



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

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Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

December 13, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Improve US 70 E between US 70 from US 70 Goldsboro Bypass to West of SR 2314, Princeton, PA 18-03-0014, R-5829, Wayne and Johnston Counties, ER 18-0563

Thank you for your November 7, 2018, memorandum transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

- Waverly H. Edwards House (JT0 741)
- West Massey House (JT0 877)
- Grace Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT 1992)
- House (JT 1993)
- Ebenezer United Methodist Church (WY0070)
- House (WY0591)
- House (WY0981)
- House and Outbuildings (WY0982)
- Abundant Life Baptist Church of Goldsboro (WY 0983)

Additionally, the Princeton Graded School (JT1288), listed in the Register in 2005 remains eligible.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 and 110 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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

Received: 11/13/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-0563

To: Renee Gledhill-Earley, NCHPO

From: Vanessa E. Patrick, NCDOT

Due -- 12/7/18

Date: November 7, 2018

Subject: *Historic Structures Survey Report for TIP No. R-5829, Upgrading of US 70 to Interstate Standards from US 70 Goldsboro Bypass to West of SR 2314 (Pondfield Road) Wayne and Johnston Counties, North Carolina. WBS No. 47101.1.1. PA Tracking No. 18-03-0014.*

H- ER le Hers
12/5/18
RJE

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed for your review is a report presenting the evaluation of historic architectural resources in the R-5829, Wayne and Johnston Counties project area (one hard copy and two CD-ROMs). Survey photographs, GIS data, and site forms are also included on the CD-ROMs, and hard copies of the site forms are also provided. Please note that the copy of the report on the November 2, 2018 disk supercedes that on the October 30, 2018 disk.

The report considers ten resources and recommends nine as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The study confirms the continued listing of the Princeton Graded School (JT1288). Initial screening of the project area by NCDOT Historic Architecture identified which resources warranted additional study.

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


V.E.P.

Attachments

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Historic Structures Survey Report Upgrading of U.S. 70 to Interstate Standards from U.S. 70 Goldsboro Bypass to West of SR 2314 (Pondfield Road)

Wayne and Johnston Counties, North Carolina

TIP No. R-5829
WBS No. 47101.1.1
PA No. 18-03-0014



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Historic Structures Survey Report
Upgrading of U.S. 70 to Interstate Standards
from U.S. 70 Goldsboro Bypass to West of SR 2314 (Pondfield Road)

Wayne and Johnston Counties, North Carolina

TIP No. R-5829
WBS No. 47101.1.1
PA No. 18-03-0014

Report submitted to:

North Carolina Department of Transportation, Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699-1598

Mary Pope Furr – Historic Architecture Supervisor

Report prepared by:
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Mary Beth Reed

Mary Beth Reed – Principal Investigator

Ellen Turco – Historian and Author
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Scott Morris – Assistant Historian and Author

October 29, 2018 • **Draft Report**
New South Associates Technical Report 2849

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to upgrade U.S. 70 in Wayne and Johnston counties (TIP No. R-5829; WBS No. 47101.1.1). The project will upgrade approximately 6.7 miles of U.S. 70 to an interstate facility with interchanges at designated locations. This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina under project number PA No. 18-03-0014 (NCDOT 2009). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and conducted a preliminary investigation. Nine resources warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation and one resource, the NRHP-listed Princeton Graded School (JT1288), warranted a brief evaluation. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and integrity.

In May 2018, NCDOT requested New South Associates, Inc. (New South) assess the NRHP eligibility of the 10 identified resources. As a result of this study, for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, New South recommends that the status of the NRHP-listed Princeton Graded School remain the same. Of the nine additional resources that were evaluated, none are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

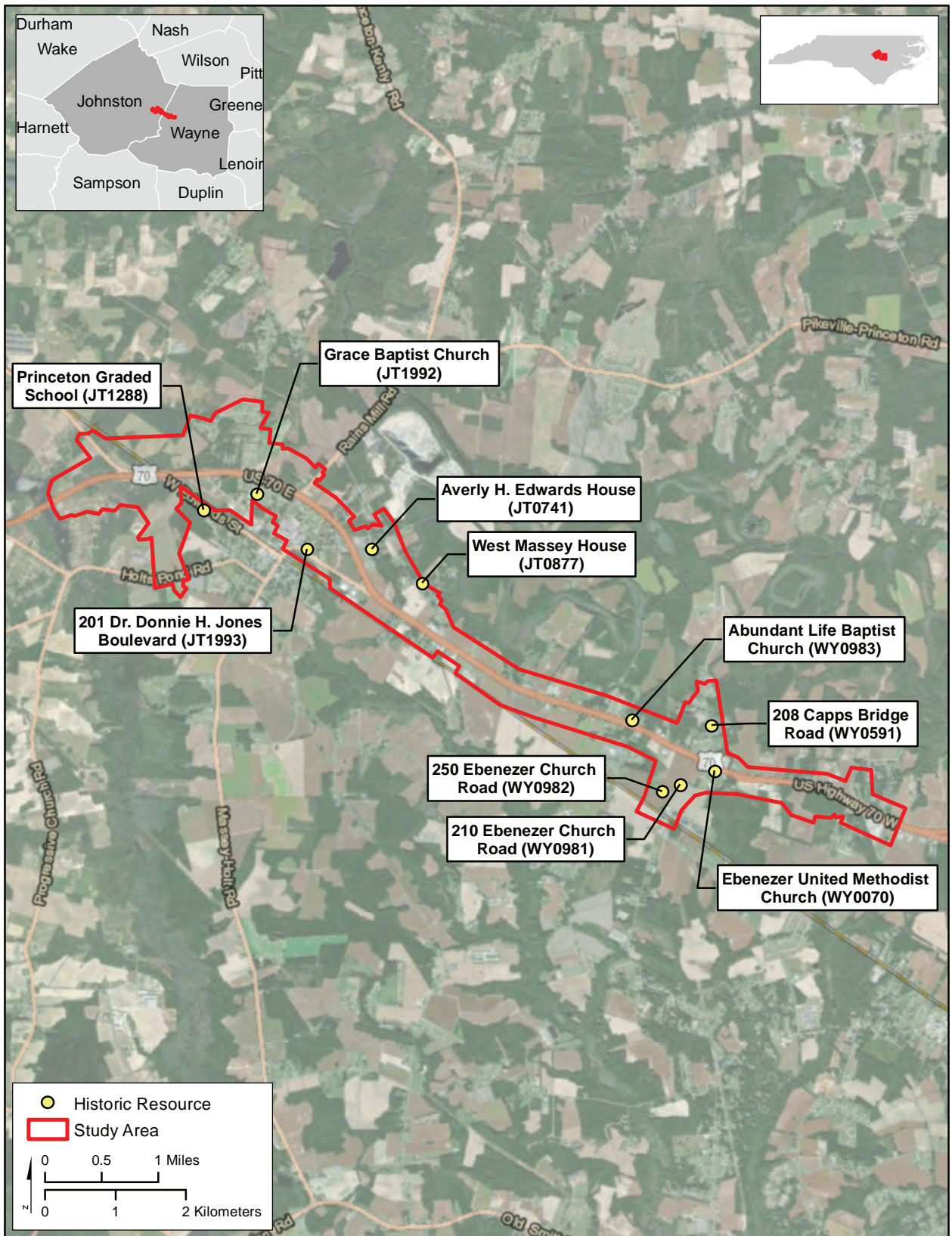
Survey Site No.	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
JT0741	Waverly H. Edwards House	Not Eligible
JT0877	West Massey House	Not Eligible
JT1288	Princeton Graded School	Listed on NRHP, 2005
JT1992	Grace Baptist Church and Cemetery	Not Eligible
JT1993	House, 201 Dr. Donnie H. Jones Boulevard	Not Eligible
WY0070	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	Not Eligible
WY0591	House, 208 Capps Bridge Road	Not Eligible
WY0981	House, 210 Ebenezer Church Road	Not Eligible
WY0982	House and Outbuildings, 250 Ebenezer Church Road	Not Eligible
WY0983	Abundant Life Baptist Church of Goldsboro	Not Eligible

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Figure 2.1. Project and Resource Location Map



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) plans to upgrade U.S. 70 to freeway standards in Wayne and Johnston counties (TIP No. R-5829; WBS No. 47101.1.1) (Figure 2.1). The project proposes to upgrade U.S. 70 from the U.S. 70 Goldsboro Bypass in Wayne County to west of Pondfield Road (SR 2314) in Johnston County. The project will upgrade approximately 6.7 miles of U.S. 70 to an interstate facility with interchanges at designated locations. Driveway and intersection connections to existing U.S. 70 and median crossovers along U.S. 70 will be removed. Service roads will be added along portions of the project to provide access and to ensure mobility for local traffic. The project will not be providing additional through lanes along U.S. 70, but will include widening the median and outside paved shoulders. This is one of several projects that the NCDOT is working on to improve the U.S. 70 Corridor. There are also three interchange locations proposed (one on the west side of Princeton, one on the east side of Princeton, and one in the vicinity of Capps Bridge Road/Ebenezer Church Road area). There is one grade separation proposed at Rains Mill Road.

This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects in North Carolina (NCDOT 2009). It was reviewed under PA No. 18-03-0014. NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) and pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b) identified 10 architectural resources that might be affected by the undertaking.

In February 2017, NCDOT requested New South Associates, Inc. (New South) intensively survey: the Waverly H. Edwards House (JT0741), West Massey House (JT0877), Grace Baptist Church and Cemetery (JT1992), 201 Dr. Donnie H. Jones Boulevard (JT1993), Ebenezer United Methodist Church (WY0070), 208 Capps Bridge Road (WY0591), 210 Ebenezer Church Road (WY0981), 250 Ebenezer Church Road (WY0982), and Abundant Life Baptist Church of Goldsboro (WY0983). A confirmation of the status of the Princeton Graded School (JT1288) as an NRHP-listed resource was also requested.

New South senior architectural historian Ellen Turco visited the Waverly H. Edwards House (Edwards House) on May 11, 2018. Thomas R. Butchko previously surveyed the Edwards House in 1982 and the survey site number JT0741 was assigned to this house at that time. Mr. Jimmy Tart, the property owner, met Ms. Turco on site and provided a recent history of the property. The Edwards House was visually inspected and the exterior, associated outbuildings, and setting were documented through written notes and digital photographs. The house's interior was inaccessible.

In July 2018, New South architectural historian Summer Ciomek and assistant historian Scott Morris visited the remaining nine resources. The exterior, associated outbuildings, and setting of each property were documented through written notes and digital photographs. Interiors were accessed and photographed when permission was granted by property owners.

Documents at the Johnston and Wayne counties Register of Deeds Offices were accessed online at the offices' website. The statewide architectural survey records of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) were reviewed using the HPOWEB, the NC HPO's online GIS service. Census research, marriage registers, and secondary sources were examined at the Johnston County Heritage Center and the Wayne County Public Library. Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were viewed at historicaerials.com, nationalmap.gov, and the U.S. Geological Survey's historical topographic map collection. The historical development, architecture, and cultural significance of each resource was assessed and evaluated within its respective context according to the established NRHP criteria. *The Historic Architecture of Johnston County, North Carolina* (Butchko 2016) and *Glimpses of Wayne County, North Carolina* (Pezzoni 1998) were referenced to identify comparable architectural resources.

The results of this intensive-level investigation and NRHP evaluations are presented in the following chapters of this report. This report complies with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products and the NC HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports* in North Carolina.

3.0 THE WAVERLY H. EDWARDS HOUSE



Resource Name	Waverly H. Edwards House
HPO Survey Site #	JT0741
Location	1015 Edwards Road, Princeton
PIN	04Q08011A
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1920; Circa 1970
Recommendation	Not Eligible

3.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The 2.46-acre parcel containing the Waverly H. Edwards House is situated on the south side of Edwards Road (SR 2372) 0.17 mile east of U.S. 70 in Boon Hill Township in eastern Johnston County (see Figure 2.1). The Edwards House is 0.65 mile east of Princeton’s historic commercial center. The parcel is bounded on the north side by Edwards Road and by residential parcels on the east, west, and south sides. This part of the county, east of Princeton and just west of the Wayne County line, is characterized by vacant farmland that is slowly returning to a forested state. Around the house, several large oaks are planted in the yard. Approximately seven pecan trees are in the rear (south yard). There are five resources on site: the circa 1920 dwelling, the circa 1920 old wellhouse west of the house, the modern well southeast of the house, and a circa 1935 barn east of the house (Figure 3.1). An unpaved driveway accesses the parcel from Edwards Road.

Figure 3.1. Waverly H. Edwards House Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

3.2 INVENTORY LIST

3.2.1 Waverly H. Edwards House (JT 0741), Circa 1920; Circa 1970

The circa 1920 Waverly H. Edwards House is a 3,500 square-foot, two-story altered Colonial Revival house (Figures 3.2 through 3.7). The exterior walls and trim are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are the original one-over-one sashes, with the openings slightly reduced in size by vinyl window trim and storm windows. The roof is covered with composite shingles. A brick interior chimney rises from the east roof slope. The foundation is brick.

The main block has two-story, double-pile, hipped roof massing and a decorative front gable. Integrated into the rear roof slope and projecting from each side elevation is a two-story wing with a gable roof. The rear elevation has a one-story gabled wing with enclosed shed porches on both sides and a shed addition across the rear wall of the main block, which may also be an enclosed porch (Figures 3.4 and 3.5). The house's original one-story, wrap-around porch was removed around 1970 (Butchko 2016; Jimmy Tart, personal communication 2018). The original porch was replaced with two porches on the front and east sides. These porches have shallow-pitched, gabled



Figure 3.2. Façade (North Elevation)



Figure 3.3. West Elevation



Figure 3.4. West Side and Rear Wing



Figure 3.5. Rear (South Elevation)



Figure 3.6. East Elevation



Figure 3.7. Main Entrance

roofs with returns and scrolled metal porch posts. Both porches have a lunette window in the gable (Figures 3.6 and 3.7). The main entry is under the front porch. Its sidelights and transom are set within a Colonial Revival door surround with fluted pilasters and a dentilated cornice (Figure 3.7). Access to the interior was not permitted by the landowner.

3.2.2 Barn, Circa 1930

Approximately 90 feet east of the house is a front-gable frame barn with a modified gambrel roof line (Figure 3.8). The first floor has spaces for work, storage, and livestock. A massive hay loft takes up the second floor. The barn is covered with weatherboard siding, painted red, and has a sheet metal roof.



Figure 3.8. Barn, Circa 1930



Figure 3.9. Well House, Circa 1920



Figure 3.10. Modern Well Cover and Pump Cover

3.2.3 Well House, Circa 1920

Approximately 15 feet west of the house is a side-gabled frame well house with a steeply pitched roof (Figure 3.9). The entry is on the east side, facing the house; however, the vertical board door has become detached and is lying on the ground. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof is covered with metal sheets. The well house sits on a poured concrete foundation. The interior is sheathed with flush horizontal boards. The well has been capped with concrete.

3.2.4 Modern Well Cover and Pump Cover, Circa 1990

Approximately 50 feet east of the house is a low, round concrete well cover and a low, rectangular concrete well pump cover with a flat metal roof (Figure 3.10).

3.3 HISTORY

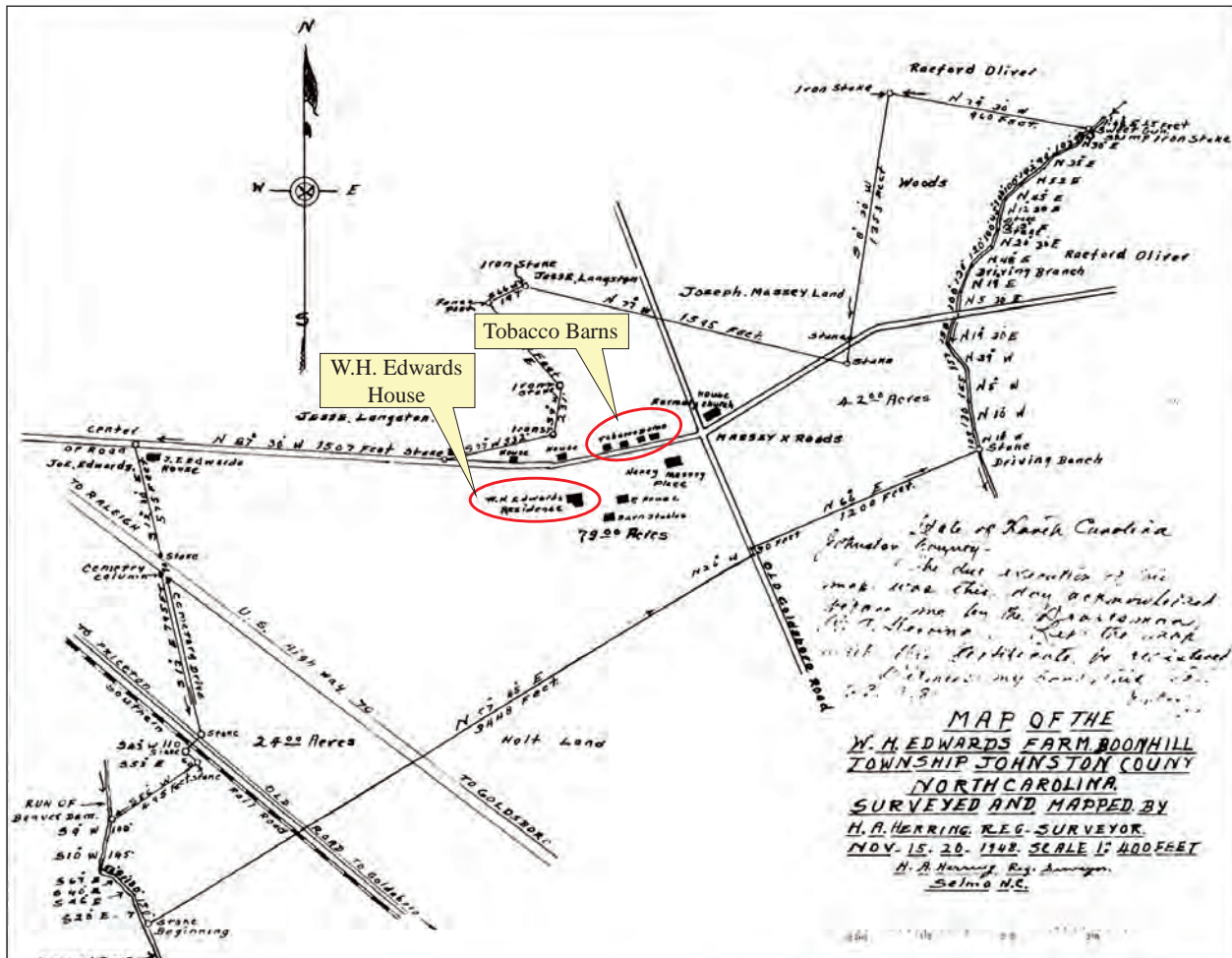
Among the first settlers of European descent in the Princeton area was Joseph Boon. Boon acquired a land grant in 1739 in Craven County, from which Johnston County would be formed in 1746 (Corbitt 1950). Many of the Boon descendants had left Johnston County by the 1840s, but the family left enough of an imprint that the township was named after them. The town of Boon Hill was incorporated in 1861 and its name changed to Princeton in 1873 (Tolar 1985:76). Other eighteenth-century settlers to Johnston County include members of the Edwards family, who received 26 grants totaling over 7,000 acres between 1758 and 1850 (McCorkle 2015).

Johnston County's economy was heavily reliant on agriculture from its settlement through the first half of the twentieth century. In the earliest decades, the county's virgin pine forests provided timber, tar, pitch and turpentine. Tobacco was grown in small quantities as a cash crop. Most farmers relied on subsistence farming for their daily food needs.

As the forests were cleared and land opened up for agriculture, farmers grew corn, wheat, oats, barley, sweet potatoes, beans, and hay. Large land and slave owners had the human and financial capital to grow cotton, a highly profitable, but labor-intensive crop. In 1850, only 621 bales of cotton were produced in Johnston County. But by 1860, the number of bales had increased to 2,891. Corn remained the “universal crop,” grown by virtually every farmer (Butchko 2016:8–10). Mid-nineteenth-century U.S. Census records enumerated a number of families with the surname Edwards in the Boon Hill Township. Most were farmers, but H.W. Edwards was operating a turpentine distillery there (U.S. Census Bureau 1860).

The Civil War had a terrible effect on the agricultural economy of Johnston County. Land under cultivation was cut in half between 1860 and 1870. Because the North Carolina Railroad was laid through the town of Boon Hill in 1854, the township was in a better position to rebound than other places that lacked a rail line (Tolar 1985:76). Throughout Johnston County, farms generally became smaller after the war and this was the case in Boon Hill Township as well.

Figure 3.11. Map of the W.H. Edwards Farm, 1948, by A.H. Herring

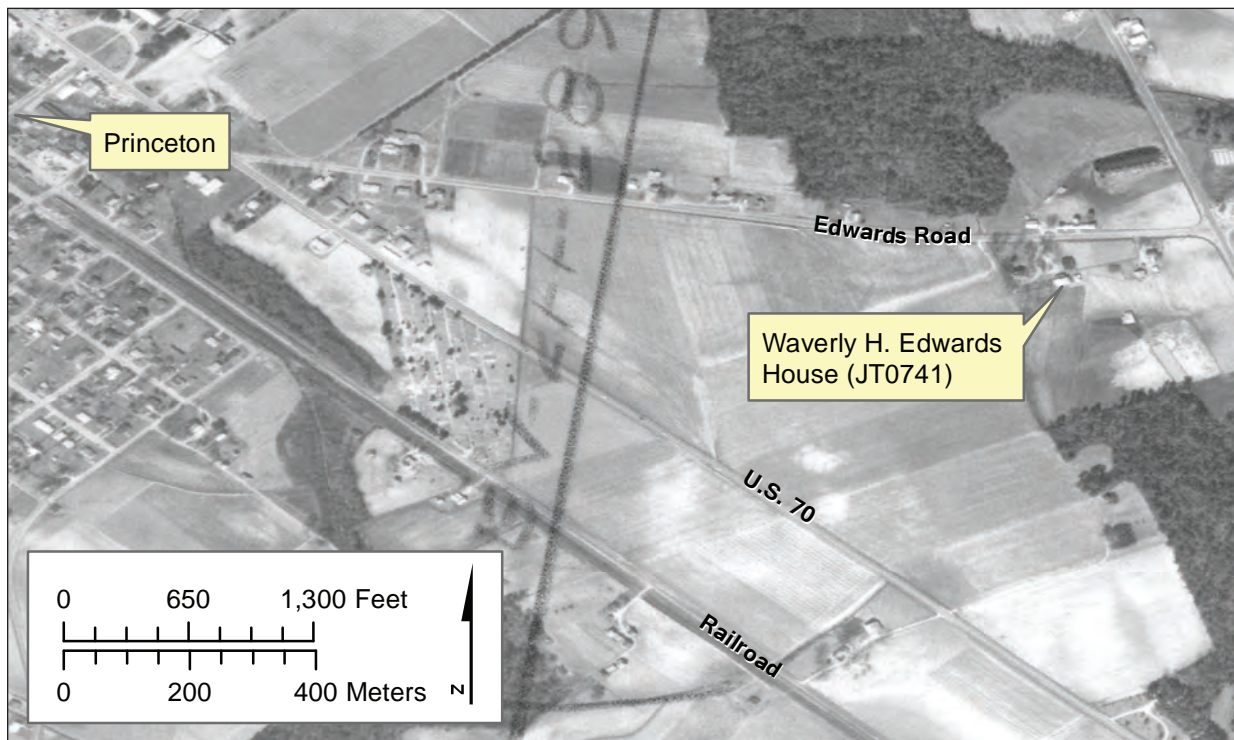


Source. Johnston County Register of Deeds, Map Book 6, Page 21.

Cotton and corn remained the most lucrative cash crops; however, cotton prices began to decline in the 1890s due to overproduction. Over the next three decades, tobacco replaced cotton as the county's most important cash crop. Tobacco sales warehouses were built in Smithfield and Benson so farmers could locally sell their crops. In 1939, over \$5 million worth of tobacco was grown in Johnston County. The value of cotton that year was only \$597,000 (North Carolina Department of Agriculture 1939).

Waverly H. Edwards was born around 1892 to W.A. and Mattie Edwards of Princeton, who were listed as farmers in the 1880 U.S. Census (Johnston County Heritage Center 2018; U.S. Census Bureau 1880). Waverly did not attend school, but learned to read and write. He was a farmer by occupation (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). Waverly Edwards built his house on Edwards Road around 1920, when he would have been about 28 years old. Residing with him were his wife Mary Revell Edwards and the couple's two children, Waverly, Jr. and William Jr. By 1930, sons Melvin and Jesse (J.T.) had joined the family (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). Waverly Edwards retained ownership of the house until 1970. A 1948 plat map shows a line of four tobacco barns on the north side of Edwards Road across from the house, suggesting that Edwards, like many of his Johnston County contemporaries, was farming the crop (Figure 3.11). An aerial photograph from 1964 shows the Edwards land, from the house to U.S. 70 to the west, under cultivation (Figure 3.12). The 1982 architectural survey file documented a large barn, a tenant house, and shed that are no longer standing (Butchko 1982).

Figure 3.12. 1965 Aerial Photograph Showing Waverly H. Edwards House and Vicinity



Source: Johnston County Soil and Water Conservation District

In 1964, the family created a family-held corporation, Edwards Farms Inc. (North Carolina Secretary of State 2018). A year later in 1965, the four Edwards sons and Mary, now a widow, sold over 300 acres of land to the corporation for \$100 (Johnston County Deed Book [JCDB] 643, page 226). Excepted from the deed was a 5.21-acre parcel containing the home of J.T. Edwards, a 1.5-acre parcel containing the home of W.H. Edwards, Jr., (the subject property), and a two-acre tract with a family cemetery on the “southwestern edge of US Highway No 70.” The plat map of the farm shows the J.T. Edwards home west of the W.H. Edwards House (demolished) and slightly east of U.S. 70 (see Figure 3.11). In 1970, Melvin Ray Edwards and his wife Evelyn purchased the W.H. Edwards House, plus a small portion of an adjacent tract, for \$10 from Edwards Farms, Inc. Melvin Edwards removed the original wrap-around porch and built the current gabled porches on the north and east sides of the house. The Colonial Revival front entry surround was added at the same time (Jimmy Tart, personal communication 2018). In 2014, the current owners, Jimmy and Anna Tart, purchased the home, now on 2.46 acres, from Melvin Edwards (JCDB Book 4511, page 260). The Tarts resided in the home, but recently relocated temporarily so the house can be renovated. They plan to move back in the summer of 2018 (Jimmy Tart, personal communication 2018).

3.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Waverly H. Edwards House is an altered Colonial Revival-style house. Its decorative front-facing gable is a holdover from the vernacular Triple-A form house that was ubiquitous across rural North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Colonial Revival architectural motifs are seen nationally in commercial, institutional, and residential buildings. In Johnston County, the style was in use between 1900 and 1940, with peak occurrences between 1900 and 1920 (Butchko 2016:47). It coincided with a major period of growth of Johnston County’s towns, and therefore many examples are scattered across Benson, Clayton, Smithfield, and Selma. It was also seen in rural areas, as the anchor dwellings of early twentieth-century farmsteads. These large, columned houses made a statement as to the owner’s social status. An intact example of a typical



Figure 3.13. Howard Oliver House, Boon Hill



Figure 3.14. C.T. Johnson House, 301 N. Main St., Benson

rural Colonial Revival dwelling is the Howard Oliver House (JT 0895) in Boon Hill Township, located on U.S. 70 approximately four miles northwest of the Edwards House (Figure 3.13).

The Colonial Revival style is a pared down version of its sister style, the more elaborate Neoclassical Revival style (Figure 3.14). The Colonial Revival houses typically have symmetrical façades with architectural elements derived from the American Colonial-era applied to them. In Johnston County, the boxy, hipped-roof block was a common form (Butchko 2016:47). Decorative features include dentil trim, Tuscan porch columns, pilasters, fan-shaped vents or windows and centrally positioned entries with sidelights and transoms.

3.5 NRHP EVALUATION

3.5.1 Integrity

Properties may be eligible for the NRHP if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” The Waverly H. Edwards House remains on its historic site, which imparts integrity of location. However, alterations to the house and its historic agricultural landscape have diminished the other aspects of integrity. While the landscape around the house is not densely developed, the loss of agricultural field patterns and buildings, such as the tobacco barns and other outbuildings, have eroded the property’s historic setting and feeling, and its associations with its agricultural past. The original columned, wrap-around porch was a character-defining feature of the house. Its removal is a significant alteration of its original design. The vinyl siding obscures the original materials and workmanship.

3.5.2 Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Waverly H. Edwards house is associated with twentieth-century farming in Johnson County. Due to the loss of historic agricultural outbuildings and the erosion of the rural agricultural setting and feeling, the property no longer strongly conveys this historic theme. Therefore, the Waverly H. Edwards House is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with persons significant within community, state, or national historic contexts. The Waverly H. Edwards is historically associated with Waverly H. Edwards, the builder and owner. Edwards was a local farmer and was not known to have gained notable importance within this category of citizens. Therefore, the Waverly H. Edwards House is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high

artistic value. The Waverly H. Edwards House does not maintain the requisite physical integrity to represent Colonial Revival architecture. The loss of the original front porch and the application of vinyl siding detract considerably from the house's original design, workmanship and materials. Therefore, the Waverly H. Edwards House is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews and documentary sources. Therefore, the Waverly H. Edwards House is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

4.0 WEST MASSEY HOUSE



Resource Name	West Massey House
HPO Survey Site #	JT0877
Location	1933 Old Cornwallis Road, Johnston County
PIN	04Q08022
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1850s; ca. 1885
Recommendation	Not Eligible

4.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The West Massey House is an altered I-House constructed in the late 1850s and located in a rural portion of Johnston County, North Carolina (Figure 4.1). Standing on a 12.49-acre lot and surrounded by a grove of mature oaks, the former farmhouse is situated in an area typified by agricultural fields and low-density residential development. The house is approximately 2,300 feet northwest of the heavily-trafficked highway of U.S. 70 on Old Cornwallis Road, a curvilinear country two-lane thoroughfare winding past farms, forested lots, and single-family dwellings toward a quarry.

4.2 INVENTORY LIST

4.2.1 House, Circa 1850s

The West Massey House is a two-story, double pile, single-block house with multiple additions to the rear elevation and a circa 1885 addition to the front elevation. The main core of the house still retains the plan and massing of the I-House type. The house is set on a brick pier foundation and

Figure 4.1. West Massey House Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data



Figure 4.2. Oblique View, Facing North



Figure 4.4. Front Addition, Facing Southeast



Figure 4.3. Northwest Elevation, Facing Southeast

clad in weatherboard siding (Figure 4.2). The brick pier foundation has been infilled with concrete block. The house has a side gable roof and exterior brick chimneys on the gable ends (Figure 4.3). Asphalt shingles cover the roof of the house and additions. A circa-1885 single-story, gable-roof addition projects from the front elevation of the house (Figure 4.4). Fish scale shingles are on the additions front gable, turned spindle supports, and along the wrap-around front porch. These shingles lend elements of the Folk Victorian style to the house's primary façade. A circa 1900 shed roofed addition and gable-roofed ell extend from the rear of the house, with an open-framed side porch spanning the southeast side of the ell (Figures 4.5 and 4.6). Now enclosed, a shed-roofed porch once spanned the southwest side of the rear ell and a non-historic wooden deck addition stands near the house's northeast corner (Figures 4.7 and 4.8). Windows on the historic core of the house are wood-framed six-over-six double hung sashes while the front addition features similar units in a four-over-four arrangement. Both six-over-six and two-over-two wood framed windows are located on the rear of the house. Interior access to the house was not permitted by the landowner.

4.2.2 Washhouse, Circa 1900

A shed-roofed washhouse with horizontal wood siding sits approximately 50 feet to the rear (north) of the West Massey House (Figure 4.9). The washhouse sits on a concrete slab foundation and a vertical board door covers the entrance.



Figure 4.5. Southeast Elevation, Facing Northwest



Figure 4.6. Porch on Addition, Facing Northwest



Figure 4.7. Northeast (Rear) Elevation, Facing Southwest



Figure 4.8. Rear Addition, Facing Southeast



Figure 4.9. Wash House



Figure 4.10. Barn

4.3.3 Barn, circa 1900

A two-story barn standing on a concrete slab foundation, sheathed in metal panels, and covered by a gable roof is located approximately 150 feet north of the house (Figure 4.10). The barn appeared to be unused at the time of field investigations, but the first floor has spaces for work and storage while the second floor is a hay loft.

4.3 HISTORY

Johnston County was carved out of Craven County in 1746 and named for Gabriel Johnston, an eighteenth-century royal governor of North Carolina. The West Massey house is located in Boon Hill township, an area named for the Boon family, prominent early settlers in the area. Cotton production led the agricultural economy of Johnston County in the first half of the 1800s. The North Carolina Railroad arrived to the area in 1854, bringing with it new market opportunities for the area's farmers. Johnston County was ravaged by the Civil War in more ways than one; hundreds of men were killed or injured in battle and the area's farms were looted and destroyed by Union troops. Sweeping social and economic changes came after the War and the emancipation of enslaved African American laborers. Family farms continued to typify the economy in Johnston County through the late 1800s and early 1900s (Johnston County Heritage Center 2018). Documents show that West Massey, one such farmer, received a few small acreage land grants in Johnston County in the 1870s (McCorkle 2015).

Thomas Butchko recorded the history of the West Massey House in his 2016 volume, *The Historic Architecture of Johnston County, North Carolina*, and in a folder of research documents available at the Johnston County Heritage Center. The house at 1933 Old Cornwallis Road was constructed in the 1850s and is named for the building's first residents, West Massey, Jr., and his wife, Sarah Ingram Massey. Census records dating to 1860 indicate that Massey was employed as a farmer at the time. West Massey's son, James Ingram Massey, is thought to have added the front projection to the house in circa 1885, shortly after he married his wife Martha Anne Toler. The Massey family sold the property in the mid-twentieth century (Johnston County Heritage Center 2018).

4.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The West Massey house I-House reflects a traditional form of nineteenth-century rural architecture in North Carolina. Developed in the late 1700s for wealthier planters, the I-house gained favor among middle class farmers by the mid-nineteenth century. Long rear ells and porch additions like those seen on the West Massey house grew more popular as families expanded and notions of private space increased through the 1900s (Bishir and Southern 1996).

The Shadrack Stallings Newkirk House (DP0400) on Cornwallis Road in nearby Duplin County is an intact example of an I-House in a rural portion of eastern North Carolina. The circa 1790 house features shed-roofed front porch and rear interior space additions. The historic materials and form of the house have been preserved.

The 1890s Joseph Dixon house (GR0506) on Edwards Bridge Road in Greene County is another intact example of the I-House form that retains its historic form. The hipped roof front porch does not mask the simple design of this traditional house plan.



*Figure 4.11. Joseph Dixon (GR0506),
Edwards Bridge Road, Greene County*



*Figure 4.12. The Shadrack Stallings Newkirk
House (DP0400), Cornwallis Road, Duplin
County*

4.5 NRHP EVALUATION

4.5.1 Integrity

To be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The West Massey House retains integrity of location. Twentieth-century residential development adjacent to the house has had an impact on the property's setting; this is no longer an isolated farmhouse set a distance away from any neighboring buildings. While the additions to the house occurred during the historic period, non-historic changes to these additions (notably the enclosure of the porch along the rear ell) have impacted the house in the area of design. Thomas Butchko's notes and photographs in the folder at the Johnston County Heritage Center indicate that other design changes have occurred since his investigations: a Folk Victorian sawn balustrade along the front porch has been removed and a window in the front gable has been replaced with a louvered vent (Figure 4.13). The loss of the character-defining balustrade has impacted the property in the area of workmanship. The house appears to retain a great deal of its historic materials, however the changes to the historic design and setting have impacted its ability to convey significance as a nineteenth-century farmhouse.



*Figure 4.13. 1982 Photograph by Thomas
Butchko Showing Balustrade*

4.5.2 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The West Massey House is associated with Johnston County's agricultural economy and rural residential life. However, impacts to the house's integrity have reduced its ability to convey significance as an early nineteenth-century farmhouse. Therefore, the West Massey House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Though the house has historical associations with the Massey family, longtime farmers in the area of Johnston County, there is little documentation demonstrating that the Masseys have made significant contributions to history in that field. Therefore, the West Massey House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. While I-House farmhouses are reflective of nineteenth-century residential architecture in Johnston County, changes to the historic design and setting of this property have impacted its ability to convey significance. Therefore, the West Massey House is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. The West Massey House is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, the West Massey House is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

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5.0 PRINCETON GRADED SCHOOL



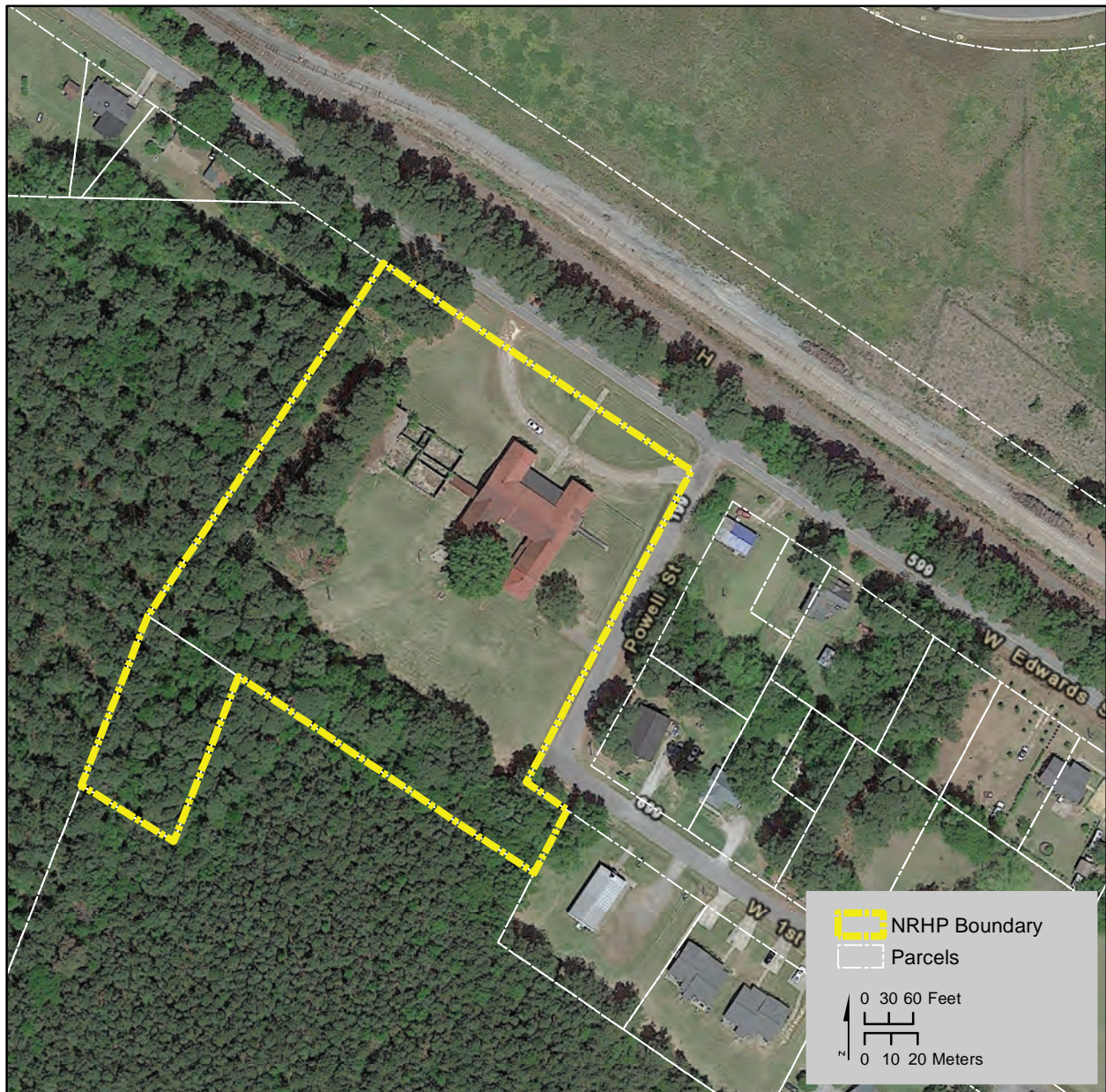
Resource Name	Princeton Graded School
HPO Survey Site Number	JT1288
Location	601-611 West Edwards Street
PIN	Parcel ID04D99012I
Date(s) of Construction	1925-1926, 1952
Recommendation	Listed on the NRHP in 2005

Constructed in 1925-1926, the Princeton Graded School is one of 10 Rosenwald Schools constructed in Johnston County during the early 1900s. The property was listed on the NRHP in 2005. The NRHP nomination form is included in the Appendix and summarized below.

5.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Princeton Graded School is located on the west side of the town of Princeton in Johnston County in a sparsely developed residential area (Figure 5.1). The north-facing school sits in the middle of a 3.83-acre parcel located at the corner of West Edwards and Powell streets. Railroad tracks run parallel with West Edwards Street. The parcel is primarily a grass lawn with woods along the perimeter. A semi-circular dirt drive fronts the school and provides access from West Edwards Street.

Figure 5.1. Princeton Graded School Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

5.2 INVENTORY LIST

The Princeton Graded School is a six-teacher plan Rosenwald School constructed in 1925-1926. The H-shaped school building is of frame construction with a brick veneer exterior and a cross gable raise seam metal roof. A shed roof porch spans the front elevation between the projecting gable wings and is supported by square, Doric-style posts (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). Within the front porch, the five-bay front façade features a set of central double front doors topped by a six-light transom window. Six-over-six double hung sash windows flank the entrance. A single door leads into both wings from the porch. Clerestory windows are located between the porch roof and the roof eave. Additional architectural details include overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, an interior brick chimney, and decorative half-timbering on the west elevation's gable end. As typical in all Rosenwald Schools, the building has large banks of windows comprised of three sets of six nine-over-nine double hung sash windows along the east and west elevations (Figure 5.3). The school building has two additions: a one-story brick hip roof extension to the rear of the east wing and a one-story brick gable roof addition construction onto the rear of the west wing (Figure 5.4).



Figure 5.2. Façade Oblique, Facing West



Figure 5.3. Façade Oblique, Facing Southeast



Figure 5.4. Rear Elevation, Facing North



Figure 5.5. Interior View of Auditorium



Figure 5.6. Cemetery, Facing South



Figure 5.7. Septic Tank, Facing South

A cafeteria and classroom building were constructed in 1952 and connected to the west elevation of the school building via an open breezeway (Figure 5.5). The L-shaped, concrete block building is clad in brick veneer. The majority of the windows, roof, and ceilings were removed as part of an asbestos abatement program and the 1952 building is currently in a ruinous state.

South of the school building and in the woods is an African American cemetery that was established on the public school property (Figure 5.6). The cemetery is roughly bounded on the north and south by approximately two-foot tall brick pillars and is somewhat overgrown. The cemetery most likely contains dozens of interments; however, less than 20 markers are extant. Now abandoned, the cemetery was in use from around 1934-1961.

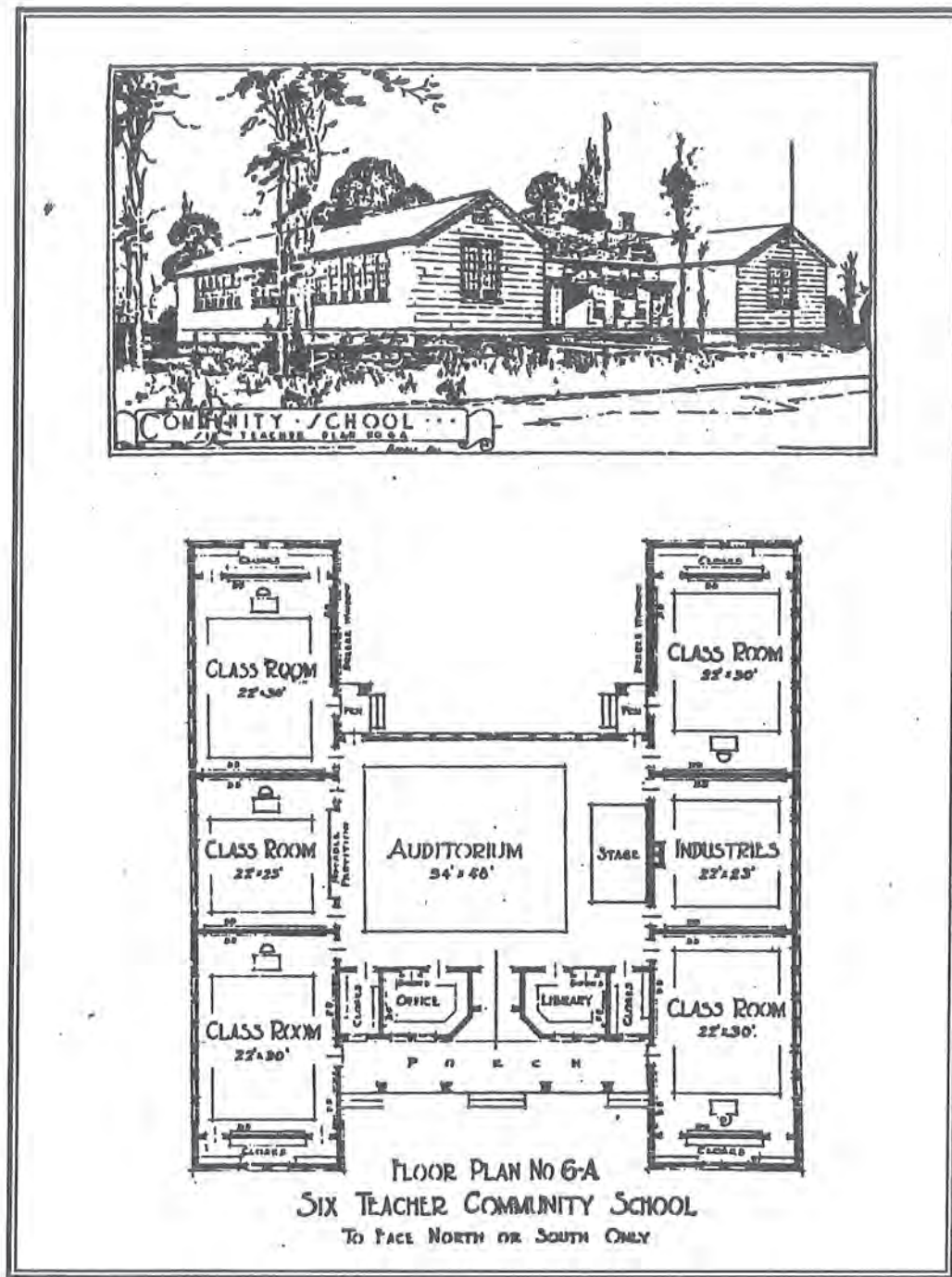
Also located south of the school building is a septic tank (Figure 5.7). The large, concrete filter tank measures approximately 15x15 feet and stands approximately one foot above ground. It is connected to the school via cast iron pipes. The septic tank is separated from the cemetery by a drainage ditch.

5.3 HISTORY

The Princeton Graded School was constructed with the aid of Rosenwald School plans and funds. Julius Rosenwald, the first president of the Sears, Roebuck and Company and a philanthropist, created a fund to aid African American education in the South. Working with Booker T. Washington, Rosenwald established his fund with four priorities: to construct modern school buildings for rural African American children, to establish libraries, to educate African American teachers, and to develop centers of high education for African Americans.

The Johnston County Board of Education used aid from the Rosenwald Fund to construct 10 schools between 1919 and 1929. In September 1925, a group of African American citizens petitioned the County Board of Commissioners for a new school building in Princeton, citing that the one-room school building the community was using at the time was inadequate. The Board of

Figure 5.8. Six-Teacher Rosenwald School Plan



Six-Teacher Community School Plan, Rosenwald Fund
Plan followed for the Princeton Graded School, 1925-1926
Princeton, Johnston County, North Carolina
(from Julius Rosenwald Fund, *Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3*,
Nashville, TN: 1924, 17)

Commissioners agreed to the request and mandated that the Board of Education build a new school in Princeton. The Board of Education agreed to construct a new school with the stipulations that Princeton's African American community contribute \$1,000 and that the community would not ask to extend the school term to more than six months for the next 10 years. Additionally, to save costs, the building was clad in brick veneer instead of wood siding, as called for in the Rosenwald Fund plans.

The Princeton Graded School was in use from 1926 through 1955, teaching first through seventh grade and serving as the social center for Princeton's African American community. In 1938, the school term for African American students was finally extended longer than six months, running from October through May. In 1952, a building containing four classrooms and a cafeteria was constructed to provide additional space for the growing student body. The school was closed in 1973. It appears that a non-profit educational foundation briefly operated out of the former school. Today, the building is vacant.

It should also be noted that the Hamilton Funeral Home, an African American funeral home in Princeton, used the cemetery from around 1934 through 1960 during the decades that the Princeton municipal government would not allow African Americans to be interred in the public cemetery; it is unknown if there are earlier unmarked graves.

5.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Princeton Graded School is one of 10 Rosenwald schools that were constructed in Johnston County. Only two of Johnston County's 10 Rosenwald school remain: the Princeton Graded School and the Short Journey Graded School, a five-teacher school constructed in Smithfield Township in 1923-1924. The Short Journey Graded School is also of frame construction with brick veneer and similar half-timbering on the gable ends.

The plan of the Princeton Graded School is based on the Rosenwald Fund Plan No. 6-A, a six-teacher school, as found in the fund's publication, *Community School Plans, Bulletin No. 3* (Figure 5.8). However, slight variations were made. In the Princeton Graded School, the auditorium is larger and has greater prominence in the school building and the stage area is separated from the auditorium by a folding paneled door instead of the solid wall called for in the plans. The school was also constructed with a brick veneer exterior instead of the wooden weatherboard exterior recommended by the Rosenwald Fund. Additionally, a furnace room was attached to the rear of the school building. Later, the additions were constructed onto the east and west wings of the building.

5.5 NRHP EVALUATION

5.5.1. Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Upon revisiting the Princeton Graded School, it was found that it still retains integrity in all seven areas. Despite sitting vacant for several years, the building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The school is immediately recognizable as a Rosenwald School and is able to convey its historic sense of an early twentieth-century school house.

5.5.2. Eligibility Confirmation

The Princeton Graded School was listed in the NRHP in 2005 for its significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of education, ethnic heritage: black, and architecture. Its period of significance is listed as 1925-1955. The school building, the cemetery, and the septic tank were determined as contributing resources to the property, while the 1952 cafeteria and classroom was determined to be non-contributing. The Princeton Graded School retains all elements for which it was listed to the NRHP boundary remains valid and intact.

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6.0 GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH

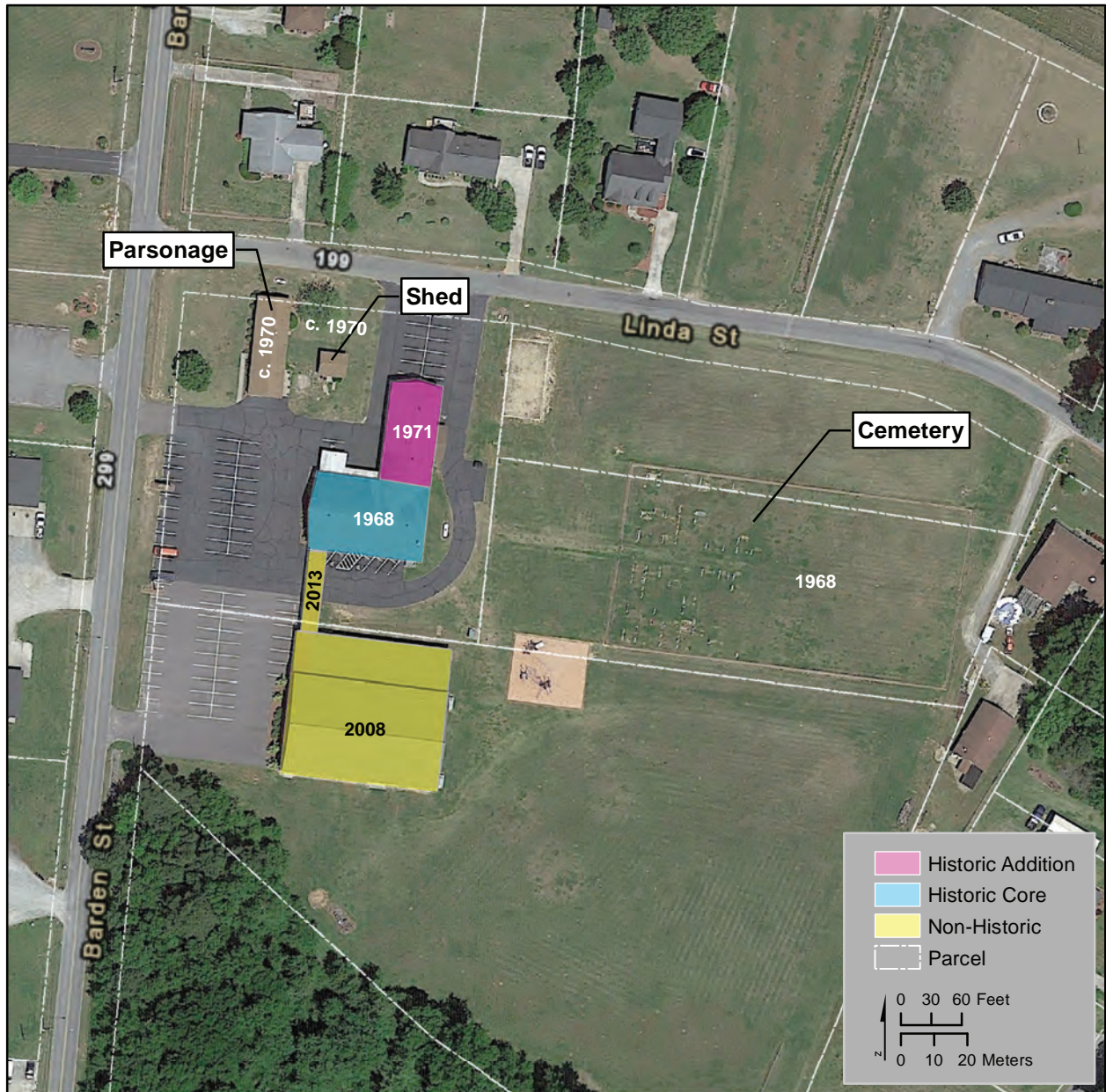


Resource Name	Grace Baptist Church
HPO Survey Site #	JT1992
Location	220 Barden Street, Princeton
PIN	04P10010
Date(s) of Construction	1968; 1971; 2008; 1927-present
Recommendation	Not Eligible

6.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Grace Baptist Church (Grace Church) is a religious building, house, and cemetery located on 1.51 acres at 220 Barden Street in a semi-suburban portion of Princeton, Wayne County. The property is located in a neighborhood of low-density residential development consisting of single family homes, apartment buildings, and churches. Grace Church is located approximately 700 feet from the busy highway corridor of U.S. 70. However, the spacious lots of surrounding properties and nearby agricultural fields lend the area a pastoral feel. The church's sanctuary, parking area, and other buildings dominate the property closest to the road, while cleared fields, recreation areas, and a cemetery also contribute to the setting.

Figure 6.1. Grace Baptist Church Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

6.2 INVENTORY LIST

6.2.1 Church, 1968

Much of the history of the property is derived from personal communication with Stuart Coffman, who has served as the pastor of Grace Church since 2012. The one-story gable-roofed sanctuary is the oldest building on the property (Figure 6.2). The sanctuary sits on a concrete slab foundation and is clad in a brick veneer. The asphalt-shingled roof terminated in deep eaves with a non-historic vinyl fascia, soffit, and cornice returns. The western, Barden Street-facing elevation features brick pilasters and courses with projecting headers alternating the rows of stretcher bond brick along the exterior wall (Figure 6.3). A prominent concrete cross is set within a recess infilled with stucco. This recess historically served as the church's main entrance and was infilled in 2013. The north and south elevations of the sanctuary are fenestrated with non-historic fixed windows in vinyl frames (Figure 6.4). Older windows present on the building are metal-framed one-over-one double-hung sashes. On the south side of the sanctuary, near the southwest corner, one window has been replaced with glass doors set in metal frames (Figure 6.6). These doors, installed in 2013, serve as the primary entrance to the sanctuary. An interior brick chimney is located near the building's southeast corner.



Figure 6.2. 1968 Church Building, Facing East



Figure 6.3. Façade View, Showing Brick Work, Facing Northeast



Figure 6.4. South and East Elevations



Figure 6.5. West Elevation, Facing South



Figure 6.6. South Entrance, Facing North



Figure 6.7. Interior View of Sanctuary

The sanctuary's interior was renovated around 1995 and is sparsely decorated (Figure 6.7). Wainscoting surrounds the large room and a choir loft, baptistry, and pulpit are located at the sanctuary's south end. The church's historic wooden pews have been replaced with modern chairs.

A newspaper article published in *The Smithfield Herald* indicated that the Grace Church Education Building annex was formally dedicated in 1971 (*The Smithfield Herald* 1971). The two-story Education Building consists of a fellowship hall and Sunday school classrooms. Currently, the building is used as office and storage space. The Education Building annex is an addition to the northeast corner of the historic sanctuary and was constructed with similar foundation, cladding, and roofing materials. Non-historic vinyl-framed double-hung sash windows fenestrate the addition and both metal doors and glass doors in metal frames serve as entrances. The Education Building's north elevation is ornamented with brick pilasters and a concrete cross similar to the elements present on the western exterior of the sanctuary. A brick kitchen addition is located on the east end of the Education Building Annex.

6.2.2 Auditorium, 2008

The non-historic auditorium is a one-story aluminum pre-fabricated building on a concrete slab foundation (Figures 6.8 and 6.9). The auditorium portion, taller in height than the historic sanctuary,



Figure 6.8. Auditorium, Facing Southeast



Figure 6.9. Auditorium, Facing Southwest



Figure 6.10. Façade of Parsonage, Facing East



Figure 6.11. Shed, Facing Northwest

is covered by a metal gable roof. A shed-roofed addition on the building's north side is used for Sunday school classes. The building is partially clad in a brick veneer and fenestrated with vinyl-framed windows. A covered walkway between the sanctuary and auditorium was constructed in circa 2013.

6.2.3 Parsonage, Circa 1970

The Grace Church parsonage is a one-story house with a side-gabled roof (Figure 6.10). The house rests on a concrete slab foundation and is clad in brick and non-historic vinyl board-and-batten-style siding. Windows are non-historic double-hung sashes set in vinyl frames. A garage on the house's east end has been enclosed to provide additional living space.

6.2.4 Shed, Circa 1970

Clad in vertical wooden siding and resting on a concrete slab foundation, a shed located behind the parsonage is used for storage (Figure 6.11). The building features replacement metal doors, wood-framed six-over-six double hung sash windows, and a side-gable roof.

6.2.5 Cemetery, 1927-present

The Grace Baptist Church Cemetery is a vernacular cemetery of semi-formally arranged graves (Figures 6.12 and 6.13). Tablet, composite, and flush markers are present within the cemetery. The



Figure 6.12. Cemetery, Facing Southeast



Figure 6.13. Edward's Family Headstones, Oldest Internments in Cemetery

cemetery is surrounded by a chain-link fence and landscaping is minimal. Grace Baptist Church continues to use the cemetery for burials.

6.3 HISTORY

Grace Baptist Church is located in Princeton, in a formerly rural area of Johnston County that experienced residential growth in the mid-twentieth century. Originally founded as Boon Hill in 1861, the town gained the name of Princeton in 1871. The township of Boon Hill still bears the name of the area's earliest European settlers, Joseph Boon and his descendants. The arrival of the North Carolina Railroad to Johnston County in 1854 spurred commercial growth and the area became known for both agricultural and mercantile pursuits. (The Heritage of Johnston County Book Committee 1985). Remaining an agricultural center through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Johnston County saw significant change in the 1950s and 1960s as mechanized equipment replaced the need for farm workers and larger-scale farming operations supplanted family-owned ventures. Though the area retains a strong connection to its agricultural heritage, the construction of Interstate 95 in 1960 and the arrival of several industrial and manufacturing facilities in the mid-twentieth century led to growth in the residential and commercial sectors (Johnston County Heritage Center 2018).

Though organized religion has been documented in the area as far back as 1806, the first Baptist church was not founded until 1889 (The Heritage of Johnston County Book Committee 1985). The congregation at Grace Baptist Church is thought to have been organized shortly before the construction of the sanctuary in 1968. Documents available online through the Johnston County Register of Deeds Office and communication with Mr. Coffman indicate that the Grace Baptist Church property was purchased from the Edwards family. The earliest marked burials in the property's cemetery are members of the Edwards family. The Edwards family burials predate the construction of the church and it is thought that the cemetery began as a family burial ground which was expanded after the founding of the church. The deed associated with this property notes that the parcel was once a portion of the "Buck Joyner" land. 1870 Census records indicate that the Joyners were employed as farmers in the Boon Hill area though it is unclear when they purchased the land associated with Grace Baptist Church (U.S. Census Bureau 1870).

6.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Grace Baptist Church is a one-story gable-roof church with multiple additions. Constructed in 1968, the church is minimally ornamented, with the concrete cross and distinctive brickwork on the west-facing façade serving as the property's more ornate architectural expressions. At over an acre, the parcel contains a number of buildings and facilities associated with religious, residential, and recreational life in Johnston County.



Figure 6.14. 1961 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Goldsboro, Wayne County



Figure 6.15. 1965 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Mt. Olive, Wayne County

While the Grace Baptist Church is minimally stylized, other churches in Johnston County more clearly demonstrate elements of the dominant Modernist architectural style of the mid-twentieth century. The 1961 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Goldsboro features a prominent street-facing sanctuary, a curtain wall entrance with clerestory windows reminiscent of the work of Joseph Eichler, and an antennae-like steeple (Figure 6.14).

In Mount Olive, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a 1965 building in a semi-rural location, is also typified by a large gable-roofed sanctuary with distinctive pilasters, deep eaves, and a broad fascia (Figure 6.15). A steeple-like sculpture, three staves arranged on a concrete foundation, further reflects the streamlined, abstract designs prevalent in Modernist architecture.

6.5 NRHP EVALUATION

6.5.1 Integrity

To be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Grace Baptist Church retains integrity in the area of location only. Alterations and non-historic additions have impacted the building's original massing, thereby impacting the property in the area of design. The use of non-historic vinyl on the church's fascia and soffit and the replacement of historic windows reduces integrity in the areas of materials and workmanship. Connected to the sanctuary by a walkway, the modern auditorium building impacts the setting of Grace Baptist Church by altering the historic arrangement of the property. Grace Baptist Church no longer retains integrity



Figure 6.16. Grace Baptist Church, Pre-Renovation

in the areas of feeling or association as the property no longer evokes a sense of religious and residential life in mid-twentieth-century Goldsboro.

6.5.2 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Grace Baptist Church is associated with twentieth-century religious practices in Princeton. Religious properties are not generally considered eligible under Criterion A unless they are associated with significant cultural values, fit secular themes related to religious history, or are significant under other historical themes. Additionally, impacts to the building's integrity through the construction of non-historic additions and the replacement of materials has reduced its ability to convey significance as a mid-twentieth-century church. Therefore, Grace Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Grace Baptist Church was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, Grace Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. With minimal ornamental details and few character-defining elements, Grace Baptist Church does not reflect a significant architectural style of the mid-twentieth century. Additionally, changes to the building's distinctive historic entrance have reduced its ability to convey architectural significance. Therefore, Grace Baptist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. Grace Baptist Church is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, Grace Baptist Church is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

7.0 201 DR. DONNIE H. JONES BOULEVARD EAST



Resource Name	201 Dr. Donnie H. Jones Boulevard
HPO Survey Site #	JT1993
Location	201 Dr. Donnie H. Jones Boulevard East, Princeton
PIN	04013001
Date(s) of Construction	1928; circa 1970; circa 1980; circa 1990
Recommendation	Not Eligible

7.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

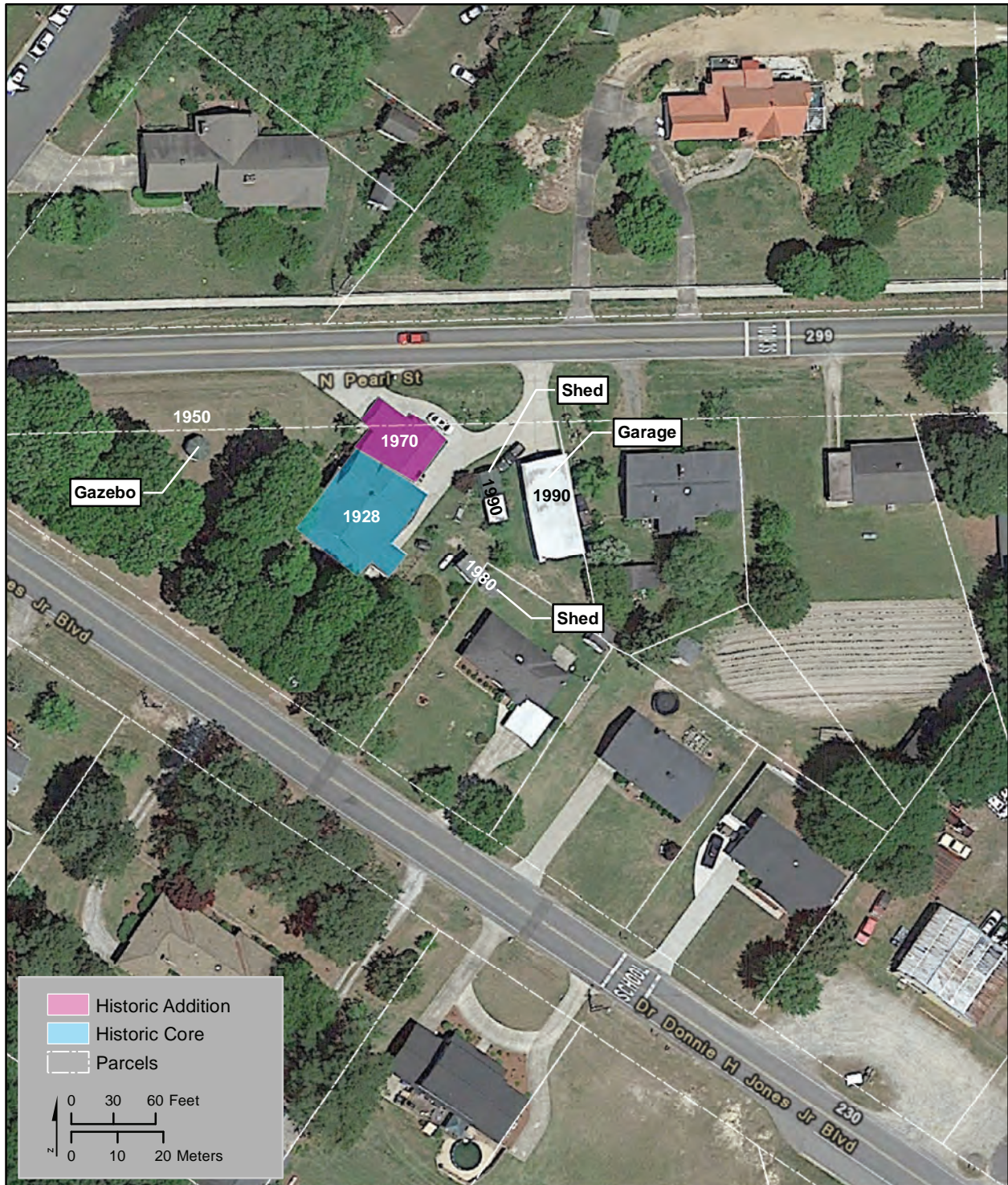
201 Dr. Donnie H. Jones Boulevard East (201 Donnie Jones) is a bungalow and outbuildings on a 0.9-acre lot in Princeton, Johnston County (Figure 7.1). The triangular parcel is located in an urbanized portion of Johnston County typified by dense residential development. The house is set approximately 150 feet from Donnie Jones Boulevard in a quiet neighborhood. Landscaping on the property includes a small pecan grove and several ornamental plantings.

7.2 INVENTORY LIST

7.2.1 House, 1928

The 1928 house at 201 Donnie Jones is a one-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow with a wraparound front porch (Figure 7.2). The frame house sits on a concrete slab foundation and is clad in a brick veneer, with a decorative string course near the foundation. The cross-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney rises from the center of the house. A non-

Figure 7.1. 201 Dr. Donnie H. Jones Boulevard East Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data



Figure 7.2. Façade, Facing Northeast



Figure 7.3. Northwest Elevation, Facing Southeast



Figure 7.4. Window Detail



Figure 7.5. Detail of Porch Supports and Soffit

historic multi-light wooden door serves as the primary entrance to the home. Windows along the front and side are Craftsman-style eight-over-one double-hung sashes set in wood frames (Figures 7.3 and 7.4). Craftsman details such as the knee braces, square porch supports, and deep soffits have been replaced with non-historic aluminum or vinyl (Figure 7.5). A poured concrete driveway leads from Donnie Jones Boulevard to an attached porte-cochère on the east side of the house (Figures 7.6 and 7.7). Wood-framed windows are located in the gable ends of the upper half-story. A non-historic garage addition at the building's rear is covered in vinyl siding and is thought to have been constructed in the 1970s (Figures 7.8 and 7.9). Wooden and vinyl-framed additions are located on the rear of the garage. Interior access was not permitted by the property owner.

7.2.2 Gazebo, 1950

A pyramidal-roofed open-framed wooden gazebo stands in property's grassy yard (Figure 7.10). A spandrel, balustrade, and finial add ornamentation to this outbuilding.



Figure 7.6. Façade, Facing North



Figure 7.7. Southeast Elevation, Facing Northwest



Figure 7.8. Garage Addition, Facing West



Figure 7.9. Garage Addition, Facing South



Figure 7.10. Gazebo,



Figure 7.11. Circa 1980 Shed, Facing Southeast



Figure 7.12. Circa 1990 Shed, Facing East



Figure 7.13. 1990 Garage, Facing South

7.2.3 Shed, Circa 1980

A prefabricated vinyl-sided shed on concrete blocks is used for storage (Figure 7.11)

7.2.4 Shed, Circa 1990

A vinyl-sided, gable roofed shed with a small wooden front porch is used for storage (Figure 7.12)

7.2.5 Garage, Circa 1990

An aluminum-sided, partially enclosed garage on a concrete slab foundation is used for automotive storage (Figure 7.13).

7.3 HISTORY

201 Donnie Jones is located in Princeton, a small Johnston County town established in the mid-1800s. Originally founded as Boon Hill in 1861, the town gained the name of Princeton in 1871. The township of Boon Hill still bears the name of the area's earliest European settlers, Joseph Boon and his descendants. The arrival of the North Carolina Railroad to Johnston County in 1854 spurred commercial growth and the area became known for both agricultural and mercantile pursuits. Princeton's growth in the early twentieth century was slow, but the downtown's wood-framed shops were eventually replaced with brick. Electricity arrived to the town by 1915 and Princeton's homes were connected to telephone lines by 1930.

Johnston County tax assessor records indicate that the house was constructed in 1928, a date confirmed by an engraving in the concrete driveway beneath the porte-cochère. The house's first residents were Dr. Frank M. and Pearl Aycock. Dr. Aycock, a native of Wilson County, North Carolina, practiced as an obstetrician in Princeton for 40 years (Norris 1992).

7.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

201 Donnie Jones Boulevard is an early twentieth-century house with historic and non-historic outbuildings. The house was constructed during a period of growth and urbanization in small-town Princeton. The bungalow was a very popular house form across the United States during the first half of the twentieth century. Originating in California, the Craftsman style quickly spread through the distribution of pattern and plan books (McAlester 2013).

The Selma Baptist Parsonage at 209 North Pollock (JT0150) in nearby Selma is an intact example of a Craftsman bungalow in a small Johnston County town. The house retains its historic materials and is therefore able to convey significance as an early twentieth-century dwelling constructed for a middle-class family in Selma.



Figure 7.14. Selma Baptist Parsonage (JT0150), Selma, Johnston County



Figure 7.15. R. Dickson House (JT0064), Selma, Johnston County

At 302 North Massey Street (JT0064), also in Selma, the R. Dickson House is another example of a Craftsman style bungalow in urban Johnston County. The exposed rafter end tails and distinctive upper window sashes of this intact example are character-defining elements of this early twentieth-century architectural style

7.5 NRHP EVALUATION

7.5.1 Integrity

To be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Standing in its original location in urban Princeton, the bungalow at 201 Donnie Jones retains integrity in the area of setting. Changes to the historic design and materials of the house through the replacement of the historic fabric and construction of a rear addition have impacted the property's integrity in these areas, leading to reduced integrity in the area of workmanship. Alterations to the property's historic materials and design have impacted integrity in the area feeling; the house no longer evokes a sense of twentieth-century life in Princeton, North Carolina.

7.5.2 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. 201 Donnie Jones Boulevard is associated with Princeton's residential development. However, impacts to the house's integrity have reduced the property's ability to convey significance as an early twentieth-century dwelling. Therefore, 201 Donnie Jones is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Though the house has historical associations

with Dr. F.M. Aycock, a long-practicing obstetrician in the area, there is little documentation demonstrating that Aycock's contributions to local history extended beyond the typical routine of a small-town doctor. Additionally, there is little available evidence suggesting that Dr. Aycock was widely known in the medical field outside of the region. Therefore, 201 Donnie Jones is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. As the house has undergone notable design and material changes, the property is no longer representative of early twentieth-century domestic or architecture. Therefore the house at 201 Donnie Jones is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. 201 Donnie Jones is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 201 Donnie Jones is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

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8.0 EBENEZER UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (WY0070)



Resource Name	Ebenezer United Methodist Church
HPO Survey Site Number	WY0070
Location	3859 West U.S. Highway 70
PIN	2661770285
Date of Construction	1879-1880
Recommendation	Not Eligible

8.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The Ebenezer United Methodist Church is located at 3859 West U.S. Highway 70 in Wayne County, approximately seven miles northwest of the city of Goldsboro (Figure 8.1). The church is located at the intersection of U.S. Highway 70, Ebenezer Church Road, and Capps Bridge Road within a semi-rural section of the county. A funeral home and large memorial garden cemetery and a farm equipment supplier are located across the road from the church, while modest residences and a modern gas station are located to either side of the church. Behind the church, down Ebenezer Church Road, are farmsteads with dozens of acres of land planted with soybeans, corn, and tobacco. The north-facing church is situated in the center of the 0.42-acre parcel, with a landscaped lawn on the north and west sides of the lot and a paved parking lot along the east and south sides. There are no mature trees located on the parcel.

Figure 8.1. Ebenezer United Methodist Church Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data



Figure 8.2. Façade, Facing South



Figure 8.3. Door Detail, Facing South



Figure 8.4. Window Detail, Facing Southeast



Figure 8.5. Eave Work, Facing South



Figure 8.6. Rosette Detail, Facing South

8.2 INVENTORY LIST

The Ebenezer United Methodist Church is an example of a Carpenter Gothic style church. Constructed in 1879-1880, the historic core of the church has a rectangular plan, is topped by a gable roof clad in standing seam metal, and sets on a brick pier foundation with brick in-fill (Figures 8.2 through 8.6). During fieldwork, it was observed that the original board and batten siding has been either covered or replaced with vinyl siding molded to resemble board and batten siding. As noted in *Glimpses of Wayne County, North Carolina: An Achitectural History*, the original front gable vestibule has been replaced by a taller and wider one that features the church's original round arch double doors, recessed within a triangular archway (Figure 8.3). A sawnwork rosette was moved from its original location in the church roof's gable end and placed above the door when the vestibule was altered (Pezzoni 1998) (Figure 8.6). The lancet arch double hung sash stained glass windows are located along both side elevations and appear to be original to the building (Figure 8.4). Additional architectural details include a raking cornice, dentils, and decorative brackets, all of which also appear to be original to the church building.

Multiple, large additions have been constructed on the rear of the church, giving the church an almost cross-shaped plan (Figures 8.7 and 8.8). The non-historic additions are all frame construction with metal gable roofs, brick foundations, and vinyl siding. Interior access to the interior was not permitted.



Figure 8.7. Church and East Rear Wing, Facing Southwest



Figure 8.8. West Wing and Rear Addition, Facing Northeast

8.3 HISTORY

Methodism was officially established in North Carolina during a four-day meeting at Major Green Hill's house in 1785 (United Methodist Church 2018). Major Hill was a native North Carolinian, a major in the militia, and a member of the colonial assembly. He became a Methodist in the early 1770s and became a local preacher. His family often hosted Methodist preachers traveling the circuit in their large house located outside of the town of Louisburg (United Methodist Church 2018). The

house hosted several subsequent meetings at Major Hill's house, establishing a solid foundation and organization upon which Methodism could spread through the state. With its revivalist nature, sense of mission, and circuit-riding ministers, the Methodist church particularly appealed to those in the rural areas of the North Carolina (Oswald and Sumner 1982). The membership numbers steadily increased through the nineteenth century, with just over 8,000 members in 1800 growing to more than 140,000 members by the end of the 1890s (Oswald and Sumner 1982).

Ebenezer Methodist Church congregation was established in 1845 and initially met in a log barn on a nearby farm owned by Ransom Rose (Pezzoni 1998). Shortly thereafter, the need for a larger church building arose, and a frame church was constructed just behind the site of the current church building (Crawford 1927). By 1870, the congregation had expanded to over 70 people and, once again, a larger church building was needed (Pezzoni 1998). The congregation hired Goldsboro architect Milton Harding to design their new church, which he did in the modest Carpenter Gothic style that was most likely inspired by Richard Upjohn's popular publication *Rural Architecture*. The congregation has held services in this church building ever since its dedication in 1880 by the Reverend John T. Bagwell of Goldsboro (Crawford 1927).

Milton Harding worked in the Goldsboro and the Asheville areas from the late 1800s to early 1900s. Harding worked on a several projects in the Goldsboro/Wayne County area before moving to Asheville. In addition to the Ebenezer Methodist Church, Harding completed the brick and stone work for the Bank of New Hanover (1886), designed and constructed the Saint Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, South (1883-1884) and the Oheb Shalom Synagogue (1886) – both located in Goldsboro (Bishir 2018; The Wayne County Historical Association, Inc. and The Old Dobbs County Genealogical Society 1982). By the 1890s, Harding had moved to Asheville, most likely to take advantage of the economic boom due to the town's new rail lines and the news of George Washington Vanderbilt's new construction project, Biltmore (Southern 2009). Harding teamed up with Peter Demens, a builder who had also recently moved to Asheville, to bid on government construction projects. In 1890, they won contracts for the United States Courthouse and Post Office buildings in Asheville and in Statesville (Southern 2009). Within a few months, Demens dissolved the partnership, reporting that Harding proved to be "an incorrigible drunkard (Southern 2009)." Despite this incident, Harding continued to work in Asheville as a contractor and builder through the turn of the century.

8.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Carpenter Gothic style was a style popular for small, rural churches during the mid- to late nineteenth century throughout North Carolina, as presented in Richard Upjohn's popular book *Rural Architecture*. Several churches were constructed more or less directly from the designs published in Upjohn's work. Many parishes and builders throughout the state took inspiration from Upjohn's modest but "church-like" Gothic Revival designs, typically with steep roofs, board

and batten walls, and narrow pointed windows (Bishir 2009). Additionally, the simple designs were suited to the skills of local builders and the types of materials available. Although Rural Architecture was first published in 1852, it was reissued for several years and, therefore, had a long-lasting influence (Bishir 2009).

The Eureka United Methodist Church, located in the town of Eureka in northeastern Wayne County, is a simple vernacular interpretation of the Carpenter Gothic style (Figure 8.9). Constructed in 1884, the building is similar to Ebenezer United Methodist Church in that it is also of frame construction with a front gable roof, lancet arch double hung sash windows, and an entry vestibule. Eureka United Methodist Church also features weatherboard siding, a bell tower, a quatrefoil gable decoration and window, and a lancet arch window above the double front doors. The church also has two historic additions extending from the rear elevation. The church's plan is very similar to Ebenezer United Methodist Church and it is thought that Eureka United Methodist Church may have also been designed by Harding (Pezzoni 1998).

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church is located in Snow Hill in nearby Greene County (Figure 8.10). The church was constructed in 1887 and features the same rectangular plan, front gable roof, and lancet arch double hung sash windows that are present on Ebenezer United Methodist Church. The church also has board and batten siding, central double doors topped by a lancet arch, and a simple kingpost system of ornamentation in the gable end. The church is surrounded by cemetery and a bell tower is located near the rear of the church. The church and cemetery were listed on the NRHP in 1979.

St. Mary's Chapel, constructed in 1855, is located on the campus of the St. Mary's School, now an all-girls' college preparatory school in Raleigh, Wake County (Figure 8.11). The church was designed by Richard Upjohn. The



Figure 8.9. Eureka United Methodist Church, Eureka, Wayne County



Figure 8.10. St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, Snow Hill, Greene County



Figure 8.11. St. Mary's Chapel, Raleigh, Wake County

church has a steep front gable roof and board and batten siding. The front elevation features a central, segmental arch doorway flanked by narrow lancet arch windows. Above the doorway is a hood supported by curved brackets with geometric open-work featuring a trefoil in the gable end. A cartwheel “rose” window is situated in the center of the gable, above the hood, and below a louvered quatrefoil. Lancet arch windows are located along the side elevations. In 1905, transepts were added to the rear of the building, giving the chapel a more cruciform plan. The church was listed in the NRHP in 1970.

8.5 NRHP EVALUATION

8.5.1 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Ebenezer United Methodist Church retains integrity of location, as the church building remains in the same location it was constructed on in 1879. The church has lost integrity in terms of setting, design, materials, and workmanship. The rural, agrarian setting the church was originally located within has been diminished, primarily due to the widening of U.S. Highway 70 and the subsequent commercial development that followed. In terms of design, materials, and workmanship, the church has undergone several alterations and additions, as previously described. Due to a lack of integrity in these areas, the church no longer retains integrity of feeling, especially considering it was modeled after the serene, rural landscapes and building design portrayed in Upjohn’s *Rural Architecture*. The church is still associated with the same congregation that originally built it.

8.5.2 Evaluation

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Ebenezer United Methodist Church was not found to be associated with any significant historic event or theme. Therefore, Ebenezer United Methodist Church is not recommended eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions that are significant to our past. Ebenezer United Methodist Church was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic context. Therefore, Ebenezer United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possess high

artistic value. Ebenezer United Methodist Church is an example of a Carpenter Gothic style church, which is not a common style. However, Ebenezer United Methodist Church is not a significant nor representative example of the style due to a loss of integrity of setting, design, materials, and workmanship. Ebenezer United Methodist Church is not a distinctive example of the style and does not meet the requirements for listing under Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties. More significant examples of Carpenter Gothic churches, which are listed on the NRHP, are located in northeastern Wayne County and nearby Greene and Wake counties. Additionally, Ebenezer United Methodist Church is not significant for its association with Milton Harding, the individual credited with designing and building the church. As a local builder, mason, and contractor, Harding engaged in the construction and design of several buildings in Wayne County. However, Ebenezer United Methodist Church is not indicative of his known work, which tended to be larger in scale, constructed primarily from brick, and featured stonework elements that exhibit Harding's prowess as a mason. Therefore, Ebenezer United Methodist Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. Ebenezer United Methodist Church is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, Ebenezer United Methodist Church is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

9.0 208 CAPPS BRIDGE ROAD (WY0591)



Resource Name	208 Capps Bridge Road
HPO Survey Site #	WY 0591
Location	208 Capps Bridge Road, Princeton, North Carolina 27569
PIN	2661790051
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1900
Recommendation	Not Eligible

9.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Survey Site Number WY0591 is a residence located at 208 Capps Bridge Road in Wayne County, approximately seven miles northwest of the city of Goldsboro. The house is located north of the intersection of U.S. Highway 70 and Capps Bridge Road, on the east side of Capps Bridge Road. Located within a semi-rural section of the county, a variety of houses are found along Capps Bridge Road, ranging from mobile homes and prefabricated houses to 1970s Ranch Houses and sprawling modern homes. The west-facing residence is situated in the southern half of the 2.71-acre parcel, setback approximately 65 feet from Capps Bridge Road (Figure 9.1). The property is minimally landscaped. Mature hardwood trees are clustered around the house and open grass fields occupy the northern half of the parcel. Two non-historic outbuildings, a small shed and a large two-car garage, are located behind and to the south of the house, respectively.

Figure 9.1. 208 Capps Bridge Road Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

9.2 INVENTORY LIST

The residence at 208 Capps Bridge Road is a Queen Anne cottage of frame construction with a hip roof and projecting gable ends on the front, rear, and south elevations (Figures 9.2 through 9.5). The house has an irregular plan, sits on a brick pier foundation, and is clad in vinyl siding. Metal sheathing was installed between the brick piers. The full-width front porch is comprised of a hip roof supported by spindlework posts with a spindlework balustrade and spandrels (Figures 9.6 and 9.7). The house has raking cornice, cornice returns, and vents in the gable ends and nine-over-one double hung vinyl sash windows throughout. A frame addition extends off the rear of the house and



Figure 9.2. Façade, Facing East



Figure 9.3. South Elevation, Facing North



Figure 9.4. Rear Elevation, Facing West



Figure 9.5. North Elevation, Facing South



Figure 9.6 Porch Detail, Facing Southeast



Figure 9.7. Porch Detail, Facing East



Figure 9.8. Rear Oblique, Facing Northwest

has a gable roof, vinyl siding, and a six-over-six double hung sash window. It also appears what was a back porch has also been enclosed (Figure 9.8). The surveyor did not obtain access to the interior of the property at the time of the survey.

9.3 HISTORY

Agriculture in Wayne County followed a natural progression from subsistence-level farming and raising of livestock to large-scale production of cash crops. In the late 1700s, the white settlers of Wayne County grew staple crops, like corn, raised cattle and hogs, and grew cotton – all for use and consumption at home (Derrick et al. 1916). In the 1790s, the lumber industry grew in economic importance, which cleared considerable amounts of land. This cleared land was quickly put into production, which gave rise to large-scale agriculture. By 1850, the primary crops grown in Wayne County for the markets included corn, cotton, oats, rice, and sweet potatoes (Derrick et al. 1916). As cotton and tobacco production rose through the last half of the 1800s, Wayne County’s crop diversity decreased. However, after the turn of the century, the agriculture of Wayne County was once again considered diversified, primarily due to the growth of truck farming. By 1910, cotton was the most important money crop, followed closely by tobacco (Derrick et al. 1916). Corn was grown to some extent on every farm in the county, and several thousand acres were also dedicated to growing oats, hay, and wheat. Truck farming crops included strawberries, peas, potatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers, strawberries, and tomatoes.

In 1910, the population of Wayne County was 35,698 (Derrick et al. 1916). While a large percentage of the county’s population was clustered around the towns of Goldsboro and Mount Olive, the county’s rural districts were “thickly populated” even at considerable distances from the towns, as most of the arable land was divided into smaller farms (Derrick et al. 1916). One of these smaller farms was most likely what is now 208 Capps Bridge Road, located in Fork Township. The 1915 Wayne County Soil Survey map shows the circa 1900 house within an area that was sparsely populated. United States Census records dating to 1920 indicate that most residents in Fork Township worked as farmers. The property at 208 Capps Bridge Road appears to have been a smaller farm. Aerial photography from 1951 shows the house and a small outbuilding with cleared fields to the east and south. In 1977, L.E. Warrick, Senior sold a three-acre portion of his property containing the house to Malcolm and Kitty Fabrizio; it appears Warrick retained the land immediately to the east and the south of the three acres containing the house. The property was then acquired by Janet Fabrizio who, in 2002, sold the land to George Shidlovsky. The property is not currently used for farming and does not retain any agricultural outbuildings.

9.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

By 1890, the ornate Queen Anne style had gained tremendous popularity for large and small houses. For smaller, more modest dwellings, the application of the style was commonly expressed through an irregular plan shape, steeply pitched roof with dominant front-facing gable, and an asymmetrical façade with a partial or full-width porch. These elements often took the form of the Queen Anne cottage. The house type is characterized by a square main mass with projecting gables on the front and side elevations. The Queen Anne cottage is found in both rural and urban areas. It does not appear to be a prevalent house type in the area.

One example of the Queen Anne cottage was found in Wayne County, on the outskirts of the town of Fremont. Located at 640 NC-222, the one-story house is of frame construction with a hip roof and projecting gable ends on the front and west elevations (Figure 9.9). The house was constructed in 1908 and has an irregular plan, sits on a stuccoed masonry foundation, and is clad in weatherboard siding. The full-width front porch is comprised of a hip roof supported by square columns. Additional architectural elements include raking cornice, interior corbelled chimneys, and one-over-one double hung sash windows throughout. A large frame addition spans the rear of the house. This house exhibits elements of the Classical style instead of the Queen Anne style motif present on the house at 208 Capps Bridge Road.

A second example is in the town of Selma in Johnston County. The Renford B. Whitley House (JT0170), located at 410 West Anderson Street, is a Queen Anne cottage of frame construction with a hip roof and projecting gable ends on the front, northwest, and southeast elevations (Figure 9.10). Constructed circa 1910, the house has an irregular plan, sits on a brick pier foundation, and is clad in vinyl siding. The full-width front porch is comprised of a hip roof supported by spindlework posts and a simple balustrade and matching frieze. Additional architectural elements include raking cornice, interior corbelled chimneys, fishscale shingles in the gable ends, and four-over-four double hung sash windows throughout. This house is a good example of the Queen Anne style.



Figure 9.9. 604 NC-222, Fremont, Wayne County



Figure 9.10. Renford B. Whitley House (JT0170), Selma, Johnston County

9.5 NRHP EVALUATION

9.5.1 Integrity

In order to be eligible for the NRHP, a property must possess several, usually the majority, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The residence at 208 Capps Bridge Road remains in the same location, however, the setting has changed from agrarian to low-density residential. The design, materials, and workmanship has been diminished due to multiple alterations (such as vinyl siding and new windows) that have obscured the original intent of its design, replaced original materials, and diminished the integrity of the workmanship. The house still conveys the feeling of an early twentieth-century residence and continues to be used as a single-family home.

9.5.2 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The house at 208 Capps Bridge Road was evaluated with the theme of agriculture, as the resource is located in a rural part of a county where agriculture has been a mainstay of the local economy. Historic aerial photography supports the notion that the property was most likely a small-scale farm, due to the presence of open fields and outbuildings. The property, however, is no longer used for farming. The parcel appears to have been divided in the late 1970s, as a three-acre lot containing the house was sold in 1977. The remaining portions that contained the fields were sold and are now part of a subdivision containing mobile homes and prefabricated houses. The property does not retain any agricultural outbuildings, such as barns or silos, that might speak to the property's agrarian use. Considering the original land has been divided and no agricultural buildings are extant, the property can no longer convey its original use as an agricultural property, nor does it reflect the agricultural history of the area. Therefore, 208 Capps Bridge Road is not recommended eligible for the NHRP under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. The resource at 208 Capps Bridge Road was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, 208 Capps Bridge Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion C if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value. The house at 208 Capps Bridge Road is an example of rural Queen Anne cottage. Although this does not seem to be a prevalent house type for this area, the resource has undergone several

alterations and no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, 208 Capps Bridge Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. The house at 208 Capps Bridge Road is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 208 Capps Bridge Road recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

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10.0 210 EBENEZER CHURCH ROAD



Resource Name	210 Ebenezer Church Road
HPO Survey Site #	WY0981
Location	210 Ebenezer Church Road, Wayne County
PIN	2661567648
Date(s) of Construction	1916
Recommendation	Not Eligible

10.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

210 Ebenezer Church Road is a house located in a rural portion of Wayne County, North Carolina. The house stands on a 1.01-acre triangular parcel of land surrounded by agricultural fields and sparse residential development. Situated approximately 1,400 feet southeast of heavily-trafficked U.S. 70 and surrounded by mature shade trees, the house retains a pastoral setting.

10.2 INVENTORY LIST

210 Ebenezer Church Road is a one-story central hall house commonly referred to as a “Triple-A” dwelling (Figures 10.2 through 10.4). Historically resting on brick piers, the house now sits on an infilled continuous brick foundation. The house is clad in weatherboard siding and covered by

Figure 10.1. 210 Ebenezer Church Road Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data



Figure 10.2. Façade, Facing Northwest



Figure 10.3. Southwest Elevation, Facing Northeast



Figure 10.4. Northeast Elevation, Facing Southwest



Figure 10.5. Window Detail, Facing Southwest

a non-historic standing seam metal side-gabled roof. An interior brick chimney is located at the rear of the house's south-facing gable end. A dominant front gable-roofed dormer with a diamond-shaped vent extends over the house's central entrance. A hipped roof, covering the front porch, extends from beneath the front gable projection. The wooden-floored porch rests on a continuous brick foundation and brick piers support battered wooden columns, which in turn support the roof. A paneled wooden door with fixed divided lights and covered by a storm door serves as the house's primary entrance. All windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung sash set in metal frames. Windows along the front elevation are surrounded by wooden shutters.

Changes to the original house extending from the rear elevation include a gable-roofed ell and a shed-roofed addition. A shed-roofed porch, now enclosed, is attached to the rear ell. An interior chimney, obscured by a tarp at the time of the survey but assumed to be brick, is located along the ridgeline of the rear ell. Foundation, cladding, and roofing materials on the additions match those on the original house and a wooden paneled door with divided fixed lights leads into the enclosed porch. A cellar entrance is located at the base of the shed-roofed rear addition. Interior access was not permitted, although a resident present during field investigations indicated that the property owner remodeled the inside of the house approximately five years ago, in 2013.



Figure 10.6. Rear Porch Oblique, Facing East



Figure 10.7. Northwest Elevation, Facing Southeast

10.3 HISTORY

European settlement in the area of Wayne County began in the eighteenth century as farmers plowed the fertile soils surrounding the banks of the Neuse River (Pezzoni 1998). The county was officially established in 1779, carved out of the boundaries of Dobbs County and named for prominent Revolutionary War officer “Mad” Anthony Wayne (Corbitt 1950). The arrival of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1840 brought prosperity and market opportunities to Wayne County and the town of Goldsboro (Dozier 1920). An east-west line, the North Carolina Railroad, furthered opportunities for merchants in the area, however the antebellum economy in Wayne County was dominated by large-scale agricultural production and reliant on the labor of enslaved African Americans. Economic change came after the Civil War, as share croppers and tenant farmers (both black and white) became the chief providers of agricultural labor. Further change in the late nineteenth century came as technological innovations led to increased crop production and cotton and tobacco took their places as the county’s leading exports (Pezzoni 1998; The Wayne County Historical Association, Inc. and The Old Dobbs County Genealogical Society 1982).

Constructed in 1916 according to Wayne County tax data, 210 Ebenezer Church Road is located in Fork Township. A 1915 soil survey map shows that the area was sparsely populated and 1920 U.S. Census records indicate that most residents in Fork Township were employed as farmers. Data accessed through the county’s Register of Deeds shows that this parcel was part of a larger property held by Etta A. Smith and her widowed daughter Lala Baker in 1925. Census records show that members of the Smith family worked as farmers in Fork Township and Wayne County as far back as 1850, though it is unknown when they acquired property in the area of 210 Ebenezer Church Road or if members of the family ever lived in this house (U.S Census Bureau 1850). Wayne County tax records indicate that the current property was split from this larger, multi-acre parcel in 2015.



Figure 10.8. Callie and Leon Brown House (JT1825), Selma, Johnston County



Figure 10.9. 3476 Highway 301, vicinity of Micro, Johnston County

10.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The house at 210 Ebenezer Church Road is a one-story, one-room deep central hall house with rear additions. Commonly referred to as a “Triple-A” due to the three A-shaped gables at each side and above the entrance, this rural house type was popular in Wayne County from 1900-1920. The louvered vent on the center gable is a typical decorative element of Triple-A houses and in this example serves as one of the only ornamental features on the building’s exterior, aside from the battered porch supports. Early twentieth-century rural families often preferred to eschew ornate details on farmhouses, preferring to spend money on daily operations or important outbuildings (Pezzoni 1998).

A search for similar “Triple-A” central houses on HPOWEB revealed an intact early twentieth-century example in the West Selma National Register Historic District in neighboring Johnston County. The 1913 Callie and Leon Brown (JT1825) house is representative of the type in a small town. Field investigators also located a rural example in Johnston County, at 3476 U.S. Highway 301 in Micro, that has not yet been identified in HPOWEB. Both the urban and rural example demonstrate the traditional form, sparse ornamentation, and single-story massing of this house type.

10.5 NRHP EVALUATION

10.5.1 Integrity

To be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Standing in its original location in a rural area, the house retains integrity in the area of setting. Changes to the house’s historic design and materials have impacted the property’s integrity in these areas, leading to reduced integrity in the area of workmanship. The rear additions, though sympathetic to the primary façade, have altered the original massing of this historic house. Replacement windows on all elevations

have restricted the building's ability to demonstrate integrity in the area of materials; if present, the original wood-framed fenestrations would be considered character-defining elements of this historic farmhouse.

10.5.3 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The house at 210 Ebenezer Church Road is associated with Wayne County's agricultural economy and rural residential life. However, impacts to the house's integrity have reduced its ability to convey significance as an early twentieth-century farmhouse. Therefore, 210 Ebenezer Church Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Though the house has historical associations with the Smith family, longtime farmers in the area of Wayne County, there is little documentation demonstrating that the Smiths have made significant contributions to history. Therefore, 210 Ebenezer Church Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. While "Triple A" farmhouses are reflective of early twentieth-century residential architecture in Wayne County, changes to the historic design and materials of this property have impacted its ability to convey significance. Therefore, the house at 210 Ebenezer Church Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. 210 Ebenezer Church Road is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 210 Ebenezer Church Road is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

11.0 250 EBENEZER CHURCH ROAD



Resource Name	250 Ebenezer Church Road
HPO Survey Site #	WY0982
Location	250 Ebenezer Church Road, Wayne County
PIN	2661560412
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1900; circa 1930
Recommendation	Not Eligible

11.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

250 Ebenezer Church Road is a 26-acre farmstead located in a rural portion of Wayne County, North Carolina. With a deep, 375-foot setback from Ebenezer Church Road and 1,700 feet southeast of the heavily-trafficked U.S. 70, the property retains a pastoral setting. Five historic resources are located on the property: a circa 1900 dwelling, a circa 1930 tobacco packhouse, a circa 1930 tobacco barn, a circa 1950 pole barn, and the abandoned I.S. Smith cemetery with marked graves dating between 1872 and 1951. 250 Ebenezer Church Road is typified by acres of cleared fields, an approximately 525-foot long unimproved driveway, and an irrigation pond. Shade trees surround the house and the cemetery is located in an area of dense vegetation. This section of Ebenezer Church Road is sparsely populated with a few historic and non-historic houses and mobile homes situated among the cultivated fields between U.S. 70 and the bed of the North Carolina Railroad.

Figure 11.1. 250 Ebenezer Church Road Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data

11.2 INVENTORY LIST

11.2.1 House, Circa 1900

The circa-1900 House at 250 Ebenezer Church Road is a 1,482-square foot, one-story house. The core of the building is T-shaped, with two side-gable roofed portions meeting at a 90-degree angle (Figure 11.2 and 11.3). The house sits on brick piers with poured concrete now filling the space between each piling. The entire house is clad in non-historic vinyl siding and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Two doors serve as entrances at the house's front, in the southeast corner of the building where the two main wings join: one faces east and another north (Figure 11.4). The historic east-facing entrance is a paneled wooden door with a large fixed light. The south-facing door appears to be a non-historic unit made of composite fiberboard. Double-hung sash four-over-four windows in wood frames are adjacent to each front door. The entrances are covered by an L-shaped hipped-roof porch. The wooden-floored porch stands on brick piers infilled with concrete and the roof is supported by chamfered wooden posts. A spindlework balustrade surrounds the porch. A variety of windows fenestrate the house, including six-over-six, four-over-four, and two-over-two double-hung sashes in wooden frames. The north facing elevation of the house features a non-historic



Figure 11.2. Façade Oblique, Facing Southwest



Figure 11.3. North Elevation, Facing South



Figure 11.4. Porch Detail, Facing Southwest



Figure 11.5. East Elevation, Facing West



Figure 11.6. East Facing Addition, Facing Southwest



Figure 11.7. South Elevation, Facing North



Figure 11.8. Hipped Addition, Facing Northwest



Figure 11.9. West Elevation, Facing East

one-over-one double-hung sash in a vinyl frame. Other than the spindlework and posts along the front door, the house is sparsely ornamented. Rectangular louvered vents at each gable end and an east-facing projecting bay window with a conical roof are among the few other decorations present on the building (Figure 11.5).

Multiple additions have been added to the house. The current building is L-shaped, with two side-gable roofed portions meeting at a 90-degree angle. The oldest portion of the house appears to be a side-gable roofed building oriented roughly north-south. An east-facing gable-roofed addition features an internal brick chimney along the ridgeline of the roof (Figure 11.6). A hipped-roof addition is located in the southwest corner of the house; this addition is diminutive in height compared to the two gable-roofed wings (Figures 11.7 and 11.8). A shed roof addition extends across the west side of the house (Figure 11.9). These aforementioned additions appear to have been constructed during the historic period, as they all rest upon brick piers. A western-facing porch seems to be the most recent addition to the house (Figure 11.9). This porch rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered by a gable roof. Square wooden posts support the porch roof and a simple balustrade surrounds the open-frame addition. A non-historic solid wooden door with a single fixed light serves as a rear entrance to the property. Interior access was not granted by the property owner.

11.2.2 Tobacco Packhouse, Circa 1930

Approximately 150 feet northwest of the house stands a tobacco packhouse (Figures 11.10 and 11.11). The packhouse stands on a concrete block foundation and is covered by a standing seam metal gable roof. While the sides and rear are clad in vertically hung weatherboard, the south-facing primary façade of the packhouse is covered with horizontal vinyl siding. Four bays with non-historic overhead garage doors are located on the first floor of the packhouse. The second story is fenestrated with four six-over-six double hung sash windows. Three non-historic composite fiberboard doors allow access to the packhouse's second story loft. Storage shed additions are located on the east and west sides of the packhouse. Each of the three additions is sheathed in corrugated metal with no covering on their south-facing sides.

11.2.3 Tobacco Barn, Circa 1930

A two-story flue-cured tobacco barn is located approximately 200 feet west of the house (Figure 11.12). The barn stands on a concrete block foundation and is clad in weatherboard. A standing seam metal roof covers the barn. Storage shed frame additions covered with metal roofs and partially sheathed in corrugated metal panels are located at the south, west, and east of the barn.



Figure 11.10. Tobacco Packhouse, Facing North



Figure 11.11. Tobacco Packhouse, Facing North



Figure 11.12. Northeast Elevation, Facing Southwest



Figure 11.13. Window Detail, Facing Southwest



Figure 11.14. Log Pen in Interior of Pole Barn, Facing Northeast



Figure 11.15. Cemetery, Facing Northwest



Figure 11.16. Headstone of John E. Smith

11.2.4 Pole Barn, Circa 1950

A frame pole barn covered with a standing seam metal roof stands approximately 200 feet northwest of the house (Figures 11.13 and 11.14). The barn is partially clad in corrugated metal panels along the rear, northwest-facing elevation but remains unclad on other sides. A historic log construction inside the pole barn serves as a pen or crib. The structure's log walls are joined at the corners with saddle notches. The pole barn appears to be used primarily for storage.

11.2.5 I. S. Smith Cemetery, 1872-1951

The I. S. Smith Cemetery is an informally arranged family cemetery with seventeen individual grave markers (Figures 11.15 and 11.16). The cemetery is located approximately 460 feet northwest of the house. The names of individuals buried in the cemetery are listed in Volume IV of the *Wayne County, North Carolina Cemeteries Book*. Immediate family members are buried together in linear clusters. Farm workers have left the area surrounding the resource wooded and uncleared, however there does not appear to be any regular upkeep within the cemetery.

11.3 HISTORY

European settlement in the area of Wayne County began in the eighteenth century as farmers plowed the fertile soils surrounding the banks of the Neuse River (Pezzoni 1998). The county was officially established in 1779, carved out of the boundaries of Dobbs County and named for prominent Revolutionary War officer "Mad" Anthony Wayne (Corbitt 1950). The arrival of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1840 brought prosperity and market opportunities to

Wayne County and the town of Goldsboro (Dozier 1920). An east-west line, the North Carolina Railroad, furthered opportunities for merchants in the area, however the antebellum economy in Wayne County was dominated by large-scale agricultural production and reliant on the labor of enslaved African Americans. Economic change came after the Civil War, as share croppers and tenant farmers (both black and white) became the chief providers of agricultural labor. Further change in the late nineteenth century came as technological innovations led to increased crop production and cotton and tobacco took their places as the county's leading exports (Pezzoni 1998; The Wayne County Historical Association, Inc. and The Old Dobbs County Genealogical Society 1982). Wayne County led eastern North Carolina in tobacco production by 1880 as the area's grayish sandy soil was reported as being "ideal tobacco land" (Pezzoni 1998).

Constructed in 1900 according to Wayne County tax data, 250 Ebenezer Church Road is located in Fork Township. A 1915 soil survey map shows that the area was sparsely populated and 1920 U.S. Census records indicate that most residents in Fork Township were employed as farmers. Data accessed through the county's Register of Deeds shows that this property was referred to in the Wayne Registry in 1921 as part of the "John E. Smith" tract. Census records show that members of the Smith family worked as farmers in Fork Township and Wayne County as far back as 1850 (U.S Census Bureau 1850). John E. Smith and his immediate family are buried in the I.S. Smith Cemetery, along with several other members of the Smith family that are assumed to be his descendants or relatives (Futrell 2012).

11.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The farm at 250 Ebenezer Church Road is an early twentieth-century house, outbuildings, and family cemetery. Due to multiple design changes, the house no longer exhibits an academic type or style. The tobacco barn, packhouse, and pole barn are all typical of agricultural buildings constructed in the Upland South of the early twentieth-century (Vlach 2003). The informal family cemetery is similar to others in the region: a small grouping of relatives buried in linear rows on a parcel of land historically held by the family. 250 Ebenezer Church Road reflects a residential and agricultural life on an early twentieth century Wayne County tobacco farm.

The National Register-listed Barnes-Hooks Farm (WY0139) in Fremont is an intact example of a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead in Wayne County (Figures 11.17 and 11.18). The property features multiple houses and outbuildings. With the architectural integrity of these buildings preserve, the Barnes-Hooks Farm is able to convey significance as an early Wayne County farmstead.

The survey-listed Dempsey Copeland Farm (WY0257), also in Fremont, typifies a late nineteenth-century farmstead in Wayne County (11.19 and 11.20). The intact farmhouse is in close proximity to the property's agricultural outbuildings, a reflection of the close ties between residential life and work experienced by Wayne County's nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmers.



Figure 11.17. Barnes-Hooks Farm, Fremont vicinity, Wayne County



Figure 11.18. Barnes-Hooks Farm, Fremont vicinity, Wayne County



Figure 11.19. Dempsey Copeland Farm (WY0257), 4 Fremont vicinity, Wayne County



Figure 11.20. Dempsey Copeland Farm (WY0257), 4 Fremont vicinity, Wayne County

11.5 NRHP EVALUATION

11.5.1 Integrity

To be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Standing in its original location in a rural area, the farm at 250 Ebenezer Church Road retains integrity in the area of setting. Changes to the historic design and materials of the house and packhouse have impacted the property's integrity in these areas, leading to reduced integrity in the area of workmanship. Multiple additions to the house's original core have changed the form and massing of the building. Replacement materials on the house and packhouse reduce these buildings' ability to convey historic significance, thereby impacting the integrity of the property as a whole.

11.5.2 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. The farm at 250 Ebenezer Church Road is associated with

Wayne County's agricultural economy and rural residential life. However, impacts to the house and packhouse's integrity have reduced the property's ability to convey significance as an early twentieth-century farmhouse. Therefore, 210 Ebenezer Church Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Though the house has historical associations with the Smith family, longtime farmers in the area of Wayne County, there is little documentation demonstrating that the Smiths have made significant contributions to history. John E. Smith was a local farmer in a rural community and little evidence suggests that he gained notable significance in Wayne County. Therefore, 250 Ebenezer Church Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. As the house and packhouse have undergone notable design and material changes, the property is no longer representative of early twentieth-century Wayne County domestic or agricultural architecture. Therefore the house at 210 Ebenezer Church Road is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. 250 Ebenezer Church Road is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, 250 Ebenezer Church Road is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

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12.0 ABUNDANT LIFE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOLDSBORO

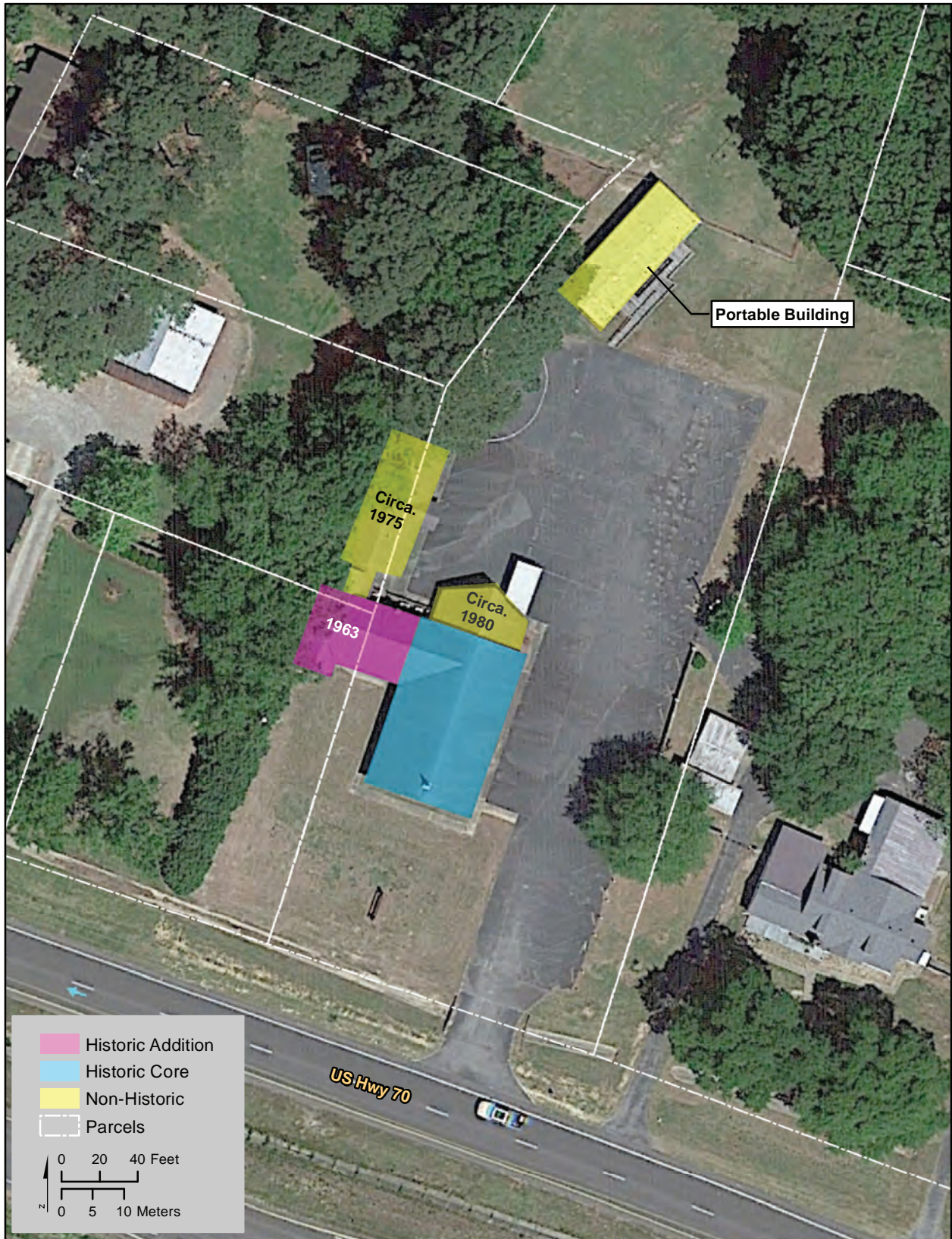


Resource Name	Abundant Life Baptist Church of Goldsboro
HPO Survey Site #	WY0983
Location	4138 W. U.S. 70 Highway, Wayne County
PIN	2661399281
Date(s) of Construction	1950; circa 1963, circa 1973; circa 1980
Recommendation	Not Eligible

12.1 DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Abundant Life Baptist Church of Goldsboro (Abundant Life Church) is a religious building located along U.S. 70, a heavily-trafficked highway in Wayne County, North Carolina (Figure 12.1). The church stands on a 1.78-acre polygonal-shaped parcel of land in a semi-rural portion of Wayne County. The surrounding area is typified by low density residential development along the U.S. 70 corridor. Trees and dense vegetation shield the sides and rear of the church from neighboring properties, while mixed grasses and a large paved parking area fill much of the space on the lot not occupied by the building. A brick sign in the grassy south lawn displays the name and meeting times of the Abundant Life Church.

Figure 12.1. Abundant Life Baptist Church of Goldsboro Site Plan



Sources: ESRI Resource Data



Figure 12.2. Façade, Facing Northeast



Figure 12.3. Oblique of Southeast Corner, Facing Northwest



Figure 12.4. Dempsey Copeland Farm (WY0257), 4 Fremont vicinity, Wayne County



Figure 12.5. Dempsey Copeland Farm (WY0257), 4 Fremont vicinity, Wayne County

12.2 INVENTORY LIST

Abundant Life Church is a one-story gable-roofed church resting on a concrete slab foundation and clad in a brick veneer. The building is roughly oriented on a north-south axis, with the gable end facing U.S. 70, set back approximately 100 feet from the highway. Covered in asphalt shingles, the roof is topped along the ridgeline at the south end with a pyramidal aluminum steeple. The roof features non-historic aluminum boxed cornice returns, an aluminum fascia, and a vinyl soffit. The street-facing south side of the church's sanctuary (the building's historic core) is adorned with a concrete block cross, concrete pilasters, and a brick planter (Figures 12.2 and 12.3). Fixed stained glass windows in metal frames fenestrate the building's east and west sides and wooden flush doors are located along the eastern elevation, near the corners of the church. The door frame near the southeastern corner has been infilled with non-historic vinyl siding.

The church's primary entrance is located on the north side through a vestibule addition constructed in circa 1980 (Figure 12.4). Clad in brick and sitting on a slab foundation, the vestibule is covered by a distinctive gable roof. The open gable-end is supported by aluminum exposed rafter tails as the roof projects over the entrance (Figure 12.5). The angular vestibule roof is pitched slightly



Figure 12.6. Façade, Facing Northeast



Figure 12.7. Façade, Facing Northeast

skyward as it extends from the building. The entrance itself is located in a brick clad projection extending from the vestibule's exterior wall, with metal-framed glass doors permitting access at the north, west, and east sides. Fixed vinyl-framed windows flank the entrance along the vestibule's north-facing wall. Decorative carriage lamps are located at the vestibule's corners and a metal breezeway serves to cover visitors as they walk from the parking area to the church entrance.

Additions were constructed along the west side of the church's historic core throughout the last half of the twentieth century. A west-facing addition extending west first appears on a 1964 aerial photograph. This addition is constructed of similar materials as the church's historic core and is thought to have been built around 1963 (Figures 12.6). The side-gabled circa 1963 addition features fixed metal-framed windows on the south side and two-over-two double-hung sashes in metal frames on the north side. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north side of the addition. A brick architectural screen runs the length of this addition's north side, serving to shield the church's HVAC system from view.

Two more additions appear on an aerial photograph dating to 1975 and are thought to have been constructed in circa 1973. Both additions extend from the west gable end of the circa 1963 addition and are constructed from similar materials as the building's historic core. The exterior wall of the south-facing addition features a concrete block cross, concrete pilasters, and a brick planter that match the ornamentation on the adjacent sanctuary (Figure 12.7). The north-facing addition connects to the circa 1980 Fellowship Building via a breezeway (Figure 12.8). The brick-clad, side-gabled Fellowship Building sits on a concrete slab foundation and is accessed through two paneled doors with fixed glass lights (Figure 12.9). Wood-framed double-hung sashes fenestrate the building and an exterior brick chimney is located at the north end. A portico supported by iron posts with decorative scrollwork covers the entrance to the Fellowship Building.

A non-historic portable building and metal swing set are located at the rear of the property. Interior access to the sanctuary, addition, and fellowship building was not permitted.



Figure 12.8. Façade, Facing Northeast



Figure 12.9. Façade, Facing Northeast

12.3 HISTORY

The Abundant Life Church is located in Fork Township, a rural portion of Wayne County historically occupied by families on farmsteads like the house and outbuildings at 250 Ebenezer Church Road (WY0982). Wayne County tax data indicates that the Abundant Life Church was constructed in 1950. An examination of deeds available through the Wayne County Registry show that the Whitley Pentecostal Holiness Church owned the parcel during the last half of the twentieth century. A 1916 soil map shows that the crossroads community near the current church was known as Whitley and a nearby street today bears the name “Whitley Church Road.”

Personal communication with Jim Gillikin, executive pastor of The Bridge Church, also in Wayne County, provided researchers with a brief history of the Whitley Pentecostal Holiness Church. The congregation dates its history to 1918, when they were said to meet in a brush arbor. The church’s earliest building or buildings are no longer extant and their locations are unknown, however Mr. Gillikin confirmed that the congregation moved to the church at 4138 W. U.S. 70 Highway in the early 1950s. In the 1990s, the Whitley Church congregation moved again to a larger facility and is now known as The Bridge Church.

12.4 ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Abundant Life Church is a one-story gable-roof church with multiple additions. The circa 1950 church is minimally ornamented, with the pilasters, planter, and cross on the sanctuary’s south end serving as the church’s earliest decorative features. The simple, rectilinear design and lack of ornate decoration may be reflective of the mid-twentieth-century rural congregation’s economic practicality or limited budget.

Other churches in Wayne County demonstrate elements of the dominant Modernist architectural style of the mid-twentieth century. The 1961 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in



Figure 12.10. 1965 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Mount Olive, Wayne County



Figure 12.11. 1961 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Goldsboro, Wayne County

Goldsboro features a prominent street-facing sanctuary, a curtain wall entrance with clerestory windows reminiscent of the work of Joseph Eichler, and an antennae-like steeple.

In Mount Olive, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a 1965 building in a semi-rural location, is also typified by a large gable-roofed sanctuary with distinctive pilasters, deep eaves, and a broad fascia. A steeple-like sculpture, three staves arranged on a concrete foundation, further reflects the streamlined, abstract designs prevalent in Modernist architecture.

12.5 NRHP EVALUATION

12.5.1 Integrity

To be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Standing in its original location in a semi-rural area, the Abundant Life Church retains integrity in the area of setting. Historic and non-historic additions to the church's main sanctuary have impacted the building's original massing, thereby impacting the property in the area of design. The use of non-historic aluminum and vinyl on the church's fascia and soffit reduces integrity in the areas of materials and workmanship. Though the property still serves as a religious building in semi-rural Wayne County, the church is no longer host its original congregation, thus impacting integrity in the area of association.

12.5.2 Evaluation of Eligibility

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they are associated with events or pattern of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, state, or national level. Abundant Life Church is associated with twentieth-century religious practices in rural Wayne County. Religious properties are not generally considered eligible under Criterion A unless they are associated with significant cultural values, fit secular themes related

to religious history, or are significant under other historical themes. Additionally, impacts to the building's integrity through the construction of numerous historic and non-historic additions has reduced its ability to convey significance as a mid-twentieth-century church. Therefore, Abundant Life Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion A.

Properties can also be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they are associated with persons that have made contributions significant to our past. Abundant Life Church was not found to be associated with any persons found to be historically significant within local, state, or national historic contexts. Therefore, Abundant Life Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value can be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. With minimal ornamental details and few character defining elements, Abundant Life Church does not reflect a significant architectural style of the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, Abundant Life Church is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible if they are likely to yield additional information important in prehistory or history under Criterion D. Abundant Life Church is unlikely to yield any important historical information not discoverable through other documentary sources. Therefore, Abundant Life Church is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

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