

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 2, 2017

Tasha Alexander
US Army Corps of Engineers
Raleigh Field Office
Wake Forest, NC

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report, Central Carolina Intermodal Facility, Edgecombe County,
ER 17-0859

Dear Ms. Alexander:

Thank you for your April 28, 2017, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

- East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED0623)
- Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639), including the Henry Odom Tenant House (ED0624) under Criteria A and C. The boundary appears appropriate.

We also concur that the remaining properties covered in the report are not eligible for listing in the National Register. Bellemont (NS0915), which was previously listed, was moved and is no longer listed in the National Register, nor is it within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking.

As this is a review of the historic properties within the APE, we believe it is premature to comment on the effect of the undertaking at this time. Further, it is the role of the US Army Corps of Engineers to offer a Finding of Effects.

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. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Richard Harmon, Amec Foster Wheeler, Richard.harmon@amecfw.com



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WILMINGTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
69 DARLINGTON AVENUE
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28403-1343



April 28, 2017

Regulatory Division/1200A

ER 17 0859

Action ID: SAW-2016-02338

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Early
Environmental Review Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

Due 5/24/17 A
to Scott
Due 5/19/17
ER letters rise
& have reports
Due 5/28/17 2 letters

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Early:

On April 13, 2017 and April 21, 2017 we received the Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey, the Architectural Survey, and supporting documents for the proposed Central Carolina Intermodal Facility and CSXT Line of Road Improvements in Nash and Edgecombe Counties. We have not received an application at this time however we have conducted pre-application meetings and expect the application soon. The applicant anticipated the need for the surveys as part of the permit process and compliance with Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act.

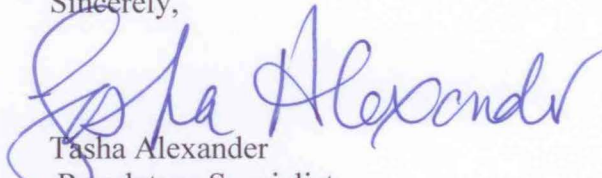
Enclosed you will find two copies of the following:

- Bound copies of the Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of the CSXT Line of Road Improvements in Nash and Edgecombe Counties
- Bound copies of the Architectural Survey of CSXT Line of Road Improvements in Nash and Edgecombe Counties
- Digital Copies of all historic architectural forms and image files
- Hard copies of all historic architectural forms and images
- Digital Copies of archaeological GIS files and pdf reports
- Bound copies of the Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of the Proposed Central Carolina Intermodal Facility in Edgecombe County
- Bound copies of the Architectural Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed Central Carolina Intermodal Facility in Edgecombe County.
- Digital Copies of all historic architectural forms and image files
- Hard copies of all historic architectural forms and images
- Digital copies of archaeological site forms, GIS files, and pdf reports
- Hard copies of all archaeological site forms

Please review the information and provide comments, also provide a courtesy copy to Mr. Richard Harmon, Amec Foster Wheeler, 4021 Stirrup Creek Drive, Suite 100, Durham, North Carolina, 27703 or via email at richard.harmon@amecfw.com.

If you have questions, please contact Tasha Alexander at the Raleigh Regulatory Field Office, telephone 919-554-4884, extension 35.

Sincerely,



Tasha Alexander
Regulatory Specialist
Raleigh Field Office

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION
OF THE PROPOSED
CENTRAL CAROLINA INTERMODAL FACILITY
EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

April 12, 2017

DRAFT REPORT



**R.S. WEBB & ASSOCIATES
AMEC FOSTER WHEELER
COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE GROUP**

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION
OF THE PROPOSED
CENTRAL CAROLINA INTERMODAL FACILITY
EDGECOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

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DRAFT REPORT

Prepared for:

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Commonwealth Heritage Group

April 10, 2017

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Background

During the period of December 1, 2016 through February 9, 2017, a team of cultural resource specialists under the supervision of R.S. Webb & Associates (RSWA) performed an architectural survey and evaluation of the proposed Central Carolina Intermodal Facility in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. The work was performed on behalf of the CSX Intermodal Terminals, Inc.

The proposed undertaking includes an approximately 720-acre tract of land and an adjacent 27.87-acre rail corridor along the east side of the tract. The proposed corridor associated with the existing railroad track extends from East Battleboro Avenue in the north, to just west of the Jay Group facility on Atlantic Avenue to the south, and the proposed intermodal facility project area is located south of Beech Branch, west of Old Battleboro Road, and north of Fountain Park Drive.

The proposed undertaking seeks to construct an intermodal freight terminal to provide service to business and industry within eastern North Carolina. Proposed impacts to the survey area include the construction of lead tracks to the north and south of the proposed CCX facility in order to allow trains to safely access the CCX facility from both directions. Specific impacts related to the construction of the intermodal facility itself will include the construction of the intermodal terminal area, office buildings, electric cranes, roads, stormwater management basins, and ancillary facilities with appropriate buffers from surrounding land uses. The intermodal terminal area will feature numerous rail tracks to efficiently sort multiple trains with internal roads and container staging areas to allow truck access and loading. Given the limited grade change tolerance, the intermodal facility tract must be graded relatively flat to accommodate safe train operations. Based on this, there is limited flexibility to the site design; however, the specific design is still under development.

To address potential direct and indirect effects, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) with respect to the proposed 720-acre facility tract is defined as including 1) those resources located within the 720 acres or within a 0.25-mile (1,320-ft) radius of the tract, and 2) any resources beyond the 0.25-mile (0.4-km) radius for which visual elements related to the project would have the potential to introduce an adverse effect. For the portion of the project involving changes along the existing rail corridor to the north and south of the facility tract, due to the limited scope of proposed changes to add lead tracks, the APE is defined as including historic properties on parcels lying adjacent to the existing railroad right-of-way.

Regulatory Compliance

The current study was designed to comply with the permitting requirements of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with respect to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act [(NHPA) Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470]. The ultimate goals of this investigation were to identify architectural resources within the study area, make recommendations about the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility status of each resource, and determine if the proposed undertaking will have adverse effects on properties eligible for the NRHP. Criteria used for assessing NRHP eligibility and project effects are set forth in 36 CFR, Part 60.4 (NRHP eligibility criteria) and 36 CFR Part 800

(project effects). This report was written to meet guidelines issued by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

Literature Search Results

Records at the HPO in Raleigh, as well as those on the HPOWEB GIS Web Service, show that five historic structures/properties have been recorded in the APE. The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm Property and the associated Henry Odom Tenant House were recorded within the project area during a 1997 historic architecture survey. One other resource recorded during a 1984-1985 survey, Marks Chapel School (and cemetery), was recorded along the western edge of the project area. Historic architectural resources near the study tract include East Carolina Industrial Training School and the Bellemonte House. The HPO determined the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm, Henry Odom Tenant House, East Carolina Industrial Training School, and Bellemonte House eligible for the NRHP. HPO found Marks Chapel School to be ineligible for the NRHP.

Historic Architecture Survey Results

The historic architecture/resources survey and evaluations revealed that 24 historic resources are located within the project area or the APE for indirect impacts (Table I). Of these resources, the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm Property (including the Henry Odom Tenant House) and the East Carolina Industrial Training School were confirmed to still be eligible for the NRHP. Marks Chapel School is no longer present, but the associated twentieth-century cemetery remains in an outparcel to the project area. It was also determined that the NRHP-eligible Bellemonte house has been moved to a location outside the project APE. The ten remaining historic resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria.

Project Effects and Management Recommendations

As designed, it appears that the proposed Central Carolina Intermodal Facility will have an adverse effect on the NRHP-eligible Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm property. It does not appear that the proposed undertaking will affect any other NRHP-listed or eligible properties. It is recommended that appropriate minimization and mitigation measures be developed for the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm property and stipulated in a project Memorandum of Agreement.

Table I. Architectural Resources within the Project Area/APE

Resource	Name	Circa	NRHP/Management Recommendations
ED0623	East Carolina Industrial Training School	1924	Eligible; no adverse effect; no further work
ED0624	Henry Odom Tenant House	1900	Contributor to the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm
ED1625	Marks Chapel School/Cemetery	1924	Building no longer present; cemetery outparceled from project area; no further work
ED1639	Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm	1875	Confirmed eligible for NRHP; adverse effect; mitigation
ED1641	House	1938	Ineligible; no further work
ED1642	House	1950	Ineligible; no further work
ED1643	House	1952	Ineligible; no further work
ED1644	House	1966	Ineligible; no further work
ED1645	House	1955	Ineligible; no further work
ED1646	Jones Tenant House	1900	Ineligible; no further work
ED1649	Battleboro Cemetery, Cemetery Drive	1880	Ineligible; no further work
ED1650	Commercial Building, 12446 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount	1954	Ineligible; no further work
ED1651	Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount	1950	Ineligible; no further work
ED1652	Commercial Building, 1450 Atlantic Avenue, Rocky Mount	1964	Ineligible; no further work
ED1653	House, 105 E. Battleboro Avenue, Battleboro	1920	Ineligible; no further work
NS0915	Bellefonte	1817	NRHP listed; moved 2016; no longer in APE
NS1534	House	1900	Ineligible; no further work
NS1535	Office	1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1536	House	1966	Ineligible; no further work
NS1537	House & Store	1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1543	Commercial Building, 105 Gelo Road, Rocky Mount	1964	Ineligible; no further work
NS1544	Commercial Building, 2551 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	1949	Ineligible; no further work
NS1545	Commercial Building, 2245 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	1959	Ineligible; no further work
NS1546	Commercial Building, 2151 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	ca. 1965	Ineligible; no further work

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview and Area of Potential Effects

During the period of December 1, 2016 through February 9, 2017, a team of cultural resource specialists under the supervision of R.S. Webb & Associates (RSWA) performed an architectural survey and evaluation of the proposed Central Carolina Intermodal Facility in Edgecombe County, North Carolina (Figure 1.1). The work was performed on behalf of the CSX Intermodal Terminals, Inc.

The proposed undertaking includes an approximately 720-acre tract of land and an adjacent 27.87-acre rail corridor along the east side of the tract. The proposed corridor associated with the existing railroad track extends from East Battleboro Avenue in the north, to just west of the Jay Group facility on Atlantic Avenue to the south, and the proposed intermodal facility project area is located south of Beech Branch, west of Old Battleboro Road, and north of Fountain Park Drive.

The proposed undertaking seeks to construct an intermodal freight terminal to provide service to business and industry within eastern North Carolina. Proposed impacts to the survey area include the construction of lead tracks to the north and south of the proposed CCX facility in order to allow trains to safely access the CCX facility from both directions. Specific impacts related to the construction of the intermodal facility itself will include the construction of the intermodal terminal area, office buildings, electric cranes, roads, stormwater management basins, and ancillary facilities with appropriate buffers from surrounding land uses. The intermodal terminal area will feature numerous rail tracks to efficiently sort multiple trains with internal roads and container staging areas to allow truck access and loading. Given the limited grade change tolerance, the intermodal facility tract must be graded relatively flat to accommodate safe train operations. Based on this, there is limited flexibility to the site design; however, the specific design is still under development. Figure 1.2 provides an example of an existing CSX intermodal facility in Winter Haven, Florida.

To address potential direct and indirect effects, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) with respect to the proposed 720-acre facility tract is defined as including 1) those resources located within the 720 acres or within a 0.25-mile (1,320-ft) radius of the tract, and 2) any resources beyond the 0.25-mile (0.4-km) radius for which visual elements related to the project would have the potential to introduce an adverse effect. For the portion of the project involving changes along the existing rail corridor to the north and south of the facility tract, due to the limited scope of proposed changes to add lead tracks, the APE is defined as including historic properties on parcels lying adjacent to the existing railroad right-of-way.

1.2 Regulatory Compliance

The current study was designed to comply with the permitting requirements of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with respect to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act [(NHPA) Public Law 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470]. The ultimate goals of this investigation were to identify

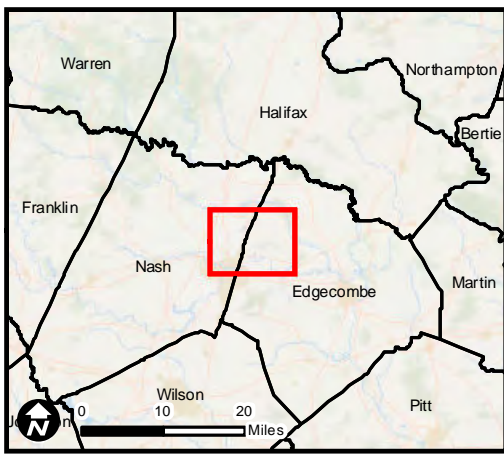


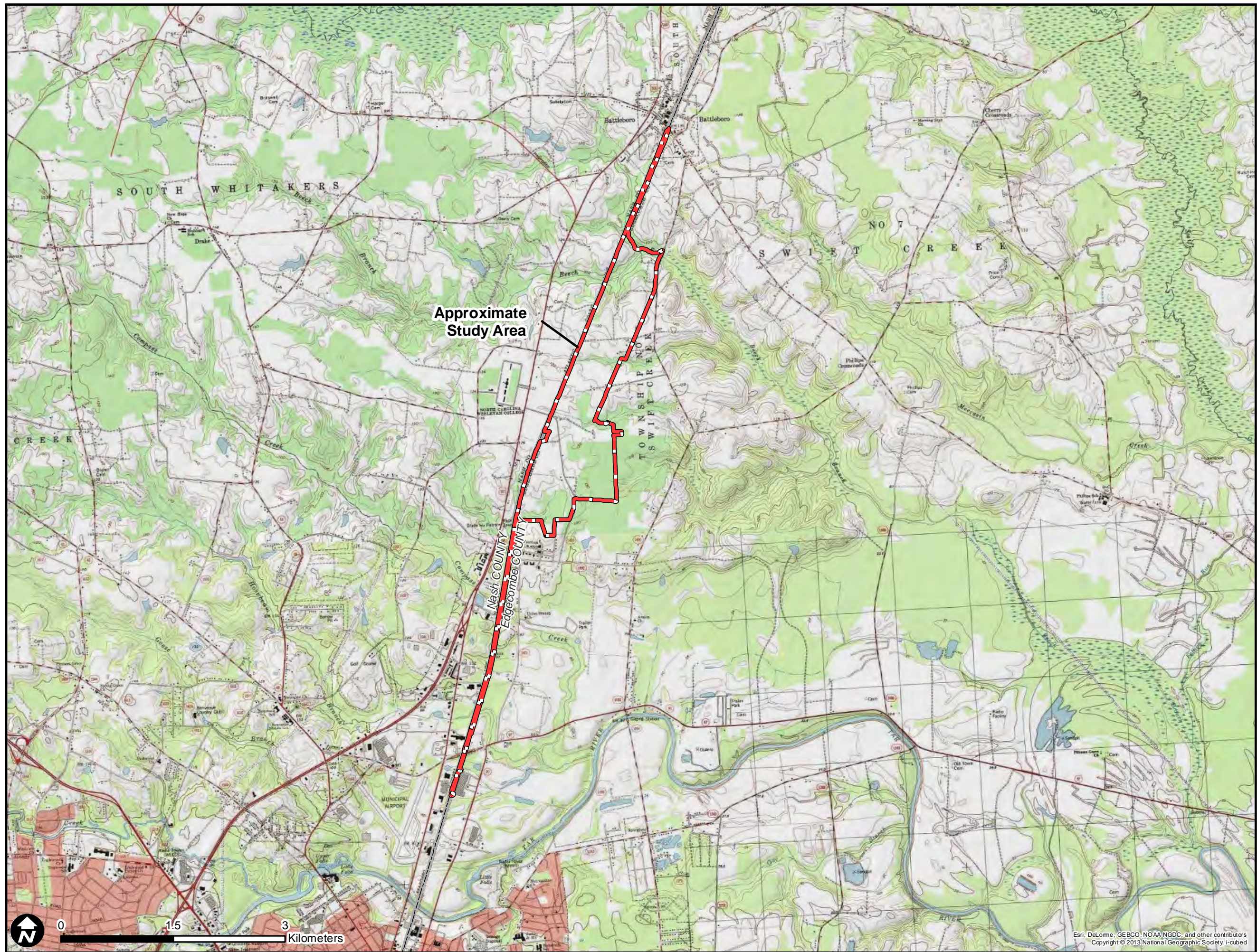


Figure 1.1 Site Location Map

Rocky Mount Site
Project CCX
Edgecombe County, North Carolina

Legend

-  Approximate Study Area
-  County Boundary



amec
foster
wheeler

Job No. 64300-9004
Drawn By: BWS
Reviewed By: RS
Date: 2/9/2017

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Amec Foster Wheeler project number 6430090004. Amec Foster Wheeler assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.



Figure 1.2 View of Existing CSX Intermodal Facility in Winter Haven, Florida

architectural resources within the study area, make recommendations about the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility status of each resource, and determine if the proposed undertaking will have adverse effects on properties eligible for the NRHP. Criteria used for assessing NRHP eligibility and project effects are set forth in 36 CFR, Part 60.4 (NRHP eligibility criteria) and 36 CFR Part 800 (project effects). This report was written to meet guidelines issued by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

1.3 Project Staff and Timeline

The architectural survey and evaluation team included staff from Amec Foster Wheeler (AMEC), R.S. Webb & Associates (RSWA); and Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (CHG). RSWA provided overall project supervision and was responsible for final production of the survey and evaluation report.

Steve Webb, senior investigator with RSWA, served as overall project manager. During the period of November 1 through 4, 2016, Mr. Neil Bowen, architectural historian with RSWA, performed in-depth research at the HPO and an architectural field reconnaissance of the project APE as part of RSWA's oversight of the project. Because of their familiarity with the study region and understanding of HPO architectural survey/reporting requirements, RSWA subcontracted CHG to perform a formal architectural field survey of the APE. Staff from AMEC accompanied CHG to assist with access to the project area for a portion of the field survey.

This work was conducted during the period of December 1, 2016, through February 9, 2017, by Jeroen van der Hurk, Ph.D. (CHG) under the direction of Susan Bamann, Ph.D., project manager for CHG. All of the investigating staff members listed here meet their respective standards based on the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in Archaeology and Architectural History.

1.4 Report Authorship and Production

The following report presents the results of the architectural survey and evaluation of the APE. Ryan Sipe (AMEC) and Steve Webb (RWSA) were the primary authors of the introductory and summary/recommendations chapters. Jeroen van den Hurk (CHG) was the primary author of the architectural survey and evaluation results. Steve Webb provided editorial coverage of the report, and Wendy Finney edited and produced the report. Graphics were prepared by AMEC and CHG staff.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Architectural Survey and Evaluation Methods

The purpose of the architectural survey was to identify historic above-ground architectural resources that may be listed on or eligible for the NRHP, so that effects from the project may be assessed. In order to address potential direct and indirect effects, an appropriate project APE was defined. Background research was conducted using records from the HPO in order to identify any previously recorded historic structures or districts within the APE and to obtain files and/or cultural resource reports providing architectural context and comparable architectural analysis for the region. HPO's web-based GIS service showing resource locations and information (HPOWEB) was also consulted. Field survey of the APE was conducted by vehicle and on foot. Those above-ground historic structures determined or estimated to be greater than 50 years of age were recorded with digital photography and field notes. If possible, property owners were interviewed to obtain information on the age or associations of a structure. Research using online tax information for Edgecombe and Nash Counties was conducted as an aid to identification of resources over 50 years of age and for confirmation of estimated or reported building dates. Resources found to be at least 50 years with the potential to be historically significant were assessed against the NRHP eligibility criteria discussed in Section 4.2.

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Resource Significance

The survey information was used to make recommendations about each architectural resource's NRHP eligibility status. The following criteria, found at 36 CFR Part 60.4, are the basis for evaluating cultural resource significance:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

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

In addition to the above criteria, regulations under 36 CFR Part 800 and guidance from selected National Register Bulletins are used to assess cultural resource significance/integrity and project effect.

3.0 RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY

3.1 Area of Potential Effects

To address potential direct and indirect effects, the APE with respect to the proposed 720-acre facility tract is defined as including 1) those resources located within the 720 acres or within a 0.25-mile (1,320-ft) radius of the tract, and 2) any resources beyond the 0.25-mile (0.4-km) radius for which visual elements related to the project would have the potential to introduce an adverse effect. Desktop analysis using GIS and online mapping aids, as well as actual field survey, did not reveal any resources beyond the 0.25-mile (0.4-km) buffer that would warrant further consideration based on viewshed. For the portion of the project involving changes along the existing rail corridor to the north and south of the facility tract, due to the limited scope of proposed changes to add the lead tracks, the APE is defined as including historic properties on parcels lying adjacent to the existing railroad right-of-way.

3.2 Project Setting

The project area is located in Edgecombe County between Rocky Mount in the south and Battleboro in the north, with the Nash County line to the west. It stretches along the east side of the CSX railroad for approximately 2.5 miles (4.0 km) (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). The railroad dates back to the nineteenth century and was chartered as the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad (Kennedy 2006a). It became the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1900, and ultimately CSX in 1986 (Kennedy 2006b). The area to the east of the railroad tracks, which lies in Edgecombe County, is still predominantly agricultural, with cultivated fields and wooded areas and with only a few modern incursions, predominantly located to the south near the city of Rocky Mount. The built environment is characterized by late nineteenth and early twentieth-century farms, which can be identified by smaller tenant houses and farmhouses, often built in a vernacular style, and a few agricultural outbuildings. A larger example is the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639), which contains the original farmhouse and several tenant houses, but individual tenant houses also still dot the landscape. More modern residential development has occurred near the outskirts of Rocky Mount and Battleboro and consists predominantly of Ranch and Minimal Traditional-style houses. A substantial amount of modern development has occurred in the past 50 years along the western side of the project area, bordering US 301 (N. Wesleyan Boulevard) in Nash County. The early twentieth century architecture consists of a few dwelling houses and commercial buildings in a vernacular or Minimal Traditional style, which date to the early days of US 301 when it was a major north-south corridor. The area to the east of US 301, bordering the CSX railroad, has been largely developed as a commercial and industrial zone, whereas the area to the west has seen a mix of commercial development, as have the post-World War II residential neighborhoods and Wesleyan College, which was founded in 1956 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style (North Carolina Wesleyan College 2017).

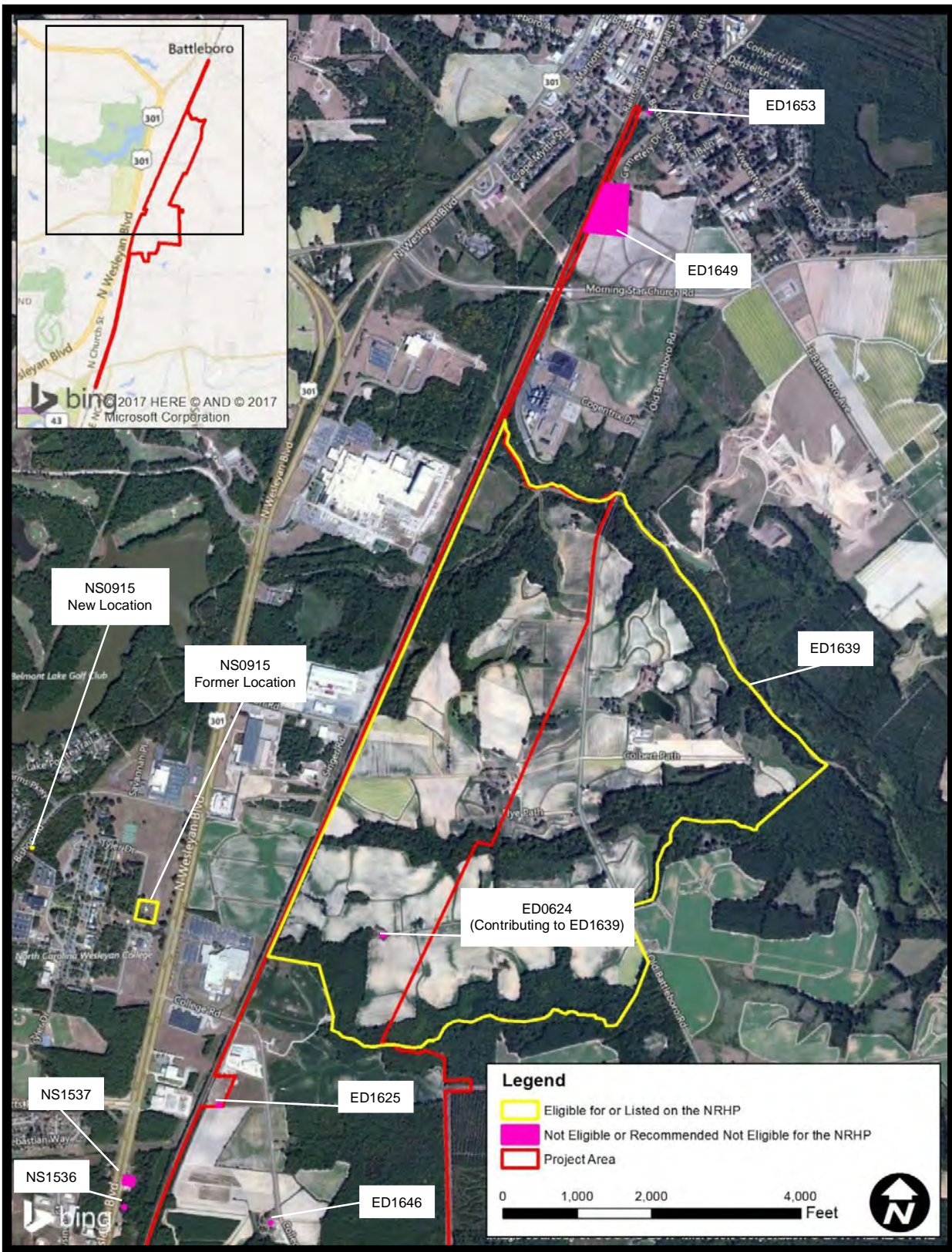
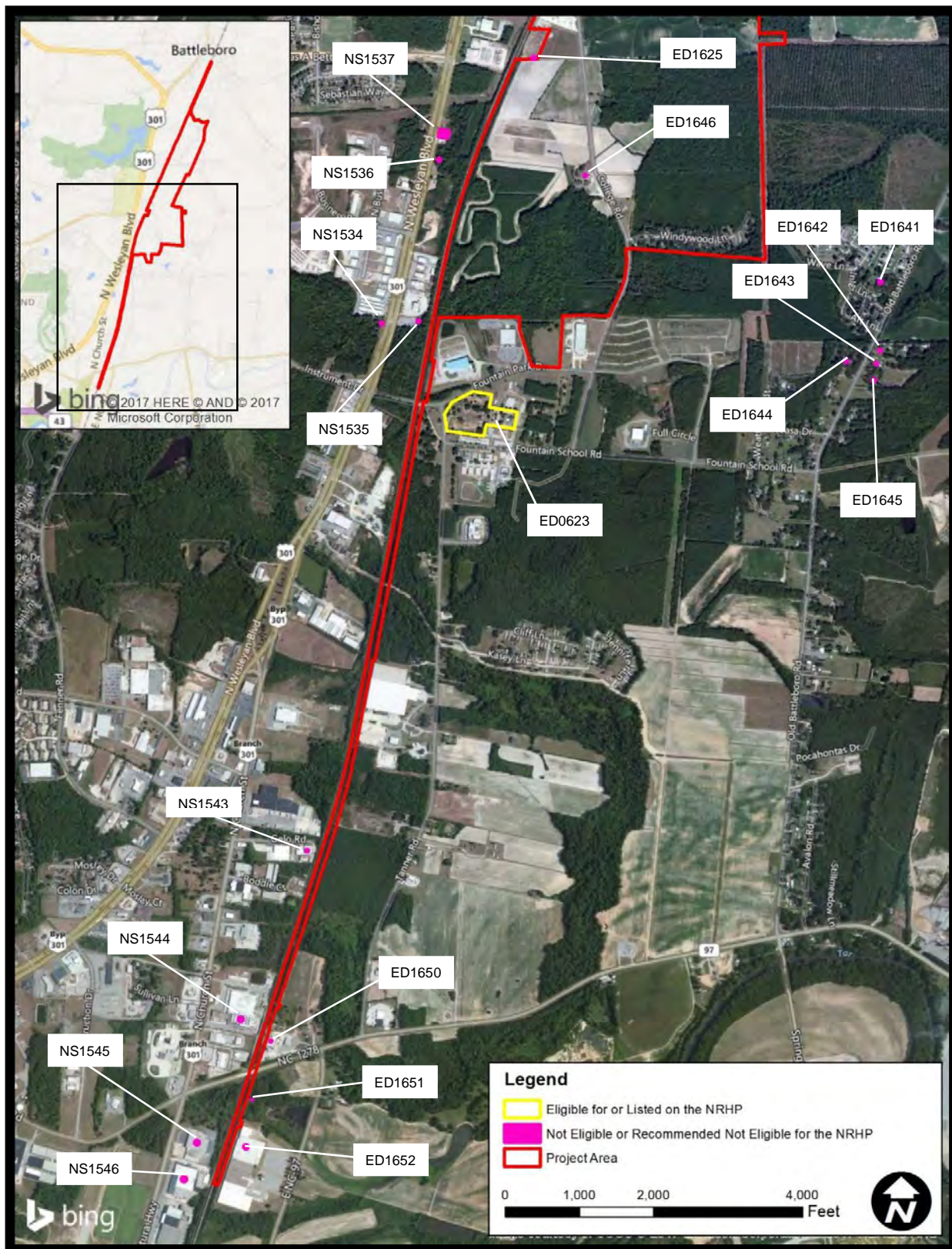


Figure 3.1 Resource Location Map



3.3 Previously Recorded Resources

The background research indicates that three individual resources within the APE are listed in, or have been determined eligible for, the NRHP. Two were determined eligible (DOE) as the result of a historic architectural resources survey for the Rocky Mount Thoroughfare Plan, Northern Section (Owen 1997). The three resources are shown in Table 3.1 (see also Appendices A and B). The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm, determined eligible for the NRHP in 1998, includes numerous dwellings and outbuildings as well as an extensive agricultural landscape. Due to the passage of time, the property was reevaluated to establish that it remains eligible. The in-depth documentation of this resource appears in Section 4.0.

Table 3.1 Architectural Resources in the APE Previously Listed in or Eligible for the NRHP

Resource ID	Name	Date	Previous NRHP Determination	2017 NRHP Recommendation	Reference
ED0623	East Carolina Industrial Training School	ca. 1924	Study Listed (SL) 1986, Determined Eligible (DOE) 1998	Eligible; some loss of buildings	Owen (1997)
ED0624	Henry Odom Tenant House	ca. 1900	Initially surveyed in 1984. Contributing element of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639) (1998)	Contributor to the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm	Owen (1997)
ED1639	Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm	ca. 1875	Determined Eligible (DOE) 1998	Confirmed eligible	Owen (1997)
NS0915	Bellemonte	ca. 1817	Listed in the NRHP in 1989	Moved 2016; No longer in APE	Mattson & Wilson (1989)

One additional resource was previously recorded, as part of the 1984-1985 Edgecombe County Rural Survey, sponsored by the HPO (NC State Historic Preservation Office 2017). The Marks Chapel School (ED1625) no longer survives, although the associated cemetery is still extant (Table 3.2). The cemetery is located outside the project limits.

Table 3.2 Architectural Resources in the APE Previously Determined Ineligible for the NRHP with Current Recommendations

Resource ID	Name	Date	Previous NRHP Determination	2017 NRHP Recommendation	Reference
ED1625	Marks Chapel School	1924	Determined Ineligible	Building no longer extant; cemetery survives but outside project limits	HPOWEB (2017)

3.4 Newly Recorded Resources

As a result of the current survey, 19 additional previously unrecorded historic structures were documented and evaluated (Table 3.3; see Figures 3.1, 3.2, and Appendices A and B). The resources include a rural property, dwelling houses, an office building, and a commercial building dating from ca. 1900 to ca. 1966. The dwelling houses provide samples of the architectural styles that were popular during the first half of the twentieth century, and show influences of the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Ranch, and

Minimal Traditional styles. The commercial building and the office building are typical of twentieth century utilitarian structures. The inventory of newly recorded resources includes common designs lacking architectural significance. In some cases, alterations have resulted in loss of integrity affecting the resources' ability to convey potential architectural or associative significance. One resource, the ca. 1900 Jones Tenant House (ED1646), was the subject of an in-depth evaluation in order to provide an eligibility recommendation. Evaluation of this property, which was once part of a large holding of an African-American family, appears in Section 4.0 after the discussion of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm. None of the 19 newly recorded resources are recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP.

Table 3.3 Newly Recorded Architectural Resources in the Current APE

Resource ID	Name, Address	Circa	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
ED1641	House, 4232 Old Battleboro Road, Battleboro	1938	Ineligible
ED1642	House, 4023 Old Battleboro Road, Battleboro	1950	Ineligible
ED1643	House, 4005 Old Battleboro Road, Battleboro	1952	Ineligible
ED1644	House, 3952 Old Battleboro Road, Battleboro	1966	Ineligible
ED1645	House, 3933 Old Battleboro Road, Battleboro	1955	Ineligible
ED1646	Jones Tenant House, 4428 College Road, Battleboro	1900	Ineligible
ED1649	Battleboro Cemetery, Cemetery Drive	1880	Ineligible
ED1650	Commercial Building, 12446 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount	1954	Ineligible
ED1651	Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount	1950	Ineligible
ED1652	Commercial Building, 1450 Atlantic Avenue, Rocky Mount	1964	Ineligible
ED0000	House, 105 E. Battleboro Avenue, Battleboro	1920	Ineligible
NS1534	House, N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Rocky Mount	1900	Ineligible
NS1535	Office, 2617 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Rocky Mount	1950	Ineligible
NS1536	House, 2913 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Rocky Mount	1966	Ineligible
NS1537	House & Store, 3020 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Rocky Mount	1950	Ineligible
NS1543	Commercial Building, 105 Gelo Road, Rocky Mount	1964	Ineligible
NS1544	Commercial Building, 2551 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	1949	Ineligible
NS1545	Commercial Building, 2245 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	1959	Ineligible
NS0000	Commercial Building, 2151 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	1965	Ineligible

4.0 IN-DEPTH EVALUATIONS

4.1 Background

Commonwealth conducted fieldwork for the in-depth architectural evaluations of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm and the Jones Tenant House on December 1 and 14, 2016. The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639) and the Jones Tenant House (ED1646), the locations of which are shown in Figure 4.1, were assessed against the criteria of eligibility for the NRHP (Section 2.3).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639)

HPO SITE SURVEY NUMBER: ED1639 (Previously Recorded)

RESOURCE NAME AND ADDRESS: Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm, 385 Flye Path, Battleboro

DATE(S): ca. 1880 and 1949

STATUS: Previously Determined Eligible for NRHP (1998), Reevaluated for Current Project (Recommended Eligible)

4.2.1.1 Description

The main complex of the property (Figures 4.2 and 4.3) is located on the west side of Old Battleboro Road (SR 1400), approximately 0.9 miles (1.4 km) northwest of the intersection with Seven Bridges Road (SR 1404). The 1949 William W. Flye House sits approximately 0.2 miles (0.32 km) back from the road in a grove, on the location of the original ca. 1880 Henry E. Odom House, and is surrounded by agricultural outbuildings and cultivated fields that largely reflect the original field patterns from the late nineteenth century. The Odom house was moved approximately 230 feet (70 m) southwest when the 1949 house was built. The entire complex consists of an ensemble of farm and tenant houses and historic and modern outbuildings, with relatively little modern infill (see Figures 4.2 and 4.3).

4.2.1.2 William W. Flye House

Exterior of the William W. Flye House (A): Built in 1949, the William W. Flye House is a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled frame dwelling with a small front-gabled portico with a sunburst motif, supported by paired slender columns, which shelter the entry door on the east (front) elevation of the dwelling. Three gabled dormers sit on the front and rear slopes of the roof and a brick chimney pierces the front slope of the roof. A second chimney is located against the south gable end of the main block. Small, one-story, gable-roofed wings extend off the north and south gable ends of the main block. The dwelling sits on a continuous brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has six-over-six wooden sash windows (Figures 4.4 and 4.5).

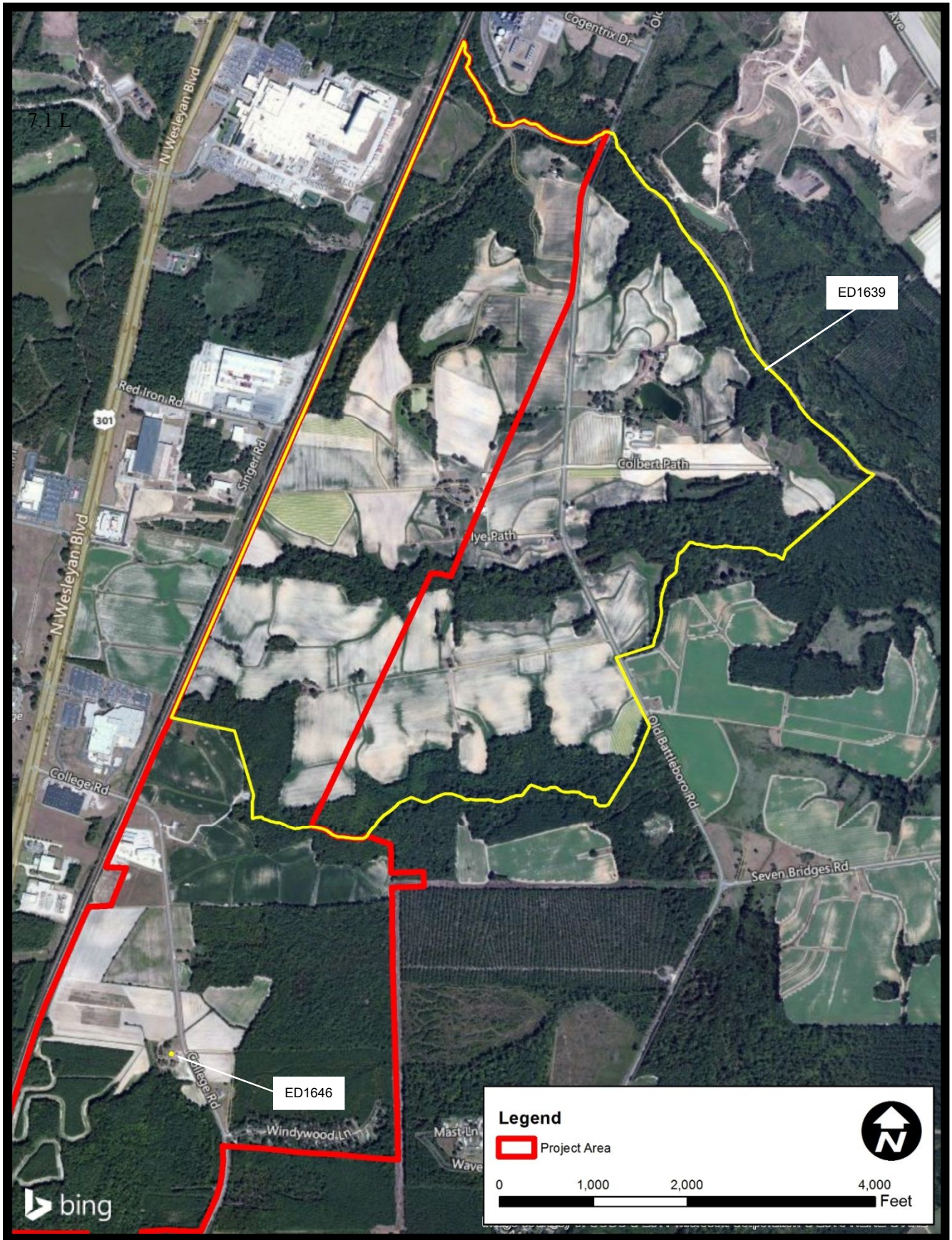


Figure 4.1 Locations of ED1639 and ED1646 on Orthoimagery



Figure 4.2 The Main Complex of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm, Looking East

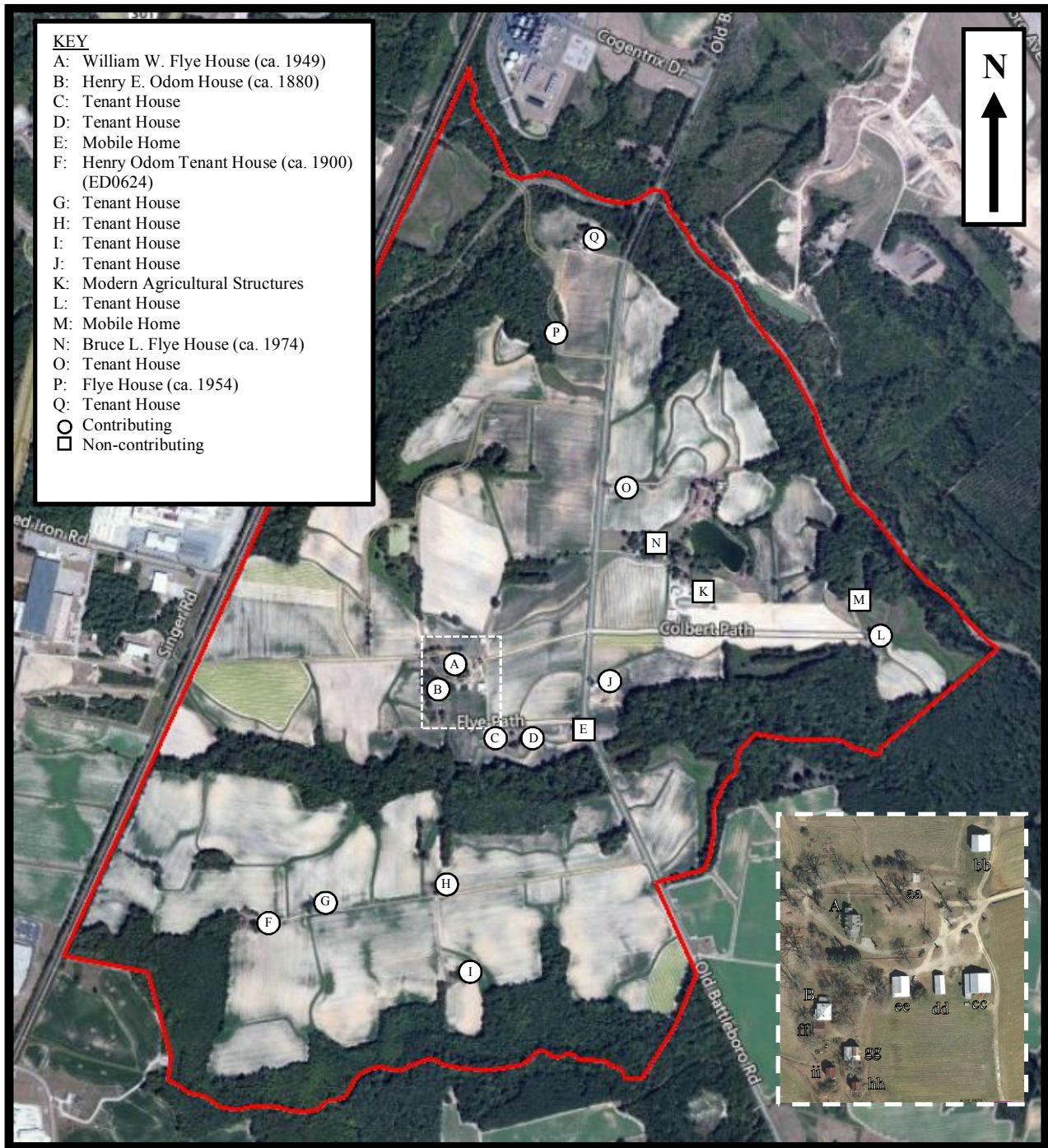


Figure 4.3 Odom-Cooper-Fly Farm (ED1639) on Orthomimagery Showing the Location of the Individual Resource. (Inset shows outbuildings associated with the Henry E. Odom and William W. Flye Houses.)

Interior of the William W. Flye House: The surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.

4.2.1.3 Henry E. Odom House

Exterior of the Henry E. Odom House (B): Built around 1880, the Henry E. Odom House is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed cottage. The house was moved to its current location around 1949 when the William E. Flye House was built. Its hip-roofed porch, which sheltered the entry door and two six-over-six wooden sash windows on the east (front) elevation of the building, no longer survives. Four-light sidelights and a four-light transom surround the double entry doors on the front elevation of the dwelling. A small shed-roofed wing and an enclosed shed-roofed porch extend off the west (rear) elevation of the main block. Brick chimneys pierce the north and south slopes of the roof, and a brick flue is located on the rear slope of the roof near the southwest corner. A second brick flue pierces the roof of the small shed-roofed wing. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding, has six-over-six wooden sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof. It was placed on a modern concrete-block foundation in its new location (Figures 4.6 through 4.8).

Interior of the Henry E. Odom House: The surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey. The house is currently vacant but not accessible.

4.2.1.4 Outbuildings

A large number of agricultural outbuildings surround the two dwelling houses (Figure 4.3 inset, Structures aa through ee). Located to the northeast of the Flye House is a small tripartite outbuilding (aa) with an enclosed front-gabled central section and two partially open wings. The northern wing has been remodeled into a chicken coop (Figure 4.9). Located to the northeast is a one-and-a-half-story front gabled barn with an enclosed section and two drive-through bays (bb). Located against its east (side) elevation is an open shed addition to store farm equipment (Figure 4.10). Three additional outbuildings are located to the southeast of the Flye House. Farthest from the dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story front-gabled barn with two drive-through bays and two one-story engaged shed sections along the east and west (side) elevations (cc) (Figure 4.11). Located to its west is a one-story side-gabled outbuilding, with an enclosed section and three machine bays (dd) (Figure 4.12). Closest to the house is a one-story front-gabled outbuilding with one double and two single entry doors on the north (front) gable end (ee) (Figure 4.13).

Located directly south of the Henry E. Odom House is a front-gabled, concrete-block two-car garage with two engaged frame sheds along the side elevations (ff) (Figure 4.14). To the southeast of the Odom House is a one-and-a-half-story front-gabled outbuilding with a machine bay and a partially enclosed engaged shed against the west (side) elevation (gg) (Figure 4.15). Located to the south of this building are two tobacco barns, a frame one (hh) and a concrete block one (ii) (Figures 4.16 and 4.17).



Figure 4.4 William W. Flye House (A), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.5 William W. Flye House (A), Looking Southeast



Figure 4.6 Henry E. Odom House (B), Looking West



Figure 4.7 Henry E. Odom House (B), Detail of Main Entrance on Front Elevation



Figure 4.8 Henry E. Odom House (B), Looking Southeast



Figure 4.9 Outbuilding (aa), Looking Northeast



Figure 4.10 Outbuilding (bb), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.11 Outbuilding (cc), Looking Northwest (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.12 Machine Shed (dd), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.13 Outbuilding (ee), Looking Southeast



Figure 4.14 Garage (ff), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.15 Outbuilding (gg), Looking Southwest



Figure 4.16 Tobacco Barn (hh), Looking Northeast



Figure 4.17 Tobacco Barn (ii), Looking Northwest

Located slightly southeast of the complex is an unpaved farm lane (Flye Path), which originally was part of the main road running from Battleboro to Rocky Mount. In 1997, five tenant houses were still located along the south side of this lane (Owen 1997). Only two survive, and a third was replaced by a mobile home. Located at the west end of the lane is a small side-gable tenant house (C), with a simple shed-roofed porch, which shelters three of the four bays on the north (front) elevation. An engaged shed section is located against the rear elevation and connects with an enclosed breezeway, which in turn is attached to a small gable-roofed kitchen wing (Figure 4.18). Located to its east is a one-story, side-gabled concrete-block tenant house, with a small front-gabled portico, which shelters the entry door on the north (front) elevation, a partially enclosed small gable-roofed porch against the west gable end, and steel casement windows (D) (Figure 4.19). Located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Flye Path and Old Battleboro Road is a modern mobile home, which has replaced one of the original tenant houses (E) (Figure 4.20).

A forested tributary, feeding into Beech Branch, runs west to east across the property and separates the core of the farm from a series of tenant houses and outbuildings to the south. Located at the end of an unpaved farm lane, to the west of Old Battleboro Road, is the Henry Odom Tenant House (F/ED0624) (Figures 4.21 and 4.22). The one-story, hip-roofed, three-bay building has been abandoned since it was first surveyed in 1984. Its hip-roofed porch and engaged rear shed wing have collapsed since it was surveyed in 1997, and the building is suffering from severe structural failures. Located near the Odom Tenant House are three outbuildings, or the remnants thereof. Located to the northwest of the tenant house are the remnants of a frame outbuilding, possibly a machine shed, with frame sections and at least one section of concrete-block wall. To the west of the tenant house stand a deteriorated front-gabled pack house with an open shed-roofed addition against its south (side) elevation and a front-gabled, one-and-a-half-story livestock barn, partially clad in metal siding (Figures 4.23 through 4.25).

Located to the east of the Odom Tenant house are three more deteriorated or ruinous tenant houses and the remnants of at least four tobacco barns. The one-story, side-gabled tenant house located closest to the Odom Tenant House has an L-shaped footprint and is largely collapsed (G) (Figure 4.26). Located behind it is a small front-gabled concrete-block well house. To the east of this tenant house stood a row of tobacco barns, which were still standing when the property was determined eligible in 1998. Only sections of the foundation walls survive (Figure 4.27). To the east of the tobacco barns stands a side-gable tenant house (H) with a shed-roofed porch, which shelters the three bays on the south (front) elevation (Figure 4.28). A partially enclosed breezeway connects the main block to a side-gabled kitchen wing behind the dwelling. Also located behind the tenant house is a small front-gable concrete-block well house. To the south of this tenant house stands the third tenant house (I), along what was originally the thoroughfare between Battleboro and Rocky Mount, which also connected it directly to the main farm. It is a partially collapsed one-story, side-gabled dwelling, with an engaged shed section off the east (rear) elevation. Located to the south of the tenant house is a small tripartite outbuilding, and to the northeast is a small front-gabled concrete-block well house (Figures 4.29 and 4.30).



Figure 4.18 Tenant House (C), Looking Southeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.19 Tenant House (D), Looking Southwest (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.20 Mobile Home (E), Looking Northwest (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.21 Henry Odom Tenant House (F), Looking Southwest



Figure 4.22 Henry Odom Tenant House (F), Looking Northeast



Figure 4.23 Outbuilding at Henry Odom Tenant House, Looking Northwest



Figure 4.24 Pack House at Henry Odom Tenant House, Looking Northwest



Figure 4.25 Livestock Barn at Henry Odom Tenant House, Looking Northwest



Figure 4.26 Tenant House (G), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.27 Remnants of Tobacco Barn, Looking Northeast



Figure 4.28 Tenant House (H), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.29 Tenant House (I), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.30 Outbuilding Associated with Tenant House (H), Looking Southeast

Several houses and outbuildings are also located on the east side of Old Battleboro Road, north of the tributary. Located between Flye Path and Colbert Path, on the east side of Old Battleboro Road, is a one-story, side-gabled tenant house with an L-shaped footprint and a shed-roofed porch, which shelters the three bays on the west (front) elevation (J) (Figure 4.31). Located at the end of Colbert Path is another tenant house (L). It is a small side-gabled building with a shed-roof porch, which shelters four bays (window-door-door-window) on the west (front) elevation of the building, and it has an engaged shed against the rear wing with an integral porch. To the south of the tenant house is a front-gabled outbuilding with an engaged shed along one of its side elevations (Figure 4.32). To the north is a modern mobile home (M) with a frame tobacco barn and a small shed-roofed chicken coop (Figures 4.33 to 4.35).

Located to the north of Colbert Path are the modern elements of the farming operation. Two rows of approximately fourteen bulk tobacco barns are located directly to the north of the unpaved farm lane. Located near the bulk tobacco barns are two enclosed machine sheds, an open machine shed, a greenhouse, and cabin, with a shed (Figures 4.36 through 4.42).

North of the modern agricultural buildings is the Bruce L. Flye House, which was built around 1974 by the son of William W. Flye. It is a tall one-story, side-gabled brick dwelling with a full-height integral shed-roofed porch, supported by four square columns, which shelters the three bays on the west (front) elevation of the dwelling (N) (Figure 4.43). Two lower, one-story, gable-roofed wings extend off north



Figure 4.31 Tenant House (J), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.32 Tenant House (L), Looking East (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.33 Outbuilding Associated with Tenant House (L), Looking Southwest



Figure 4.34 Tobacco Barn and Chicken Coop Associated with Tenant House (L), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.35 Mobile Home (M), Looking Southwest (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.36 Modern Bulk Tobacco Barns (K), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.37 Machine Shed (K), Looking Northwest (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.38 Machine Shed (K), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.39 Greenhouse (K), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.40 Machine Shed (K), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.41 Cabin (K), Looking Northwest (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.42 Shed (K), Looking Southeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.43 Bruce L. Flye House (N), Looking Southeast (Beyond Project Area, Within APE)

and south gable ends of the main block. Located against the south gable end of the south wing is a gable-roofed two-car garage. To the north of the Bruce L. Flye House is a one-story, side-gabled tenant house with a T-shaped footprint (O) (Figure 4.44). A small front-gable portico shelters one of the doors on the west (front) elevation, and the building is clad in asphalt siding. An unpaved farm lane to the north of the tenant house leads to a modern machine shed and a cluster of connected storage silos (Figures 4.45 and 4.46).

Located to the north of the tenant farm on the west side of Old Battleboro Road are two more structures. Located at 6002 Old Battleboro Road in a wooded area is a one-story side-gabled brick dwelling with a projecting front-gabled bay on the east elevation, that was built for the Flye Family around 1954 (P) (Figures 4.47 and 4.48). Located to the south of the dwelling is a one-and-a-half-car garage clad in metal siding and a dog kennel. Located to the north of this dwelling is the final tenant house (Q). It is a one-story, front-gabled building with a hip-roofed porch, supported by plain studs, which shelters the three bays on the front elevation. A small gable-roofed wing with an integral porch on its south elevation extends off the west gable end of the main block. Located to the west of the dwelling is an one-story-and-a-half, front-gabled outbuilding, with a partially collapsed shed section that wraps around the south (side) elevation and the west (rear) gable end (Figures 4.49 and 4.50).



Figure 4.44 Tenant House (O), Looking Northeast (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.45 Machine Shed East of Tenant House (O), Looking Northwest (Outside Project Area, Within APE)



Figure 4.46 Silos East of Tenant House (O), Looking Southeast



Figure 4.47 Flye House (P), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.48 Garage Associated with Flye House (P), Looking Southwest



Figure 4.49 Tenant House (Q), Looking Northwest



Figure 4.50 Outbuilding Associated with Tenant House (Q), Looking Northwest

4.2.1.5 Historical Background

The land on which the buildings sit has been associated with the Odom family since 1874, when Henry E. Odom bought 850 acres (344 ha) of land at auction. Little is known about Henry Odom, other than that he was a magistrate of Number 7 (Swift Creek) Township in Edgecombe County, the township in which the property is located (Taves 1984). Branson's 1890 and 1896 North Carolina Directories list an H. E. Odom as a farmer near Battleboro, which is located just to the north of the property (Branson 1889, 1896). John D. Odom (1865-1909) gained possession of the property in 1899. According to Branson's 1896 North Carolina Directory J. D. Odom operated a livery stable in Rocky Mount. The 1900 census lists John D. Odom as a grocer living on Church Street in Rocky Mount, with his wife and three children, a son and two daughters. A 1905 map of Edgecombe County does list J. D. Odom as the owner of the farm (Figure 4.51). A 1908/9 business directory for Rocky Mount listed J. D. Odom as president of the Odom & Avera Co., a general merchandise company with stores, feed stores, and stables on Sunset Avenue in Rocky Mount, and J. D. Odom himself living at 107 N. Church Street (Hill Directory Company 1909). John D. Odom passed away in 1909, and the farm was eventually divided among his wife and children, when his youngest daughter, Willie Pierce Odom, reached her majority in 1919. A

1928 survey shows the division of land into three parcels (Figure 4.52). Lot No. 1 went to John Odom's oldest son, John Daffin Odom; Lot No. 2 to his middle daughter Annie May Odom, and Lot No. 3 to his youngest daughter Willie Pierce Odom. By 1938, Willie Pierce Odom and her husband William C. Cooper owned all three tracts, and sold Lot Nos. 1 and 3 to William W. Flye (Owen 1997). Lot No. 2 has remained in possession of the Cooper family, and is currently owned by William C. Cooper, Jr.

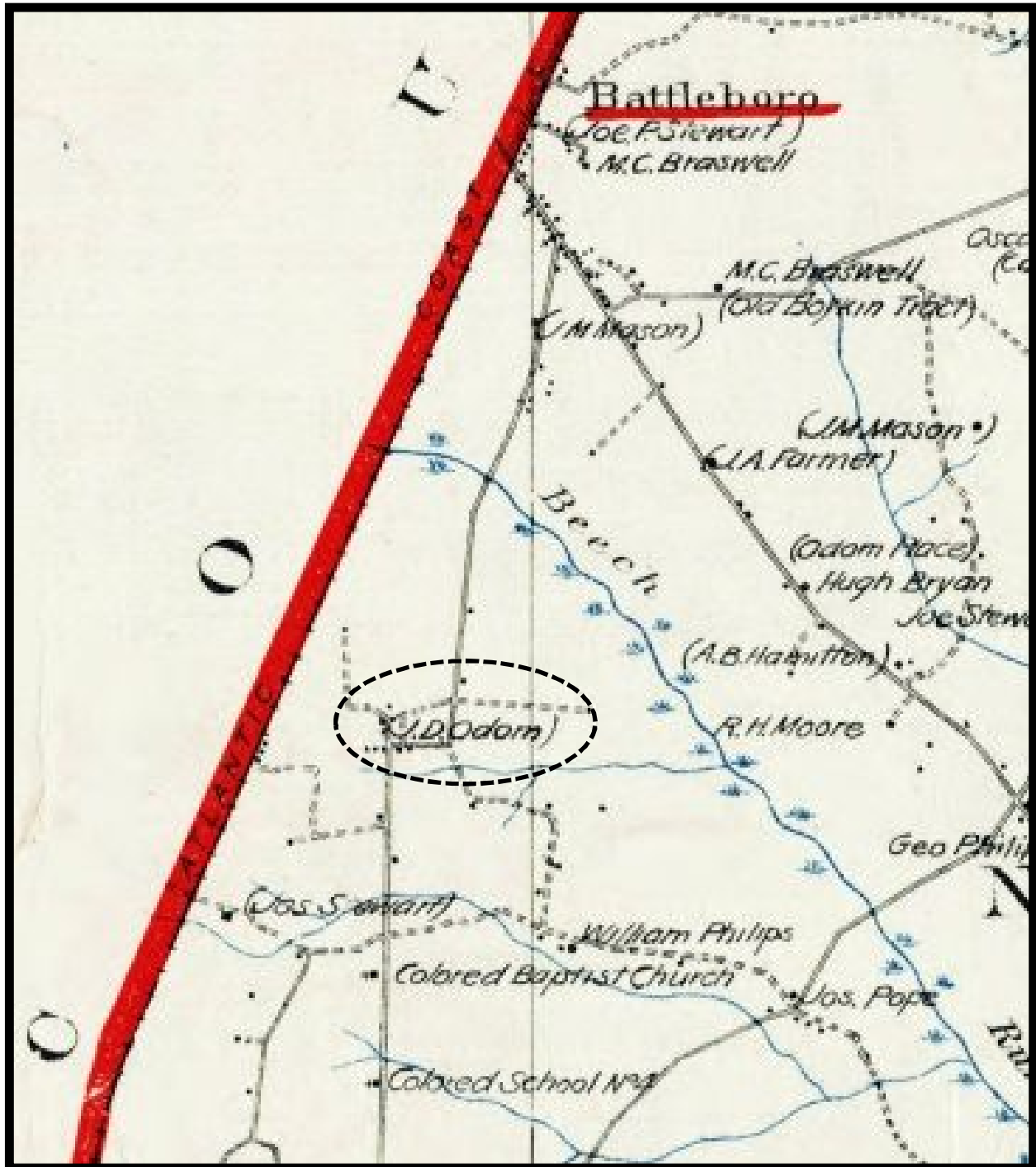


Figure 4.51 Detail of the 1905 Map of Edgecombe County Showing the Location of the J. D. Odom Farm (Pike 1905)

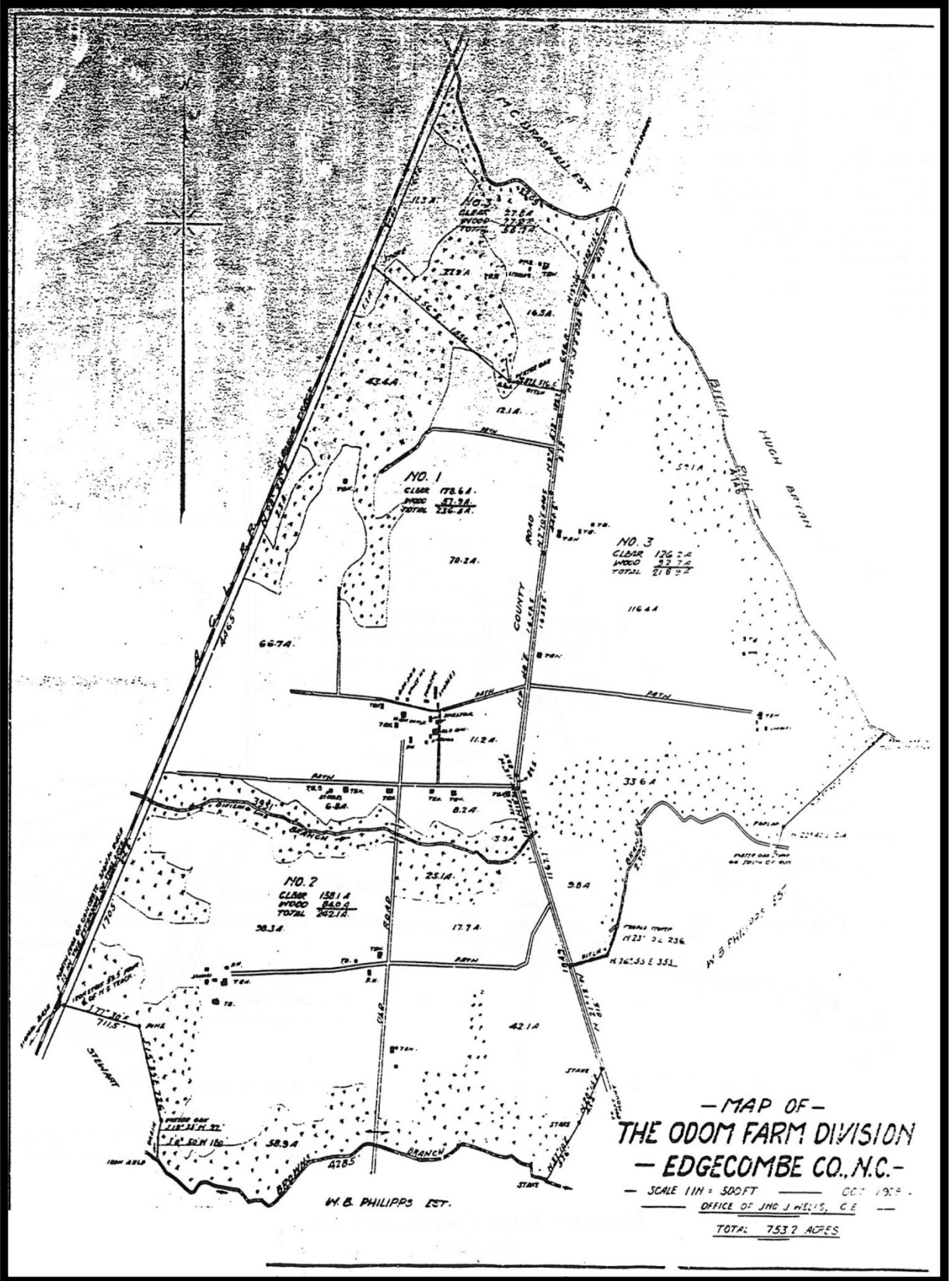


Figure 4.52 1928 Map Showing the Division of the Odom Farm (Map Book 2, page 72)

According to the 1907 Soil Survey report for Edgecombe County, the first crops grown in the county were corn, oats, and wheat, and early settlers raised hogs for the home meat supply and kept a few cattle and sheep (Hearn 1907). In 1851, the county produced 5,000 bales of cotton and 715,000 bushels of corn, oats, and wheat. The turpentine industry was also an important source of income during the second half of the nineteenth century. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century peanuts and tobacco gained importance as commercial crops. Tobacco gained its greatest importance between 1892 and 1897. The production of tobacco and peanuts replaced cotton, whose prices had been in decline following the 1893 depression. The large plantations were generally operated by a manager who would hire the labor and carry out the farming operations or superintend the tenants. According to the Soil Survey an extensive tenant system had developed itself, especially around Tarboro, with the wealthy farmers actually living in town (Hearn 1907). The larger farms could contain from 500 to 1,200 acres (203-486 ha) and the smaller ones about 100 acres (41 ha). The smaller farms were mainly found in the northern and southern sections of the county according to the Soil Survey. An acre of land could cost as little as \$15 to \$30, but developed land near Rocky Mount and Tarboro could sell for \$100 an acre.

Census records for Edgecombe County from 1860 to 1930 show a similar development as seen across the state (Historical Census Browser 2016). In 1860, there were 793 farms in Edgecombe County and there were 134,758 acres (54,579 ha) of improved land. The largest number of farms (368) contained between 100 and 499 acres (41-202 ha). After the Civil War, the number of farms had declined to 661 and the number of acres of improved land had gone down to 108,019 (43,748 ha). The largest number of farms (300) was still between 100 and 499 acres (41-202 ha). By 1880, the number of farms had increased to 1,866 and the acres of improved land had grown to 136,015 (55,086 ha). The largest number of farms (821) was now only between 20 and 49 acres (8-20 ha), making the Odom-Cooper-Flye farm one of the larger holdings in the county. By 1900, the number of farms and acres of improved farm land had increased, but the average size of farms had decreased from 171 acres (69 ha) in 1890, to approximately 121 acres (49 ha). The largest number of farms (938) was still between 20 and 49 acres (8-20 ha) and the Odom-Cooper-Flye farm became even more of a minority, with only 75 farms between 500 and 999 acres (203-405 ha) and only 21 farms with 1,000 acres (405 ha) or more. By 1930, the number of farms in Edgecombe County had increased to 4,000. The largest number of farms (1,806) was still between 20 and 49 acres (8-20 ha), and only 26 farms were between 500 and 999 acres (203-405 ha). The 1928 map showing the Odom Farm indicates that they were growing tobacco, based on the number of tobacco barns spread across the farm. This was probably done in combination with the usual crop rotation, one that was still used by the Flye family, planting cotton, soybeans, and tobacco in rotation, but also growing peanuts. The Flye family retired from active farming in 2015, but the land is still farmed.

4.2.1.6 NRHP Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm was recommended eligible for the NRHP in 1998 under Criterion A for its significance in agriculture. The surviving farmhouses, tenant houses, agricultural outbuildings, and cultivated fields (landscape) contributed to its appearance as a large tenant farm, and were essential to the property's integrity of

design, setting, and feeling. The current recommendation proposes to make the National Register boundary smaller due to loss of integrity in the southern third of the property, but we recommend the remaining section also eligible under Criterion C for design/construction. Whereas the surviving farmhouses, tenant houses, and agricultural outbuildings lack individual distinction, it is their grouping as a whole within the historic context that make them significant. The period of significance of the resource is from 1874 to 1966, and represents the purchase of the property by Henry E. Odom and the continuous farming of the land by the Odom, Cooper, and Flye families.

Integrity

The location and landscape of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm remain largely unchanged, as any encroachment upon the original property has been limited and has been part of the natural growth of the family involvement in the farming operation. The primary dwelling, and original farmhouse, sits on a 340-acre (138-ha) parcel, which was part of the 850-acre (344-ha) tract of land purchased by Henry E. Odom in 1874. The design of the William W. Flye House is a good example of a large Cape Cod-style dwelling popular from around 1935 to 1950, and it retains a fair level of integrity of materials and workmanship. The design of the original farmhouse is an example of a nineteenth-century cottage with some austere late Greek Revival detailing typical for rural parts of North Carolina. With the exception of the loss of the porch it also retains a fair level of integrity of materials and workmanship. The design of the tenant houses is typical of small vernacular houses built in rural areas of North Carolina during the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, and those in the northern part of the property retain various levels of integrity of materials and workmanship. The agricultural outbuildings located near the William W. Flye House and the Henry E. Odom House retain fair to high levels of integrity, with the exception of the two tobacco barns, which have deteriorated.

The four tenant houses located on the southern third of the property have all suffered from neglect and can no longer be saved. The associated outbuildings on this part of the farm have also suffered from neglect, and the four tobacco barns recorded in 1997 no longer survive. The six tenant farms located in the northern two-thirds of the complex retain fair levels of integrity; however, two historic tenant houses have been lost since the 1997 survey. The ca. 1954 Flye House retains a high level of integrity, as does the ca. 1974 Bruce L. Flye House, despite the latter not yet being historic. The cluster of modern agricultural outbuildings located on the east side of Old Battleboro Road does not detract from the overall integrity of the farm, since the outbuildings are part of the continuous farming operations and are located away from the original farm complex. The combination of the dwelling and the tenant houses, together with the historic outbuildings that survive give an indication of the occupational setting and the feeling of agricultural life in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because of the integrity of materials and workmanship and the presence of only a few ancillary non-historic structures, the property can still convey its historic character and feeling. The property is associated with farming practices in the region during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

Criterion A

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

The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm is associated with the types of agricultural practices in Edgecombe County that are discussed above. The complex is one of the few surviving examples of a general farming operation with a large number of contributing outbuildings and tenant houses, and exemplifies Edgecombe County's agrarian economy from the mid-nineteenth through to the mid-twentieth century, when farm families and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. Whereas Edgecombe County remains a largely agricultural county, few such intact complexes appear to have survived. Modernization of agricultural practices has led to the loss of both tenant houses and outbuildings, and changing domestic sensibilities have led to the replacement and loss of historic farmhouses. A nearby farm of a similar size is the Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (NS0508), which is located approximately 3 miles (4.8 km) west in Nash County (Figure 4.53). It was listed in the National Register in 1988. The property contains 632 acres (256 ha) of land and approximately eleven historic structures, which includes only one tenant house and a row of five tobacco barns. The William H. Brown Farm (NS0943) also located in Nash County, just west of Rocky Mount, was determined eligible in 1998 (Figure 4.54). It contains 100 acres (41 ha) of land and approximately 17 historic structures, including three tobacco barns and one tenant house. The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm not only retains most of its land that has been continuously farmed since the second half of the nineteenth century, but also many of the historic farm lanes, some of which were part of the public road system. It furthermore has a largely intact farmstead with a substantial number of outbuildings and six tenant houses, most of which date back to the turn of the twentieth century and the original ownership of the farm. They are reflective of the agricultural practices and resulting social history of farm tenancy around that time, and the farm property is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion A at the local level.

Criterion B

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



Figure 4.53 Dr. Franklin Hart Farm (NS0508), Looking Northeast (Not in APE)



Figure 4.54 William H. Brown Farm (NS0943), Looking Northeast (Not in APE)

Criterion C

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

The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm is a well-preserved example of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century tenant farm. Its individual components may lack distinction; however, the buildings and the landscape together and the interactive role they have played for more than a century, make it a significant and distinguishable entity, which is quickly disappearing from the landscape. The land of the Odom-Cooper-Flye farm has been used for cultivating tobacco and cotton for more than a century and is reflective of the development, economy, and growth of Edgecombe County during that period. The historically associated dwelling houses and outbuildings are integrally related to the landscape in their design and spatial arrangement and are part of the land uses and physical development of the area. Whereas the landscape of Edgecombe County is still predominantly rural, and farmsteads survive with a substantial number of outbuildings, such as the John H. Daughtridge Farm (ED0588), the J. K. Lawrence House (ED0631), and the Hart-Eason House (ED1026), the combination of the landscape, farmstead with associated outbuildings, and the large number of surviving tenant houses make the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm a less common representation (Figures 4.55 through 4.58). The individual components lack distinction, but the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm represents a significant and distinguishable entity and as such retains a high level of integrity. The property is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important. The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D. Based on the archeological survey results presented in Sipe *et al.* (2017), the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield archeological information).

National Register Boundary

The National Register boundary for the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm, as established in 1998, is based on the 1928 map showing the division of the Odom Farm and consisted of approximately 726 acres (294 ha) and is shown in Figure 4.1.



Figure 4.55 John H. Daughtride Farm (ED0588), Looking Northeast (Not in APE)



Figure 4.56 J. K. Lawrence House (ED0631), Looking Northeast (Not in APE)



Figure 4.57 Hart-Eason House (ED1026), Looking Northwest (Not in APE)



Figure 4.58 Tenant Houses Associated with the Hart-Eason House (ED1026), Looking Northwest (Not in APE)

4.2.2 Jones Tenant House (ED 1646)

HPO SITE SURVEY NUMBER: ED1646

RESOURCE NAME AND ADDRESS: Jones Tenant House, 4428 College Road, Battleboro

DATE(S): ca. 1900

STATUS: Newly Recorded, Recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP

4.2.2.1 Description

The house is located on the west side of College Road (SR 1403), approximately 0.75 miles (1.2 km) north of the intersection with Fountain School Road (SR 14020). The building sits approximately 105 feet (32 m) back from the road and is surrounded by cultivated fields and wooded areas, and the remnants of two agricultural outbuildings are located to the south and southwest of the dwelling. Approximately 300 feet (92 m) southwest of the dwelling are two dilapidated tobacco barns (Figures 4.59 and 4.60). Probably built around 1900 based on the style, the Jones Tenant House is a one-story dwelling with a triple-A roof, and has a small square Queen Anne-style window in the front gable peak. A screened-in, shed-roofed porch shelters the four bays (window-door-door-window) on the east (front) elevation of the dwelling. A gable-roofed wing extends off the rear elevation of the main block, which originally gave the building an L-shaped footprint. It is likely that a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch ran along the north (side) elevation of the rear wing, which was later extended and fully enclosed, giving the dwelling its current rectangular footprint. A small hip-roofed addition is located against the south (side) elevation where the rear wing meets the main block, and a small shed-roofed addition was constructed against the west (rear) elevation of the dwelling. A parged chimney pierces the ridge of the roof at the center of the main block, and an exterior single-shouldered parged chimney is located against the west (rear) gable end of the rear wing. A brick flue pierces the shed roof off the rear addition near the north elevation. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, and the original siding is covered with asphalt shingles with composition weatherboard siding on the small hip-roofed and shed-roofed additions. The original section of the dwelling has six-over-six wooden sash windows, and the roof is covered with standing-seam metal (Figures 4.61 through 4.64).

4.2.2.2 Interior of the Jones Tenant House

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

4.2.2.3 Outbuildings

Located directly behind the Jones Tenant House is a row of small front-gabled sheds. Two are modern metal garden sheds, one of which has an open shed-roofed addition. The lower section of the largest shed is clad in brick, with composition weatherboard covering the upper two-thirds. The fourth shed is a small front-gabled frame storage shed clad in vertical board siding. Located to the south and southwest of the



Figure 4.59 Jones Tenant House, Looking Northeast

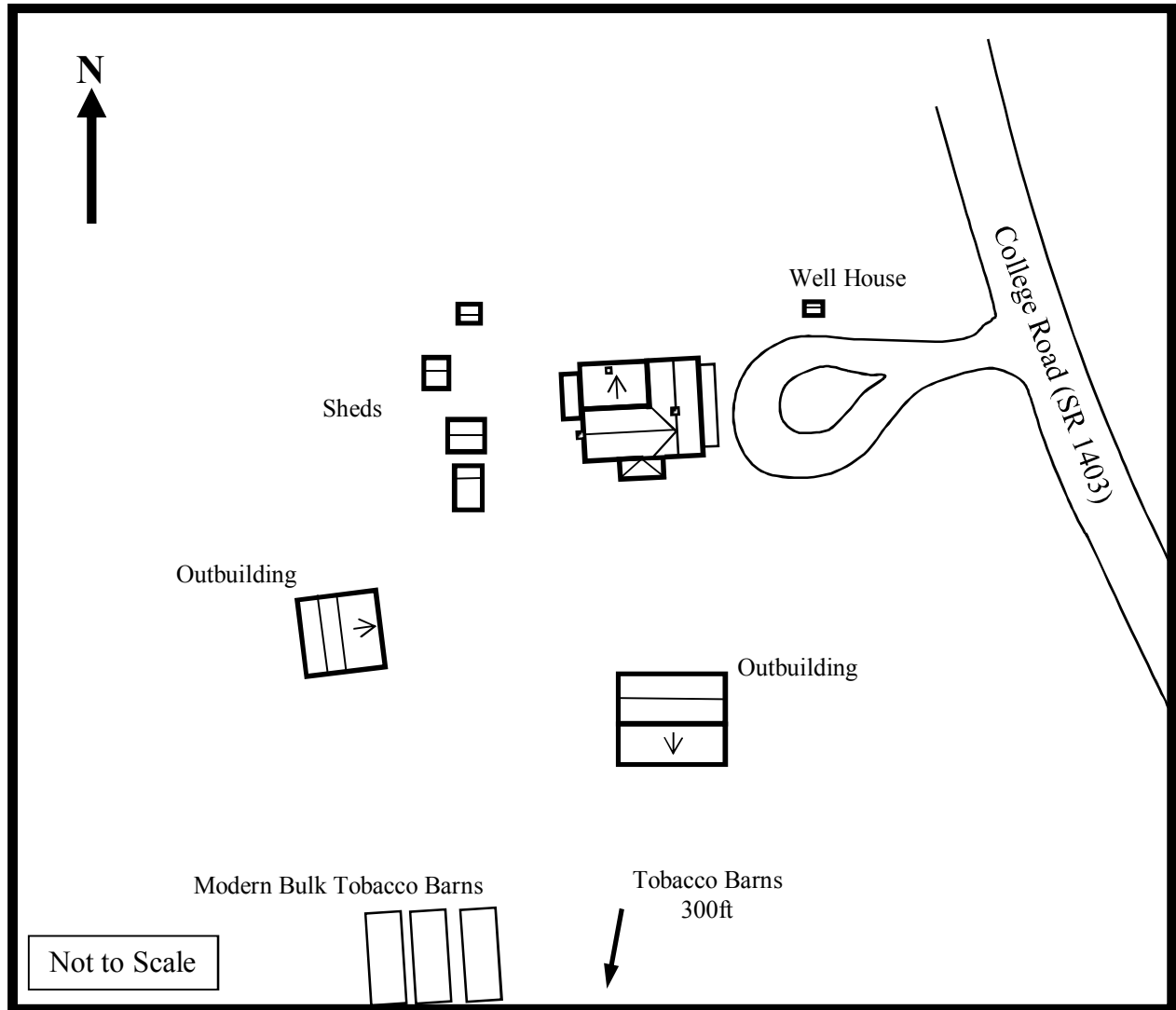


Figure 4.60 Sketch Map of the Jones Tenant House.



Figure 4.61 Jones Tenant House, Looking Northwest.



Figure 4.62 Jones Tenant House, Looking Northeast.



Figure 4.63 Jones Tenant House, Looking Southeast



Figure 4.64 Jones Tenant House, Looking Southwest

house are two front-gabled outbuildings. Both outbuildings have a shed-roofed wing off the side elevation, and both are deteriorated. Located approximately 170 feet (52 m) southwest of the house are three modern bulk tobacco barns. Two historic tobacco barns are located about 300 feet (92 m) southwest of the dwelling. The machine shed that originally connected the two barns no longer survives, and the roof of the southern barn has collapsed (Figures 4.65 through 4.72).

4.2.2.4 Historical Background

The land on which the house sits was part of two tracts of land purchased by Wiley and John Jones at the end of the nineteenth century. On November 30, 1894, they purchased 130 acres (53 ha) of land at auction, which had been part of the land of K. C. Pope (Edgecombe County Register of Deeds 1894). On December 3 of the following year they purchased an additional 88½ acres (36 ha) at auction, which was known as the Blick Land (Edgecombe County Register of Deeds 1895). It is unclear if the house was already present at this time. According to census information Wiley (or Willie) Jones was an African American born around 1819, and John was his oldest son, born around 1849. The 1870 census has them both listed as farm laborers living in Swift Creek Township in Edgecombe County, where the house is located (Ancestry 1870). John was still living at home with his parents and nine of his siblings. The 1880 census listed Wiley Jones as a farmer living in Swift Creek Township, with his wife, Kariah, and four of his children, three of whom helped out on the farm and one of whom was a nurse. They also had a one-year-old granddaughter living with them. John Jones was listed separately as a widower and a farm laborer, but also still lived in Swift Creek Township (Ancestry 1880). The 1900 census listed them both as farmers owning their own farm, free of mortgage. Wiley (Willie) Jones is 81, and his wife Kissiah is 80, and they have a 16-year-old grandson living with them. John Jones is 51 and married to Eady, aged 44. His daughter Kariah (later spelled Kizzie) is living with them, as is his other daughter Dora Jones Clary, with her husband, William H. Clary, and their daughter, and presumably William Clary's sister (Ancestry 1900a). The census was taken on June 21, 1900, and on November 6 of that same year Kizzie Jones married Frank W. Davis (Ancestry 1900b).

In 1902, Wiley Jones and John Jones divided the land, with each of them getting approximately 109 acres (44 ha) (Edgecombe County Register of Deeds 1902). The parcel on which the Jones Tenant House sits went to John Jones. In his will, dated January 27, 1928, John Jones leaves his real estate to his nephew Jimmie Jones (Ancestry 1928). The metes and bounds of the 109-acre (44-ha) tract of land described in the will are identical to the parcel of land Frank W. Davis conveyed to Alice B. Davis Bailey and Oneilia A. Davis in 1953, but there is no mention of any of the houses or outbuildings (Edgecombe County Register of Deeds 1953). Frank, Alice, and Oneilia were three of the six children of Frank W. Davis (Sr.), and Kizzie Jones Davis, and the grandchildren of John Jones. In 1979, 95.85 acres (38.82 ha) of the land was divided among four of the six grandchildren, and Oneilia A. Davis took possession of the parcel with the house on it (Figure 6.73) (Edgecombe County Register of Deeds 1979a). Oneilia conveyed the land to Edith Bryant Williams and Lucy Bryant the same day, who were identified as tenants in common in the deed (Edgecombe County Register of Deeds 1979b). In 1997, Edith conveyed the parcel to her son, and the current owner, Ernest Williams. According to personal communications with the son of the



Figure 4.65 Jones Tenant House, View of Sheds, Looking Northwest



Figure 4.66 Jones Tenant House, View of Sheds, Looking Northwest



Figure 4.67 Jones Tenant House, View of Shed, Looking Southwest



Figure 4.68 Jones Tenant House, View of Outbuilding, Looking Northwest



Figure 4.69 Jones Tenant House, View of Outbuilding, Looking Southwest



Figure 4.70 Jones Tenant House, View of Bulk Tobacco Barns, Looking Southwest



Figure 4.71 Jones Tenant House, View of Historic Tobacco Barns, Looking Southwest



Figure 4.72 Jones Tenant House, View of Southern Historic Tobacco Barns, Looking Southwest

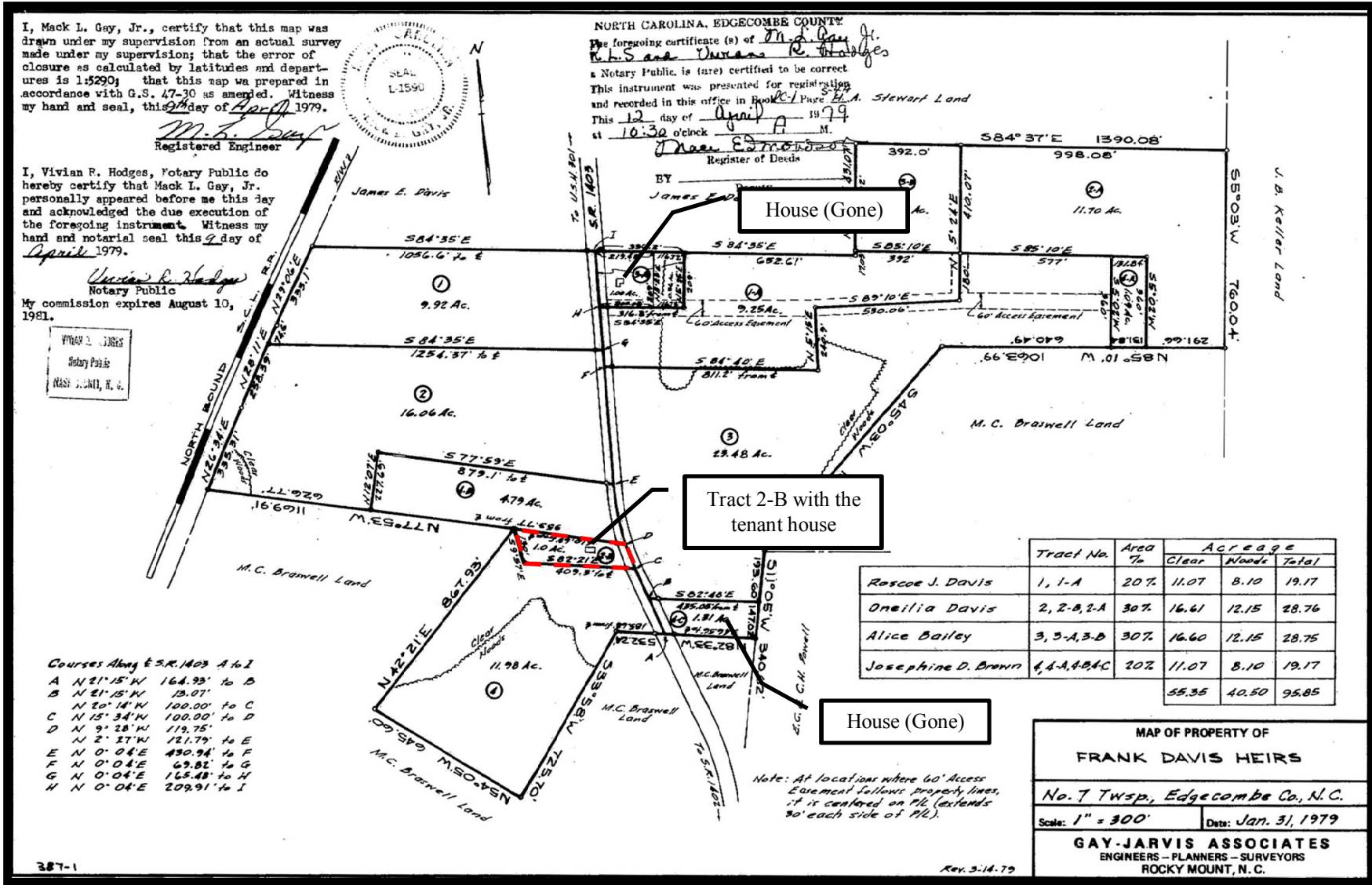


Figure 4.73. Plat Showing the Division of Land of Frank Davis Heirs (Edgecombe County Register of Deeds, PC 1, 4-A, 1979). Note Tract No. 2-B has the Jones Tenant House on it.

current owner, his father was born in the house in 1952, and his grandmother had already been farming the land before then. They grew tobacco and had a few fruit trees and some livestock.

According to the 1907 Soil Survey report for Edgecombe County, the first crops grown in the county were corn, oats, and wheat, and early settlers raised hogs for the home meat supply and kept a few cattle and sheep (Hearn 1907). In 1851, the county produced 5,000 bales of cotton and 715,000 bushels of corn, oats, and wheat. The turpentine industry was also an important source of income during the second half of the nineteenth century. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century peanuts and tobacco gained importance as commercial crops. Tobacco gained its greatest importance between 1892 and 1897. The production of tobacco and peanuts replaced cotton, whose prices had been in decline following the 1893 depression. The large plantations were generally operated by a manager who would hire the labor and carry out the farming operations or superintend the tenants. According to the Soil Survey an extensive tenant system had developed itself, especially around Tarboro, with the wealthy farmers actually living in town (Hearn 1907). The larger farms could contain from 500 to 1,200 acres (203-486 ha) and the smaller ones about 100 acres (41 ha). The smaller farms were mainly found in the northern and southern sections of the county according to the Soil Survey. An acre of land could cost as little as \$15 to \$30, but developed land near Rocky Mount and Tarboro could sell for \$100 an acre.

Census records for Edgecombe County from 1860 to 1930 show a similar development as seen across the state (Historical Census Browser 2016). In 1860, there were 793 farms in Edgecombe County and there were 134,758 acres (54,579 ha) of improved land. The largest number of farms (368) contained between 100 and 499 acres (41-202 ha). After the Civil War, the number of farms had declined to 661 and the number of acres of improved land had gone down to 108,019 (43,748 ha). The largest number of farms (300) was still between 100 and 499 acres (41-202 ha). By 1880, the number of farms had increased to 1,866 and the acres of improved land had grown to 136,015 (55,086 ha). By 1900 there were 2,284 farms in Edgecombe County, and 139,426 acres of improved land. The largest number of farms (938) were between 20 and 49 acres (8-21 ha) and the average farm size was 121.4 acres (49 ha), which made the 218-acre (88-ha) farm owned by Wiley and John Jones one of the larger farms in the county. By 1910 the number of farms had increased to 2,929, with the largest number of farms (1,377) still being between 20 and 49 acres (8-21 ha). Even at 109 acres (44 ha) the property of John Jones was one of the larger farms in the county (Historical Census Browser 2016).

Little is known about African-American farmers in North Carolina during Reconstruction. Once the backbone of the state, farmers became increasingly marginalized due to the rapid industrialization of North Carolina. In the two decades after the great panic of 1873, conditions for farmers had deteriorated as prices for farm goods fell by one-half. Both tenancy and farm ownership increased between 1880 and 1890. Tenancy and sharecropping gave people such as Wiley and John Jones the necessary experience for farm ownership. According to Milton Ready, sharecropping and tenancy were high in the eastern part of the state, and white tenants and sharecroppers always outnumbered African-Americans (Ready 2005). However, between 1870 and 1900, percentagewise, more African-Americans reverted to tenancy and away from outright ownership of farms, making Wiley and John Jones an exception. The presence of the

railroad, operated by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which ran along the west side of the farm, and made stops in Battleboro and Rocky Mount, may have also hurt local farmers by bringing in products from afar, providing additional competition. It is not clear what happened to the property after the death of John Jones. His grandchildren ultimately inherited the property, but they grew up in Rocky Mount where their father was a drayman.¹ Personal communications with the son of the current owner suggests that the farm reverted to tenancy after the death of John Jones.

4.2.2.5 NRHP Criteria Evaluation

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

Integrity

The Jones Tenant House remains in its original location and retains much of its setting as it is surrounded by agricultural fields and woodlands, and a few of the agricultural outbuildings survive. The design of the dwelling is typical of a modest farmhouse built from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, and it retains a modest level of integrity of materials and workmanship. A few of the historic outbuildings survive, giving an indication of the occupational setting and the feeling of agricultural life in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, the integrity of the materials of the dwelling and the outbuildings, and the larger property as it was once associated with John Jones, has been diminished to a point where it can no longer convey its historic character and feeling. The house was part of a larger farming operation, which in 1954 still contained two additional dwelling houses and several more agricultural outbuildings. Historic aerials suggest the other two houses were similar in plan to the Jones Tenant House, but it cannot be ascertained if they were also tenant houses or family residences of the Jones family (see Figures 4.73, 4.74, and 4.75). The property is not only associated with farming practices in the region during the turn of the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, but also with patterns of African-American land ownership in Edgecombe County.

Criterion A

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

The Jones Tenant House is associated with the types of agricultural practices and African-American land ownership in Edgecombe County that are discussed above. The complex is the remains of a general

¹ According to the 1900 to 1920 census Frank Davis was a drayman and lived on 421 East Thomas Street with his family (Ancestry.com 1920).

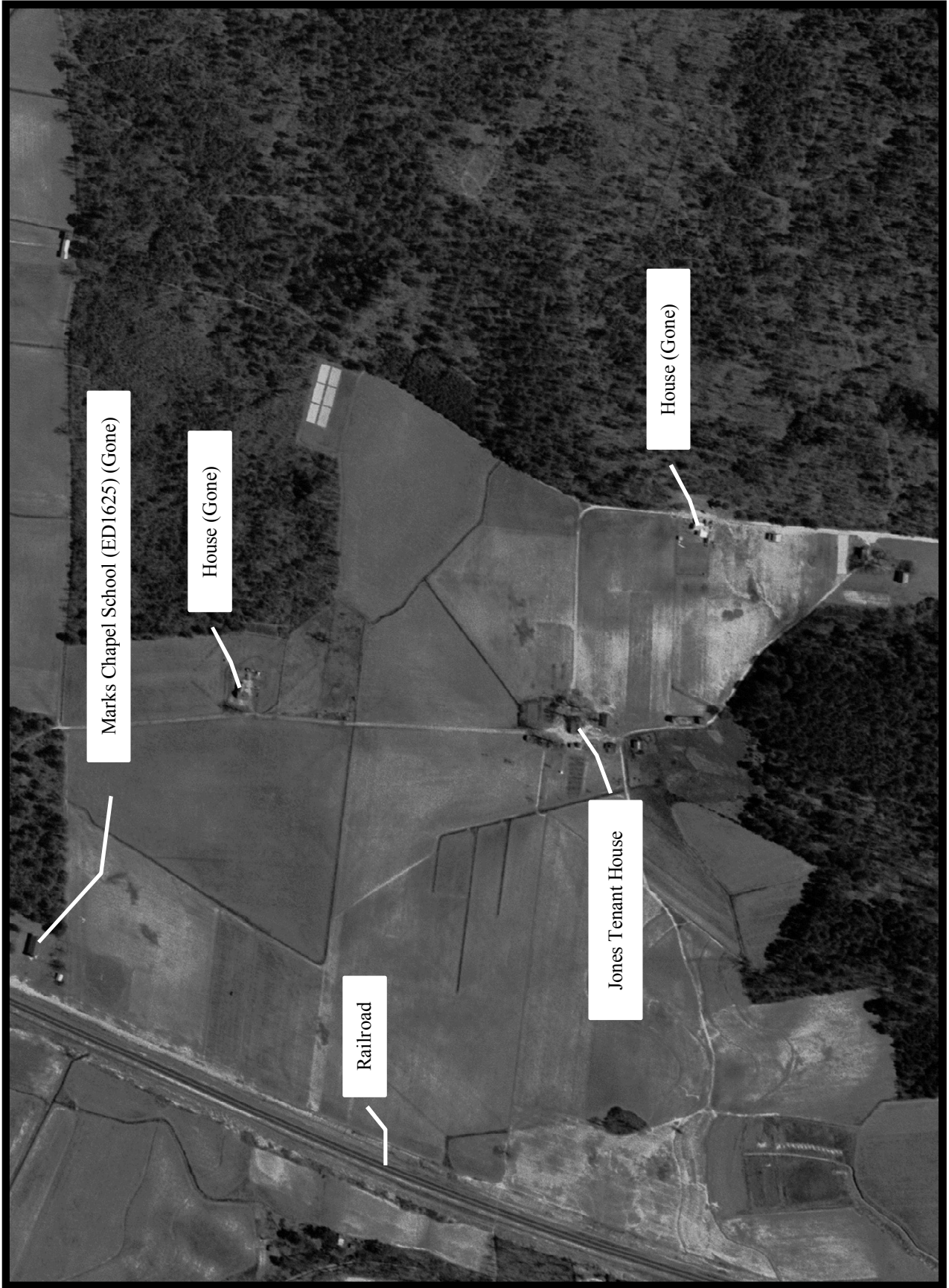


Figure 4.74. Detail of 1954 Aerial Showing the Jones Tenant House (EarthExplorer 2016).



Figure 4.75. Detail of 2013 Aerial Showing the Jones Tenant House (Edgecombe County GIS 2016).

farming operation and was part of Edgecombe County's agrarian economy from the mid-nineteenth through to the mid-twentieth century, when farm families and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. An additional association of the Jones Tenant House is with African-American land ownership during the Reconstruction period and the first half of the twentieth century. The house was part of a comparatively large farm complex well into the twentieth century, consisting of several dwellings and agricultural outbuildings associated with the farming operation, similar to the even larger Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639). However, the Jones Tenant House is the only dwelling to survive and most of the associated outbuildings are either in serious disrepair, or are lost. The surrounding land has been divided, leaving the house sitting on a one-acre (0.4-ha) lot disconnected from the active farming operations. The property is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

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

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

Criterion C

The Jones Tenant House is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The Jones Tenant House represents a common dwelling type built across much of North Carolina during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The so-called triple-A roof was used on both one-story and two-story dwelling houses. The modest reference to the Queen Anne style with the colored multi-pane square window in the front-gable peak of the house prevailed into the first two decades of the twentieth century. A review of the HPOWEB database revealed that only one building has been surveyed in Edgecombe County that was identified as a triple-A cottage, which was located in the city of Rocky Mount, but which is no longer extant. However, this was a common type of building in both urban and rural locations and numerous examples survive, which have not yet been surveyed. A survey of the northern part of Edgecombe County identified one other triple-A type house. It is located in Battleboro,

just three miles (4.8 km) to the northeast of the Jones Tenant House. The dwelling has a triple-A roof and a hip-roofed porch with modern metal supports, which shelters the three bays on the front elevation. A short gable-roofed rear wing gives the building an L-shaped footprint. An unusual feature of this dwelling are the cutaway corners on one of the gable ends of the main block, more commonly found on two-story gable-and-wing houses. The dwelling sits on a brick pier foundation with concrete-block infill, is clad in vinyl siding, and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows (Figure 4.76). A dwelling located approximately 6.5 miles (10.5 km) northwest in Nash County also has a triple-A roof and an L-shaped footprint. A hip-roofed porch, supported by turned posts shelters the east (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building sits on a brick pier foundation with brick infill, is clad in plain weatherboard siding, and has two-over-two and six-over-six wooden sash windows, and a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 4.77). Located behind the dwelling are several outbuildings. Despite being unoccupied and showing some signs of disrepair the dwelling appears to retain a higher level of integrity than the Jones Tenant House. A dwelling that shows the possible original configuration of the Jones Tenant House is located in Wilson County, approximately 20 miles south of the current project area. It is a one-story dwelling with a triple-A roof and a simple shed-roofed porch. The dwelling has a gable-roofed wing with a shed-roofed porch along the side elevation giving the dwelling an L-shaped footprint. The dwelling sits on a brick pier foundation, is clad in plain weatherboard with sections covered with particle board and asphalt shingles, and has two-over-two wooden sash windows and six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows (Figure 4.78 and 4.79). Like many of these vernacular houses, they have been modified over the decades to accommodate changing needs, and some have been abandoned and have fallen into disrepair because they no longer meet the needs of modern families. The Jones Tenant House has seen similar alterations to meet changing domestic needs, with the expansion of the rear wing, the small additions to accommodate indoor plumbing and replace lost entry spaces, the screening in of the front porch to create an outdoor living space, and the enclosure of the foundation. Because of all these changes the Jones Tenant House does not meet Criterion C.

Criterion D

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D. Based on the results of the archeological survey presented in Sipe *et al.* (2017), the Jones Tenant House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield archeological information).



Figure 4.76 House at 420 E Battleboro Avenue (SR 1407), Edgecombe County, Looking North (Not in APE)



Figure 4.77 House at 10098 NC 48, Nash County, Looking Northwest (Not in APE)



Figure 4.78 House at 5306 Packhouse (SR 1382), Wilson County, Looking Southwest
(Not in APE)



Figure 4.79 House at 5306 Packhouse Road (SR 1382), Wilson County, Looking Northwest
(Not in APE)

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Historic Architecture and Resources

The historic architecture/resources survey and evaluations revealed that 24 historic resources are located within the project area or the APE for indirect impacts (Table 5.2). The Odom-Cooper-Flye farm property (including the Henry Odom tenant house and other structures), the Jones tenant house, and five residences along Old Battleboro Road show the evolution of local rural architecture from the 1870s into the middle 1960s. The five properties along U.S. 301 reflect residential and commercial development along a major historic thoroughfare, primarily from about 1900 into the 1960s, the exception being the Bellemonte House, which dates to the early nineteenth century.

Table 5.2 Historic Architecture and Resources Within the Project Area/APE

Resource	Name	Circa	NRHP/Management Recommendations
ED0623	East Carolina Industrial Training School	1924	Eligible; no adverse effect; no further work
ED0624	Henry Odom Tenant House	1900	Contributor to the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm
ED1625	Marks Chapel School/Cemetery	1924	Building no longer present; cemetery outparceled from project area; no further work
ED1639	Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm	1875	Confirmed eligible for NRHP; adverse effect; mitigation
ED1641	House	1938	Ineligible; no further work
ED1642	House	1950	Ineligible; no further work
ED1643	House	1952	Ineligible; no further work
ED1644	House	1966	Ineligible; no further work
ED1645	House	1955	Ineligible; no further work
ED1646	Jones Tenant House	1900	Ineligible; no further work
ED1649	Battleboro Cemetery, Cemetery Drive	1880	Ineligible; no further work
ED1650	Commercial Building, 12446 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount	1954	Ineligible; no further work
ED1651	Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount	1950	Ineligible; no further work
ED1652	Commercial Building, 1450 Atlantic Avenue, Rocky Mount	1964	Ineligible; no further work
ED1653	House, 105 E. Battleboro Avenue, Battleboro	1920	Ineligible; no further work
NS0915	Bellemonte	1817	NRHP-listed; moved 2016; no longer in APE
NS1534	House	1900	Ineligible; no further work
NS1535	Office	1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1536	House	1966	Ineligible; no further work
NS1537	House & Store	1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1543	Commercial Building, 105 Gelo Road, Rocky Mount	1964	Ineligible; no further work
NS1544	Commercial Building, 2551 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	1949	Ineligible; no further work
NS1545	Commercial Building, 2245 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	1959	Ineligible; no further work
NS1546	Commercial Building, 2151 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount	ca. 1965	Ineligible; no further work

5.2 NRHP Eligibility, Project Effects, and Management Recommendations

Applying NRHP eligibility criteria in 36 CFR Part 60.4, architectural resources ED0625, ED1641 through ED1646, and NS1534 through NS1537 are recommended ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria. None of these 11 resources convey significance under any NRHP eligibility criteria. Many of these resources include common designs lacking architectural significance and in some cases, alterations and/or advanced dilapidation have resulted in the loss of integrity. In the case of Marks Chapel School, the structure is no longer present and the associated twentieth century cemetery (still active) is in an out parcel to the project area.

The NRHP-eligible Odom-Cooper-Flye farm property (including the Henry Odom tenant house) and the NRHP-eligible East Carolina Industrial Training School were found to retain their original property boundaries, and both properties are still considered eligible for the NRHP. The NRHP-listed Bellemonte House has been moved to a location outside the project APE.

5.3 Project Effects and Management Recommendations

As designed, it appears that the proposed Central Carolina Intermodal Facility will have an adverse effect on the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm property. It does not appear that the undertaking will adversely affect the East Carolina Industrial Training School, the Bellemonte House, or any other NRHP-listed or eligible properties. It is recommended that appropriate measures be developed to minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects on the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm Property and that they be stipulated in a project Memorandum of Agreement.

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APPENDIX A

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE APE

INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE APE

ED0623 East Carolina Industrial Training School (Previously Recorded)

Built around 1924, the East Carolina Industrial Training School for Boys was founded as a home for juvenile delinquents (Owen 1997). The original 117-acre site had a tree-lined quadrangle surrounded by classroom and dormitory buildings and an administration building at the east end, all built between 1925 and 1938 in the Colonial Revival style. Additional dormitories were constructed to the south side of the main campus, and to the east of the administration building. The school was in operation from 1926 to 1976. In 1984, it became the Fountain Correctional Facility for Women and several modern buildings were added. The property was placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1986 and was determined eligible (DOE) in 1998 for the NRHP, under Criteria A and C.

January 2017: Since the property was determined eligible in 1998 the five historic buildings that lined the quadrangle have been demolished. The tree-lined quadrangle and the 1938 administration building survive, as do the one-story flat-roofed brick dormitories that were built for the school and the correctional facility. There are also several modern ancillary structures.

ED0624 Henry Odom Tenant House (Previously Recorded)

Built around 1900, the Henry Odom Tenant House is one-story hip-roofed dwelling with a shed-roofed porch and engaged shed along the rear elevation. The building was originally recorded in 1984 and determined a contributing resource to the eligible Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639) in 1998.

January 2017: The building has been vacant since 1984 (Taves 1984) and has suffered from structural failures, including the loss of the front porch, the collapse of the rear shed, and the failure of one of the sills.

ED1625 Marks Chapel School (Previously Recorded)

Built in 1924, Marks Chapel School was a two-teacher type Rosenwald school, one of twenty-six Rosenwald schools built in Edgecombe County. It was a one-story, side-gabled structure with a central projecting front-gabled bay (Fiske 2017).

January 2017: The school is no longer extant, but the cemetery associated with Mark's Chapel Baptist Church is still located to the north of its former location.

ED1639 Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (Previously Recorded)

The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm is a 726-acre property containing numerous historic and non-historic resources (Owen 1997). The original farmhouse dates to around 1880 and was moved from its original location in 1949 to make room for a newer farmhouse. Several of the associated tenant houses and agricultural outbuildings survive. Two new dwelling houses have been added to the property as well as a

number of modern agricultural buildings. The property was determined eligible (DOE) in 1998 for the NRHP, under Criterion A.

January 2017: The current recommendation proposes to make the National Register boundary smaller due to loss of integrity in the southern third of the property. The remaining section is recommended eligible under Criteria A for its significance in agriculture and C for design/construction.

ED1641 House, 4232 Old Battleboro Road (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1938, this two-story, side-gabled dwelling has an enclosed balcony on the east (front) elevation and a one-story, gable-roofed addition extending off the west (rear) elevation. The building is clad in aluminum siding, has four-over-one Craftsman-style wooden sash windows on the original sections of the dwelling and one-over-one wooden-sash windows on the enclosed balcony. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter tails. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity due to the replacement of its original siding and the alterations to the balcony. Furthermore, the building lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. The property has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1642 House, 4023 Old Battleboro Road (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1950, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico, which shelters the entry door on the west (front) elevation of the dwelling. A tripartite picture window with a metal awning flanks the entry door to the right. Located against the south gable end is a small gable-roofed wing, and a large gable-roofed wing extends off the east (rear) elevation, covering two-thirds of the rear elevation. The building is clad in aluminum siding and has three-over-one wooden sash Craftsman-style windows, and the roof has exposed rafter tails. Located behind the dwelling is a small front-gabled concrete block utility shed. Overall, this property retains a fair level of integrity; however, it lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the buildings have no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1643 House, 4005 Old Battleboro Road (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1952, this one-story hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a metal shed-roofed portico, supported by decorative metal posts, which shelters the entry

door on the west (front) elevation of the dwelling. A tripartite-picture window flanks the door to the left. The walls are laid in stretcher bond brick, and the windows are one-over-one wooden sash. Located behind the house is a front-gabled one-car garage with an engaged shed along its north (side) elevation and a side-gabled utility shed. Overall, this property retains a high level of integrity; however, the building lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the dwelling has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1644 House, 3952 Old Battleboro Road (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1966, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a recessed porch, which shelters the main entry and two windows on the east (front) elevation. A slightly lower, gable-roofed hyphen extends off the north gable end of the main block and connects with a gable-roofed two-car garage which is placed perpendicular to the main axis of the house. The walls are laid in stretcher bond brick, and the windows on the main block are horizontal two-over-two wooden sash. The hyphen has vertical windows and the garage one-over-one wooden sash windows. Overall, this property retains a high level of integrity; however, the building lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the dwelling has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1645 House, 3933 Old Battleboro Road (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1955, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a compound plan. An integral shed-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal posts, shelters the entry door and a triple window on the west (front) elevation. Two slightly lower gable-roofed wings with double windows extend off the gable ends of the main block. A third gable-roofed wing is set back from the south gable end of the south wing. The walls are laid in stretcher bond brick and the windows are six-over-six wooden sash. Overall, this property retains a high level of integrity; however, the building lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the dwelling has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1646 Jones Tenant House, 4428 College Road (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1900, the Jones Tenant House is a one-story dwelling with a triple-A roof. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity and lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. The Jones Tenant House is associated with the types of agricultural practices and African American land ownership during the Reconstruction period and the first half of the twentieth century. However, only the dwelling survives and most of the associated outbuilding are either in serious disrepair, or are lost. The surrounding land has been divided leaving the house sitting on a one-acre lot disconnected from the active farming operations. Furthermore, the building has no linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1649 Battleboro Cemetery, Cemetery Drive, Battleboro

The Battleboro Cemetery is laid out in a traditional grid form, with a several mature trees situated around the oldest part of the cemetery. There are approximately 775 burials, with the oldest markers dating back to the early 1880s. A small granite mausoleum for members of the Braswell-Bryan family dates to the early twentieth century and is located near the entrance drive. An unusual feature is the four stone street markers two of which are placed at the northern corners of the cemetery. Overall, this property retains a high level of integrity; however, the cemetery lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, it has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or Criteria Consideration D.

ED1650 Commercial Building, 12446 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount

The oldest building on the property dates to around 1954, and is a one-story, side-gable concrete block structure with a small monitor and a shed-roofed section across the east (front) elevation. A concrete block shed-roofed wing is located against the south gable end, and a lower one-story gable-roofed wing extends off the north gable end. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity and lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1651 Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount

Built around 1950, this property contains the remnants of a concrete block structure (potentially an office or workshop) and a side-gabled, rectangular concrete block warehouse. Part of the roof and floor of the warehouse have collapsed, and the building is deteriorated. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity and lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1652 Commercial Building, 1450 Atlantic Avenue, Rocky Mount

The oldest section of the building dates to around 1964. The building houses a wholesale footwear and apparel distribution facility. The oldest section is a rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed structure clad in brick, with a slightly lower flat-roofed office wing along the east (front) elevation. A loading dock section was built against the north elevation of this block, and at some point the building was extended to the south tripling its footprint. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity and lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

ED1653 House, 105 E. Battleboro Avenue, Battleboro

Built around 1920, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a hip-roofed porch, supported by heavy posts, which shelters the three bays on the northeast (front) elevation. Two one-story, gable-roofed wings extend off the southwest (rear) elevation of the dwelling. The northern of the two wings is slightly shorter and has a small shed-roofed wing off its rear gable end, which extends into a small porch that connects with the other wing. The dwelling sits on a continuous foundation consisting of brick in the front, and brick piers with concrete block infill in the rear. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and it features six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located to the north of the dwelling are several makeshift ancillary structures. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity and lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS0915 Bellemonte (Previously Recorded)

Built around 1817, Bellemonte was listed in the NRHP in 1989 (Mattson and Wilson 1989). It is a two-story, side-gabled dwelling with a two-story front-gabled portico on the front elevation and a two-story gable-roofed wing off the rear giving the dwelling an L-shaped footprint. The dwelling is a large intact example of an antebellum plantation house in Nash County. The dwelling was originally located to the north of Bishop Road (SR 1545), just west of its intersection with US 301. Due to development pressures the building was moved 0.1 miles south to the campus of Wesleyan College in 1988, which originally had been part of the Bellemonte plantation.

January 2017: In December 2016, the house was moved to a new location to the west side of the Wesleyan College campus facing Bishop Road and is currently being restored.

NS1534 House, N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301) (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1900, this one-story, side-gabled four bay (door-window-window-door) dwelling with a shed-roofed wing off the south gable end. The building is abandoned and deteriorated. The windows are missing, and sections of the framing are exposed. Cedar shingles originally covered the roof, which was subsequently covered by a 5V-crimp metal roof. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity and lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS1535 Office, 2617 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301) (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1950, this low one-story side-gabled office building has a cross-gabled wing against the south end of the main block giving the building a truncated T-shaped footprint. The walls are laid in stretcher bond brick, with a decorative checkerboard pattern between the windows on the west (front) elevation. The windows are double and triple hopper windows. Overall, this property retains a high level of integrity; however, the building lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the dwelling has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS1536 House, 2913 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301) (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1966, this one-story side-gable concrete block dwelling has a recessed entry on the west (front) elevation and an integral carport with a semidetached utility room against the south gable end. The windows are horizontal two-over-two wooden sash and the utility room and gable peaks are clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding. Located behind the house are two front-gabled garden sheds. Overall, this property retains a fair level of integrity; however, it lacks significance and represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the buildings have no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS1537 House & Store, 3020 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301) (Newly Recorded)

Built around 1950, the dwelling is a one-story front-gabled structure with a front-gabled porch, which shelters the entry door and two windows on the east (front) gable end. The rear of the building is banked. An engaged concrete block shed, consisting of two sections, runs along the south side elevation of the dwelling. The dwelling has horizontal two-over-two vinyl sash replacement windows and is clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding, which continues along the front of the shed-roofed wing. Located just in front of the dwelling, to the southeast, is a small front-gabled concrete block store. A shed-roofed metal awning shelters the entry door, which is flanked by large six-over-six wooden sash windows. Additional windows are located in the side elevations. All of the windows have metal bars on them, and the roof has exposed rafter tails. The store retains a higher level of integrity than the dwelling, but overall the property has limited integrity. Both buildings represent a common design for the period of construction and place. The store is associated with commercial developments related to increased automobile ownership and the development of US 301, however, it no longer functions as a store. Furthermore, there is no linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS1543 Commercial Building, 105 Gelo Road, Rocky Mount

Built around 1964, this commercial building consists of four distinct sections. The largest is a tall one-story, rectangular gable-roofed section clad in vertical metal siding. Located against its south (side) elevation is a one-story gable-roofed wing. Two brick-clad gable-roofed sections extend off the west gable end of the main section and the wing. The fourth section is a one-story, flat-roofed,

glass-walled office section located in the corner between the west gable end of the main section and the north elevation of the brick clad wing. Overall, this property retains a medium level of integrity, however, it lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS1544 Commercial Building, 2551 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount

The oldest section of the building dates back to around 1949, and consists of a long rectangular, flat-roofed structure clad in brick with multiple loading docks located at the west end, and a section with seven roof monitors to the east. A lower one-story, flat-roofed section wraps around the south and east end of the operational part building with the roof monitors. A small rectangular, flat-roofed office section is located against the south elevation of the operational part. After 1974 a large distribution section with multiple loading docks was constructed against the north elevation of the operational part of the building. Overall, this property retains a medium level of integrity, however, it lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS1545 Commercial Building, 2245 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount

Built around 1959, this one-story, brick clad commercial building, has a very low-pitched gable roof. A small shed-roofed section extends off the south elevation of the main block. The west wall of the shed-roofed section extends to connect with a semi-detached, six-bay, flat-roofed wing. A metal pent roof shelters the stone-clad office section of the building along the west elevation and wraps around the north elevation. Overall, this property retains a high level of integrity, however, it lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

NS1546

Commercial Building, 2151 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount

Built around 1965, this one-story, flat-roofed commercial building has a rectangular footprint. The office section is located at the northwest corner of the building and has a small entrance bay enclosed with glass. The walls of the office section are stuccoed and have tall rectangular windows. The larger section is windowless and clad in stretcher-bond brick. Overall, this property retains a medium level of integrity, however, it lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the building has no significant association or linkage to events or persons of demonstrable importance in the past and does not appear to have the ability to yield important information for research based on physical evidence. This architectural resource is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE APE

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE APE



ED0623 – View of the Original School Administration Building, Looking Northeast.



ED0623 – View of Utility Building Associated with the School, Looking Southeast.



ED0623 – View of the School Campus, Looking Northeast.



ED0623 – View of the School Campus, Looking Southwest.



ED0623 – View of Dwellings Associated with the School (built before 1954), Looking Northeast.



ED0623 – View of Cafeteria Associated with the School (built before 1964), Looking Northwest.



ED0623 – View of Dormitories Associated with the School (left, built before 1974) and Prison (right, built after 1974) Looking East.



ED0623 – View of Administrative Building Associated with the School (built before 1974), Looking Northeast.



ED0624 – View of Henry Odom Tenant House, Looking Southwest.



ED1625 – Location of Marks Chapel School, Looking Northeast.



ED1639 – View of Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm, Looking Southwest.



ED1641 – View of House, 4232 Old Battleboro Road, Looking Northwest.



ED1642 – View of House, 4023 Old Battleboro Road, Looking Southeast.



ED1643 – View of House, 4005 Old Battleboro Road, Looking Northeast.



ED1644 – View of House, 3952 Old Battleboro Road, Looking West.



ED1645 – View of House, 3933 Old Battleboro Road, Looking East.



ED1646 – View of Jones Tenant House, Looking Northwest



ED1649 – View of Battleboro Cemetery, Cemetery Drive, Looking Southwest.



ED1650 – View of Commercial Building, 12446 NC 97 West, Looking Northwest.



ED1651 – View of Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West, Looking Northwest.



ED1651 – View of Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West, Looking East.



ED1652 – View of Commercial Building, 1450 Atlantic Avenue, Looking Southwest.



ED1653 – View of House, 105 E. Battleboro Avenue, Looking Southwest.



NS0915 – Former Location of Bellemonte, Looking Northeast.



NS0915 – View of Bellemonte (New Location), Looking Southeast.



NS1534 – View of House, N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Looking Northwest.



NS1535 – View of Office, 2617 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Looking Northeast.



NS1536 – View of House, 2913 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Looking Northeast.



NS1537 – View of House & Store, 3020 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Looking Northeast.



NS1537 – View of House & Store, 3020 N. Wesleyan Blvd (US 301), Looking Northeast.



NS1543 – View of Commercial Building, 105 Gelo Road, Looking Southeast.



NS1544 – View of Commercial Building, 2551 N. Church Street, Looking Northeast.



NS1545 – View of Commercial Building, 2245 N. Church Street, Looking Northeast.



NS1546 – View of Commercial Building, 2151 N. Church Street, Looking Northeast.

APPENDIX C

RESUMES

ROBERT S. WEBB

*President
Senior Principal Archeologist*

EDUCATION: M.A., Anthropology, University of Tennessee
B.A., Anthropology, University of Tennessee

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS: Southeastern Archeological Conference, Georgia Council of Professional Archeologists, The Society for Georgia Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, Archaeological Society of South Carolina

CAREER SUMMARY

Mr. Webb has over 35 years of professional experience in cultural resource management studies. He is the president and principal archeologist of the firm. Mr. Webb has expertise in cultural resources identification, evaluation, data recovery and other areas of resource management. He is also a trained physical anthropologist and bio-statistician. Prior to forming R.S. Webb & Associates in 1994, Mr. Webb served as senior archeologist and cultural resources assessment department manager at Law Environmental, Inc. from 1990 through 1993. He owned a cultural resources management firm from 1985 until joining Law Environmental, Inc. in 1990.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Transportation Projects (Highways, MARTA and Airports): Survey and testing studies in Georgia (Cobb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Lumpkin, Upson, Bartow, Gordon and Lowndes Counties), Alabama (Huntsville) and Kentucky (Hazard).

Development Projects: Survey, testing and data recovery projects for residential, commercial and industrial properties in Georgia (Gwinnett, Columbia, Buford, Floyd, Forsyth, Cherokee, Muskogee, Union, Bibb, Fulton, DeKalb, Rockdale, Douglas and Muscogee Counties), Alabama, New York, Texas, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Utility Projects: Survey, testing and data recovery studies on transmission line projects, gas pipeline projects and sewer line/wastewater treatment projects in Georgia (Carroll, Henry, Banks, Turner, Pierce, Harrelson, Coweta, Spalding, Fulton, Wilcox, Jackson, Forsyth, Richmond, Columbia, Screven, Tift, Greene, Hancock, Putnam, Burke and Effingham Counties), North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Louisiana, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Water Supply Reservoirs: Survey, testing and data recovery projects in Georgia (Henry, Spalding, Fayette, Jones, Newton, Cherokee, Dawson, Gilmer, Meriwether, Banks, Clayton and Habersham Counties) and Alabama.

Solid Waste Landfill Sites: Survey, testing and data recovery projects in Georgia (Chatham, DeKalb, Forsyth Counties), Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas.

Hazardous Waste Sites and Radioactive Waste Facilities: Surveys in Kansas, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina.

State of Georgia: Cultural resources surveys under the Georgia Environmental Policy Act.

U.S. Forest Service Timber Sale Areas: Surveys in Georgia and North Carolina.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways: Testing in Mississippi.

Historic Cemetery Delineations and Relocations: Archival research and fieldwork on cemeteries in Georgia (Forsyth, Cobb, Gwinnett County), Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.



Ryan O. Sipe, RPA

Archaeologist

Core skills

Cultural Resources

Technical Applications in Archaeology

GIS

Career summary

Mr. Sipe currently serves as an archaeologist in the Columbia, South Carolina office of Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure. He has over 14 years of experience in southeastern archaeology, both prehistoric and historic, and has participated in all phases of archaeological research on projects located in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Maryland. These projects were performed for federal, state, and local agencies and private entities including the Georgia Department of Transportation, South Carolina Department of Transportation, Maryland State Highway Administration, the National Park Service, United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. His technical expertise includes the use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), Terrestrial LiDAR, and GIS applications for archaeology.

Mr. Sipe has experience managing all levels of archaeological investigation including Phase I surveys, Phase II site evaluations, and Phase III data recover/mitigation projects.

Employment history

Amec Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure, Inc., East US- Carolinas, Columbia, SC, USA, October 3, 2016 to present

Field Director – New South Associates – May 2016 to September 2016

Principal Investigator – Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. – December 2012 to May 2016

Field Director/Crew Chief – Environmental Services, Inc. – August 2002 to August 2011

Education

MA, Social Science – Archaeology. Georgia Southern University – 2013

BA, Anthropology. University of North Florida - 2002

Project experience

- ▶ **643009000, Archaeologist: Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey for the Central Carolina Intermodal Facility Edgecombe County, North Carolina, October 2016 – Present.** Conducted a Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey for a 720-acre parcel outside of Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
- ▶ **Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of the Carolina Crossroads Project, Richland and Lexington Counties, South Carolina.** Conducted a Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey for 13 interchanges and approximately 15 miles of highway associated with proposed changes to the intersection of Interstate 20, 26, and 126 for the South Carolina Department of Transportation.

Memberships/affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), Archaeological Society of South Carolina (ASSC)

Education

Ph.D.	University at Albany, State University of New York (SUNY)	Anthropology	1993
M.A.	University at Albany, SUNY	Anthropology	1987
B.A.	SUNY at Oswego	Anthropology, cum laude	1985

Experience Profile

Dr. Bamann is an archaeologist and the director of Commonwealth's North Carolina office, a full-service cultural resources branch offering services in the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic regions. She is responsible for staff management, market development, and project management and has overseen Commonwealth (formerly Coastal Carolina Research) projects in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. With prior experience in the Northeastern, Midwestern, Mid-Atlantic states, Dr. Bamann brings over 28 years of professional experience including teaching, academic research, and cultural resources management. In the 16 years since joining Commonwealth, she has provided field, laboratory/report, and/or project management for over 200 projects including archaeological surveys, architectural surveys, site testing for evaluations and delineations, architectural evaluations, and data recovery projects. For continuing education as it relates to project management, Dr. Bamann has completed the workshops "Section 106 in the New Regulatory Environment" and "The Business of CRM: Contracting and Project Management" presented by ACRA.

Registration

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 2003-present

Project Experience

Most recently, Dr. Bamann has been the Commonwealth project manager and a contributor for various projects in Virginia and North Carolina including VDOT's Route 460 Location Study SEIS and FSEIS cultural resources studies, VDOT's Dulles Air Cargo and Metro Access Highway DEIS cultural resource survey, VDOT's I-81 Tier 2 Environmental Assessment architectural survey from Christiansburg to Roanoke, the City of Fredericksburg's Fall Hill Avenue Widening/Mary Washington Boulevard Extension cultural resources survey, the cultural resources survey for improvements to the Chesterfield County Airport near Richmond, the Virginia Highlands Airport NRHP nomination for the St. John House in Abingdon, the City of Virginia Beach's First Colonial Road and Virginia Beach Boulevard Intersection Improvement project, the Town of Luray's West Main Street bridge replacement project, FHWA's cultural resources surveys and evaluations for improvements to US 1 at Fort Belvoir and MCB Quantico, NCDOT's architectural evaluations for proposed improvements US 401 in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, NCDOT's archaeological survey for improvements to US 158 across Northampton County; NCDOT's archaeological data recovery projects at 31WK257 and 31MG1910, NCDOT's archaeological survey of the proposed Hampstead Bypass and Military Cutoff Road Extension near Wilmington, the Town of Cary's Carpenter Fire Station Road relocation project, the Town of Huntersville's Main Street Improvement project, an archaeological evaluation of a shell midden site for the proposed Pointe Harbor Campground in Onslow County, and several archaeological surveys for proposed solar farms in eastern North Carolina. She has been the principal investigator or project manager for various cultural resources projects in other states as well, with examples including the 2005 South Carolina Intersection Safety Improvements Project in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, the 2013 Spartanburg Downtown Memorial Airport expansion project and the 2016 South Carolina Inland Port expansion project in the Piedmont of South Carolina, and the 2015 US 340 Improvement Study SDEIS in West Virginia.

Professional Societies and Associations

Society for American Archaeology; Southeastern Archaeological Conference
 North Carolina Archaeological Council, Board Member 2012-2015; North Carolina Archaeological Society
 Archaeological Society of Virginia; Council of Virginia Archaeologists; Archaeological Society of South Carolina; American Cultural Resources Association, Board Member 2015-2017

OTHER LOCATIONS

Milwaukee, WI 414.446.4121

Jackson, MI 517.788.3550

Ogden, UT 801.394.0013

West Chester, PA 610.436.9000

Alexandria, VA 703.354.9737

Charlottesville, VA 434.979.1617

Littleton, MA 978.793.2579

Education

Ph.D.	University of Delaware	Art History (American Art and Architectural History)	2006
M.A.	Utrecht University, the Netherlands	Architectural History	1994

National Preservation Institute Seminar (12 Hours), Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Buildings, Richmond, VA, 2011

North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey and National Register Workshops, 2011, 2012, 2015

Experience Profile

Dr. Van den Hurk has over twenty years of experience documenting historic buildings, including work in the Netherlands and twenty years in the United States (in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina). He received his M.A. in architectural history from Utrecht University in the Netherlands and then graduated from the University of Delaware in 2006 with a Ph.D. in American Art and Architectural History. His dissertation focused on the architecture of New Netherland, providing an analysis of the historical documents referring to the built environment and the surviving architecture, as well as a comparative study of contemporary seventeenth-century Dutch architecture. From 2006 to 2007, he was a Limited Term Researcher at the Center for Historic Architecture and Design at the University of Delaware. Then, from 2007 to 2010, he was a Lecturer at the College of Design, Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There he taught both historic preservation and architectural history classes.

Project Experience

As a senior architectural historian for Commonwealth, Dr. Van den Hurk has completed numerous projects including VDOT architectural identification surveys for the Route 460 Project Reevaluation and SEIS, the I-81 Tier 2 Study from Christiansburg to Roanoke, the Dulles Air Cargo and Metro Access Highway DEIS, the I-73 Henry County Alternative study, the extension of Odd Fellows Road in Lynchburg, the Coalfields Expressway project southwestern Virginia, and the US 501 bridge replacement in Amherst and Bedford Counties. He has also completed a number of NCDOT identification surveys and in-depth evaluations such as for the US 401 improvement project in Harnett and Cumberland Counties and the NC 150 improvement project in Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell Counties. Additional in-depth National Register evaluations for NCDOT projects have included historic districts as well as individual buildings and structures. Other recent projects include a survey for WVDOH's improvements to US 340 in West Virginia; the proposed Outer Banks Scenic Byway pathway survey in Dare County, North Carolina; the evaluation of CSX Rail Yard Office in Greenville, North Carolina; an architectural update survey for the Carpenter Historic District in the Town of Cary, North Carolina; a survey for the expansion of a US Army Reserve Center in Rocky Mount, North Carolina; a survey for improvements to US 360 in Hanover County, Virginia; a survey and evaluation for the widening of Fall Hill Avenue in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and an architectural evaluation for the City of Suffolk's US 58 widening project in Suffolk, Virginia. Recent projects related to airport improvements include the 2012 architectural reconnaissance at the Mountain Empire Airport in southwestern Virginia and the survey of architectural resources at Henderson Field in Pender County, North Carolina. His non-compliance projects include the 2010 countywide survey of Hertford County, conducted for the North Carolina SHPO, and the 2015-2016 county-wide reconnaissance survey update for Franklin County, for the NC SHPO and the county economic development authority.

Professional Societies

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Member Vernacular Architecture Forum, Board Member 2013-2014

OTHER LOCATIONS Jackson, MI 517.788.3550 Ann Arbor, MI 517.262.3376 Milwaukee, WI 414.446.4121 Ogden, UT 801.394.0013

West Chester, PA 610.436.9000 Alexandria, VA 703.354.9737 Charlottesville, VA 434.979.1617

Littleton, MA 978.793.2579 Columbus, OH 614.549.6190