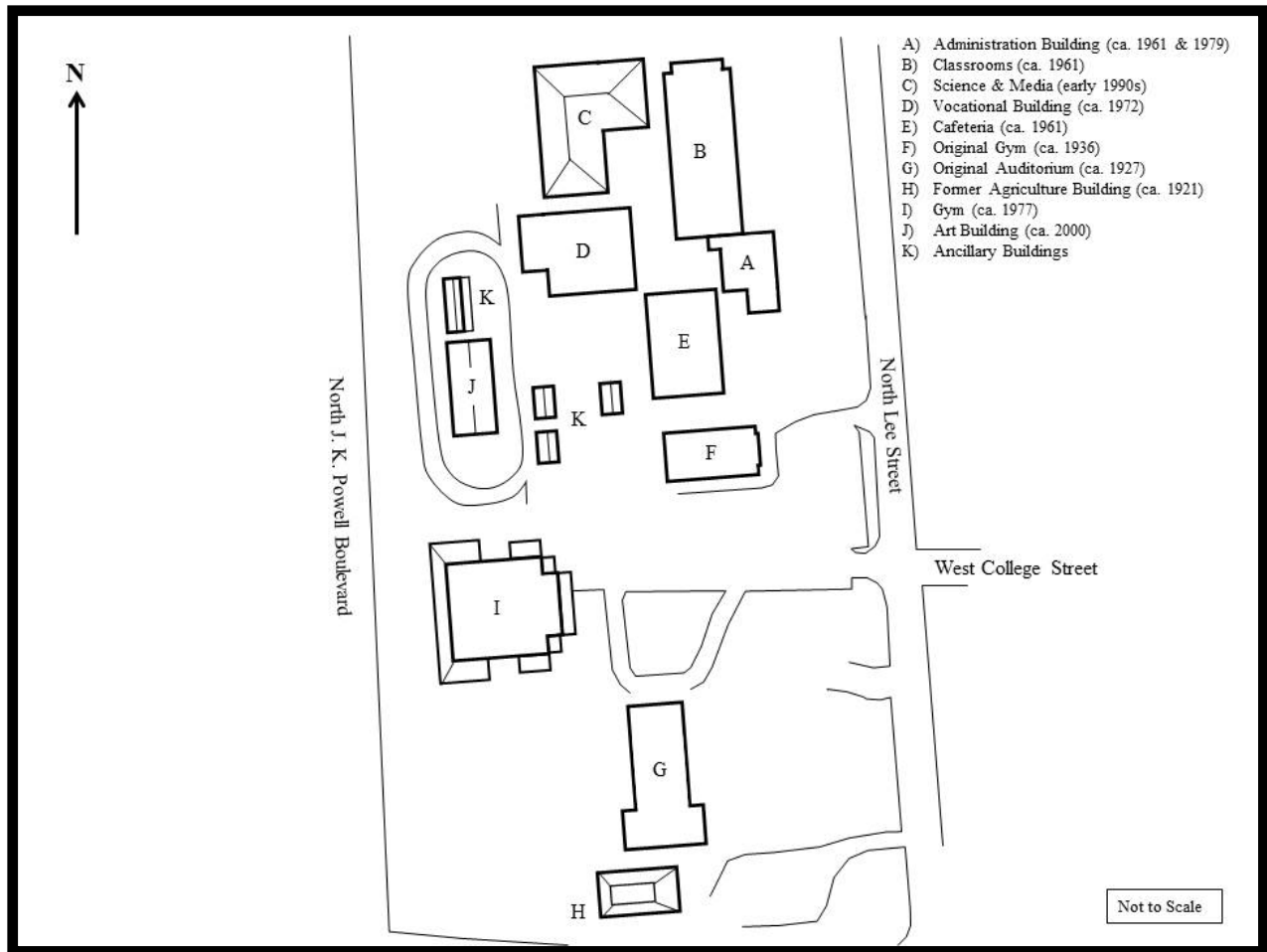


Figure 36: Sketch Map of the Whiteville High School.

Property Description

Exterior

The Whiteville High School complex covers approximately 17.6 acres and contains buildings dating from 1921 to ca. 2000. The main part of the high school consists of three sections; a one-story, flat-roofed building with a semidetached two-story, flat-roofed building to the north, and a free-standing, two-story flat-roofed building to the southwest, all built around 1961. The one-story unit contains the school's administration offices (A) and was rebuilt around 1979 (Figure 37). The two-story unit to the north of the administration building (B) contains classrooms and is divided into eight bays, with blue panels separating the window walls on the first and second floor and marking the lowest section of the elevation (Figure 38). A simple concrete entablature, divided into slightly projecting panels, crowns the building. The two-story unit to the south of the administration building contained classrooms and the cafeteria (E), and currently functions solely as the cafeteria (Figure 39). Slightly recessed window bays divided the brick east elevation at regular intervals and are continue into the concrete entablature just stopping short of



Figure 37: View of Administration Building (A), Looking Northwest.



Figure 38: View of Classroom Building (B), Looking Southwest.



Figure 39: View of Cafeteria (E), Looking Northeast.

the top giving it a castellated appearance, a feature also seen on the classroom building (B) (Figure 40). Located northwest of the cafeteria is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick-covered building, which houses the vocational program (D) of the high school, and which was built in the 1972 (Figure 41). Built in the early 1990s, is the L-shaped, hip-roofed, brick-clad building (C), which houses the science classrooms and the media center, and which is located to the north of the vocational building (Figure 42). Covered walkways connect the cafeteria to the administration building and the other three classroom buildings (Figure 43). Located to the south of the cafeteria is the original two-story, flat-roofed, brick covered gymnasium (F) of the 1936 high school, which is currently used as the band room (Figure 44). Four fluted pilasters with Art Deco inspired capitals divide the projecting central section on the east (front) elevation of the building. Six slender buttresses/pilasters with stone caps divide the south (side) elevation of the gymnasium and separate four window bays with stone sills and lintels (Figure 45). Located to the south of the gymnasium, near the southern edge of the campus, is the auditorium (G) built in 1927 as part of the Whiteville Grammar School (Figure 46). The two-story brick building has a T-shaped footprint and sits on a raised basement with a stone water table. Triple and single six-over-six wooden sash windows divide the north (front) elevation of the auditorium into six bays on the first floor and eight bays on the second floor. A flight of steps leads up to a flat-roofed classical portico supported by paired fluted columns with Temple of the Winds capitals, which shelters the main entrance on the front elevation. Brick pilasters with stone/concrete caps divide the side elevations into regular bays and separate large round-arched windows (Figure 47). Located behind the auditorium is a one-story, brick building with a flat-topped hip roof (H), part of which was the original agricultural building, which belonged to the high school that was built in 1921 (Figure 48). Located northwest of the auditorium is the current gymnasium (I), which was built ca. 1977 (Figure 49). The walls of the two-story, flat-roofed building are clad in tan-colored brick, and one-story shed-roofed section extend off all of the four side elevations. The east (front) elevation is emphasized by a one-story shed-roofed section with double recessed entry doors, and four slightly recessed bays on the upper floor divided by brick pilasters with decorative corbelling and three rectangular fixed windows with brick sills in each of the bays. Located north of the gym is a one-story, side-gabled, brick building (J), built around 2000 with an integral porch along three-quarters on the east (front) elevation supported by three brick pillars (Figure 50). The building is used for art classes and has three large fixed six-light windows on the front elevation and a glazed entrance hall. In addition to these buildings are several ancillary structures (K) used for additional class and office space. Located to the north of the art building is a singlewide trailer with a deep shed-roofed porch off the east (front) elevation, and located between the art building and the original gymnasium are three side-gabled buildings clad in vinyl and aluminum siding (Figures 51 and 52).



Figure 40: Detail of Castellated Cornice on Cafeteria (E).



Figure 41: View of Vocational Building (D), Looking North.



Figure 42: View of Science Classroom and Media Center Building (C), Looking Northeast.



Figure 43: View of Covered Walkway Between Classroom Buildings, Looking South.



Figure 44: View of Gymnasium (F), Looking West.



Figure 45: View of Gymnasium (F), Looking Northwest.



Figure 46: View of Original Auditorium (G), Looking Southwest.



Figure 47: Detail of Original Auditorium (G) Window.



Figure 48: View of Former Agricultural Building (H), Looking Northwest. Note the building appears to have been expanded and door and window openings were blocked when the building was repurposed.



Figure 49: View of Gym (I), Looking Southwest.



Figure 50: View of Art Building (J), Looking Northwest.



Figure 51: View of Ancillary Building (K), Looking Southwest.



Figure 52: View of Ancillary Buildings (K), Looking Northwest.

Interior

The interiors of the oldest buildings associated with the high school (A, B, E, F, G, and H) have all been altered over time.²² The ca. 1961 high school (A, B, and E) suffered from fire damage in 1977 and had to be remodeled, and at some point the cafeteria (E) was expanded to take up the entire building. The original gymnasium (F) has also been extensively altered to accommodate the band, and the auditorium (G) underwent a considerable upgrade in 1986. The oldest building on campus, the former agriculture building (H) was also altered to serve as a practice space of the band before the gymnasium was repurposed.

Historic Background

Two schools preceded the establishment of the first Whiteville High School in 1905. In 1852 Whiteville Academy was established across from Whiteville Memorial Cemetery at the north end of town. This was followed by the Jefferson Street Academy, which operated from 1889 until 1905. Whiteville High School was first built around 1905 and has always been located in the same general location.²³ J. B. Schulken and his wife sold a parcel of land to the County Board of Education on May 5, 1904 at the western edge of Lee Street and the northern edge of Academy Street [the latter presumably was renamed College Street].²⁴ The two-story, frame school building was heated by wood-burning stoves and had outdoor privies (Figure 53). The school burned down in 1923. Sheet 6 of the 1925 Sanborn maps for Whiteville shows the second set of high school buildings, located on a parcel on the west side of North Lee Street between West College Street to the north and West Williamson Street to the south (Figures 54 and 55). The text indicates that the school was built in 1921, and a small agricultural building was located behind the school to the southwest. The architect was Leslie N. Boney Sr. (1880-1964), who described the new school as “absolutely safe and there is no danger of insufficient supports ever giving trouble,” and that “the building is a structure second to none in the state.”²⁵ Boney specialized in the design of educational facilities and was responsible for nearly 1,000 educational buildings during his career, most of them in eastern North Carolina.²⁶ In 1927 Leslie N. Boney Sr., was also responsible for the design of the auditorium-gymnasium, which was connected to the main building via a breezeway. In addition to housing the auditorium it was home to the first indoor basketball court in Columbus County and contained four additional classrooms.²⁷ Two years earlier, in October 1925, the widow Mary A. Schulken sold a parcel of land to the Town of Whiteville, north of the high school, bordered by Lee Street on the east,

²² Anthony Martin, Assistant Superintendent Whiteville City Schools personal communication, December 2013.

²³ Ann Courtney Ward Little, ed., *Columbus County, North Carolina. Recollections and Records*. Whiteville: Columbus County Bicentennial Commission, 1980, p. 58.

²⁴ Columbus County Deed Book C1, p. 210.

²⁵ David Jordan, ed., *History of the Whiteville City Schools, 1808-1987*, Whiteville: Whiteville City Schools, 1987 p. 93. The text refers to a story in a 1923 edition of *The News Reporter* of the dedication of the new school and refers to the architect as M. L. Boney, which is probably a mistake, since Leslie N. Boney’s name is also on the date stone of the auditorium that was built in 1927.

²⁶ “Boney, Leslie N., Sr. (1880-1964),” in *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*. Electronic document, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000529#>, accessed February 20, 2014.

²⁷ Jordan, p. 115.



Figure 53: Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1910 (built 1905-burned 1923) (Courtesy Whiteville City Schools).

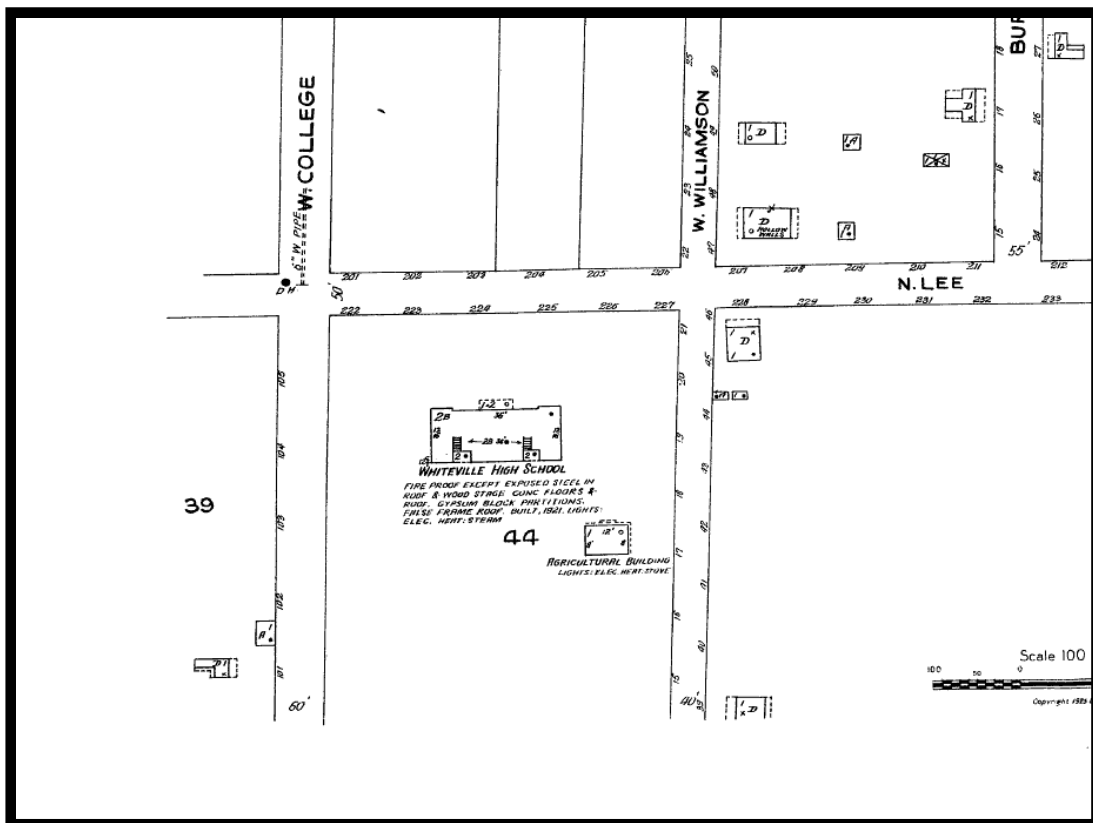


Figure 54: Sheet 6 of the Sanborn Map of Whiteville, NC, Showing Whiteville High School in 1925 (Sanborn 1925).



Figure 55: Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1928 (built 1921 – torn down 1976) and the Auditorium in the Background (built 1927) (Courtesy Whiteville City Schools).

College Street on the south, Patterson Street on the west and up to the corner of Wyche Street (formerly West Spivey Street) in the north, excepting the portion that was already owned by the Board of Education.²⁸ The Town of Whiteville sold the parcel to the Board of Education of Columbus County in 1929, and the deed includes a plat showing the former property of Mary A. Schulken and identifies the southern part of the parcel as the “Old School Lot” (Figure 56).²⁹ The updated Sanborn maps for Whiteville, dated November 1948, show that the original high school building became the grammar school and an auditorium was built behind the school in 1927. It also shows that a newer high school building was built in 1936, on the parcel sold by the town to the Board of Education (Figures 57 and 58). A new wing was added to the building in 1950, giving the building an H-shaped footprint (Figure 59).³⁰ On December 17, 1958 a fire destroyed much of the high school building leaving only the gymnasium standing, although it was heavily damaged by water.³¹ In 1960, the Columbus County Board of Education conveyed the tracts with the high school and the elementary school (the original high school/former grammar school) to the Whiteville City Board of Education, together with the New Hope School and Central High School sites.³² In 1972 the vocational arts building was constructed behind the main classroom building.³³ The 1921 high school building, which had functioned as the elementary school since 1936, was torn down in 1976, and the students dispersed over other schools in the county, initially to make room for the new high school gymnasium.³⁴ In 1977, the school was once again damaged by a fire, which gutted the administrative wing and damaged the classroom building. The following year the Whiteville City School Board awarded \$448,000 for rebuilding the administrative wing and renovating the old gymnasium to be used as a library and a media center.³⁵ Also in 1977 the high school unveiled its new gymnasium, which had a college-sized basketball court and a seating capacity of 1,500, which could not only host the high school team, but also that of the local community college.³⁶ The new administration building was opened in 1979, on the site of the old one; it was also in this year that the 1936 gymnasium was renovated into a media center, and the original front steps were removed.³⁷ The 1927 auditorium was renovated in 1986 by Boney Architects of Wilmington.³⁸ The renovations included structural repairs as well as installing air conditioning and heating, building a new ceiling, dressing rooms, bathrooms, and replacing the “bottom-numbing” chairs.³⁹

²⁸ Columbus County Deed Book 128, p. 159.

²⁹ Columbus County Deed Book 134, p. 349.

³⁰ Vic Bubbett, “Pre-Dawn Fire Razes Whiteville High School,” in *The Robesonian*, Lumberton, NC, Wednesday December 17, 1958, front page.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Columbus County Deed Book 224, p. 244.

³³ Jordan, p. 208.

³⁴ Jordan, p. 94.

³⁵ Brenda Overman, “Contracts Awarded for Whiteville High,” in the *Wilmington Morning Star*, Thursday December 14, 1978, p. 1-C.

³⁶ Jordan, p. 209.

³⁷ Jordan, p. 209-10.

³⁸ Jordan, p. 207, and Mary Wilson, “Whiteville schools hire architect for auditorium,” *Wilmington Morning Star*, Thursday July 19, 1984, p. B1.

³⁹ Wilson.

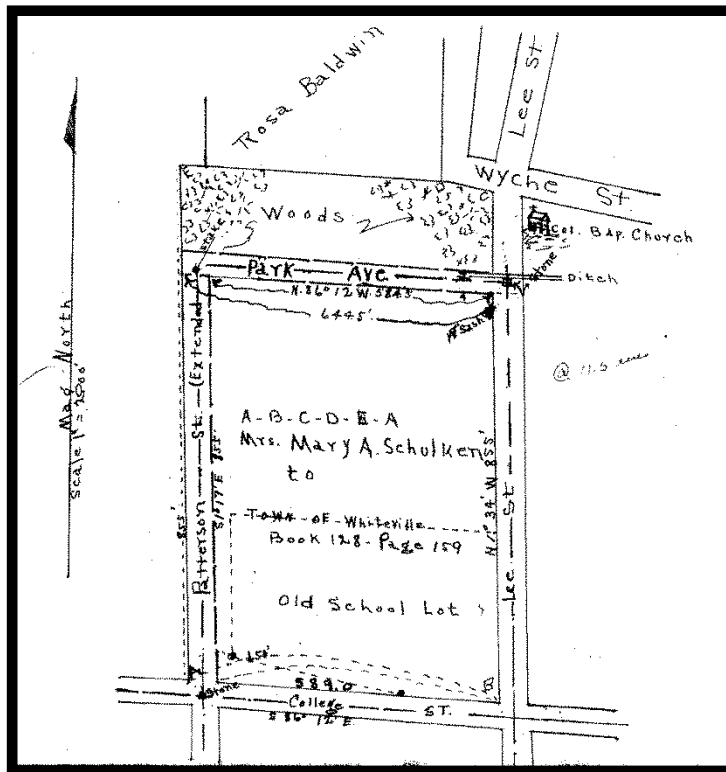


Figure 56: Plat Showing Land Conveyed by Mary A. Schulken (Columbus County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 134, p. 349). Note the “Old School Lot” is the location of the 1905 high school and the entire parcel is the location of the 1936 and 1961 high school.

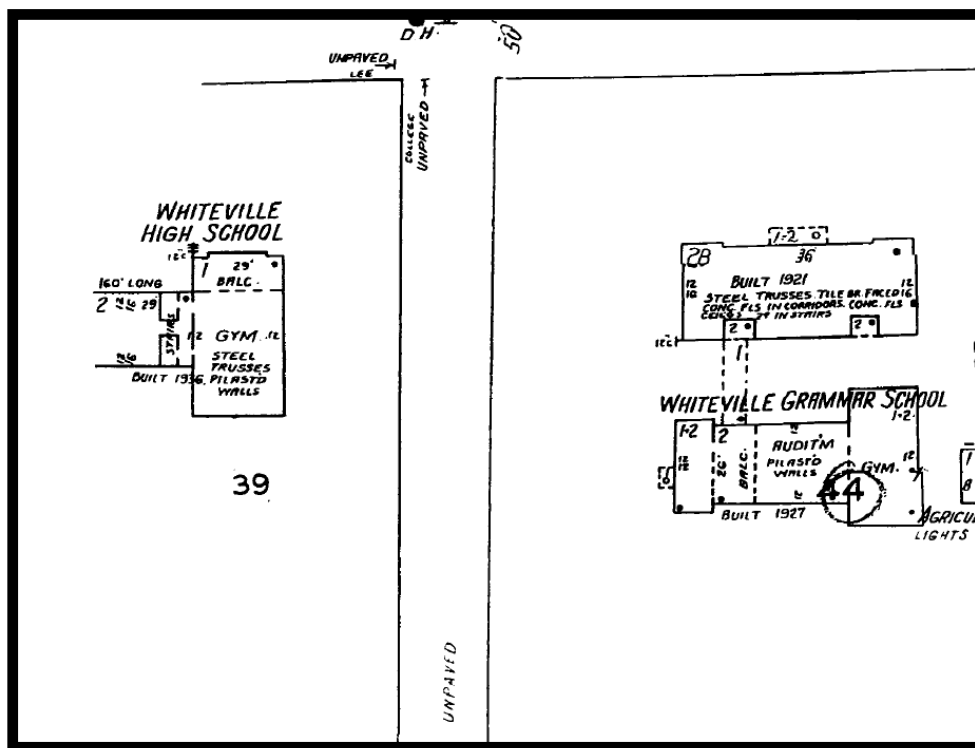


Figure 57: Detail of Sheet 6 of the Sanborn Map of Whiteville, NC, Showing the Whiteville High School and Whiteville Grammar School around 1936 (Sanborn 1925-1948). 51

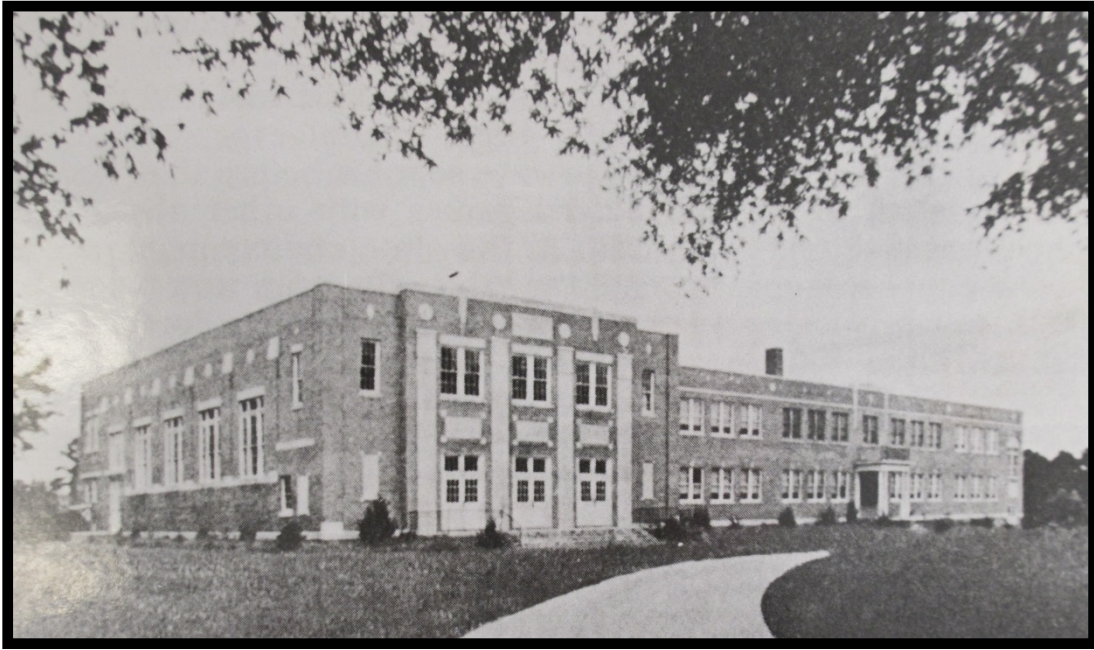


Figure 58: Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1940 (built 1936), Looking Northwest (Courtesy Whiteville City Schools). Note the gymnasium to the left survives and the classroom block to the right burned down in 1958.



Figure 59: Historic View of Whiteville High School Around 1956 (built 1936), Looking Southwest (Sandspur 1956). Note the wing in the foreground (at right) was added in 1950. Only the gymnasium to the far left survives.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

Integrity

Whiteville High School remains in its original location and its setting has grown into a mix between residential and commercial properties built from 1921 to the present, with residential neighborhoods developing to the east of Lee Street and a mix of commercial and residential structures being built along North J. K. Powell Boulevard (U.S. 701 Bypass). The design and the workmanship of the buildings are reflective of architectural practices commonly used for educational buildings from the early- to the late twentieth century, and range from classically inspired buildings to modernist structures. Six of the historic buildings survive with a low level of original materials. The original windows of the oldest building on campus, the 1921 agricultural building, have all been blocked, drastically changing its original appearance, and the 1927 auditorium was largely renovated on the interior in 1986. The interior and exterior of the 1936 gymnasium were changed, with the removal of the steps and doors on the front elevation and the replacement and/or blocking of the original windows. The classroom building of the 1961 high school retains the most integrity on its exterior, but was remodeled after the fire of 1977. The cafeteria has been extensively altered, and the administration building was rebuilt around 1979. Despite the integrity of the location and setting, the complex retains little of its original feeling and historic character due to the loss of a substantial number of original buildings, and the addition of newer structures. The complex is associated with the development of the public school system in Columbus County and typical of the evolving educational practices common during the twentieth century; however, due to the loss of many of the original buildings it can no longer properly convey this.

Criterion A

Whiteville High 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 prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends 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.

Despite the fact that Whiteville High School is associated the development of public education in Columbus County in particular, and North Carolina in general, the complex does not retain enough integrity representative of any of its periods of construction to convey this and therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

Whiteville High 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.

The buildings are not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Whiteville High School 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 complex retains a low level of integrity due to the loss of and alterations to the historic buildings, and therefore is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

Whiteville High 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 and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

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

National Register Boundary Justification

Not applicable.

REFERENCES CITED

Ancestry.com

1940 "United States Federal Census." Electronic document, http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1940usfedcen&h=152767063&ti=0&indiv=try&gss=pt&ssrc=pt_t7036528_p945764228_kpidz0q3d945764228z0q26pgz0q3d32768z0q26pgplz0q3dpid, accessed December 9, 2013.

1741-2004 "North Carolina, Marriage Collection, 1741-2004." Electronic document, http://interactive.ancestry.com/8909/NCVR_M_C027_63005-0814/1293427?backurl=http%3a%2f%2fsearch.ancestry.com%2fcgi-bin%2fsse.dll%3fdb%3dncmarriages%26h%3d1293427%26ti%3d0%26indiv%3dtry%26gss%3dpt%26ssrc%3dpt_t7036528_p945764228_kpidz0q3d945764228z0q26pgz0q3d32768z0q26pgplz0q3dpid&ssrc=pt_t7036528_p945764228_kpidz0q3d945764228z0q26pgz0q3d32768z0q26pgplz0q3dpid&backlabel=ReturnRecord, accessed December 9, 2013.

ArcGIS Image Service

2013a NC OneMap 2010 Orthoimagery. Electronic document, <http://imagery.nconemap.com/ArcGIS/services>, accessed December 16, 2013.

2013b National Geographic TOPO! USGS 1:24,000-scale seamless scanned maps. Electronic document, <http://services.arcgisonline.com/arcgis/services>, accessed December 16, 2013.

Archive.org (Internet Archive)

2013a *Hill's Whiteville (Columbus County, NC) 1959 City Directory*. Hill Directory Company. Electronic document, <https://archive.org/details/hillswwhitevillec1959hill>, accessed December 6, 2013.

2013b *Hill's Whiteville (Columbus County, NC) 1961 City Directory*. Hill Directory Company. Electronic document, <https://archive.org/details/hillswwhitevillec1961hill>, accessed December 6, 2013.

Bubbett, Vic

1958 "Pre-Dawn Fire Razes Whiteville High School," in *The Robesonian*, Lumberton, NC, Wednesday December 17, 1958, front page.

Columbus County Register of Deeds (Columbus County Courthouse, Whiteville, North Carolina)

Deed Book C1, p. 210.

Deed Book 128, p. 159.

Deed Book 134, p. 349.

Deed Book 184, p. 22.

Deed Book 215, p. 101.

Deed Book 215, p. 389.

Deed Book 224, p. 244.
Deed Book 240, p. 90.
Deed Book 247, p. 159.
Deed Book 252, p. 165.
Deed Book 252, p. 391.
Deed Book 975, p. 356.

Plat Book 4, p. 103.
Plat Book 6, p. 23.

Jordan, David, ed.

1987 *History of the Whiteville City Schools, 1808-1987*, Whiteville: Whiteville City Schools.

Little, Ann Courtney Ward, ed.

1980 *Columbus County, North Carolina. Recollections and Records*. Whiteville: Columbus County Bicentennial Commission.

National Park Service

2013 National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Electronic document, http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm, accessed December 18, 2013.

North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary

2012 "Boney, Leslie N., Sr. (1880-1964)," Electronic document, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000529#>, accessed February 20, 2014.

Overman, Brenda

1978 "Contracts Awarded for Whiteville High," in the *Wilmington Morning Star*, Thursday December 14, 1978.

Pelaia, Ariela

2013 *The Jewish Synagogue. A Guide to the Synagogue*. Electronic document, <http://judaism.about.com/od/judaismbasics/a/The-Jewish-Synagogue-House-of-Worship.htm>, accessed December 16, 2013.

Rogoff, Leonard

2010 *Down Home. Jewish Life in North Carolina*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press

Sanborn

1925 "Whiteville, May 1925, Sheet 6." Electronic document, <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy060.nclive.org/image/view?state=nc&reelid=reel15&lcid=6516&imagenam e=00006&mapname=Whiteville%20%20May%201925,%20Sheet%206&CCSI=3279n>, accessed December 10, 2013.

1925-48 "Whiteville, May 1925-November 1948, Sheet 6." Electronic document, <http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy060.nclive.org/image/view?state=nc&reelid=ree115&lcid=6516&imagenam=00016&mapname=Whiteville%20%20May%201925-Nov.%201948,%20Sheet%206&CCSI=3279n>, accessed December 10, 2013.

Sandspur

1956 Senior Class Yearbook, Whiteville High School. Manuscript on file at the Columbus County Public Library.

Strassfeld, Michael and Sharon Strassfeld

n.d. *Synagogue Layout. An introduction to the parts that make up a synagogue sanctuary.* Electronic document, http://www.myjewishlearning.com/practices/Ritual/Prayer/Synagogue_and_Religious_Leaders/Architecture_and_Design/Synagogue_Geography.shtml, accessed December 16, 2013.

Wilson, Mary

1984 "Whiteville schools hire architect for auditorium," *Wilmington Morning Star*, Thursday July 19, p. B1.

INTERVIEWS

Mann, Terry. Member of the Beth Israel congregation. Personal communication, December 12, 2013.

Martin, Anthony. Assistant Superintendent Whiteville City Schools. Personal communication, December 11, 2013.

Stanley, Juanita H. Current owner of the Williamson House. Personal communication, December 11, 2013.

APPENDIX A

CONCURRENCE FORM

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

Project Description:

On September 3, 2013, 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 1-12, 16-15 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 13, 14, 15.

Signed:

Katherine L. Hubbard
Representative, NCDOT

9/3/2013
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Renee Hedrick-Easley
Representative, HPO

9.3.13
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

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

APPENDIX B

PROPERTIES DEEMED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP



Property No. 1
76 Campground Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 4
1423 North Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 2
1420 North Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 5
1006 Smyrna Dr.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 3
1420 North Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 6
1011 Smyrna Dr.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 7
1009 Smyrna Dr.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 10
909 Smyrna Dr.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 8
1001 Smyrna Dr.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 11
907 Smyrna Dr.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 9
913 Smyrna Dr.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 12
901 Smyrna Dr.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 16
303 West College St.
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 19
215 West Williamson St.
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 17
309 West College St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 20
217 West Williamson St.
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 18
211 West Williamson St.
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 21
255 Powell Blvd.
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 22
306 Burkhead St.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 25
311 Lewis St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 23
101 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 26
302 Phillip St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 24
109 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 27
304 Phillip St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 28
303 Phillip St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 31
115 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 29
313 Phillip St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 32
301 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 30
308 Phillip St.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 33
302 West Columbus St.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 34
304 West Columbus St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 37
317 West Columbus St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 35
316 West Columbus St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 38
410 Powell Blvd.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 36
311 West Columbus St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 39
413 Powell Blvd.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 40
415 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 43
303 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 41
417 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 44
222 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 42
310 West Virgil St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 45
220 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 46
218 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 49
221 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 47
216 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 50
219 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 48
223 West Virgil Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 51
302 West Walter St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 52
304 West Walter St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 55
222 West Walter St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 53
225 West Walter St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 56
224 West Main St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 54
224 West Walter St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 57
215 West Main St.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 58
206 West Main St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 59
Magnolia Street Complex

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 59
Magnolia Street Complex

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 60
1312 Powell Blvd.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 59
Magnolia Street Complex

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 61
1400 Powell Blvd.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 62
1470 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 65
217 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 63
1476 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 66
215 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 64
219 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 67
213 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 68
211 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 71
202 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 69
209 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 72
204 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 70
108 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 73
206 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 74
210 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 77
216 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 75
208 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 78
1500 Powell Blvd.

Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 76
214 Radio Station Rd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 79
1506 Powell Blvd.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



**Property No. 80
1514 Powell Blvd.**

No architectural or archaeological significance.



**Property No. 83
1606 Powell Blvd.**

No architectural or archaeological significance.



**Property No. 81
1518 Powell Blvd.**

No architectural or archaeological significance.



**Property No. 84
1606 Powell Blvd.**

No architectural or archaeological significance.



**Property No. 82
1604 Powell Blvd.**

No architectural or archaeological significance.



**Property No. 85
317 West Hay St.**

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 86
100 Sellers St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 89
105 Sellers St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 87
102 Sellers St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 90
101 Sellers St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 88
106 Sellers St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 91
1823 South Madison St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 92
1821 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 95
1867 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 93
1831 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 96
1909 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 94
1851 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 97
1917 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 98
1917 South Madison St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 101
1968 South Madison St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 99
107 Pleasant Plains

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 102
1942 South Madison St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 100
1918 South Madison St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 103
1944 South Madison St.

No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 104
2000 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 107
3485 James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 105
2002 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 108
3573 James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 106
2006 South Madison St.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 109
3836 James B. White Hwy.
Loss of integrity and no architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 110
3896 James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 113
3976 James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 111
3896 James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 114
Orr Family Cemetery, James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 112
3948 James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.



Property No. 115
4184 James B. White Hwy.
No architectural or archaeological significance.

APPENDIX C

QUALIFICATIONS

Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.

Architectural Historian

Address

Coastal Carolina Research (CCR)
A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of
Commonwealth Cultural Resources
Group, Inc. (CCRG)
P.O. Box 1198
201 West Wilson Street
Tarboro, North Carolina 27886
(252) 641-1444

Education

Ph.D., Art History (American Art and
Architectural History),
University of Delaware, 2006

M.A., Architectural History,
Utrecht University, the Netherlands, 1994

Professional Societies

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum
(Board Member)

Member National Trust for Historic
Preservation

Professional Experience

Dr. Van den Hurk received his M.A. in architectural history from Utrecht University in the Netherlands. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 2006 with a Ph.D. in American Art and Architectural History. His dissertation, "Imagining New Netherland: Origins and Survival of Netherlandic Architecture in Old New York," focuses on the architecture of New Netherland, providing an analysis of the historical documents referring to the built environment and the surviving architecture, as well as a comparative study of contemporary seventeenth-century Dutch architecture. He has eighteen years of experience documenting historic buildings, including work in the Netherlands and twelve years in the United States (in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina).

From 2006 to 2007, he was a Limited Term Researcher at the Center for Historic Architecture and Design at the University of Delaware, in charge of project management for the Delaware Agricultural Landscapes Evaluation and a cultural resources survey of Cape May Point, New Jersey, among other tasks.

From 2007 to 2010, he was 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 principal architectural historian for CCR, he has completed numerous surveys for transportation projects including VDOT identification surveys for the I-73 Henry County Alternative, the extension of Odd Fellows Road in Lynchburg, the Coalfields Expressway project southwestern Virginia, and the US 501 bridge replacement in Amherst and Bedford Counties. In North Carolina he has completed an NCDOT survey and evaluation for the NC 87 widening project in Bladen and Columbus Counties and a survey for Dare County in connection with proposed pathways for the Outer Banks Scenic Byway, as well as surveys in Cumberland and Harnett Counties for US 401 (R-2609) and Lee County for NC 42 (R-3830). Smaller transportation projects include the Carpenter Fire Station Road realignment project for the Town of Cary; a survey for improvements to Rives Road/US 301 in Petersburg, Virginia; an architectural survey for the widening of Fall Hill Avenue in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and an architectural evaluation for the City of Suffolk's US 58 widening project in Suffolk, Virginia.

Other projects include the 2010 countywide survey of Hertford County in eastern North Carolina, conducted for the North Carolina SHPO.