

**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  
Raleigh Regulatory Field Office  
3331 Heritage Trade Drive, Suite 105  
Wake Forest, NC 27587

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report for CSXT Line of Road Improvements,  
Nash and Edgecombe Counties, ER 17-0859

Dear Ms. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter of April 28, 2017, 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.

Given that the scope of the road improvements is not fully known and there are likely to be other, associated road improvements resulting from the added truck traffic generated by the intermodal facility, we are not certain that the Area of Potential Effects as shown in the report is adequate. Further, 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 on historic properties, since offering a Find of Effects is the role of the US Army Corps of Engineers.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Richard Harmon, Amec Foster Wheeler, [Richard.harmon@amecfw.com](mailto: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*  
*2 letters RSE*  
*& have reports*  
*Due 5/24/17*  
*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](mailto: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  
OF THE CSXT LINE OF ROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN  
NASH AND EDGECOMBE COUNTIES, NORTH  
CAROLINA**

April 21, 2017

**DRAFT REPORT**



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



**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY  
OF THE CSXT LINE OF ROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN  
NASH AND EDGECOMBE COUNTIES, NORTH  
CAROLINA**

**Jeroen van den Hurk, CHG  
and  
Ryan Sipe, AMEC  
Primary Authors**

**Robert S. Webb, RSWA and Susan E. Bamann, CHG  
Contributing Authors**

**DRAFT REPORT**

**Prepared for:  
CSX Transportation, Inc.  
550 Water Street  
Jacksonville, Florida 32202**

**Prepared/Compiled by:  
R.S. Webb & Associates  
AMEC Foster Wheeler  
Commonwealth Heritage Group  
April 21, 2017**



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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

### Background

In January and February 2017, a team of cultural resource specialists under the supervision of R.S. Webb & Associates (RSWA) performed an architectural survey of the proposed CSXT Line of Road Improvements in Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina. The work was performed on behalf of CSX Intermodal Terminals, Inc.

The current study was designed and conducted 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 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 the 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).

The proposed undertaking includes the right-of-way (ROW) and proposed improvement areas associated with 12.5 miles [20.12 kilometers (km)] of the existing CSXT A-Line railroad corridor. The improvement corridor typically measured approximately 140 feet [42.7 meters (m)] wide, for a total project area of 175 acres (70.2 hectares), along a corridor extending from Moore Farm Road on its north end, to its southern terminus, approximately 1 km north of Highway 64. Proposed impacts to the survey area will include, but may not be limited to, converting portions of the existing single track to a double track alignment, construction of retaining walls at strategic sections of ROW, and repairing and replacing bridge crossings over several stream systems. The specific design is still under development.

Due to the limited scope of the undertaking, which largely follows the existing rail corridor, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined as including historic properties on parcels lying immediately adjacent to the project area.

### Literature Search Results

Three individual resources within the APE have been previously determined eligible for the NRHP (Table I). The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639), determined eligible for the NRHP in 1998, includes numerous dwellings and outbuildings as well as an extensive agricultural landscape. It also includes the Henry Odom Tenant House (ED0624), which is a contributing resource. Due to the passage of time, the property was recently reevaluated to establish that it remains eligible (Van den Hurk *et al.* 2017). The East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED0623) was also determined eligible for the NRHP in 1998, and its tax parcel extends to the current APE; the designated NRHP boundary, however, is located approximately 380 ft to the east. One additional resource was previously recorded but was determined not eligible for the NRHP. This resource, the Mark's Chapel School (ED1625), no longer survives although the associated cemetery is still extant.

**Table I. Architectural Resources Within the Project Area/APE**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Circa</b>	<b>NRHP/Management Recommendations</b>
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; no adverse effect, no further work
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; no adverse effect from proposed line of road improvements
ED1647	House, 461 Berrywood Lane	ca. 1900	Ineligible; no further work
ED1648	House, Berrywood Lane	ca. 1900	Ineligible; no further work
ED1649	Battleboro Cemetery, Cemetery Drive (PR)	ca. 1880	Ineligible; no further work
ED1650	Commercial Building, 12446 NC 97 West (PR)	ca. 1954	Ineligible; no further work
ED1651	Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West (PR)	ca. 1950	Ineligible; no further work
ED1652	Commercial Building, 1450 Atlantic Avenue (PR)	ca. 1964	Ineligible; no further work
ED1653	House, 105 E. Battleboro Avenue (PR)	ca. 1920	Ineligible; no further work
ED1654	House, 104 E. Battleboro Avenue	ca. 1900	Ineligible; no further work
ED1655	House, 207 E. Railroad Street	ca. 1930	Ineligible; no further work
ED1656	Warehouse, 12422 NC 97 West	ca. 1960	Ineligible; no further work
NS1535	Office 2617 N. Wesleyan Boulevard (PR)	ca. 1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1538	House, 118 W. Taylor Street	ca. 1910	Ineligible; no further work
NS1539	House, 12610 North Street	ca. 1956	Ineligible; no further work
NS1540	House, 12664 Center Street	ca. 1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1541	House, 10891 East Street	ca. 1960	Ineligible; no further work
NS1542	House, 12748 South Street	ca. 1961	Ineligible; no further work
NS1543	Commercial Building, 105 Gelo Road (PR)	ca. 1964	Ineligible; no further work
NS1544	Commercial Building, 2551 N. Church Street (PR)	ca. 1949	Ineligible; no further work
NS1545	Commercial Building, 2245 N. Church Street (PR)	ca. 1959	Ineligible; no further work
NS1546	Commercial Building, 2151 N. Church Street (PR)	ca. 1965	Ineligible; no further work
NS1547	Commercial Building, 1951 N. Church Street	ca. 1965	Ineligible; no further work
NS1548	Commercial Building, W. Pine Street	ca. 1910	Ineligible; no further work
NS1549	House, 210 S. Oak Street	ca. 1945	Ineligible; no further work
NS1550	Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street	ca. 1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1551	Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street	ca. 1950	Ineligible; no further work
NS1552	House, 104 Etheridge Street	ca. 1952	Ineligible; no further work

*PR=Previously Recorded Resource*

### **Survey Results and Recommendations**

The western boundary of the NRHP-eligible Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm runs along the current APE; however, this section consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas and does not contain any contributing structures (Van den Hurk *et al.* 2017). The designated boundary of the NRHP-eligible East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED0623) is located approximately 380 ft to the east of the current APE, and the historic property would not be directly or indirectly affected by this undertaking. The Mark's Chapel School (ED1625), which no longer survives, has an associated cemetery located adjacent to the project limits; however, it will not be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. Twenty-six additional historic structures, newly or recently recorded, are located in the current APE (Table I). These were recorded as a result of the current survey or were recently documented by the same cultural resources team for the adjacent survey reported in Van den Hurk *et al.* (2017). The resources include a rural property, dwelling houses, an office building, and a commercial building dating from ca. 1900 to ca. 1966. None of the 26 newly recorded resources are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The Battleboro Cemetery (ED1649) was also recorded and evaluated during the present investigation. While this resource was not considered eligible for the NRHP, it is protected under North Carolina state law. The proposed project, as planned, will not adversely affect the Battleboro cemetery.

Based on the limited nature of the impacts associated with the proposed line of road improvements, the proposed undertaking will not adversely affect any architectural resources eligible for the NRHP. No further architectural survey is recommended.





## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Overview and Area of Potential Effects**

In January and February 2017, a team of cultural resource specialists under the supervision of R.S. Webb & Associates (RSWA) performed an architectural survey of the proposed CSXT Line of Road Improvements in Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina (Figure 1.1). The work was performed on behalf of CSX Transportation, Inc.

The proposed undertaking includes the right-of-way (ROW) and proposed improvement areas associated with 12.5 miles [20.12 kilometers (km)] of the existing CSXT A-Line railroad corridor. The improvement corridor typically measured approximately 140 feet [42.7 meters (m)] wide, for a total project area of 175 acres (70.2 hectares), along a corridor extending from Moore Farm Road on its north end, to its southern terminus, approximately 1 km north of Highway 64. Proposed impacts to the survey area will include, but may not be limited to, converting portions of the existing single track to a double track alignment, construction of retaining walls at strategic sections of ROW, and repairing and replacing bridge crossings over several stream systems. The specific design is still under development.

Due to the limited scope of the undertaking, which largely follows the existing rail corridor, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined as including historic properties on parcels lying immediately adjacent to the project area.

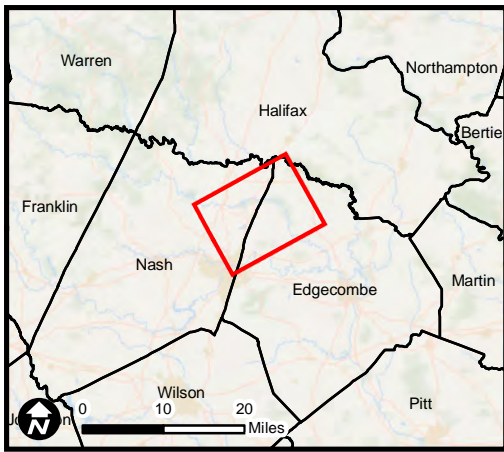
### **1.2 Regulatory Compliance**

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 cultural 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 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.






**Figure 1.1 Site Location Map**

CSXT Line of Road Improvements  
Edgecombe County, North Carolina

**Legend**

 LOR Study Area



0 2 4 Kilometers



Job No. 64300-9005  
Drawn By: RS  
Reviewed By: BWS  
Date: 3/29/2017

The map shown here has been created with all due and reasonable care and is strictly for use with Amec Foster Wheeler project number 6430090005. Amec Foster Wheeler assumes no liability, direct or indirect, whatsoever for any such third party or unintended use.



Steve Webb, senior investigator with RSWA, served as overall project manager. In December of 2016, because of their familiarity with architectural resources of the region, RSWA subcontracted CHG to perform an 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 January 4, 2017, through February 20, 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. RSWA provided overall project supervision and was responsible for bringing together findings, and production of the survey report. Steve Webb, senior principal archeologist with RSWA, served as overall project manager.

#### **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, with contributions from Susan Bamann. 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 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. Additionally, information from the recent survey reported in Van den Hurk *et al.* (2017) for the Central Carolina Intermodal Facility was also incorporated into the current results.

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 2.2.

### 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 Project Setting

The project area is located in Edgecombe County between Rocky Mount in the south and Whitakers in the north, with the Nash County line to the west. It stretches along 12.5 miles of the CSX railroad. 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). More modern residential development has occurred near the outskirts of Rocky Mount, Battleboro, and Whitakers and consists predominantly of Ranch and Minimal Traditional-style houses. The area to the north of Rocky Mount in Edgecombe County has been largely developed as a commercial and industrial zone, whereas the area to the west in Nash County, along US 301 (N. Wesleyan Boulevard) and US 301 Business (N. Church Street), is composed of a mix of commercial development, 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 2017). Farther to the north, the area to the east of the railroad tracks, which lies in Edgecombe County, is still predominantly agricultural, with cultivated fields and wooded areas. 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. The railroad cuts through a large wooded area, intersected by the Swift Creek, between Battleboro and Whitakers.

### 3.1 Previously Recorded Resources

Figures 3.1 through 3.3 show the locations of architectural resources in the APE. The background research indicates that three previously recorded individual resources within the APE have been determined eligible for the NRHP. These 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 (ED1639), which also includes the Henry Odom Tenant House (ED0624), 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 recently reevaluated to establish that it remains eligible (Van den Hurk *et al.* 2017). The western boundary of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm runs along the current APE; however, this section consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas and does not contain any contributing structures. The East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED0623) was also determined eligible for the NRHP in 1998, and its tax parcel extends to the current APE; the designated NRHP boundary, however, is located approximately 380 feet to the east, and the historic property would not be directly affected by this undertaking.

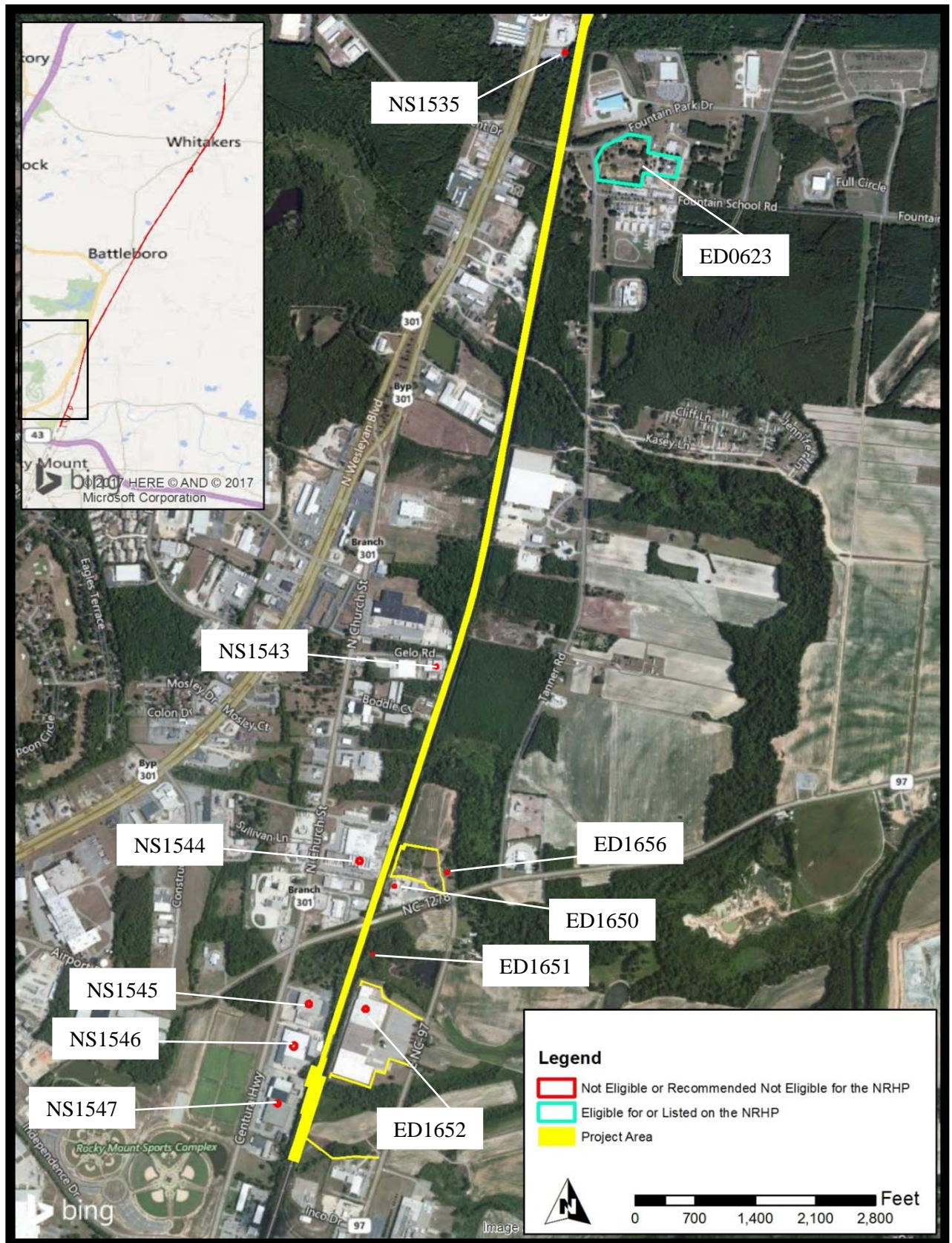


Figure 3.1 Locations of Recorded Resources



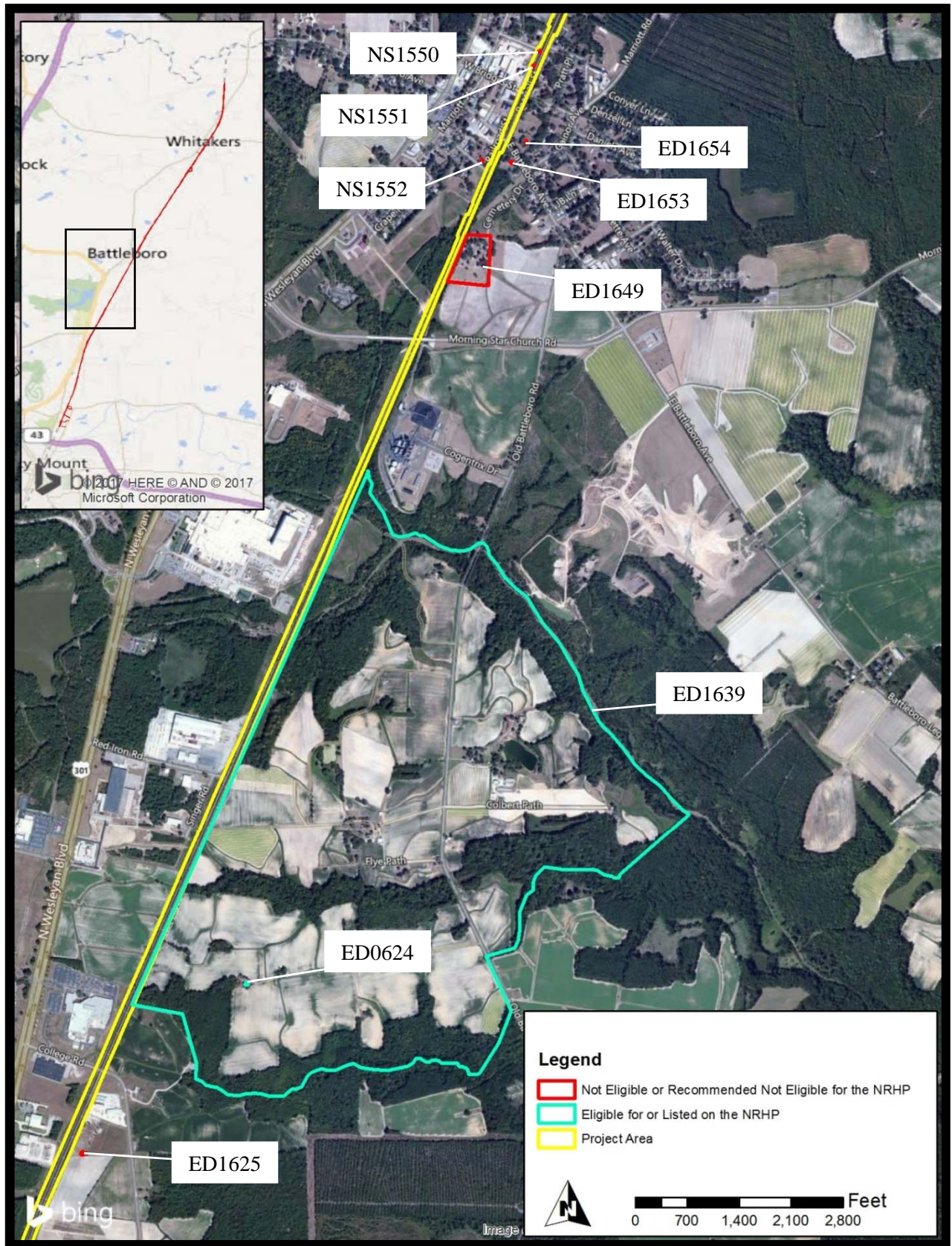


Figure 3.2 Locations of Recorded Resources



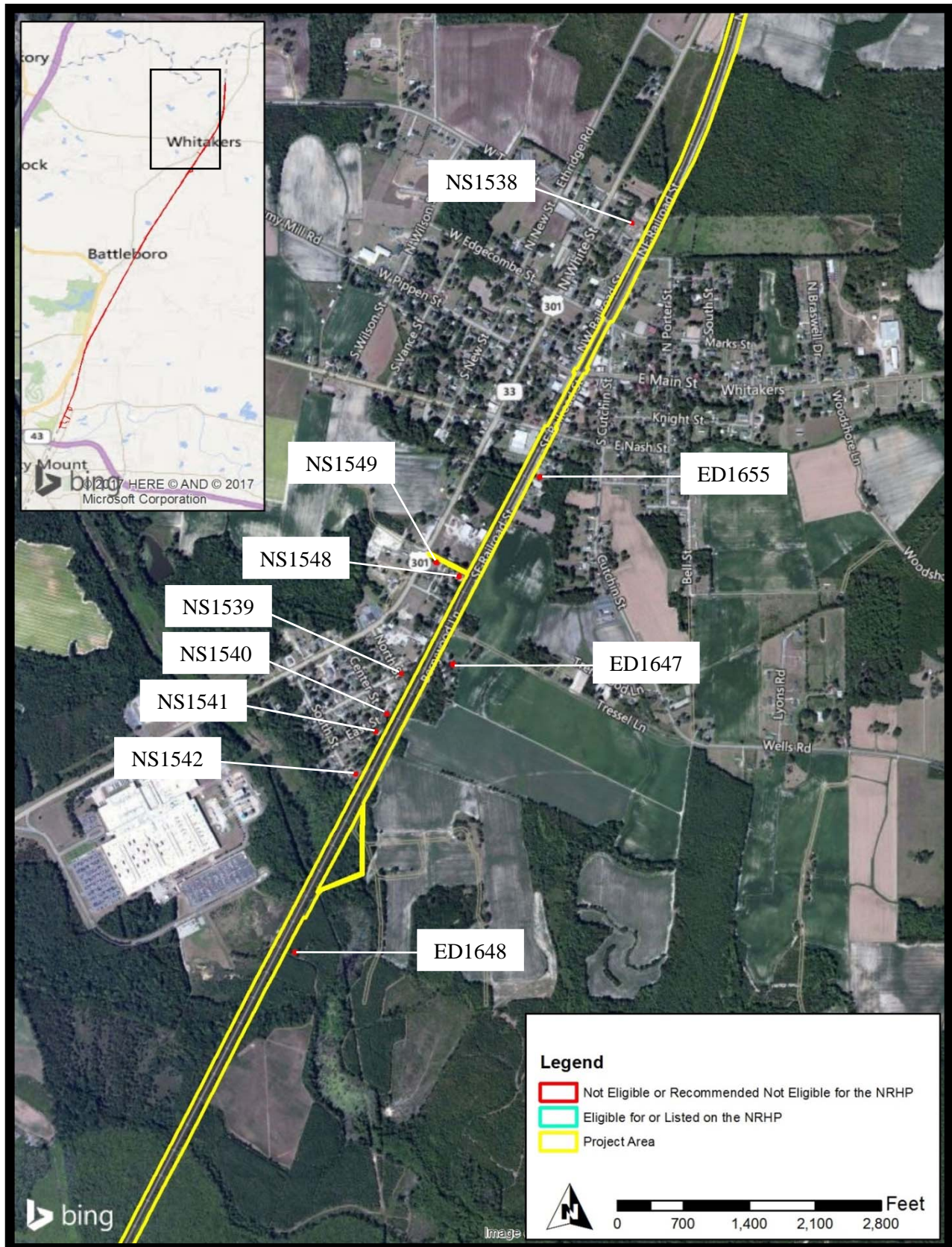


Figure 3.3 Locations of Recorded Resources



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

Resource ID	Name, Address	Date	Previous NRHP Determination	2017 NRHP Recommendation	Reference
ED0623	East Carolina Industrial Training School	ca. 1924	Determined Eligible (DOE) 1998	Eligible; some loss of buildings	Owen (1997), Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
ED0624	Henry Odom Tenant House	ca. 1900	Initially surveyed in 1984. Contributing element of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639) (1998)	Contributing to the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639)	Owen (1997), Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
ED1639	Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm	ca. 1875	Determined Eligible (DOE) 1998	Eligible	Owen (1997), Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)

One additional resource was previously recorded, as part of the 1984-1985 Edgecombe County Rural Survey, sponsored by the HPO (HPOWEB 2017). This resource, the Mark's Chapel School (ED1625), no longer survives although the associated cemetery is still extant (Table 3.2). The associated cemetery is located adjacent to the project limits.

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

Resource ID	Name, Address	Date	Previous NRHP Determination	2017 NRHP Recommendation	Reference
ED1625	Marks Chapel School	1924	Determined ineligible	Building no longer extant; cemetery survives adjacent to the project limits	HPOWEB (2017), Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)

### 3.3 Newly Recorded Recorded Resources

Twenty-six additional historic structures are located in the current APE. These were recorded as a result of the current survey or were recently documented by the same cultural resources team for the adjacent survey reported in Van den Hurk *et al.* (2017) (Table 3.3; see Figures 3.1 through 3.3 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. None of the 26 newly recorded resources are recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

**Table 3.3 Newly Recorded Architectural Resources in the Current APE**

<b>Resource ID</b>	<b>Name, Address PR = Previously Recorded</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Recommended NRHP Eligibility</b>	<b>Reference</b>
ED1647	House, 461 Berrywood Lane	ca. 1900	Ineligible	
ED1648	House, Berrywood Lane	ca. 1900	Ineligible	
ED1649	Battleboro Cemetery, Cemetery Drive (PR)	ca. 1880	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
ED1650	Commercial Building, 12446 NC 97 West (PR)	ca. 1954	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
ED1651	Commercial Building, 12601 NC 97 West (PR)	ca. 1950	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
ED1652	Commercial Building, 1450 Atlantic Avenue (PR)	ca. 1964	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
ED1653	House, 105 E. Battleboro Avenue (PR)	ca. 1920	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
ED1654	House, 104 E. Battleboro Avenue	ca. 1900	Ineligible	
ED1655	House, 207 E. Railroad Street	ca. 1930	Ineligible	
ED1656	Warehouse, 12422 NC 97 West	ca. 1960	Ineligible	
NS1535	Office 2617 N. Wesleyan Boulevard (PR)	ca. 1950	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
NS1538	House, 118 W. Taylor Street	ca. 1910	Ineligible	
NS1539	House, 12610 North Street	ca. 1956	Ineligible	
NS1540	House, 12664 Center Street	ca. 1950	Ineligible	
NS1541	House, 10891 East Street	ca. 1960	Ineligible	
NS1542	House, 12748 South Street	ca. 1961	Ineligible	
NS1543	Commercial Building, 105 Gelo Road (PR)	ca. 1964	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
NS1544	Commercial Building, 2551 N. Church Street (PR)	ca. 1949	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
NS1545	Commercial Building, 2245 N. Church Street (PR)	ca. 1959	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
NS1546	Commercial Building, 2151 N. Church Street (PR)	ca. 1965	Ineligible	Van den Hurk <i>et al.</i> (2017)
NS1547	Commercial Building, 1951 N. Church Street	ca. 1965	Ineligible	
NS1548	Commercial Building, W. Pine Street	ca. 1910	Ineligible	
NS1549	House, 210 S. Oak Street	ca. 1945	Ineligible	
NS1550	Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street	ca. 1950	Ineligible	
NS1551	Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street	ca. 1950	Ineligible	
NS1552	House, 104 Etheridge Street	ca. 1952	Ineligible	



#### 4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In January and February 2017, a team of cultural resources specialists affiliated with AMEC, RSWA, and CHG completed an architectural survey of the CSXT Line of Road Improvement Corridor in Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina. The study was designed and conducted 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 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 the properties eligible for the NRHP.

The project area includes the existing and proposed ROW for the improvements associated with 12.5 miles (20.12 km) of the existing CSXT A-Line railroad corridor. Due to the limited scope of the undertaking, which largely follows the existing rail corridor, the APE was defined as including historic properties on parcels lying immediately adjacent to the project area. Three individual resources within the APE have been previously determined eligible for the NRHP. The Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm (ED1639), determined eligible for the NRHP in 1998, includes numerous dwellings and outbuildings as well as an extensive agricultural landscape. It also includes the Henry Odom Tenant House (ED0624), which is a contributing resource. Due to the passage of time, the property was recently reevaluated to establish that it remains eligible (Van den Hurk *et al.* 2017). The western boundary of the Odom-Cooper-Flye Farm runs along the current APE; however, this section was previously investigated and consists of agricultural fields and wooded areas and does not contain any contributing structures (van den Hurk *et al.* 2017). The East Carolina Industrial Training School (ED0623) was also determined eligible for the NRHP in 1998, and its tax parcel extends to the current APE; the designated NRHP boundary, however, is located approximately 380 ft to the east, and the historic property would not be directly or indirectly affected by this undertaking. One additional resource was previously recorded but was determined not eligible for the NRHP. This resource, the Mark's Chapel School (ED1625), no longer survives although the associated cemetery is still extant. The associated cemetery is located adjacent to the project limits and would not be directly or indirectly affected.

Twenty-six additional historic structures are located in the current APE (Table 3.3). These were recorded as a result of the current survey or were recently documented by the same cultural resources team for the adjacent survey reported in Van den Hurk *et al.* (2017). The resources include a rural property, dwelling houses, an office building, and a commercial building dating from ca. 1900 to ca. 1966. None of the 26 newly recorded resources are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. The Battleboro Cemetery (ED1649) was also recorded and evaluated during the present investigation. While this resource was not considered eligible for the NRHP, it is protected under North Carolina state law. The proposed project, as planned, will not adversely affect the Battleboro cemetery.

Based on the limited nature of the impacts associated with the proposed line of road improvements, the proposed undertaking will not adversely affect any architectural resources eligible for the NRHP. No further architectural survey is recommended.

## 5.0 REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A**  
**INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL 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.

**ED1647      House, 461 Berrywood Lane, Whitakers**

Built around 1900, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by classical columns on brick pedestals, which shelters the three bays on the west (front) elevation of the dwelling. A one-story, gable-roofed wing extends of the entire width of the east (rear) elevation. The building sits on a brick and concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. Single-shouldered brick chimneys are located against the gable ends of the main block, and Craftsman-style gallows brackets support the overhang of the roof. Located near the dwelling are several outbuildings, including a terracotta-tile tobacco barn, two connected tobacco barns, and a small summer kitchen or washhouse. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity due to the replacement of its original siding. 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.

**ED1648      House, Berrywood Lane, Whitakers**

Built around 1900, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling had a shed-roofed porch, which sheltered the three bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. A gable-roofed wing extends off the rear elevation of the main block giving the dwelling an L-shaped footprint. The shed-roofed porch along the side elevation of the rear wing has collapsed. The dwelling sits on a brick pier foundation, is clad in plain weatherboard siding that is missing in several places, and is missing its window sashes. The dwelling is abandoned and retains a low level of integrity due to the deterioration. It also 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.

**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 presence of 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-gabled concrete block structure with a small monitor roof 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.

**ED1654 House, 104 E. Battleboro Avenue, Battleboro**

Built around 1910, this two-story, hip-roofed dwelling has a hip-roofed porch, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals, which shelters the three bays on the southwest (front) elevation of the house. A one-story hip-roofed wing extends off the northeast (rear) elevation of the main block. Two brick chimneys pierce the standing-seam metal roof on the side slopes, and a hip-roofed dormer with three fixed three-light windows sits on the front slope. The dwelling sits on a continuous brick foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has three-over-one Craftsman-style wooden sash windows. Located behind the dwelling to the northeast is a large front-gabled one-car garage, with an enclosed and open shed-roofed section along the northwest side elevation. Overall, this property retains a moderate level of integrity; however, it 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.

**ED1655 House, 207 E. Railroad Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1930, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a hip-roofed porch, supported by square posts, which shelters the four bays (window, door, door, window) on the northwest (front) elevation of the house. A short, gable-roofed wing extends off the southeast (rear) elevation of the main block and has shed-roofed wings on either side elevation. The dwelling sits on a continuous concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has vinyl sash replacement windows. Overall, this property retains a low level of integrity. It 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.

**ED1656 Warehouse, 12422 NC 97 West, Rocky Mount**

Built around 1960, this one-story front-gabled building has six pre-cast concrete bents, which divide the building into five even bays. The rear four bays are enclosed by concrete block walls and have large sliding doors in the south (front) gable end and the west (side) elevation. A beam crane is located in the open bay at the front (south) end of the building. 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, 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.

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

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.

**NS1538 House, 118 W. Taylor Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1910, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has a front-gabled porch located on the northwest (front) elevation and an engaged shed along the southeast rear elevation. The dwelling sits on a concrete-block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. Two more modern houses are located to the southwest and southeast of the older dwelling. 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.

**NS1539 House, 12610 North Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1956, this one-story, side-gabled concrete block dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, which shelters the four bays (window-door-door-window) on the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. A gable-roofed wing extends of the northeast (rear) elevation, which gives the building an L-shaped footprint. A small shed-roofed addition, clad in composition weatherboard, was added against the rear elevation of the main block adjacent to the rear wing. Two brick flues pierce the rear slope of the roof just behind the ridge on the main block, and the dwelling has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The building appears to be abandoned and is deteriorating. Overall, it 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.

**NS1540 House, 12664 Center Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by plain posts, which shelters the entry door and a double window. Located to the left of the porch is a tripartite picture window. The walls of the house are clad in variegated brick, and it has six-over-six wooden sash windows and an exterior single-shouldered chimney against the northwest gable end. Located behind the house is a side-gabled two-and-a-half-car garage clad in vertical siding. Overall, this property retains a high level of integrity; however, this modest 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.

**NS1541 House, 10891 East Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1960, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a slightly projecting front-gabled bay on the northwest (front) elevation. An integral screened-in porch with a metal awning flanks the projecting bay to the left. A small front-gabled bay with an integral porch extends off the southeast (rear) elevation, as does a shed-roofed addition. Overall, this modest dwelling retains some 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.

**NS1542 House, 12748 South Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1961, this one-story, front-gabled concrete block dwelling has a screened-in integral porch on the southwest (front) gable end. The northeast (rear) section of the dwelling is clad in vinyl German, or drop, siding. The house has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the dwelling is a small front-gabled shed clad in vertical siding. 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.

**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 some 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 part of the building dates back to around 1949, and consists of a western section with a long, rectangular, flat-roofed structure clad in brick with multiple loading docks and an eastern operational section with seven roof monitors. A lower one-story, flat-roofed section wraps around the south and east ends of the operational part of the 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 section. Overall, this property retains a modest 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.

**NS1547      Commercial Building, 1951 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount**

Built around 1965, this two-story, flat-roofed commercial building has a rectangular footprint and three distinct sections. Located at the center is a two-story office section with a one-story hip-roofed projecting entrance section. To the north of the office section is a distribution section with seven loading bays on the northwest (front) elevation. Both these sections are clad in brick. A second large distribution section with multiple loading bays was added to the south side of the office section and sits back from the front elevation. The addition is clad in vertical metal siding. Overall, this property retains a modest 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.

**NS1548      Commercial Building, W. Pine Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1910, this one-story, side-gabled building has loading docks on all four of its elevations. One of the loading docks on the northeast (front) elevation is sheltered by a simple shed roof, supported by diagonal braces. A grain elevator connects the building to a large storage silo located just off the northwest gable end. The silo is clad in corrugated metal. Overall, this property retains a modest



level of integrity; however, it lacks significance. It represents a common design for the period of construction and place. Furthermore, the resource 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.

**NS1549 House, 210 S. Oak Street, Whitakers**

Built around 1945, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling, has a screened-in porch, which shelters the three bays on the southeast (front) elevation. A screened-in porch also shelters three bays on the northwest (rear) elevation. The building sits on a continuous concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Two parged brick flues pierce the ridge of the roof near each 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.

**NS1550 Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street, Battleboro**

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled depot/warehouse has a shed roof, supported by diagonal braces, which partially shelters a loading dock along the southeast (side) elevation. The loading dock wraps around the northeast gable end. A small stoop gives access to a door on the northwest (side) elevation. A steel-casement window flanks the door to the right, and a second steel-casement window is located in the northeast gable end. The building sits on a parged concrete block and brick foundation and the southeast and northwest side elevations and the northeast gable end are constructed of concrete block, and the southwest gable end is clad in metal siding. Historical aerials show that a railroad spur originally serviced the building. Overall, this property retains a modest 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.

**NS1551 Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street, Battleboro**

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled depot/warehouse has a steel frame, which is clad in vertical metal siding and sits on a continuous concrete block foundation. Concrete steps lead up to a door on the southwest gable end, with a

loading door flanking it to the right. Historical aerials show that a railroad spur originally serviced the building, and it may have had a loading dock along the southeast (side) elevation. Overall, this property retains a modest 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.

**NS1552      House, 104 Etheridge Street, Battleboro**

Built around 1952, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small decorative cross gable on the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling and a small front-gabled portico, supported by plain studs, which shelters the entry door. The dwelling has a small integral porch at the east corner of the building, which extends into a side-gabled, two-car carport. The building sits on a continuous concrete block foundation, is clad in asbestos shingles, with vinyl siding on the northwest gable end, and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located to the northwest of the dwelling is a front-gabled, concrete- block two-car garage with steel casement windows in the side elevations. 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.

**APPENDIX B**  
**ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE APE**



## ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE APE



ED0623 – East Carolina Industrial Training School, 1938 Administration Building, Looking Northeast



ED0623 – East Carolina Industrial Training School, Quadrangle, Looking Northeast.





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



ED1625 – Location of Marks Chapel School (Gone) and Associated Cemetery, Looking Northwest.





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



ED1647 – View of House, 461 Berrywood Lane, Looking South.





ED1648 – View of House, Berrywood Lane, Looking South.



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





ED1650 – View of Commercial Building, 2446 NC 97 West, Looking Northwest.



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





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



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





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



ED1654 – View of House, 104 E. Battleboro Avenue, Looking North.





ED1655 – View of House, 207 E. Railroad Street, Looking Northeast.



ED1656 – View of Warehouse, 12422 NC 97 West, Looking Northeast.





NS1535 – View of Office, 2617 N. Wesleyan Boulevard, Looking East.



NS1538 – View of House, 118 W. Taylor Street, Looking Northwest.





NS1539 – View of House, 12610 North Street, Looking Northeast.



NS1540 – View of House, 12664 Center Street, Looking Northeast.





NS1541 – View of House, 10891 East Street, Looking Southeast.



NS1542 – View of House, 12748 South Street, 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 Church Street, Looking Southeast.



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



NS1547 – View of Commercial Building, 1951 Church Street, Looking Southeast.



NS1548 – View of Commercial Building, W. Pine Street, Looking Southwest.





NS1549 – View of House, 210 S. Oak Street, Looking Southeast.



NS1550 – View of Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street, Looking Northwest.





NS1551 – View of Depot/Warehouse, Railroad Street, Looking Northwest.



NS1552 – View of House, 104 Etheridge Street, Looking North.

**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

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### 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-20<sup>th</sup>-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