

**North Carolina Department of Natural and 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

August 8, 2016

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Vanessa Patrick  
Human Environment Unit  
NC Department of Transportation

**FROM:** Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report, Extension of Carey Road (SR1571) from  
Rouse Road (SR1572) to US 258, U-3618, Kinston, PA 14-04-0019, Lenoir County,  
ER 13-2518

Thank you for your July 7, 2016 memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur with the determination that the properties **are not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Poole-Smith House (LR0883)
- Enzel Sullivan House and Outbuildings (LR0889)
- Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599)

The physical integrity of the Poole-Smith House has been compromised due to later additions and alterations. The integrity of the setting of the Poole-Smith House has been lost as a result of modern development and the loss of the pack house.

The physical integrity of the Enzel Sullivan House has been compromised due to later additions and alterations. The integrity of the setting of the Enzel Sullivan House has been lost as a result of modern development.

In addition to his being a later, secondary dwelling associated with an earlier farmstead, the physical integrity of the Rouse House and Outbuildings has been compromised due to later additions and alterations. The integrity of the setting of the Rouse House and Outbuildings has been lost as a result of demolition of the earlier dwelling house and the relocation of historic outbuildings.

Additional comments:

In figure 1, the counties surrounding Lenoir County are incorrectly labeled. This figure should be revised as follows: Nash County should be labeled Pitt County; Wilson County should be labeled Craven County; Wayne County should be labeled Jones County; Harnett County should be labeled Duplin County; the Sampson and Wake County labels should be eliminated from the figure; the un-labeled county to the west should be labeled Wayne County; and the un-labeled county to the north should be labeled Greene County.

A site plan showing the buildings on the Enzel Sullivan House property would be helpful.

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 [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

[mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)



PAT McCRORY  
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON  
Secretary

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO  
From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT  
Date: July 7, 2016  
Subject: *Historic Architectural Resources Evaluation Report for  
T.I.P. No. U-3618, Lenoir County, North Carolina –  
PA Project 14-04-0019*

*tz 13-2518  
for photo.  
done 7/28  
4 cc letters  
8/3/16*

*Due 8/1/16*

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting evaluations of three historic architectural resources in the U-3618, Lenoir County project area (one hard copy and a CD).

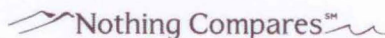
The report addresses the *Poole-Smith House* (LR0883), the *Enzel Sullivan House* (LR0899), and the *Rouse House* (LR1599) and recommends all three as *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places.

Photographs, GIS shapefiles, and survey site forms (all on CD and hard copy) for the evaluated resources are also enclosed.

We look forward to receiving your comments on the report. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [vepatrick@ncdot.gov](mailto:vepatrick@ncdot.gov) or 919-707-6082. Thank you.

V.E.P.

Attachments



**Historic Architectural Analysis of Three  
Properties in the U-3618 Project Area  
Extension of Carey Road (SR 1571) from  
Rouse Road (SR 1572) to US 258  
Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina**

**S&ME Project No. 4213-15-262**



Prepared for:  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environmental Section  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:  
S&ME, Inc.  
620 Wando Park Boulevard  
Charleston, SC 29464

June 28, 2016



---

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF  
THREE PROPERTIES IN THE U-3618 PROJECT AREA  
EXTENSION OF CAREY ROAD (SR 1571)  
FROM ROUSE ROAD (SR 1572) TO US 258  
KINSTON, LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
**DRAFT REPORT**  
**TIP No. U-3618; WBS No. 35775.1.2**

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environmental Section  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

S&ME, Inc.  
620 Wando Park Boulevard  
Charleston, South Carolina 29464

S&ME Project No. 4213-15-262

Author:

Heather Carpini, M.A.

*Heather J. Carpini*

---

Heather Carpini, M.A.  
Principal Investigator, S&ME, Inc.

Date

---

Mary Pope Furr  
Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

June 2015

---



## Management Summary

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of three properties located within the U-3618 project area, in Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina. NCDOT proposes to extend Carey Road (SR 1571) from Rouse Road (SR 1572) to US 258, in Kinston, Lenoir County (TIP No. U-3618; WBS No. 35775.1.2) (Figures 1 and 2). As part of background investigations, NCDOT identified two previously recorded structures, the Poole-Smith House (LR00883) and the Enzel Sullivan House (LR0899), as well as the previously unrecorded Rouse House and outbuildings located at 2500 Rouse Road (LR1599), within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project. The U-3618 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) 2007).

Based on the results of the historic architectural analysis and background research, S&ME recommends the three surveyed properties, the Poole-Smith House (LR0883), the Enzel Sullivan House (LR0899), and the Rouse House (LR1599) as ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Table 1).

The Poole-Smith House (PIN 450601377762), at 2407 Highway 258 N, is an early-twentieth-century residence built in a common rural vernacular style; it has undergone significant exterior alterations and additions. The Enzel Sullivan House (PIN 450601467006), at 2876 Hull Road, is also an early-twentieth-century residence built in a common rural vernacular style; it has undergone significant exterior alterations and additions. The Rouse House and Outbuildings (PINs 451610259809/451601160394) is a twentieth-century farm complex that includes a mid-twentieth-century residence and early-to-mid-twentieth-century outbuildings that were moved to their locations or constructed sometime after 1956. None of the properties retain sufficient integrity to be considered individually eligible for the NRHP.

**Table 1. Summary of properties surveyed in U-3618 project area.**

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Poole-Smith House	LR0883	Not Eligible	N/A
Enzel Sullivan House	LR0899	Not Eligible	N/A
Rouse House	LR1599	Not Eligible	N/A



## Table of Contents

<b>Management Summary .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Table of Contents.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>1.0 Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 Resource Assessments .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1    Poole-Smith House (LR0883) .....	4
2.1.1 <i>History</i> .....	7
2.1.2 <i>Integrity</i> .....	10
2.1.3 <i>Eligibility</i> .....	11
2.2    Enzel Sullivan House (LR0899) .....	12
2.2.1 <i>History</i> .....	16
2.2.2 <i>Integrity</i> .....	18
2.2.3 <i>Eligibility</i> .....	19
2.3    Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599).....	20
2.3.1 <i>History</i> .....	26
2.3.2 <i>Integrity</i> .....	32
2.3.3 <i>Eligibility</i> .....	33
<b>3.0 References .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Appendix A: Previous NC-HPO Correspondence .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Appendix B: Professional Qualifications .....</b>	<b>39</b>



## 1.0 Introduction

On behalf of the NCDOT, S&ME has completed a historic architectural analysis of three properties located within the U-3618 project area, in Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina. Work was conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in the Proposal No. 42-1500905 Rev.1, dated October 1, 2015.

As part of TIP No. U-3618, NCDOT proposes to extend Carey Road (SR 1571) from Rouse Road (SR 1572) to US 258, in Kinston, Lenoir County (Figures 1 and 2). As part of background investigations, NCDOT identified two previously recorded structures, the Poole-Smith House (LR0883) and the Enzel Sullivan House (LR0899), as well as the previously unrecorded Rouse House and outbuildings located at 2500 Rouse Road (LR1599), within the APE for the project (Table 2). The APE surrounds all elements of the proposed project as currently defined, including the several alternative corridors on new location, as well as anticipated improvements to existing roadways and right-of-way acquisitions. Possible physical and visual effects of the project also determined the placement of the APE boundary as illustrated in Figure 2. The U-3618 project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NC-HPO/FHWA 2007).

Fieldwork for the project was conducted October 20–22, 2015, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Lenoir County Register of Deeds, the Neuse Regional Library, in Kinston, North Carolina, and Heritage Place at the Lenoir Community College, in Kinston, North Carolina. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the NC-HPO survey files. Attempts to contact the owners of the three properties to gain interior access were unsuccessful; an attempt to gain additional access to the Rouse House and outbuildings property to take additional photographs of the house was not allowed. Additional research was conducted using online federal census data, historic maps, and other county records.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; NCDOT's *Procedures for Section 106 Review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (2009); and NCDOT's *Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2007).

**Table 2. Summary table of properties surveyed in U-3618 project area.**

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Poole-Smith House	LR0883	Not Eligible	N/A
Enzel Sullivan House	LR0899	Not Eligible	N/A
Rouse House	LR1599	Not Eligible	N/A



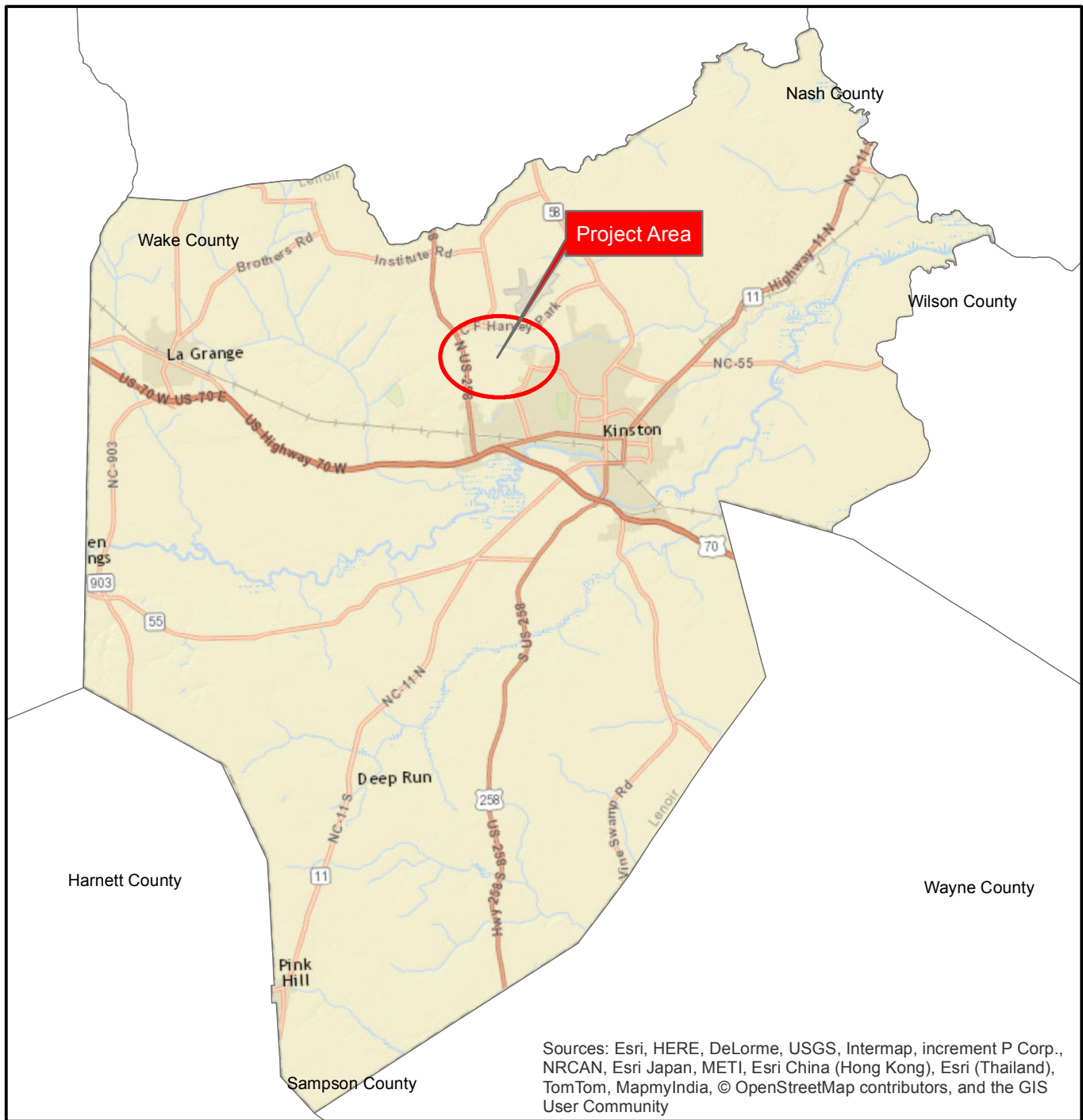
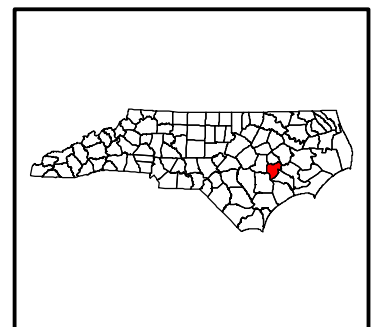
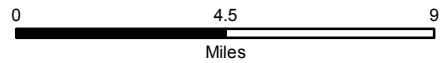


Figure 1. Lenoir County map, showing U-3618 project area.

Base Maps: ESRI World Imagery.



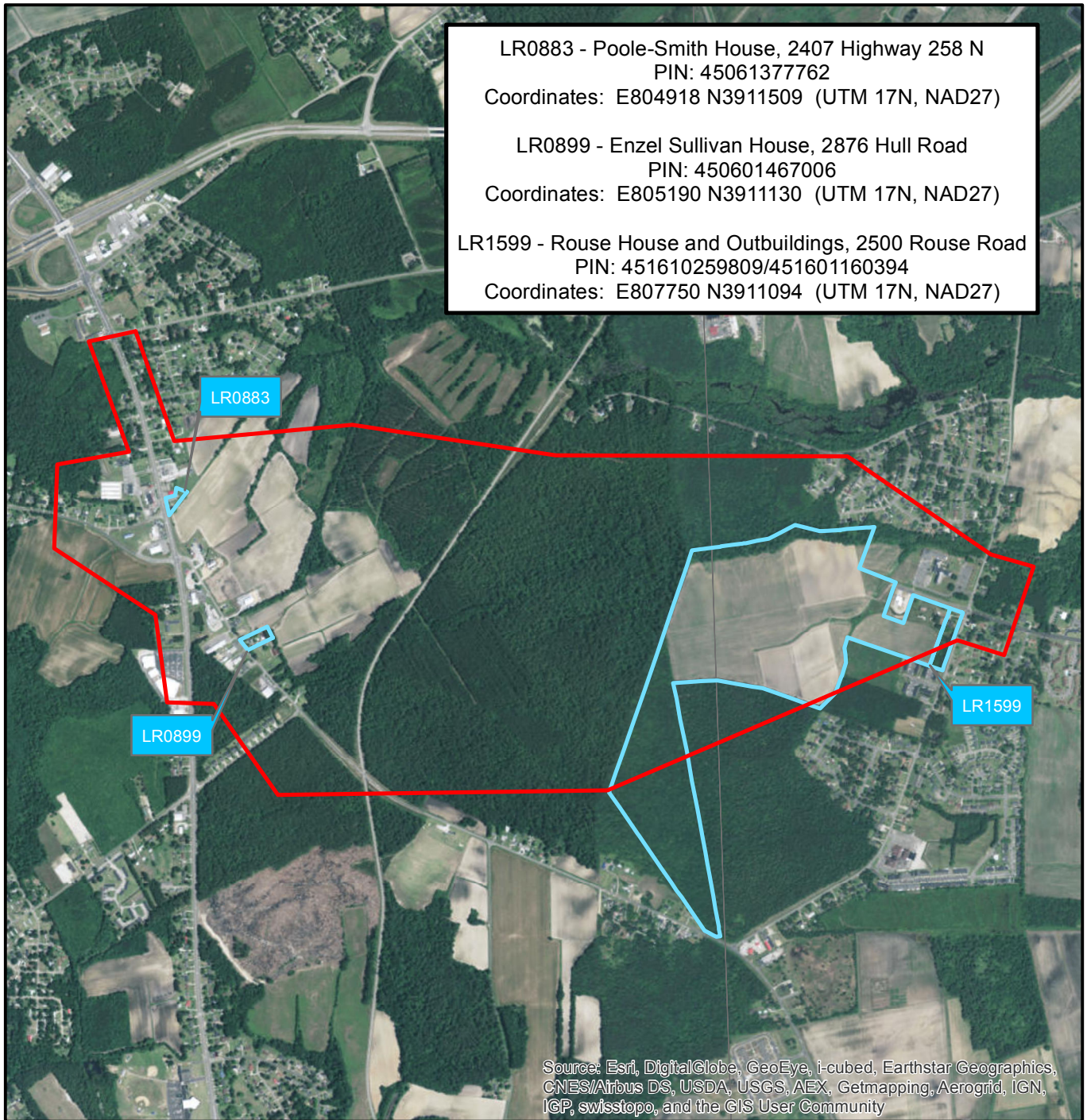
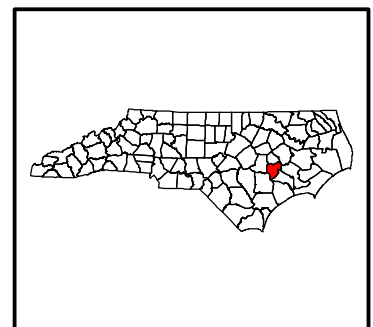
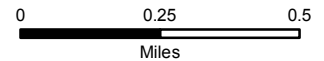


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the U-3618 Project Area, APE, and surveyed structures, Lenoir County, NC.

Base Map: ESRI Aerial Imagery.



- Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Carey Road (SR 1751) Extension
- Surveyed Properties



## 2.0 Resource Assessments

The three properties identified for intensive level historic architectural analysis are located northwest of the center of Kinston, in Lenoir County, North Carolina (Figures 1 and 2). The two previously recorded properties, LR0883 and LR0899, are located outside the corporate boundaries of Kinston and date to the early twentieth century. The Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599) are located within the city limits of Kinston, west of the intersection of Rouse Road and Carey Road, and the structures on the property date from the early-to-mid twentieth century. All of the properties represent rural residences and agricultural complexes in the county.

### 2.1 Poole-Smith House (LR0883)

The Poole-Smith House (PIN 450601377762) is located at 2407 Highway 258 N (Figure 2) and consists of a circa-1918 residence and a circa-1940 brick smokehouse (Figures 3–6). The house is a one-and-one-half story, rural vernacular farmhouse of frame construction. The house sits on a brick pier foundation, which has been infilled with concrete block sometime during the mid-twentieth century. The main portion of the house is laterally gabled and features two symmetrical cross gables, which is a common rural style in eastern North Carolina (Bishir and Southern 1996); each gable end and cross gable has a small, four-pane casement window centered within it. The full-width, flat-roofed porch is a mid-twentieth-century replacement, and it is currently supported by fluted Doric columns (Figure 3); these columns replaced decorative metal supports, which themselves were a replacement of original supports, sometime since 2010. The front porch extends to the north to create a carport/porte-cochère, with an enclosed rear section (Figures 3 and 5). The central entry door has sidelights and a transom light, which are surrounded by dark metal. The door is flanked on either side by paired six-over-six vinyl sash windows. Above the roofline, which is covered with composition shingles, are two symmetrical interior brick chimneys with corbelled tops, that have been painted black (Figure 6); the shingles have been added to the roof since 2010, when the sheathing was standing-seam metal. There are two rear gabled ells extending from the main block of the house. Appended to these are two other rear additions: a single-story, hip-roofed addition to the north and a single-story flat-roofed addition to the south (Figures 4 and 6). The original exterior wooden weatherboard has been either covered or removed, and the house is covered with vinyl siding. Behind the house is a small, front gabled, brick smokehouse, with a wooden front-entry door and a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 6). The smokehouse dates to approximately 1940. An early-twentieth-century wooden packhouse, which was recorded in a previous survey, is no longer extant, having been demolished before 2010.



**Figure 3. View of the Poole-Smith House (LR0883) (PIN 450601377762) from Highway 258 N, facing east.**



**Figure 4. View of the Poole-Smith House (LR0883) (PIN 450601377762), facing north.**



**Figure 5. View of the Poole-Smith House (LR0883) (PIN 450601377762), facing southeast.**



**Figure 6. View of the Poole-Smith House (LR0883) (PIN 450601377762) and smokehouse, facing southwest.**

### 2.1.1 *History*

The Poole-Smith House was recorded in 1993 as part of the comprehensive architectural survey of Lenoir County but was not included in the resultant 1998 publication (Little 1998). The house, packhouse, and smokehouse were noted, although no recommendations for NRHP eligibility were made. Historical information gathered by the survey indicates that the house was constructed around 1917 for John Henry Poole, a local farmer who also owned a store, along Highway 258, and a sawmill. In 1940, Mr. G. J. Smith purchased the property from Mr. Lane, who had bought it from the Poole family.

The house was constructed sometime during the early twentieth century, based on its architectural style and detailing, as well as the construction dates of similar homes in the surrounding area. The Enzel Sullivan House (LR0899), which is located approximately 0.25-mile southeast, along Hull Road, dates to around 1920. Other example of houses built with the same form and similar style exist throughout the county, serving as both a benchmark for estimating construction period and to illustrate the popularity of the style within Lenoir County during the early-twentieth century. Previously surveyed examples of one-and-one-half story, wooden frame homes with a side-gabled roof and twin cross gables include: the Tom Abbott House (LR0722), which was built between 1905 and 1915; the Felix Hills House (LR0746), built around 1914 (Figure 7); the Stephen Nathan Gilbert House (LR0757), which was constructed between 1908 and 1909 (Figure 8); and the Abner Fields House (LR0973), constructed between 1917 and 1918 (Figure 9).



**Figure 7. Photo of the Felix Hills House (LR0746), facing northwest.**

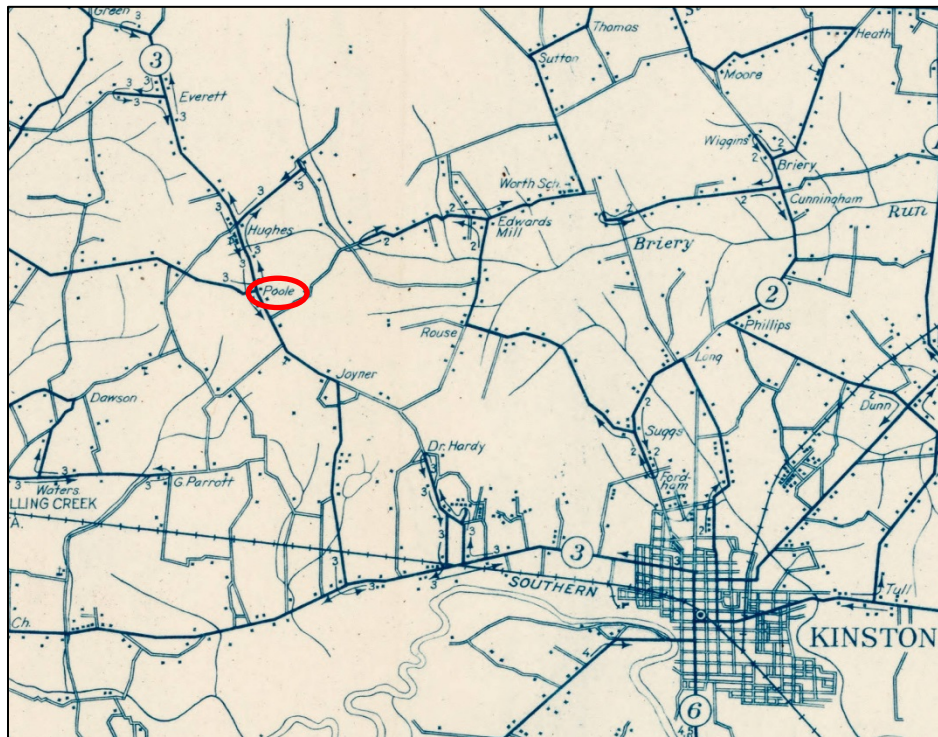


**Figure 8. Photo of the Stephen Nathan Gilbert House (LR0757), facing northwest.**



**Figure 9. Photo of the Abner Fields House (LR0973), facing east.**

Lenoir County tax records cite a 1918 date of construction; there is no house shown on a 1900 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map of the area, but there is a structure shown on a pre-1920 United States Post Office (USPS) rural delivery route map of Lenoir County (Figure 10). The map also shows that the house was originally on Hull Road, before the construction of Highway 258 N.



**Figure 10. USPS rural delivery route map (pre-1920), showing location of Poole-Smith House.**

The land on which the Poole-Smith House sits was purchased in January 1918 by John Henry Poole from Elizabeth Foyles, making it likely that the house was constructed sometime in 1918 after Poole acquired the land (Lenoir County Register of Deeds DB55:775). John Henry and Mary Mae Poole, along with their four children, were living in Falling Creek Township, presumably in this house, in 1920, and John Poole was the owner and operator of a general farm (United States Census Bureau 1920, District 55:13A). Poole was also the owner of a store on Hull Road, which included a portion of present day Highway 258 N, and a sawmill; his store was referenced as an area landmark, and in June 1920 there was a hail storm that did significant damage to the area around Poole's store, which was reportedly located across the street from the house (*The Daily Free Press* [Kinston] 24 June 1920:1, 13 October 1920:3; Little 1993:156). In 1930, the Poole family, consisting of John and Mary Poole and nine children, were still living on the farm on Hull Road, however, by 1935 they had moved to a home in rural Vance Township (United States Census Bureau 1930, District 3:1B; United States Census Bureau 1940, District 54-35:2A). The house was purchased from the Poole's by Isaac F. and Jane Lane; Isaac Lane, who was 66 years old in 1940, worked as a farm supervisor and store operator (United States Census Bureau 1940, District 54-21:1A). In 1943, Isaac and Jane Lane, along with their son and daughter-in-law, Robert Bruce and Ethel Lane, sold the property to George J. Smith (Lenoir County Register of Deeds DB205:129). George Smith owned the house until his death in 1988; the 0.83 acre parcel containing the house was split off from the larger property around 1983. The property passed to his



heirs and in 2007, they granted the property to his grandson, George J. Smith, III (Lenoir County Register of Deeds Plat Cabinet 1, Slide 173:345; DB1177:916; DB1523:575).

In addition to the county survey records, the Poole-Smith House was also surveyed in 1993 as part of the *Historic Structures Survey Report for Global TransPark, Study Area I, Lenoir County* (ER 94-7659). The report concluded that the house had lost its exterior architectural integrity due to multiple renovations and alterations (Little 1993:156). In a letter dated December 1, 1993, the NC-HPO responded to the submission of the report with a determination that the Poole-Smith House was not eligible for the NRHP, based on its loss of "architectural integrity, due to numerous character altering changes" (Appendix A). The Poole-Smith House was resurveyed in 2008 as part of the *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Global TransPark Freight Rail Spur from Existing NCRR Line* (TIP U-2928) and was referenced as previously recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the 2008 survey concurred with the previous recommendation (Sandbeck 2008:61). The NC-HPO agreed with this recommendation (Appendix A).

The house was revisited during a 2010 architectural survey update that was completed as part of the Kinston Bypass Project, conducted on behalf of the NCDOT. The house was resurveyed and information on changes since the original survey were recorded; no NRHP eligibility determination was made, but the house was not recommended for inclusion on the North Carolina Study List (Brown 2010).

### 2.1.2 Integrity

The Poole-Smith House does not retain sufficient historic integrity to represent the early-twentieth-century farming complexes of Lenoir County. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

◆ Location: Medium

The Poole-Smith House remains in the same location it has occupied for approximately one hundred years. The surroundings have been altered by modern development, including increased commercial development along Highway 258.

◆ Design: Medium

The Poole-Smith House retains its original form and design. However, there have been multiple additions to the structure, including two rear additions, an attached carport/porte-cochère with a rear enclosure, and multiple changes to the original porch structure. These have obscured some of the original design elements.

◆ Setting: Low to Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, however the area along Highway 258 N has developed into a commercial corridor with modern structures. Although the property behind the Poole-Smith House remains open agricultural field, the remainder of the surrounding area has been developed, including a new fire station building directly to the north of the property.

◆ Materials: Low

The house retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing; however many exterior materials have been removed or altered. This includes the addition of vinyl siding, changing of the roof material to composition shingles, installation of new vinyl windows, and at

least two alterations to the porch supports. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

◆ Workmanship: Low

Most of the original exterior workmanship on the house has been removed or obscured by modern alterations. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

◆ Feeling: Low to Medium

The Poole-Smith House retains the feeling of an early-twentieth-century residence. However, the loss of the packhouse has left only one outbuilding on the site, altering the feeling of the property from that of an agricultural complex. The feeling of a rural agricultural complex is further compromised by the construction of modern commercial and municipal buildings along the Highway 258 corridor.

◆ Association: Medium

The house retains its association with the Poole and Smith families, who were two of the three ownership families since the house was constructed in 1918. The alterations have compromised the integrity of association with the Poole family, as they were carried out after the house left Poole family ownership, but have not compromised association with the Smith family, since they were carried out during the Smith family ownership of the farm.

### 2.1.3 *Eligibility*

The Poole-Smith House (LR0883) was determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 1993, as part of the Global TransPark I Study Area (Little 1993) for its loss of architectural integrity and was reassessed as ineligible for the NRHP in 2008 as part of a study for the Global TransPark Freight Rail Spur Line (Sandbeck 2008); NC-HPO concurred with both recommendations of not eligible (Appendix A). S&ME agrees with the determination. The house is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of agricultural outbuildings or fields that would illustrate its association with farming in the county. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the Poole and Smith families were among several longstanding families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. The Poole-Smith House has undergone alterations that have compromised its original architectural forms and ornamentation, making it ineligible under Criterion C. Neither the house nor the remaining outbuilding are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D for building technology.

## 2.2 Enzel Sullivan House (LR0899)

The Enzel Sullivan House (PIN 450601467006) is located at 2876 Hull Road (Figure 2) and consists of a circa-1920 residence, an early-twentieth-century barn, garage/shed, packhouse, and a collection of late-twentieth-century trailers (Figures 11–15). The house is a one-and-one-half story, rural vernacular farmhouse of frame construction. The house sits on a brick pier foundation, which has been infilled with concrete block sometime during the mid-twentieth century. The main portion of the house is laterally gabled and features two symmetrical cross gables, which is a common rural style in eastern North Carolina (Bishir and Southern 1996). Centered between the two front gables is a hip-roofed dormer with three casement windows. Each gable end has a small, single-pane casement window centered within it, while the front gables have gable vents. The full-width, hip-roofed porch, with standing-seam metal roof, is supported by six square columns (Figure 11). The central entry door has sidelights and a transom light, and is accessed by a set of modern brick steps, indicating that there was originally a higher porch floor. The door is flanked on either side by single one-over-one sash windows. Above the roofline, which is covered with composition shingles, are two symmetrical interior brick chimneys with corbelled tops (Figures 11 and 12). There are two rear gabled ells extending from the main block of the house (Figures 12 and 13). A single-story, hip-roofed rear addition has been appended to the northeastern portion of the house. The house is covered in vinyl siding, which either covers or replaces the original wooden siding.



**Figure 11. View of Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) (PIN 450601467006) from Hull Road, facing northeast.**



**Figure 12. View of Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) (PIN 450601467006) from Hull Road, facing north.**



**Figure 13. View of Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) from Hull Road, facing east.**

Behind the house, to the northeast is an early-twentieth-century barn (Figure 14). The barn is two stories, with a gable front, and is sheathed in corrugated metal; it sits on a brick pier foundation. East of the house is an early-twentieth-century garage/shed, with a front-gabled roof and corrugated metal exterior; the roof, which has a shed extension to the south, is covered with standing-seam metal (Figure 15). A large, early-twentieth-century packhouse is also located east of the house. The wooden structure has a front-gabled central section, with a canopy covering the entry door, and partially enclosed shed-roofed extensions on either side; the roof of the structure is covered with standing-seam metal. Southeast of the house and agricultural outbuildings are a number of modern trailers and recreational vehicles, although some of these are located on a separate tax parcel (Figure 16).



**Figure 14. View of Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) outbuildings from Hull Road, facing east.**



Figure 15. View of Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) outbuildings, facing southeast.



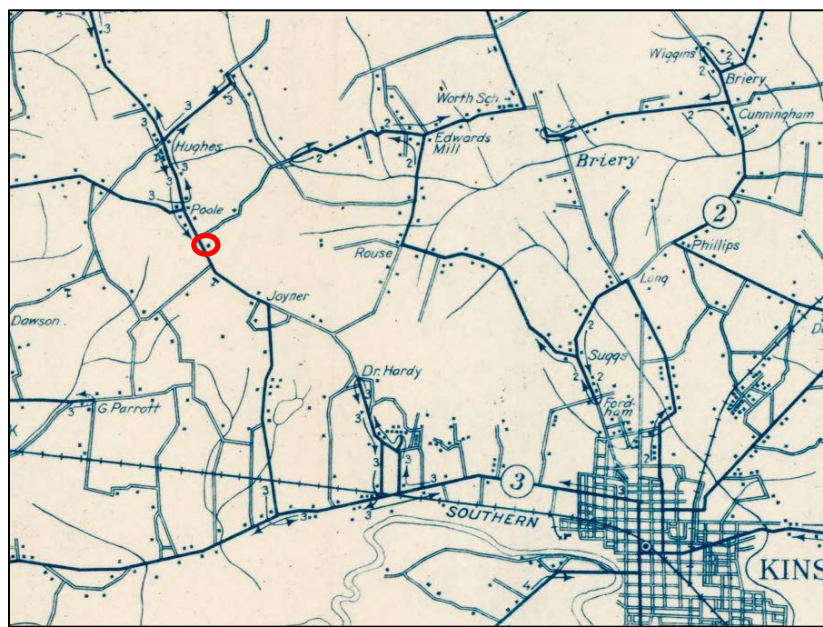
Figure 16. View of Enzel Sullivan House (LR0889) outbuildings, facing southeast.

### 2.2.1 *History*

The Enzel Sullivan House was recorded in 1993 as part of the comprehensive architectural survey of Lenoir County and was included in the resultant 1998 publication (Little 1998:380). The house itself was the primary resource recorded during the survey. A barn on the property that was formerly used as a residence was mentioned, but which barn was not specified and no recommendations for NRHP eligibility were made. Historical information gathered by the survey indicates that the original house on the property was built by Benjamin Sullivan, while the current house was constructed around the turn of the twentieth century. Enzel Sullivan is cited as being an owner of the house and the owner of a country store on N.C. Highway 58 in the 1940s.

The house was constructed sometime during the early twentieth century, based on its architectural style and detailing, as well as the construction dates of similar homes in the surrounding area. The Poole-Smith House (LR0883), which is located approximately 0.25-mile northwest, near the intersection of Hull Road and Highway 258 N, was built around 1918. Other examples of houses built with the same form and similar style exist throughout the county, serving as both a benchmark for estimating construction period and to illustrate the popularity of the style within Lenoir County during the early-twentieth century. Previously surveyed examples of one-and-one-half story, wooden frame homes with a side-gabled roof and twin cross gables include: the Tom Abbott House (LR0722), which was built between 1905 and 1915; the Felix Hills House (LR0746), built around 1914 (Figure 7); the Stephen Nathan Gilbert House (LR0757), which was constructed between 1908 and 1909 (Figure 8); and the Abner Fields House (LR0973), constructed between 1917 and 1918 (Figure 9).

Lenoir County tax records cite a 1919 date of construction; there is no house shown on a 1900 USDA soil survey map of the area, but there is a structure shown on a pre-1920 USPS rural delivery route map of Lenoir County (Figure 17).



**Figure 17. USPS rural delivery route map (pre-1920), showing location of Enzel Sullivan House.**



The parcel on which the house stands was part of a larger piece of property, which was owned by the Sullivan family by 1902, when Elias and Nancy Sullivan sold the tract to their son Benjamin E. Sullivan (Lenoir County Register of Deeds 1902 DB27:246). In 1900, Benjamin Sullivan, his wife, and son were living in Institute Township, in the northwestern part of the county, but by 1910, Benjamin and Claudie Sullivan, along with their seven children, including son Insil Pollack Sullivan, were living in a house in the rural area near Kinston, presumably the former house turned outbuilding cited in the 1993 survey (Little 1998:380; United States Census Bureau 1900, District 45:10B; 1910, District 61:14A). In 1920, the census information indicates that the Sullivan family, which had grown to include 12 children, owned a general farm on Hull Road. A newspaper article from 1923, indicating that two of the Sullivan children had been scratched by a rabid cat, also cites their residence as being in Hull Road (United States Census Bureau 1920, District 57:17B; *The Daily Free Press* [Kinston] 17 January 1923:1). In 1930, Benjamin, Claudie, and 12 of their 13 children lived on a farm in the same location (United States Census Bureau 1930, District 12:11B). Property records from 1933 indicate that Benjamin Sullivan lost the property as part of a legal judgement, and it was sold at the Courthouse door on November 23, 1933. Sullivan, his wife, and remaining unmarried children moved to rural Wayne County by 1935 and continued to reside there in 1940 (Lenoir County Register of Deeds 1933 DB124:95; United States Census Bureau 1940, District 96-44:8B). The property was purchased at the Courthouse sale by L. Harvey and Son Company in 1933. L. Harvey and Son sold the parcel, which consisted of approximately 165 acres, to L. B. Jenkins the following year (Lenoir County Register of Deeds 1934 DB128:177). In 1937, Wesley and Blanche Hines purchased the property from L. B. and Mary Jenkins.

In 1943, Insil P. and Mary Alice Sullivan purchased the property from the Hines's, reacquiring his father's home ten years after the family lost it (Lenoir County Register of Deeds DB163:69; DB210:81). Around 1953, Insil Sullivan split his property along Hull Road and sold at least a portion of it to his brother, Dempsey. The plat from this split is referenced in later deeds, but was not recorded with the county (Lenoir County Register of Deeds DB594:275). In 1954, Insil and Dempsey Sullivan were proprietors of the Sullivan Brothers Lumber Company, located along Hull Road, where they both also lived; the company operated until at least 1957 (Hill Directory Company 1954, 1956, 1957). Insil Sullivan and his wife continued to live in the house until his death in 1971; his death certificate lists his address as Old Hull Road, outside the city limits of Kinston (North Carolina State Board of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death 1971:5937). It seems likely that Insil Sullivan, the owner of the property for nearly 30 years during the mid-twentieth century, was the "Enzel Sullivan" who was referenced as the owner during the 1993 survey. Following Insil's death, his widow and children further divided and sold pieces of the property, with the current parcel eventually being acquired by Roy Poole and later transferred to Walter Poole Realty (Lenoir County Register of Deeds DB673:128; DB656:471).

The Enzel Sullivan House was surveyed in 2008 as part of the *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Global TransPark Freight Rail Spur from Existing NCRR Line* (TIP U-2928) and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Sandbeck 2008:61). The NC-HPO agreed with this recommendation (Appendix A).

The house was revisited during a 2010 Architectural Survey Update that was completed as part of the Kinston Bypass Project, conducted on behalf of the NCDOT. The house was resurveyed and information on changes since the original survey were recorded; no NRHP eligibility determination was made, but the house was not recommended for inclusion on the North Carolina Study List (Brown 2010).



### 2.2.2 *Integrity*

The Enzel Sullivan House does not retain sufficient historic integrity to represent the early-twentieth-century farming complexes of Lenoir County. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

◆ Location: Medium

The Enzel Sullivan House remains in the same location it has occupied for over one hundred years. The surroundings have been altered by modern development and increased commercial development along Hull Road, including across the street from the house.

◆ Design: Medium

The Enzel Sullivan House retains its original form and design. However, there have been alterations to the structure, including changes to the original porch structure. These have obscured some of the original design elements.

◆ Setting: Low to Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, however the area along Hull Road, near its intersection with Highway 258 N, has developed into a commercial corridor with modern structures. Although the property behind the Enzel Sullivan House remains open agricultural field, the remainder of the surrounding area has been developed.

◆ Materials: Low

The house retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing; however many exterior materials have been removed or altered. This includes the addition of vinyl siding, changing of the roof material to composition shingles, and at least one alteration to the porch. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known.

◆ Workmanship: Low

Most of the original exterior workmanship on the house has been removed or obscured by modern alterations. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant.

◆ Feeling: Low to Medium

The Enzel Sullivan House retains the feeling of an early-twentieth-century residence. However, the deterioration of agricultural outbuildings and the construction of other structures on the site has altered the feeling of the property from that of an agricultural complex. The feeling of a rural agricultural complex is further compromised by the construction of modern commercial buildings along Hull Road, across from the house.

◆ Association: Medium

The house retains its association with the Sullivan family, who were the primary owners during the early-to-mid-twentieth century; the alterations have compromised the integrity of association with the Sullivan family, as most of them were carried out after the house left the family's ownership.



### 2.2.3 *Eligibility*

The Enzel Sullivan House (LR0899) was determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2008, as part of a survey for the Global TransPark Freight Rail Spur (Appendix A); S&ME agrees with the determination. The house is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the deterioration of agricultural outbuildings that would illustrate its association with farming in the county. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the Sullivan family was among several farming families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. The Enzel Sullivan House has undergone alterations that have compromised its original architectural forms and ornamentation, making it ineligible under Criterion C. Neither the house nor the remaining outbuildings are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D for building technology.

### 2.3 Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599)

The Rouse House and Outbuildings (PIN 451610259809/451601160394) are located at 2500 Rouse Road (Figure 2) and consists of a circa-1950 residence, five early-twentieth-century barns and sheds, an early-to-mid-twentieth-century outhouse, and a mid-to-late-twentieth-century shed and wellhouse (Figures 18–27). Photography of the house was difficult because of extensive vegetative cover grown up around the structure. The house is a single-story, Minimal Traditional-style residence, with a side-gabled roofline. The front elevation has a small, gabled portico that covers the main entry, which is located off-center. The fenestration on the front and side elevations consists of paired six-over-six sash windows. The northwest corner has a gabled addition, with a shed-roofed rear porch that spans the entire width of the back of the house; the porch is supported by square posts with turned detailing (Figure 18). The southwest corner of the house also has a shed-roofed addition, which includes a portion of the porch that has been enclosed. Two prominent brick chimneys, one located at the exterior north elevation and the other off-center at the interior of the main house (Figure 19). Behind the house, to the west, are a number of former tobacco barns and agricultural outbuildings that appear to date to the first half of the twentieth century (Figures 20–26). Between the house and the agricultural outbuildings is a thick tree line; a small gabled storage shed, with vertical wooden paneling and a composition shingle roof, and a gabled wellhouse with vinyl siding and a composition shingle roof, are located between the house and the tree line (Figure 19).



**Figure 18. View of Rouse House (LR1599) (PIN 451610259809) from Carey Road, facing southeast.**



Figure 19. View of the Rouse House (LR1599), facing south.



Figure 20. Site plan of the Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599).

Furthest west are two wooden framed barns with front-gabled rooflines (Figure 21, 22, and 24). The barn to the north is one story, with an upper loft area, and is covered with a standing-seam metal roof and vertical metal paneling. The rear of the barn has a shed-roofed, corrugated metal, addition; the front elevation has a double wooden door and an upper loft door. The barn to the south is a one-story, front-gabled barn with a shed-roofed projection; it is covered with a standing-seam metal roof and vertical metal paneling. Attached to the rear of this structure is a long, single-story, gabled projection, with an additional gabled projection to the rear of that. The barn has a single entry door centered in the front-gabled end and has two metal chimney vents visible above the roofline. East of the second barn is a wooden framed tobacco barn, covered by vertical metal panels, that is significantly deteriorated and overgrown with vegetation (Figures 23 and 25). This barn has a shed roof and a large opening; to the west of the main portion is a shed-roofed extension that is supported by simple square posts. North of the tobacco barn are two additional agricultural buildings/sheds that are almost completely surrounded by vegetation. One is a small, gable-roofed shed that is covered with metal paneling and a standing-seam metal roof, while the other is a shed-roofed, open storage building (Figure 26). West of the house and outbuildings are open agricultural fields and a firehouse, which is a recent addition to the landscape.

To the north of the house is an overgrown paved driveway flanked by rows of trees and fenceposts. The only structure on this portion of the lot is an early-twentieth-century outhouse, which is a framed building with a front-gabled roof; the roof overhangs the front entry and is supported by simple post brackets (Figure 27). An aerial photograph, taken before the construction of the new fire station and the small portion of Carey Road on the west side of Rouse Road, shows a grove of trees around the driveway and an open area, indicating that this may have been the location of another, earlier house (Figure 28).



**Figure 21. View of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599) (PIN 451601160394), barns, from Carey Road, facing south.**



**Figure 22. View of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599), barns, facing southwest.**



**Figure 23. View of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599), barns, facing west.**



**Figure 24. View of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599), barns, facing north.**



**Figure 25. View of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599), tobacco barn, facing northeast.**



**Figure 26. View of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599), outbuildings, facing southeast.**



**Figure 27. View of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599), outhouse, facing west.**





**Figure 28. Aerial photograph showing location of Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599), before the extension of Carey Road west of Rouse Road.**

### *2.3.1 History*

The Rouse House and Outbuildings are part of a farm complex that has been in the Rouse Family since the 1870s; in 1989, the farm was registered as a North Carolina Century Farm (North Carolina Department of Agriculture 1989). The description of the farm indicates that the property was part of a larger tract purchased by William White in 1871 from John Tull. William White was the maternal grandfather of Troy J. Rouse, who lived on the property for much of the twentieth century. The Century Farm description includes information on crops grown throughout the history of the property, which included cotton, corn, tobacco, soybeans, and wheat, as well as citing the farm's association with raising livestock. Despite providing a genealogical overview of the Rouse and White families, the Century Farm information does not describe the dwelling(s) located on the Rouse Farm (North Carolina Department of Agriculture 1989:140).

The current house was built in the mid-twentieth century, probably around 1954, when the property of Troy Rouse was divided for his children. The original Rouse home, which dates to at least the turn of the twentieth century and possibly earlier, was located directly across Rouse Road from its intersection with Carey Road. Its first appearance on a map is a 1900 USDA soil survey map of the Kinston area (Figure 29); it also appears on a 1916 United State Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map and a pre-1920 USPS rural delivery map, with the indication that the property belonged to the Rouse family (Figures 30 and 31). These three maps also show a dirt road running west from Rouse Road, just south of the house. That road is evident on aerial photographs throughout the twentieth century until the construction of the portion of Carey Road west of Rouse Road.

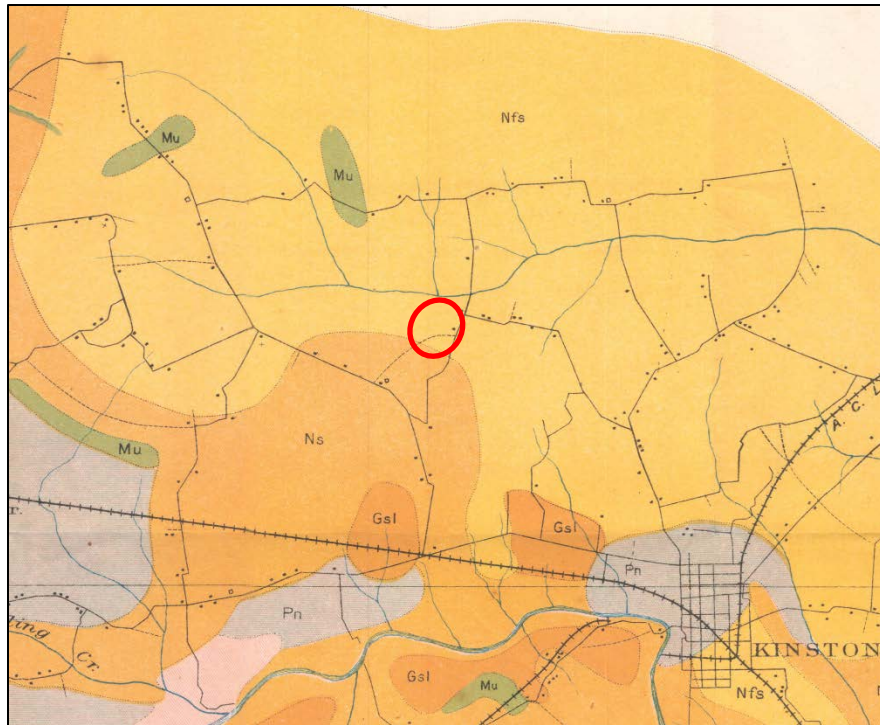
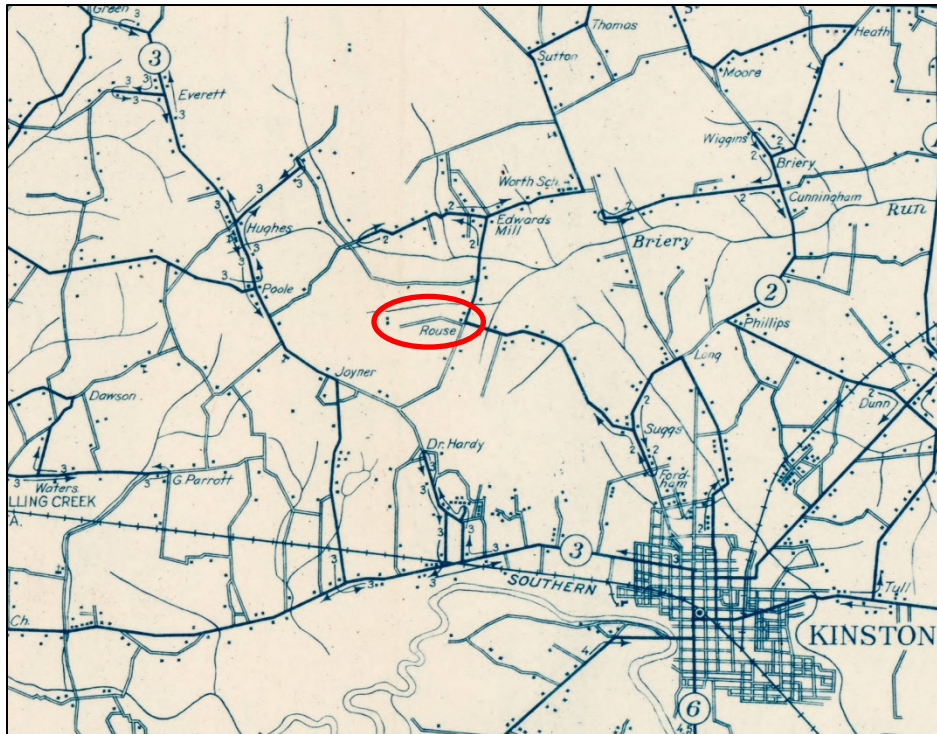


Figure 29. USDA soil survey map (1900), showing location of the Rouse property and original Rouse home.

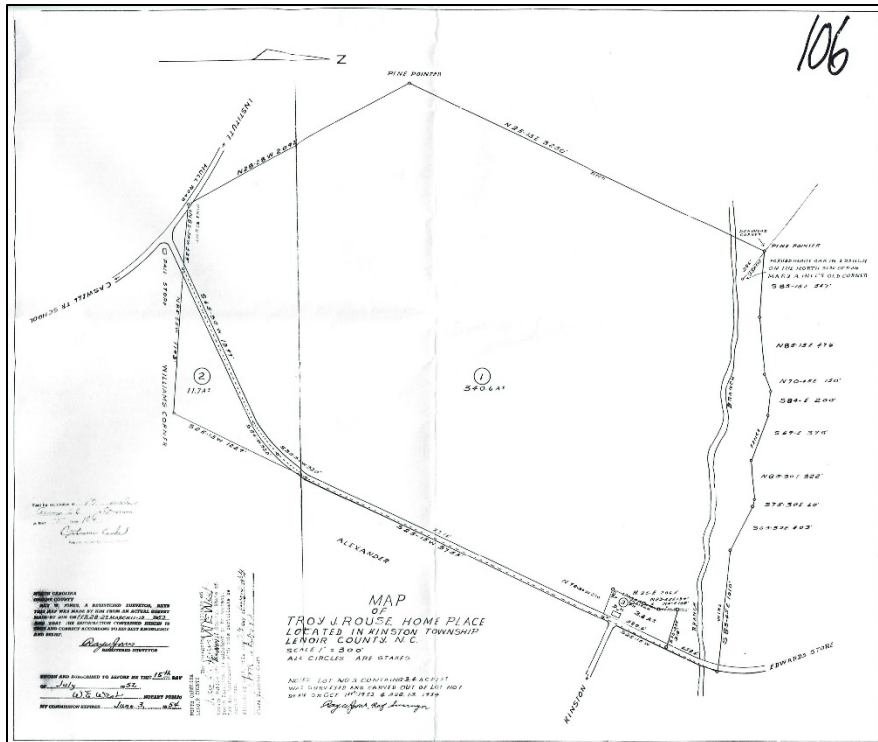


Figure 30. USGS topographic quadrangle (1916), showing location of the Rouse property and original Rouse home.



**Figure 31. USPS rural delivery route map (pre-1920), showing location of the Rouse property.**

The original Rouse family home is depicted on a plat from 1952 and labeled as D. H. (dwelling house); other agricultural buildings on the parcel were also drawn on the plat, but the current Rouse House is not referenced on either the plat or the associated deeds (Figure 32) (Lenoir County Register of Deeds Plat Book 5:106, DB351:113–128). By 1956, the current Rouse House had been constructed south of the dirt road, but the original Rouse home was still extant to the north of the road (Figure 33). Both houses remained standing in 1983 (Figure 34), but the earlier Rouse home had been demolished by 1994 (Figure 35) and likely by 1993, explaining its lack of inclusion in the 1993 county survey. There are barns referenced in the 1954 deeds, but only two, on the original Rouse home property, are depicted on the plat (Figure 32); the 1956 aerial shows only two outbuildings located south of the dirt road between the two houses (Figure 33). The construction style of the existing outbuildings suggests that they were built in the early-twentieth century; these outbuildings could correspond to the barns located to the north of the existing mid-twentieth-century house, which may have been moved to their current locations after a mid-twentieth-century division of the property.



**Figure 32. Plat of Troy J. Rouse land (1952), containing original Rouse home (Lot #3) and land holding current Rouse House (Lenoir County Register of Deeds Plat Book 5:106).**



**Figure 32. Aerial photograph (1956) showing original Rouse home and current Rouse House.**

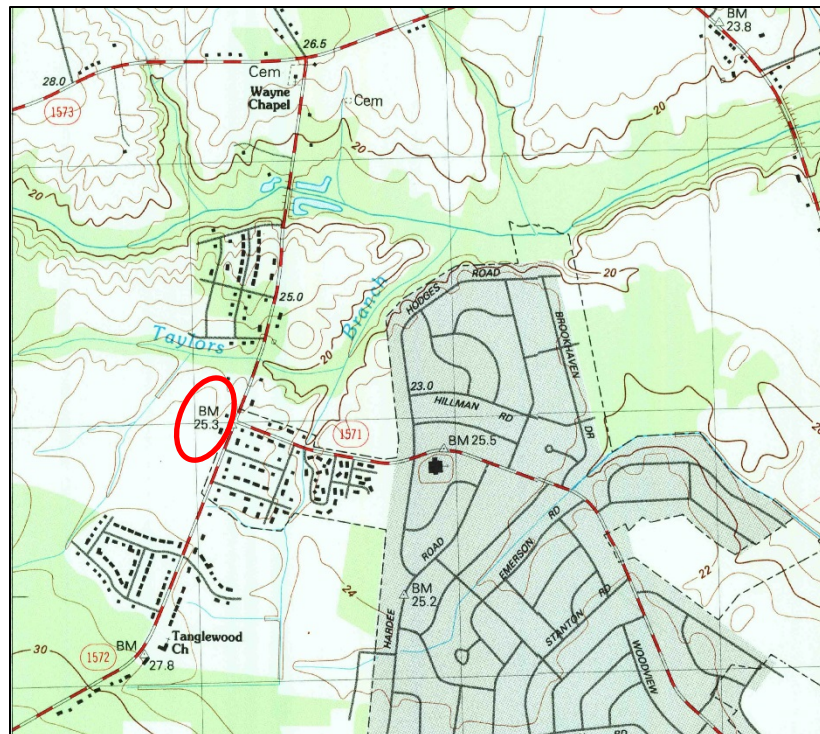


Figure 34. USGS topographic quadrangle (1983), showing location of the Rouse property, original Rouse home, and current Rouse House.



Figure 35. Aerial photograph (1994), showing current Rouse House and Rouse property.

The property on which the current Rouse House and Outbuildings sit was part of a larger parcel purchased by William White from John Tull in 1871 (North Carolina Department of Agriculture 1989:140; Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:350).

White's daughter, Eliza Ellen White married James Franklin Rouse, son of Jesse Hardee and Elizabeth Kennedy Rouse. The Rouse family, which includes many prominent Lenoir County residents, is a large extended family that is descended from John Rouse, Senior, who moved to the Neuse River area in 1751; James Franklin Rouse was the great grandson of John Rouse, Junior (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:350, 362–363). In 1880, James Franklin Rouse was living with his wife and infant daughter at the home of his father-in-law, on or near the property where the current Rouse House is located (United States Census Bureau 1880, District 85:123A). William White died in 1883, leaving the property to his daughter and son-in-law (Lenoir County Historical Association 1981:350).

The property has remained within the Rouse family since 1883. James Franklin and Eliza Rouse, along with their only child who survived into adulthood, Troy J. Rouse, continued to live on the property into the twentieth century (United States Census Bureau 1900, District 43:2B). James Franklin Rouse was a well-known farmer in the area (*Kinston Free Press* 17 September 1932:1). When Eliza Rouse died in 1910, her husband and son retained the house and land (North Carolina State Board of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Certificate of Death 1910:310; United States Census Bureau 1910, District 61:14B). At some point before his death in 1932, James Franklin Rouse transferred the property to Troy Rouse, as his obituary indicates that he died at the home of his son; in 1920, Troy Rouse was listed as the owner of the house and farm, while James F. Rouse is shown as the father of the head of household (United States Census Bureau 1920, District 57:16B). Troy J. Rouse married Manda Dawson sometime after 1900, but she died in 1909 and the couple had no children; in 1911, Troy Rouse married her sister Nellie Dawson (Lenoir County Historical Society 1981:350). Troy and Nellie Rouse had three children, Frank A., Guy D., and Dorothy.

After Nellie Rouse died in 1951, Troy J. Rouse divided his property among his children, reserving a life estate for himself (Lenoir County Register of Deeds 1954 DB351:116). Dorothy Rouse Harris received two parcels, one on the south side of Hull Road containing 11.7 acres and one along the west side of Rouse Road, containing 3.4 acres and the home of Troy J. Rouse. The deed for this second parcel, referred to as the Troy Rouse Home Place, included the stipulations that Pack Barn #2, located on the property, was the property of Frank Rouse, her brother, and her continued ownership of the property was contingent upon her never remarrying her ex-husband (Lenoir County Register of Deeds 1954 DB351:113–114). Frank Rouse received 337.2 acres surrounding the 3.2 acre homeplace parcel, as well as the aforementioned Pack Barn #2 (Figure 28). Guy Rouse received Lots No. 44 and 45 in Kinston. Also, at some point before 1954, Frank and Guy Rouse had acquired property north of the Troy J. Rouse land and established a farming operation; upon the division of their father's land in 1954, Frank deeded his half interest in that farm to his brother, but reserved the ownership of six tobacco barns on the property, with the right to access them or move them as he desired. It is possible that some of these barns are the outbuildings associated with the current Rouse House, moved south of their original location. Before 1956, Frank Rouse built a new house south of his father's house, with the dirt farm road separating the two houses. By 1965, Frank had acquired the 3.2 acres containing the Troy J. Rouse Homeplace from his sister, Dorothy, and combined that parcel with the one on which his own house sat (Lenoir County Register of Deeds 1965 DB536:567). At some point between 1983 and 1994, the Troy Rouse home was demolished (Figures 31 and 32). From descriptions of the property and buildings and historical aerial photographs, the Rouse farm property was used as a general farm throughout

the twentieth century, with tobacco being a primary crop on the land until at least the mid-twentieth century.

### 2.3.2 *Integrity*

The Rouse House and Outbuildings do not retain sufficient historic integrity to represent the early-twentieth-century farming complexes of Lenoir County. Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility are as follows:

◆ Location: Low to Medium

The Rouse House remains in the same location it has occupied for approximately sixty years. The outbuildings may pre-date the house, but if so they have been moved to their current locations. The surroundings have been altered by some modern development, including the construction of the fire station to the west and the First Baptist Church to the north.

◆ Design: Medium

The Rouse House retains its original form and design. However, there have been rear additions to the structure, obscuring some of the original design elements. The outbuildings retain their original design.

◆ Setting: Medium

The site of the property and surrounding area remain primarily rural, however the area is undergoing modern development, including the construction of a fire station to the west, the First Baptist Church to the north, and increased residential development to the east. Although a large portion the property behind the Rouse House remains open agricultural field, the remainder of the surrounding area has been developed.

◆ Materials: Low to Medium

The house retains its original construction materials, including foundation and framing, but some exterior materials have been removed or altered. This includes the addition of vinyl siding. Since interior access was not obtained, no information on original interior materials or details is known. The outbuildings retain some of their original materials, although portions of the exterior sheathing may have been replaced during the twentieth century. Additionally, remaining original material is significantly deteriorated on some of the structures.

◆ Workmanship: Medium

The Rouse House retains much of the original exterior workmanship, although some has been obscured by the installation of vinyl siding. Since interior access was not obtained, there is no information on any craftsmanship or interior detailing that may be extant. The original workmanship of the outbuildings remains, although some of the workmanship has been compromised by deterioration and neglect.

◆ Feeling: Medium

The Rouse House and Outbuildings retain the feeling of a mid-twentieth-century farm complex. The outbuildings remain on the site, although there are fewer barns than were on the entire farm property in the 1950s, along with the mid-twentieth-century residence. There are agricultural fields surrounding the complex, however the increased development of the area and the deterioration of

the outbuildings have altered the feeling of the property from that of a functional farm to one of an abandoned collection of structures. The loss of an earlier farmhouse and the demolition of additional outbuildings changed the connection between the residence and the agricultural structures. The feeling of a rural agricultural complex is further compromised by the construction of modern residential development and municipal buildings in the immediate area.

◆ Association: Medium

The house retains its association with the Rouse family, who have owned the property for over a century. The alterations have not compromised the integrity of association with the Rouse family, as they were carried out during the family's ownership.

### 2.3.3 *Eligibility*

The Rouse House and Outbuildings (LR1599) are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The property is not recommended as eligible under Criterion A, because of the loss of an earlier house that would have solidified the association with early-twentieth-century tobacco farming in the county. The current Rouse House is a mid-twentieth-century residence that has little tangible association with the agricultural structures, which may pre-date the house but if so, have been moved from other locations on the property. It is ineligible under Criterion B, as the Rouse family was among several longstanding families within the area, but did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate itself above the other nearby residents. The Rouse House is a common mid-twentieth-century residential form and does not possess unique architectural features or detailing, and it has been altered by multiple additions to its core structure. The outbuildings are common agricultural structures for rural portions of Lenoir County and are in fair condition. Better examples of these types of structures remain within the county. These include early-twentieth-century outbuildings, ranging from a tenant house to stables and tobacco barns, associated with the NRHP-listed Tull-Worth-Holland Farm (LR0571) near Kinston (Figure 36). Other previously surveyed examples are the barn and corncribs, dating from around 1925, at the Jake Parrott House (LR0735), near the eastern boundary of the county (Figure 37) and the circa-1919 shed, barn, and tobacco barns at the Norman West House (LR0737), near Kinston (Figures 38 and 39). Therefore the Rouse House and Outbuildings are ineligible under Criterion C. Neither the house nor the outbuildings are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D for building technology.





**Figure 36. Photo of stable and cotton gin/packhouse at the Tull-Worth-Holland Farm (LR0571), facing northwest.**



**Figure 37. Photo of a shed, smokehouse, and corncrib at the Jake Parrott House (LR0735), facing west.**



**Figure 38. Photo of sheds associated with the Norman West House (LR0737), facing southeast.**



**Figure 39. Photo of tobacco barns associated with the Norman West House (LR0737), facing northeast.**

### 3.0 References

Bishir, Catherine W.

1990 *North Carolina Architecture*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern

1996 *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Brown, Marvin A.

2010 *Architectural Survey Update and GIS Pilot Project/Kinston Bypass Project, North of US 70, Lenoir County, North Carolina*. WBS# 45200.1, FA# SPR-0SPR(49), TIP No. R-2553. Prepared by URS Corporation – North Carolina, Morrisville, North Carolina. North Carolina Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration.

Hill Directory Company

1954 *Hill's Kinston (Lenoir County) City Directory*. Hill Directory Company, Incorporated, Richmond, Virginia.

1956 *Hill's Kinston (Lenoir County) City Directory*. Hill Directory Company, Incorporated, Richmond, Virginia.

1957 *Hill's Kinston (Lenoir County) City Directory*. Hill Directory Company, Incorporated, Richmond, Virginia.

Lenoir County Historical Association

1981 *The Heritage of Lenoir County*. Hunter Publishing, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Little, M. Ruth

1993 *Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation Report, Global TransPark Study Area I, Lenoir County, North Carolina*. Report prepared for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Raleigh, North Carolina. Report prepared by Longleaf Historical Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.

1998 *Coastal Plain and Fancy, The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina*. The City of Kinston and the Lenoir County Historical Association, Kinston, North Carolina.

North Carolina Department of Agriculture

1989 *North Carolina Century Farms: 100 Years of Continuous Agricultural Heritage*. Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas.

Sandbeck, Penne

2008 *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Global TransPark Freight Rail Spur from Existing NCR Line, Kinston, Lenoir County, North Carolina (TIP U-2928)*. Report prepared by North Carolina Department of Transportation.



United States Census Bureau

1880 *United States Federal Census*. Available at: <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>

1900 *United States Federal Census*. Available at: <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>

1910 *United States Federal Census*. Available at: <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>

1920 *United States Federal Census*. Available at: <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>

1930 *United States Federal Census*. Available at: <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>

1940 *United States Federal Census*. Available at: <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>

United States Department of Agriculture

1900 *Kinston*. Soil Survey Map. A. Hoen and Company, Baltimore. Available at:  
<<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/1377>>

United States Geological Survey

1916 *Kinston*. 15-minute map series. Available at: <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>

1983 *Kinston*. 7.5-minute map series. Available at: <<http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/>>

United States Post Office

[1920] *Lenoir County, North Carolina*. Rural Delivery Routes Map. United States Post Office Department, Washington D.C. Available at: <<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/1730>>



## Appendix A: Previous NC-HPO Correspondence



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
William S. Price, Jr., Director

December 1, 1993

Thomas Roberts  
Federal Aviation Administration  
Atlanta Airport Districts Office  
1680 Phoenix Parkway, Suite 101  
Atlanta, GA 30349-5421

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for Global  
TransPark, Study Area I, Lenoir County,  
ER 94-7659

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you for your letter of October 6, 1993, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Ruth Little concerning 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 the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Frederick Greene Taylor Farm. Criterion A--The 1849 homeplace, the collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century outbuildings and the family graveyard comprise a well-preserved antebellum farm. Criterion C--The Taylor House is one of a small number of intact antebellum plantation houses surviving in Lenoir County.

Dobbs School: Weil and Leonard Cottages. Criterion A--The correctional facility is one of the early institutions devoted to humane rehabilitation of young female offenders. Criterion C--The Weil and Leonard Cottages are excellent representatives of the Colonial Revival design.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited below:

These properties have lost their architectural integrity due to numerous character-altering changes:

Roy Wooten House

Post Oak Church Community

G. Hartsfield House

Moore Community

Hartsfield-Taylor House

Charlie Robinson House

Stallings Field AirCorps Training Center

Mewborn-Bizzell House

Bright-Hooker-Gray House

Poole-Smith House

These properties have little historical or architectural significance:

Claude Rouse House

George Mills House

Cullen-Phillips House

Ely Perry Tenant House

John Sutton House

McGlawhorn-Poole House

Guy and Mary Susan White Farm

Ernest L. Johnson Farm

Burning Bush Church Community

Hyman Mewborn Farm

Lucy Gray House

Benjamin Franklin Scarborough Farm

These properties do not meet the exceptions specified in Criterion Consideration D of the National Park Service's guidelines concerning the registration of cemeteries:

Pool Cemetery

Mewborn Cemetery

These properties have lost their integrity of location and setting:

Bright's School

Drs. Carroll and Dawson Office

Thomas Roberts  
December 1, 1993, Page 3

Dawson's Station. The loss of the railroad depot and tracks has dramatically decreased the integrity of feeling and association of the early twentieth century commercial center.

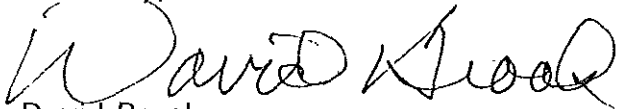
In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

Please note we have not yet received the background materials which the consultant prepared for this report. Please forward the survey site forms, the photographs of structures over fifty years of age, and the USGS quadrangle maps locating the structures over fifty years of age in Study Area I.

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

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

Sincerely,



David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: Debbie Calevich  
Kimley-Horn Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 33068  
Raleigh, NC 27636-3068

MaryAnn Naber  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Room 809  
Washington, DC 20004

David Franklin  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
P.O. Box 1890  
Wilmington, NC 28401-1890

Division of Aviation  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

bc; File  
✓ Brown/Stancil  
County  
RF  
Power



## 27. Poole-Smith House

Location: East side US 258 at jct. with SR 1001 (road sign says SR 1005), Kinston vicinity

Date of Construction: 1917-1918

Style: vernacular

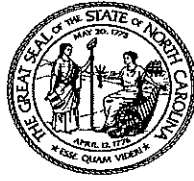
Summary of physical description: This is a one-story frame, side-gable house with the two decorative front cross-gables that were extremely popular in the area in the early 20th century. The house also has two rear gabled ells, with interior chimneys between the main block and ells. The house has one-over-one sash windows and a central entrance with transom and sidelights. The walls and all exterior trim are covered with vinyl, and the front porch is a flat-roofed replacement with a carport extension at the north end.

The interior contains a wide center hall with a transverse arch, closed with curtains, between the front and rear hall. Walls have narrow flush sheathing, and the front rooms have Classical Revival mantels with overmantels.

Behind the house is a frame packhouse probably built when the house was built and a ca. 1940 brick smokehouse.

Historical Background: This house was built for John Henry Poole and his wife Mary Mae Jones Poole in 1917-1918. Poole was an enterprising farmer who owned a sawmill and had a country store located directly across US 258 from this house. The store and sawmill are gone. The Pooles had nine children, and moved closer to Kinston in the late 1920s so that the two oldest children could attend high school there. A Mr. Lane purchased the house from John Henry Poole, and in 1940 G.J. Smith purchased it from Lane. The Smiths raised 11 children here. Mrs. G.J. Smith still resides here.

Evaluation: Although the Poole-Smith House has lost its exterior architectural integrity through extensive renovation, it is of local architectural interest because it represents a stylish example of the vernacular house type favored by middle-class farmers in the early 20th century. John Henry Poole, a farmer, merchant and miller, represents the spirit of entrepreneurship that energized rural Lenoir County in this period. Insufficient time has passed to judge that either Mr. Poole or his house have more than representative significance.



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

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

December 5, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PSE for Peter Sandbeck*

RE: HRRS Report – Phase II for GTP freight line from NCRR, U-2928, Kinston,  
Lenoir County, ER 08-1738

Thank you for transmitting to us the November 2008, survey report by Penne Sandbeck for the above-referenced undertaking.

The report correctly notes that the Tull-Worth-Holland Farm is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It also correctly notes that the Rountree-Askew-Moseley House was placed on the Study List and determined eligible for listing on page 2. This same information does not appear on page 15. In both instances the dates should reflect that the property was determined eligible in 1993 (as a result of the Section 106 work for the Global Transpark) and Study-Listed in 1994 (following the countywide survey). *LR0571* *LR0797*

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

*L R0884* Dobbs Farm School (NC Industrial Farm Colony for Women) under Criterion A for Social, History, Politics/Government, and African American ethnic heritage. It is also eligible under Criterion C for Architecture. This includes Leonard Cottage, which with the Weil Cottage (demolished), was determined eligible in 1993.

Please provide a site plan showing the current campus and arrangement of the buildings that make up the school. Labels for the known buildings would be very helpful. Also, please obtain and reference the State Historic Preservation Office's Survey Site Number for each of the three properties mentioned above.

Having reviewed the proposed boundaries for the school, we believe they should be reduced. Based on an aerial map available on the Internet, we recommend that the boundary be defined by Dobbs Farm Road on the south, Robinson Road on the west, C. F. Harvey Parkway on the north, and the eastern boundary of parcel # 27643 as shown in Figure 4.

Please note that Stonewall Jackson Training School, which is located in Concord and listed in the National Register remains almost completely in tact and has not been demolished.

We concur that the forty-one properties shown in Appendix II do not appear to be eligible for the National Register nor do they warrant additional study, barring additional information from other sources.

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 Renée Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr,  
Marc Hamel, Rail Division

bc: DOT  
Wood/EO  
County



Property 23: 2876 Hull Road  
PIN 450601467006



Property 24: NE Corner  
Hull Road and US 258  
(no address posted)  
PIN 4506 0146 6847



Property 25: 2407 US 258

*(Poole-Smith House,  
Previously Determined Not  
Eligible, Global TransPark Study  
ER-7659, 1993)*

PIN 450601377762



## Appendix B: Professional Qualifications

**PROJECT ROLE**

Senior  
Historian/Architectural  
Historian

**LOCATION**

Columbia, SC

**EDUCATION**

- MA, Public History, /Historic Preservation, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2005
- BA, History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 2002

**YEARS OF EXPERIENCE**

Joined S&ME in 2006-2012 with 3 years previous experience. Joined S&ME in 2013 with 1 year of outside experience

**PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS**

- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- National Council on Public History
- American Association of State and Local History
- Organization of American Historians
- South Carolina Historical Society

## Heather Carpini, MA

### Senior Historian/Architectural Historian

Ms. Carpini is the Historian/Architectural Historian for S&ME's Cultural Resources Department. She has been working in the historic preservation field for ten years, previously holding positions at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Historic Columbia Foundation, and with the City of Independence, Missouri. Ms. Carpini has experience providing the following services: Historic and Archival Research; Historic and Architectural Surveys; National Register of Historic Places Nominations; Historic Tax Credit Applications; Historic Preservation Planning; HABS / HAER Documentation; Geographic Information Systems (GIS); and AutoCAD. As a former Historic Preservation Manager for a City, overseeing a large historic district, National Historic Landmark District, and numerous individually designated historic properties, she has worked with design guidelines, rehabilitation projects, tax credit projects, historic preservation commissions, reviewing compatible new construction in historic districts, and zoning and redevelopment within cities.

### Key Projects and Assignments

#### ***FERC Projects***

#### **Parr Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 1894)**

**Fairfield & Newberry Counties, South Carolina | May 2013-August 2014**

Historian and architectural historian for the Parr Hydroelectric Project. S&M# conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey for the SCE&G relicensing of the Parr Hydroelectric Project; the project area included 70 separate areas (3,375 acres) along the Broad River and Monticello Reservoir. Surveyed historic architectural resources within the project area, evaluated National Register eligibility, developed a comprehensive historic context for the project area, completed historic and archival research on areas containing historic archaeological sites, wrote historic context for these areas, compiled information pertaining to historical archaeological sites, and correlated research with archaeological findings.

*1616-13-405*

#### **Tygert Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 12613)**

**Taylor County, West Virginia | September 2011-April 2013**

Architectural historian/historian for Phase I investigations of a proposed powerhouse and transmission line at the US Army Corps of Engineers Tygart Dam. The dam and associated structures are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase I investigations identifying cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the project, assessing the potential impacts of new construction on the dam and associated structures, and assessing the impact of the transmission line on the viewshed of National Register eligible properties. Completed historic and archival research for the project, surveyed and photographed historic structures, and evaluated National Register eligibility.

*1616-10-238*



**London/Marmet (FERC Project No. 1175) and Winfield  
Hydroelectric Projects (FERC Project No. 1290)**

**Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia | November 2009-February  
2010**

Historian/architectural historian for Phase I investigations of three of Appalachian Power Company's hydroelectric power facilities along the Kanawha River. All three facilities are part of a National Register Historic District, the Kanawha River Navigation System. The Phase I investigations involved identifying the historically significant components at each of the facilities; identifying and evaluating archaeological resources within the area of potential effects; and assessing project related effects on any significant resources. Completed historic and archival research for the project, wrote historic contexts for the power facilities, and evaluated National Register eligibility.

*1616-09-348*

**Claytor Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 739)**

**Pulaski County, Virginia | February 2007-April 2009**

Historian for Phase I and Phase II investigations of Appalachian Power Company's Claytor Hydroelectric Project. Investigation included 101 miles of shoreline and eight islands in Claytor Lake. Completed historic and archival research on areas containing historic archaeological sites, wrote historic context for these areas, compiled information pertaining to historical archaeological sites, and correlated research with archaeological findings. Also produced graphics for the report.

*1616-07-033 & 1616-08-410*

**Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516), Stage II  
Survey**

**Lexington, Newberry, Richland, & Saluda Counties, South Carolina |  
October 2005-August 2007**

Architectural Historian and co-author of the report for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project, Stage II survey. Developed a comprehensive historic context for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project and assessed the eligibility of historic properties and sites at multiple locations throughout the project area. Project area included approximately 620 miles of shoreline and 125 islands in Lake Murray.

*1619-06-111*

***Pipeline Projects***

**Ohio River Pipeline**

**Belmont, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties, Ohio | September 2013-  
November 2014**

Historian/Architectural Historian for the Ohio River Pipeline project. Surveyed historic structures along 55 miles of pipeline, as well as numerous reroutes, access roads, and compressor station locations. Researched history of inventoried structures and evaluated National Register eligibility. Also developed a historic context for the pipeline project area.

*1176-13-001*



### **PNG Huntersville Strengthening**

**Mecklenburg County, North Carolina | June 2011-September 2011**

Historian/architectural historian for the Huntersville Strengthening Pipeline project. Surveyed aboveground historic resources along approximately two miles of pipeline, assessed impacts two National Register listed/eligible properties, helped PNG obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness for construction from the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Landmarks Commission, and monitored the use of heavy equipment for construction near a local historic landmark and National Register listed site.

*1357-11-005*

### **PNG Davidson to Concord Pipeline**

**Cabarrus, Iredell, and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina | March 2011-March 2013**

Historian/architectural historian for the Davidson to Concord Pipeline project. Conducted survey of historic architectural resources along approximately 15 miles of pipeline, evaluated National Register eligibility, and wrote historic context for project area.

*1357-10-022*

### **PNG Sutton Pipeline Project**

**Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Columbus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, & Scotland Counties, North Carolina | June 2010-September 2011**

Architectural Historian and co-author of the report for the Sutton Pipeline Project. Researched and wrote a historic context for Anson, Bladen, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Columbus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland Counties. Identified and evaluated historic structures along the proposed pipeline route..

*1357-10-022*

### **PNG Concord Mills Pipeline Corridor**

**Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties, North Carolina | May 2010-June 2010**

Architectural Historian and co-author of the report on the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3.5 Miles Along the Proposed PNG Concord Mills Pipeline Corridor in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus Counties, North Carolina. Researched and wrote a historic context for Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties.

*1357-09-032*

### **DOT Projects**

#### **Historic Architectural Analysis of Four Historic Properties, TIP B-4590**

**New Hanover County, North Carolina | March 2015-May 2015**

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for four historic properties in Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 29 on SR 2812 over Smith Creek. Project included documentation of the structures and associated outbuildings, research on the history of the properties, development of





historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

*4261-15-042*

**Historic Architectural Analysis of the Buffalo Baptist Church, TIP B-5531**

**Cleveland County, North Carolina | February 2015-March 2015**

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project of a 1953 church building in Cleveland County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 76 on NC 150, over Buffalo Creek. Project included documentation of the structure and associated outbuildings, research on the history of the property, development of a historic and architectural context, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

*4261-15-017*

**Historic Architectural Analysis of Five Properties in the W-5600 Project Area**

**Johnston County, North Carolina | May 2014-September 2014**

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project for five historic properties in Johnston County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the improvements along US 71, near the town of Wilson's Mills. Project included documentation of the structures and associated outbuildings, research on the history of the properties, development of historic and architectural contexts, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

*4261-14-061*

**Section 106 Request for Review, TRU-CH122, Warren #2 Bridge Replacement Project**

**Trumbull County, Ohio | April 2014-May 2014**

Senior Architectural Historian for a bridge replacement project in Trumbull County, Ohio. The project was completed for Ohio DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Warren #2 Bridge on CR 122 (Nelson Moser Road), over Mahoning River. Project included documentation of the bridge and three adjacent parcels, background research, and historic map research.

*4261-14-046*

**Historic and Architectural Analysis of the Tipton-Hughes House Mitchell County, North Carolina | December 2013-January 2014**

Principal Investigator and author of the historic and architectural analysis project of a 1880s farmhouse in Mitchell County, North Carolina. The project was completed for North Carolina DOT in anticipation of the replacement of Bridge No. 5 on SR 1349 (Pigeon Roost Road), over Pigeon Roost Creek. Project included documentation of the structure and associated outbuildings, research on the history of the property, development of a historic and architectural context, and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

*1616-13-657*



### **Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey**

**Mitchell County, North Carolina | December 2013-January 2014**

Principal Investigator and author of the historic architectural resources survey and reconnaissance report, completed for North Carolina DOT. The project involved the replacement of three bridges in Mitchell County, under the State Funded Bridge Replacement Program. The survey identified structures over 50 years old within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each project; each resource was photographed and mapped, research was conducted on the history of the property, and evaluations were made for National Register of Historic eligibility.

*1616-13-658*

### **Batesville Road Widening**

**Greenville County, South Carolina | October 2009-December 2009**

Project Manager, Architectural Historian and co-author of the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Batesville Road Widening Project, Greenville County, South Carolina. Conducted historic research, completed a field survey, documented historic structures within the project's area of potential effect (APE), made recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility, and assessed potential effects of the project on historic cemeteries within the 1.5 mile project corridor.

*1265-09-393*

### **Historic Resource Survey for the Proposed Cumberland Avenue Improvements**

**Knoxville, Tennessee | May 2009-November 2009**

Historian/architectural historian for survey of historic resources to complete Section 106 and Section 4(f) requirements. Surveyed 15 historic structures and revisited a National Register of Historic Places listed historic district to determine potential effects of two road improvement projects to be performed by the City of Knoxville, under review by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. Completed background research on surveyed structures, updated information on previously listed historic properties, and developed a historic context for Knoxville and the surveyed historic structures.

*1434-08-516*

### **Architectural and Historical Survey and Documentation Projects**

#### **Bamberg County Courthouse Complex**

**Bamberg County, South Carolina | June 2013-October 2013**

Senior historian/architectural historian for the proposed Bamberg County Courthouse Complex, which included renovations to the existing courthouse, the construction of a new County Services Building, and the construction of a parking lot. Surveyed aboveground historic resources within the project area and one block radius, photographed structures, conducted historic research, evaluated National Register eligibility, and evaluated the potential of the project to have adverse effects on historic structures.

*1616-13-293*



**Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Windham  
Windham County, Connecticut | February 2010-December 2010**

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Windham, Connecticut. The survey documented more than 300 historic properties located within the boundaries of the town and made recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility and further survey work. Completed historical research, photographed surveyed structures, completed Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism structure forms for surveyed buildings, completed a GIS file and map for the surveyed areas, and compiled information into a comprehensive survey report.

*1616-10-043*

**Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Trumbull  
Fairfield County, Connecticut | January 2010-November 2010**

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Trumbull, Connecticut. The survey documented more than 150 historic properties located within the boundaries of the town and made recommendations concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility and further survey work. Completed historical research, photographed surveyed structures, completed Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism structure forms for surveyed buildings, completed a GIS file and map for the surveyed areas, and compiled.

*1616-10-003*

**Manufacturing/Warehousing Site at Union Cross Road and  
Temple School Road**

**Forsyth County, North Carolina | March 2008-April 2008**

Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Architectural Documentation of the Smith Tenant Complex, located on the Proposed Manufacturing/Warehousing Site at Union Cross Road and Temple School Road, Forsyth County, North Carolina. Completed historical research, produced measured drawings and floorplans, and photographed all structures included within the Smith Tenant Complex, as required by Forsyth County as part of the rezoning process for the property. Documentation was completed in accordance with guidelines stipulated by the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission.

*1616-08-076*

**Bucksport Elementary School**

**Horry County, South Carolina | May 2006-August 2007**

Architectural Historian and author of the Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bucksport Elementary School, Horry County, South Carolina. Completed photographic and historic documentation of Bucksport Elementary School as required by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

Documentation included photographing the buildings, conducting archival research, conducting oral interviews, and writing a comprehensive report containing the research.

*1634-06-430*



### ***Public Information***

#### **Mitigation of Adverse Effects, 44PU164, Claytor Hydroelectric Project**

**Pulaski County, Virginia | March 2011-July 2012**

Historian and co-author of Public Information booklet, brochures, and panels developed for the mitigation of the adverse effects of the Claytor Hydroelectric Project on National Register eligible archaeological site 44PU164. Traditional mitigation methods were not feasible for site 44PU164, as the site is located on the west bank of Claytor Lake and is almost completely underwater a majority of the time. The site consists of historic components dating from the 1740s through the 1930s and has historic associations with the earliest settlers in the area, a notable Revolutionary soldier and statesman, and one of Pulaski County's most prominent families. As part of this project, S&ME conducted extensive research into the history of the land, its usage, and the three primary landowners from 1745 to the 1930s. This information was compiled into an educational packet; it was condensed into two display panels and a tri-fold brochure for the Claytor Lake State Park. The panels and the brochure each utilize QR code technology to link interested viewers to a website containing more in-depth information. Public presentations were also given on the findings at site 44PU164.

*1616-11-104*

#### **Saluda Hydroelectric Project and the Tree House Site (38LX531)** **Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina |** **August 2010-November 2011**

Historian and co-author of Public Information booklet, brochures, and panels developed for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project and the Tree House Site (38LX531). In addition to the traditional mitigation of data recovery at the Tree House Site, SCE&C (the client) also contracted with S&ME to develop an informational brochure about the prehistory and history of the project area, as well as museum displays and panels. The displays were installed at the Lake Murray Visitors Center, Saluda Shoals Park, and SCANA Corporate Headquarters and the booklet was made available to the public at these sites.

*1616-10-337*

### ***Historic Properties Management Plans***

#### **Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516), Historic Properties Management Plan**

**Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina |**  
**February 2007-June 2008**

Architectural Historian and co-author of the Historic Properties Management Plan for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 516). Developed a plan for the management of National Register of Historic Places eligible structures within the survey area that will potentially be affected by the relicensing of the Saluda Hydroelectric Project. Researched specific treatment options, wrote a comprehensive plan for maintenance procedures, and made recommendations about the particular historic properties.

*1616-07-092*



### **Fort Fremont**

**Saint Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina | April 2006-July 2006**

Manager and co-author of the final preservation plan for the management of the Fort Fremont County Park, Saint Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Researched and wrote the sections that addressed the historic resources located within the park and the treatment of those resources.

*1616-06-240*

### ***Archaeological Data Recovery Projects***

#### **John O’Hear Brickyard, O’Hear Pointe Tract**

**Berkeley County, South Carolina | May 2006-January 2007**

Historian and co-author of the report on the Data Recovery Excavation of 38BK1621, the John O’Hear Brickyard at the O’Hear Pointe Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Developed a comprehensive historic context for the O’Hear Pointe Site, including chain of title search and extensive archives research.

*1616-06-166*

### ***National Register Nominations***

#### **Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960**

National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Document Nomination. Listed September 2005. Team Member to develop an historic context for segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, and write nominations for buildings which displayed characteristics of this context.

#### **First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff, Woodruff, South Carolina**

National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff. Listed January 2005. Researched the history and architecture of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff and wrote a National Register of Historic Places nomination detailing the results of that research. Presented the nomination to the South Carolina Review Board for the National Register.

#### **University Neighborhood Historic District, Columbia, South Carolina.**

National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the University Neighborhood Historic District, Columbia, South Carolina. Listed October 2004. Worked as part of a four member team to complete a National Register nomination for a district containing over 150 contributing properties. Described the architectural significance of individual properties, researched and wrote the histories’ of individual properties, and researched and wrote a historical context for the city of Columbia, South Carolina, and the neighborhood contained within the district.

### ***Technical Reports***

- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resources Identification Survey of Approximately 136 Acres at the Sallie Alderman



Industrial Park, Clarendon County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.

- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resources Identification Survey, Jafza South Carolina Park, Recertification, Orangeburg County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Mill Spring Compressor Station, Polk County, North Carolina. Report prepared for PSNC Energy – A SCANA Company, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations at the Proposed Augusta Corporate Park, Richmond County, Georgia. Report prepared for Cranston Engineering Group, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Archaeological Survey Line T-01 Pipeline Replacement Project, Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk Counties, North Carolina. Report prepared for PSNC Energy – A SCANA Company, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2015 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resources Survey, Reedy Fork Tower Site, Laurens, Laurens County, South Carolina. Report prepared for Verizon Wireless, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the approximately 1.7-mile Apollo Pipeline, Switzerland and Washington Townships, Belmont and Monroe Counties, Ohio. Report prepared for Rice Energy, by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately Seven Acres for a Proposed Haul Road at the Zimmer Plant Landfill, Washington Township, Clermont County, Ohio. Report prepared for Duke Energy, by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resource Literature Review and Reconnaissance Survey of the Approximately 27.8 Acre NCN Property, North Canton, Stark County, Ohio. Report prepared for Woolpert, Inc., by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed YCNGA Newport Lateral Pipeline, York County, South Carolina. Report prepared for York County Natural Gas Authority, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Blacksburg Pipeline, Cherokee County, South Carolina. Report prepared for York County Natural Gas Authority, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Addendum to the Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed YCNGA Fort Mill Lateral Pipeline, Lancaster and York Counties, South Carolina. Report prepared for York County Natural Gas Authority, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.
- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Cultural Resource Investigations for the Replacement of Structure 8A Lyles-Williams Street 115kV Line, Richland County, South Carolina. Report prepared for South Carolina Electric and Gas, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia, SC.



- 2014 – Kimberly Nagle and Heather Carpini. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Approximately 38-Mile Ohio River Pipeline Project, Belmont, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties, Ohio. Report prepared for Regency Utica Gas Gathering, LLC, by S&ME, Inc., Dublin, OH.
- 2013 – Jennifer Betsworth and Heather L. Carpini. *Architectural Survey of the Proposed Bamberg County Courthouse Complex (Revised), Bamberg County, South Carolina*. Letter report prepared for Alliance Consulting Engineers, Columbia, and Bamberg County, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2013 – Heather L. Carpini and Kimberly Nagle. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of 23.7 Acres for Project PMC, Lancaster County, South Carolina*. Letter report prepared for Plains Midstream Canada by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2012 – Heather Jones and Bruce G. Harvey. *Dunkard's Bottom: Memories on the Virginia Landscape, 1745 to 1940*. Historical Investigations for Site 44PU164 at the Claytor Hydroelectric Project, Pulaski County, Virginia, FERC Project No. 739. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, and Kleinschmidt Associates, Inc., Strasburg, Pennsylvania by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2012 – Heather C. Jones. *Historic and Architectural Survey of the Proposed First Creek Greenway, Edgewood Park and Environs Project, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee*. Report prepared for the City of Knoxville and Cannon and Cannon, Inc., Knoxville, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2011 – Jason Moser and Heather Jones. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Batesville Road Widening project, Greenville County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) format letter report prepared for SCDOT and Vaughn and Melton, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2011 – Heather Jones and Kimberly Nagle. *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed PNG Huntersville Strengthening Project, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina*. Report prepared for Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc., Charlotte by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2010 – Heather Jones and Bruce G. Harvey. *Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Windham, Windham County, Connecticut*. Report prepared for the Town of Windham, Planning Department, Windham, Connecticut, and the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Hartford, Connecticut by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2010 – Heather Jones and Bruce G. Harvey. *Historic and Architectural Survey of the Town of Trumbull, Fairfield County, Connecticut*. Report prepared for the Trumbull Historical Society, Trumbull, Connecticut, and the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Hartford, Connecticut by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2010 – Jean-Marie Carta and Heather Jones. *Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Black Family Residence in Rock Hill (Revised), York County, South Carolina*. Letter report prepared for the City of Rock Hill, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2009 – Jason Moser and Heather Jones. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Batesville Road Widening project, Greenville County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) format letter report prepared for SCDOT and Vaughn and Melton, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.



- 2009 – Heather C. Jones. *Historic Resources Survey of the Proposed Cumberland Avenue Improvements, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee*. Report prepared for the City of Knoxville and Vaughn and Melton, Knoxville, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2009 – William Green and Heather Jones. *Phase II Testing of Five Archaeological Sites and the Results of a Drawdown Survey Conducted for the Claytor Lake Hydroelectric Project, Pulaski County, Virginia*. FERC Project No. 739. Report prepared for Appalachian Power Company, Roanoke, Virginia, and Kleinschmidt Associates, Inc., Liverpool, New York, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2008 – William Green and Heather Jones. *Historic Properties Management Plan, Saluda Hydroelectric Project, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, and Saluda Counties, South Carolina*. FERC Project No. 516. Report prepared for SCE&G, Columbia, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2007 – John Molenda, Heather Jones, and William Green. *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 31ON89 and 31ON322/322\*\* at the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina*. Report prepared for the Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, by S&ME, Inc.
- 2007 – Heather Jones, Heather Bartley, and William Green. *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 20 Acres at the Kelly Heirs Tract, Iredell County, North Carolina*. Report prepared for Crosland, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2006 – Michael Nelson, Heather Jones, and William Green. *Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Site 38BK2088 at the Newell Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for VM Enterprises, Summerville, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2006 – Jason Moser, Heather Jones, and William Green. *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 56 Acres at the Yauhannah Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Yauhannah Land Development, LLC, Conway, South Carolina, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2006 – William Green, Heather Jones, and Kenneth Styer. *Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of approximately 465 Acres at the Project Y Tract, Richland County, South Carolina*. Report prepared for Central South Carolina Alliance, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.
- 2006 – Heather Jones and William Green. *Historic Property Management Plan for the Fort Fremont County Park, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Plan prepared for the Beaufort County Planning Department, Beaufort, by S&ME, Inc., Columbia.